

## Today's Learning Goal(s):

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

- a) solve a triangle involving the Cosine Law and obtuse angles.

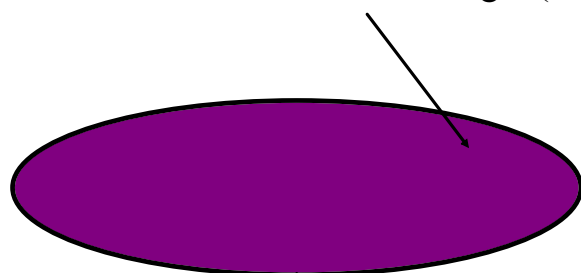
Last day's work: pp. 318-319 #1, 2, 3a, 4, 5ac, 7 [15,17]

## 5.7 The Cosine Law

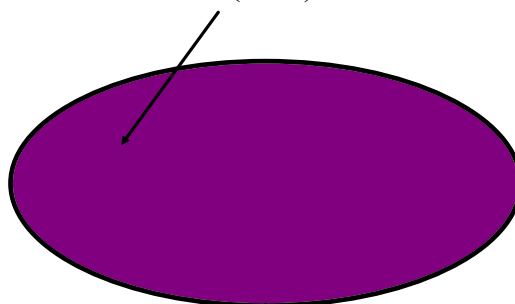
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Recall: We use the Cosine Law when we are given:

2 sides and the **contained** angle (SAS) or all 3 sides (SSS)



or



Ex. 1 Given  $\triangle ABC$ , where  $\angle A = 55^\circ$ ,  $b = 10$  cm and  $c = 12$  cm.  
Determine the length  $a$  to the nearest tenth.

Ex. 2: Repeat given  $\angle A = 125^\circ$ .

Ex. 3 Given  $\triangle DEF$ , where  $d = 18$  cm,  $e = 9$  cm and  $f = 12$  cm.  
Calculate the measure  $\angle D$ , to the nearest degree.

Note:

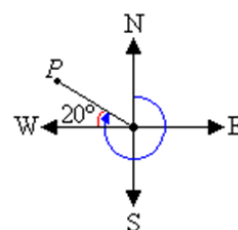
A **true bearing** to a point is the angle between due north and the line of travel of an object measured in degrees in a clockwise direction. We will refer to this as **bearing**.

A **conventional bearing** of a point is stated as the number of degrees east or west of the north-south line. We will refer to this as **direction**.

In the diagram below, the bearing of point P is  $290^\circ$ .

The direction method can be stated in two ways:

- $W20^\circ N$  (point P is  $20^\circ$  north of west)
- $N70^\circ W$  (point P is  $70^\circ$  west of north)



**Are there any Homework Questions you would like to see on the board?**

Last day's work: pp. 318-319 #1, 2, 3a, 4, 5ac, 7 [15,17]

Today's Homework Practice includes:

pp. 325-327 #1b, 2b, 3bc, 4ac, 5, 6, 8 [12,14]