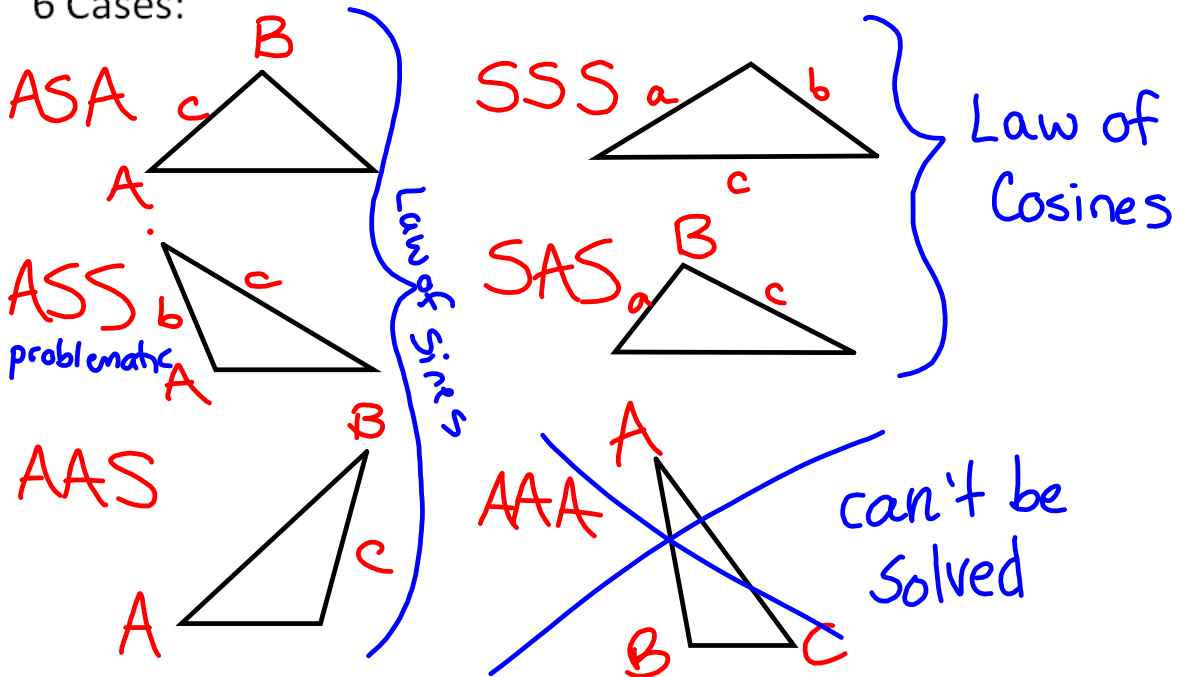


7.1 The Law of Sines

How do we solve oblique (not right) triangles?

We need to know three things about a triangle in order to solve it.

6 Cases:



The Law of Sines

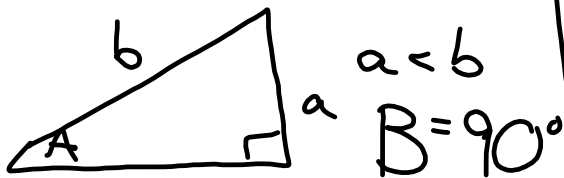
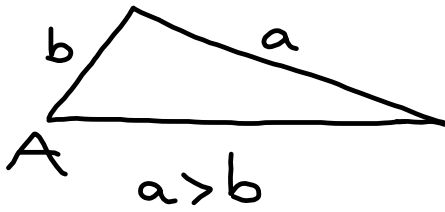
$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

or

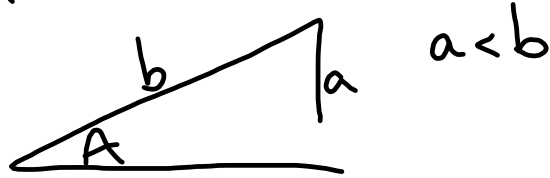
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

# ASS, The Problematic Triangle

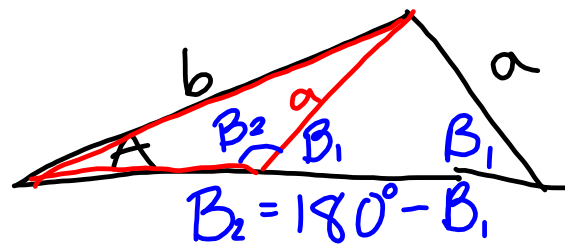
one solution:



