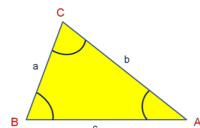
- a) Correctly write the cosine LAW in one of the two forms.
- b) Use the cosine law to solve a non-right triangle.

## MCF 3MI 5.4 Applying the Cosine LAW in Acute Triangles

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

The Cosine Law can be used with any triangle, even if it is not a right triangle. Given any triangle,



and

② 
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$
 (SSS)

When the triangle we are solving involves 2 known sides and the contained angle (a.k.a. SAS), then we use the formula given in ①, because the sine law will not work.

Remember to take the square root of the answer to find a.

When the triangle we are solving involves 3 known sides, but no known angles (a.k.a. SSS), then we use the formula given in ②.

Remember to take the inverse cos, (or cos-1) to find the measure of angle A.

Note: In this case, always find the largest angle first, in case it is an obtuse angle.

The largest angle will be largest angle first, in case it is an obtuse angle.

The largest angle will be located opposite the longest side. [Think about it!]

## Ex. 1 Solve the triangle. (Round side lengths and angles to <u>1</u> decimal place.)

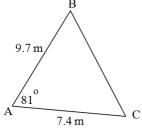
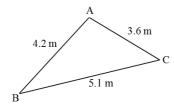


Diagram is not drawn to scale.

$A \longrightarrow C$		
a	∠B	∠C
Since we have SAS, use ①	Now use the sine law (it's easier)	Now use the triangle sum
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$		∠C≐
		≐
	•	

## Ex. 2 Solve the triangle. (Round side lengths and angles to the nearest **tenth**)

Diagram is not drawn to scale.
(Tenth means 1 decimal place).

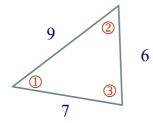


Since we have SSS, use ②	Now use the sine law (it's easier)	Now use the triangle sum
		∠B ≐
		≐

## **Today's Homework:** pp. 299-301 # 2 – 5, 7, 9

Quick Practice Question:

Label the angle you should find first as "D". Write the formula for cosD.



Remember: For Good Form

degree symbol on all angles
always round correctly at the END
approximately equal sign when necessary
add length units at end ONLY