

11-3 Solving Triangles

Objectives:

I can solve triangles for lengths and sides using inverse trig functions, Pythagorean theorem, the sum of the angles, and the law of sines, *regular trig functions*

To "solve" a triangle means to find ALL side lengths and angle measures.

REMEMBER

~~✱~~ All triangles have an angle sum of 180 degrees (*know 2 angles*)

~~✱~~ Pythagorean Theorem to find a missing side when you know two (right triangles only) (*know 2 sides*)
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

~~✱~~ Inverse Trig to find a missing angle (right triangles only)

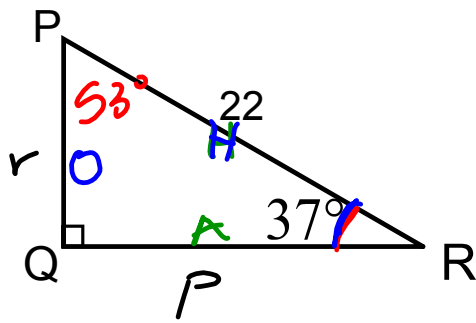
~~✱~~ Regular Trig to find missing sides (right triangles) (*know 1 angle*)
(*know 1 side*)

-Law of sines is used for non-right triangles for given ASA or AAS

~~✱~~ = find angles

~~✱~~ = find sides

Solve each right triangle. Round lengths to the nearest tenth and angles to the nearest degree.



$$\angle P = 53^\circ \quad p = 17.6$$

$$\angle Q = 90^\circ \quad q = 22$$

$$\angle R = 37^\circ \quad r = 13.2$$

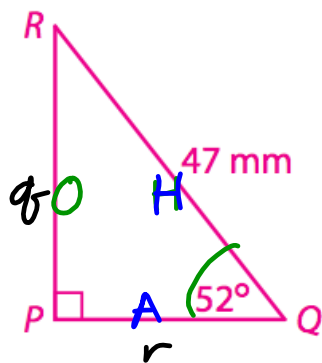
$$22 \cdot \cos(37^\circ) = \frac{p}{22}$$

$$p = 17.6$$

$$22 \cdot \sin(37^\circ) = \frac{r}{22}$$

Your Turn!

Solve each right triangle. Round lengths to the nearest tenth and angles to the nearest degree.



$$\angle P = 90^\circ \quad p = 47 \text{ mm}$$

$$\angle Q = 52^\circ \quad q = 37.0 \text{ mm}$$

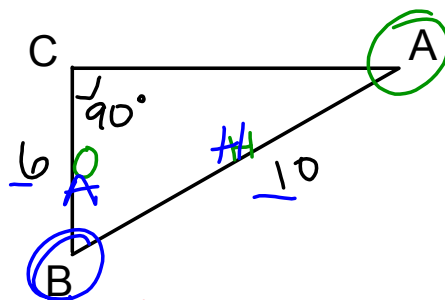
$$\angle R = 38^\circ \quad r = 28.9 \text{ mm}$$

$$47 \cdot \sin(52^\circ) = \frac{q}{47}$$

$$47 \cdot \cos(52^\circ) = \frac{r}{47}$$

A building casts a 33-m shadow when the Sun is at an angle of 27° to the vertical. How tall is the building, to the nearest meter? How far is it from the top of the building to the tip of the shadow? What angle does a ray from the Sun along the edge of the shadow make with the ground?

Solve the triangle given $a=6$, $c=10$ and $C=90$ degrees.



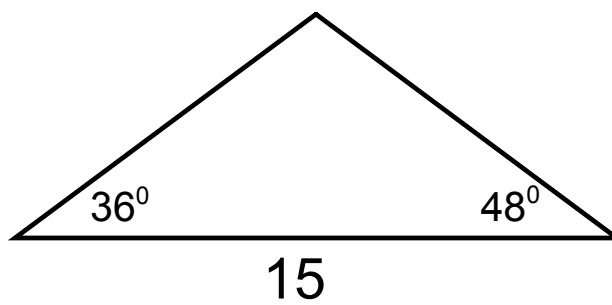
$$\begin{aligned} \angle A &= 37^\circ \\ \angle B &= 53^\circ \\ \angle C &= 90^\circ \\ \hline a &= 6 \\ b &= 8 \\ c &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ 6^2 + b^2 &= 10^2 \\ 36 + b^2 &= 100 \\ \underline{-36} \quad \underline{-36} & \\ b^2 &= 64 \\ b &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(A) &= \frac{6}{10} \\ \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{10}\right) &= A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(B) &= \frac{6}{10} \\ \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{10}\right) &= B \end{aligned}$$

Find all missing lengths and sides



Find all missing lengths and sides