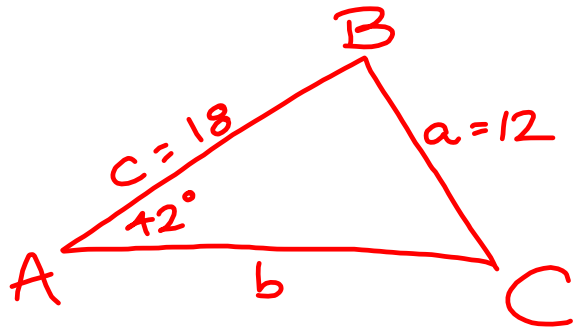
no solutions:



two solutions:  $a < b$



16.  $A = 42^\circ, a = 12, c = 18$



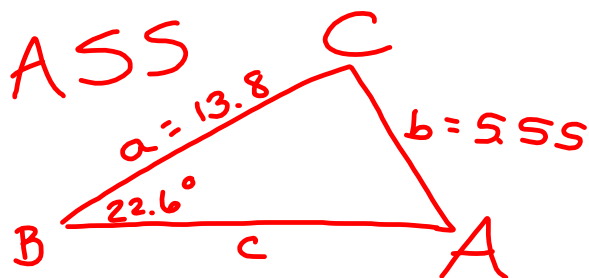
no  $\triangle$  exists

$$\frac{\sin C}{18} = \frac{\sin 42^\circ}{12}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{18 \sin 42^\circ}{12} \approx 1.00369 > 1$$

$$C = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{18 \sin 42^\circ}{12}\right) = \text{undefined}$$

$$18. B = 22.6^\circ, b = 5.55, a = 13.8$$



$$\frac{\sin A}{13.8} = \frac{\sin 22.6^\circ}{5.55}$$

$$\sin A = \frac{13.8 \sin 22.6^\circ}{5.55}$$

$$A = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{13.8 \sin 22.6^\circ}{5.55} \right)$$

$$A_1 \approx 72.9^\circ$$

CASE 1

$$C = 180^\circ - 22.6^\circ - 72.9^\circ$$

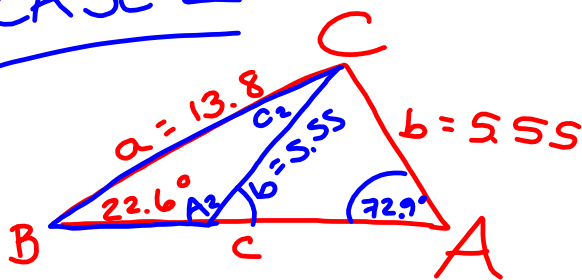
$$C_1 = 84.5^\circ$$

$$\frac{c}{\sin 84.5^\circ} = \frac{5.55}{\sin 22.6^\circ}$$

$$c = \frac{5.55 \sin 84.5^\circ}{\sin 22.6^\circ}$$

$$C_1 = 14.4$$

CASE 2



$$A_2 = 180^\circ - A_1$$

$$= 180^\circ - 72.9^\circ$$

$$A_2 = 107.1^\circ$$

$$C_2 = 180^\circ - B - A_2$$

$$= 180^\circ - 22.6^\circ - 107.1^\circ$$

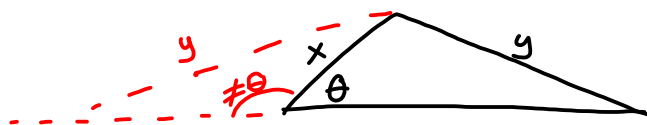
$$C_2 = 50.3^\circ$$

$$\frac{c_2}{\sin C_2} = \frac{5.55}{\sin 22.6^\circ}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{5.55 \sin(50.3^\circ)}{\sin 22.6^\circ}$$

$$C_2 = 11.1$$

Why does this ASS triangle have only one solution?



The measure of  $\theta$  and the lengths of  $x$  &  $y$  are fixed. If we try to reposition  $y$ , the measure of  $\theta$  changes, unlike in the 2-solution case:



### 7.2 - The Law of Cosines

Derivation:

$$\cos C = \frac{x}{b}$$

$$x = b \cos C$$

$$\sin C = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$y = b \sin C$$

Distance Formula:

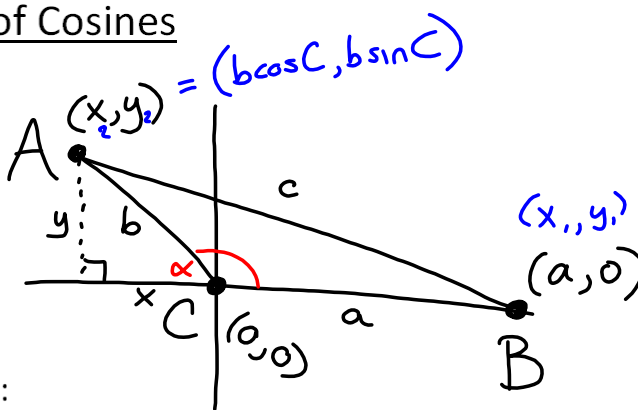
$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$c^2 = (b \cos C - a)^2 + (b \sin C - 0)^2$$

$$c^2 = \underline{b^2 \cos^2 C} - 2ab \cos C + a^2 + \underline{b^2 \sin^2 C}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 (\underbrace{\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C}_{=1}) - 2ab \cos C$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$



