

Turn in Graded HW with work stapled to the back

QUIZ

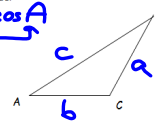
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The Law of Cosines (SAS)

Side-Included Angle-Side

The Law of Cosines is commonly used to solve oblique triangles and forms the basis for important trigonometric applications. When two sides of a triangle and the included angle are known, the law of cosines can be used to find the third side.

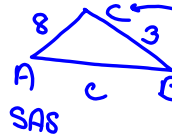
Law of Cosines: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$



*Degree Mode

For each problem, draw a diagram and solve:

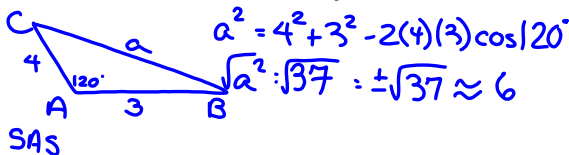
1. In $\triangle ABC$, $a = 3$, $b = 8$, and $\cos C = \frac{1}{4}$. Find c to the nearest integer.



$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= 8^2 + 3^2 - 2(8)(3)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \\ \sqrt{c^2} &= \sqrt{61} \\ c &= \sqrt{61} \approx 8 \end{aligned}$$

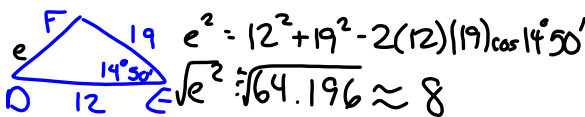
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2. In $\triangle ABC$, $b = 4$, $c = 3$, $\angle A = 120^\circ$. Find a to the nearest integer.



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= 4^2 + 3^2 - 2(4)(3)\cos 120^\circ \\ \sqrt{a^2} &= \sqrt{37} \approx 6 \end{aligned}$$

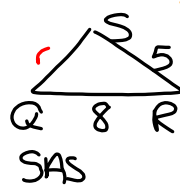
3. In $\triangle DEF$, $f = 12$, $d = 19$, $\angle E = 14^\circ 50'$. Find e to the nearest integer.



$$\begin{aligned} e^2 &= 12^2 + 19^2 - 2(12)(19)\cos 14^\circ 50' \\ \sqrt{e^2} &= \sqrt{64.196} \approx 8 \end{aligned}$$

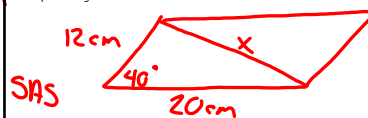
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4. In $\triangle QRS$, $q = 5$, $s = 8$, and $\cos R = \frac{2}{3}$. Find r to the nearest integer.



$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 8^2 + 5^2 - 2(8)(5)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ \sqrt{r^2} &= \sqrt{35.7} \approx 6 \end{aligned}$$

5. In a parallelogram, two sides that are 20 cm and 12 cm long include an angle of 40° . Find the length (to the nearest centimeter) of the shorter diagonal of the parallelogram.



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 12^2 + 20^2 - 2(12)(20)\cos 40^\circ \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{176.3} \\ x &= 13 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

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The Law of Cosines (SSS)

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

To find an angle of a triangle that does not contain a right angle where C is the angle opposite the side that you're looking for.

Draw a diagram and solve.

1. In $\triangle ABC$, $a = 10$, $b = 13$, and $c = 12$. Find $m\angle C$ to the nearest minute.



$$\begin{aligned} 12^2 &= 13^2 + 10^2 - 2(13)(10)\cos C \\ \cos C &= \frac{12^2 - 13^2 - 10^2}{-2(13)(10)} \\ \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12^2 - 13^2 - 10^2}{-2(13)(10)}\right) &= 61^\circ 15' 51'' \\ &\approx 61^\circ 16' \end{aligned}$$

30 seconds ↑
round up

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