Proving the Law of Sines



Ambiguous Case

- Occurs when you are given two consecutive sides and an angle. (SSA)
- 3 cases: no triangles, one triangle, two triangles.

No triangles.

- When the given angle is obtuse the side opposite that angle must be the largest side.
- When the given angle is acute, the side opposite that angle must be greater than or equal to the altitude.
- Domain error in the calculator

1.
$$a = 19, b = 17, B = 93^{\circ}$$

2.
$$A = 57^{\circ}, a = 11, b = 19$$

One triangle.

- When the given angle is obtuse and the side opposite that angle is the longest side.
- When the given angle is acute and the side opposite that angle is equal to the length of the altitude. (right triangle)
- When the side opposite of the acute angle is longer than the altitude.

3. $a = 19, b = 17, A = 93^{\circ}$ 4. $A = 30^{\circ}, a = 13, c = 26$

Two Triangles

• When the given <u>angle</u> is acute the side opposite that angle is less than the other given side.

5. $a = 26, b = 29, A = 58^{\circ}$

6. $C = 71^{\circ}, c = 24, a = 25$

Practice	
1. $A = 30^{\circ}$, $a = 12$, $B = 45^{\circ}$	2. $A = 36^{\circ}, a = 10, b = 4$
$2 4 - 50^{\circ} a - 45 b - 120$	$4 - 04^{0} - 146 - 146$
3. A - 30, u - 4.5, v - 12.0	4. $A = 94$, $a = 14.0, b = 14.0$
5. $B = 36^{\circ}, b = 19, c = 30.$	6. $A = 107.2^{\circ}$, $a = 17.2$, $c = 12.2$

Proving the Law of Cosines



Area of a Triangle



Use trig ratios.

Solve for h.

Substitute for h.

Ex.1 Find the area and perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.



Ex.2 Find the area of parallelogram *ABCD*.