The Law of Cosines

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C$$

7.2

16.  $a = 60, b = 88, c = 120$ .  $B = ?$ SSS  $\Rightarrow$  Law of Cosines

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$2ac \cos B = a^2 + c^2 - b^2$$

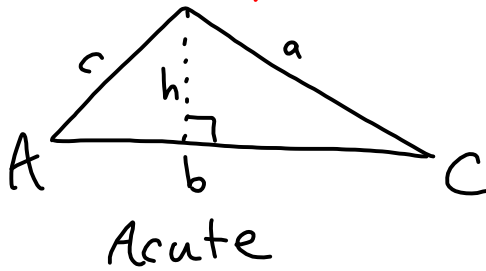
$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$B = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{60^2 + 120^2 - 88^2}{2(60)(120)} \right) = \boxed{44.6^\circ}$$

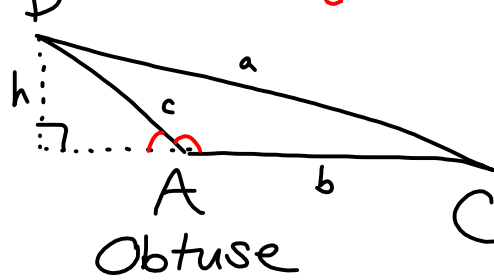
$$\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{60^2 + 120^2 - 88^2}{2 \times 60 \times 120} \right)$$

## 7.1/7.2 Area of a Triangle

$$\sin A = \frac{h}{c} \Rightarrow h = c \sin A$$



$$\sin A = \frac{h}{c} \Rightarrow h = c \sin A$$



Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{base} \cdot \text{height}$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a c \sin B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a b \sin C$$

Find the area of the triangle.

$$A = 50^\circ, b = 13 \text{ cm}, c = 6 \text{ cm}$$

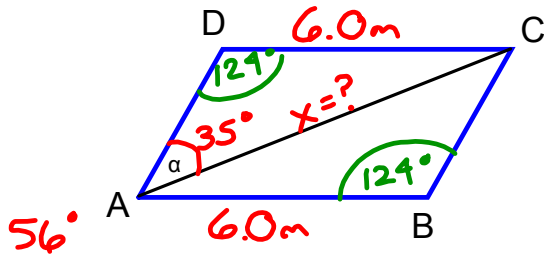
$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} b c \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (13)(6) \sin 50^\circ$$

$$= 29.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

7.1 #28

The longer side of a parallelogram is 6.0 meters. The measure of angle BAD is  $56^\circ$  and  $\alpha$  is  $35^\circ$ . Find the length of the longer diagonal.



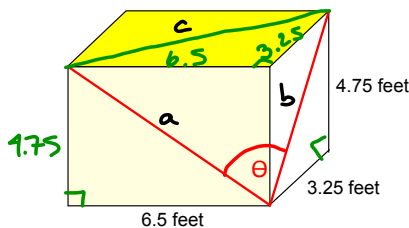
$$\frac{X}{\sin 124^\circ} = \frac{6}{\sin 35^\circ}$$

$$X = \frac{6 \sin 124^\circ}{\sin 35^\circ}$$

$$= 8.7 \text{ m}$$

7.2 #41

The rectangular box in the figure measures 6.50 feet by 3.25 feet by 4.75 feet. Find the measure of the angle  $\theta$  that is formed by the union of the diagonal shown on the front of the box and the diagonal shown on the right side of the box.



$$a = \sqrt{4.75^2 + 6.5^2}$$

$$= 8.05$$

$$b = \sqrt{4.75^2 + 3.25^2}$$

$$= 5.76$$

$$c = \sqrt{6.5^2 + 3.25^2}$$

$$= 7.27$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$2ab \cos \theta = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \right) =$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{8.05^2 + 5.76^2 - 7.27^2}{2(8.05)(5.76)} \right) =$$

$$= 60.88^\circ$$

Homework:

- 7.1 #1-21 odd solving triangles with Law of Sines
- 7.1 #29,30,33,34,35 word problems with Law of Sines
  
- 7.2 #9-19 odd solving triangles with Law of Cosines
- 7.2 #25-29 odd; area
- 7.2 #38,43,46,47,48 word problems with Law of Cosines

Expect a quiz on Law of Sines/Cosines on Thursday

Homework due Friday

Test #4 Canceled

Wed, Thurs: continue with 7.1/7.2

Fri, Mon: review for Final Exam