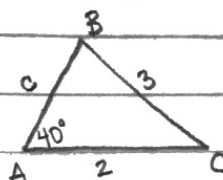


### 3.5 Oblique Triangles Review

1.  SSA → Ambiguous Case?

$$\frac{\sin B}{2} = \frac{\sin 40}{3}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{2 \sin 40}{3}$$

$$B = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2 \sin 40}{3} \right)$$

$$\boxed{B = 25.37^\circ} \text{ option \#1}$$

Option #2  $m\angle B = 180 - 25.37$

$$m\angle B = 154.63^\circ$$

If  $m\angle B = 154.63^\circ$ ,

$$m\angle C = 180 - 40 - 154.63^\circ =$$

$$m\angle C = -14.63^\circ \text{ * not possible}$$

$\therefore$  ONLY ONE triangle exists!

If  $B = 25.37$ ,  $C = 180 - 25.37 - 40 = \boxed{114.63^\circ}$

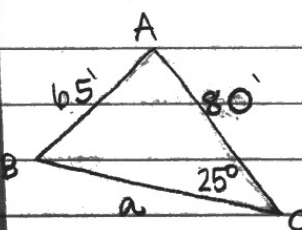
$$\frac{c}{\sin 114.63} = \frac{3}{\sin 40}, \quad c = \frac{3 \sin 114}{\sin 40}$$

$$\boxed{c = 4.26}$$

$$\boxed{B = 25.37^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{C = 114.63^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{c = 4.26}$$

2.  SSA → ambiguous case?

$$\frac{\sin B}{80} = \frac{\sin 25}{65}$$

$$B = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{80 \sin 25}{65} \right)$$

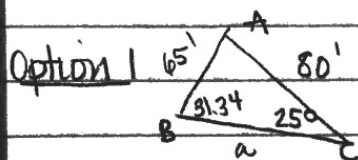
$$\boxed{B = 31.34^\circ} \text{ option \#1}$$

Option #2:  $m\angle B = 180 - 31.34 = 148.66$

If  $m\angle B = 148.66^\circ$ ,

$$m\angle A = 180 - 148.66 - 25 = 6.34^\circ$$

$\therefore$  there are 2 possible triangles!



$$A = 180 - 31.34 - 25 = \boxed{123.66^\circ}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin 123.66} = \frac{25}{\sin 65}$$

$$a = \frac{25 \sin 123.66}{\sin 65}$$

$$a = \boxed{11.07}$$

$$\boxed{a = 11.07}$$

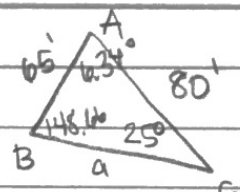
$$\boxed{A = 123.66^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{B = 31.34^\circ}$$

OR →

continue →

Option 2



$$\frac{a}{\sin 25} = \frac{65}{\sin 6.34}$$

$$a = \frac{65 \sin 6.34}{\sin 25}$$

$$a = 3.05$$

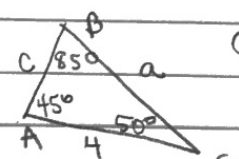
$a = 3.05$   
 $A = 6.34^\circ$   
 $B = 148.66^\circ$

CONCLUSION:

In option #1, the largest angle would be  $A = 123.66^\circ$

In option #2, the largest angle would be  $B = 148.66^\circ$

3.



①  $m\angle B = 180 - 45 - 50 = 85^\circ$

$m\angle B = 85^\circ$

$B = 85^\circ$   
 $a = 2.84$   
 $c = 3.08$

②  $\frac{a}{\sin 45} = \frac{4}{\sin 85}$

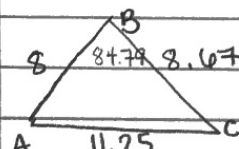
$$a = \frac{4 \sin 45}{\sin 85} = \boxed{2.84}$$

③  $\frac{c}{\sin 50} = \frac{4}{\sin 85}$

$$c = \frac{4 \sin 50}{\sin 85} = \boxed{3.08}$$

4. omit

5.



\* Law of Cosines  $\rightarrow$  find largest angle 1st!

①  $11.25^2 = 8^2 + 8.67^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8.67 \cos B$

$$126.5625 = 139.1689 - 138.72 \cos B$$

$$-12.6064 = -138.72 \cos B$$

$$\frac{-12.6064}{-138.72} = \cos B$$

$$-138.72$$

$$B = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{12.6064}{138.72} \right)$$

$$B = 84.79^\circ$$

② use LOS to find smallest  $\angle$

$$\frac{\sin C}{8} = \frac{\sin 84.79}{11.25}$$

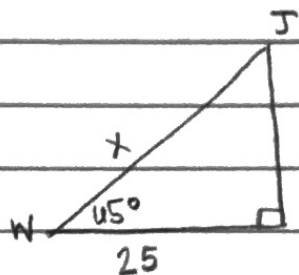
$$\sin C = \frac{8 \sin 84.79}{11.25}$$

$$C = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{8 \sin 84.79}{11.25} \right)$$

$$C = \boxed{45.09^\circ}$$

$\rightarrow$  must be smallest angle!

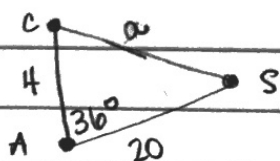
6.



$$\cos 65^\circ = \frac{25}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{\cos 65} = \boxed{59.16 \text{ ft}}$$

7.



$$a^2 = 4^2 + 20^2 - 2 \cdot 20 \cdot 4 \cos 36$$

$$a = \boxed{16.93 \text{ ft}}$$

The clownfish is about to become sushi!

8. omit

9. omit

10. omit

$$11. \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{4}{7} \\ \cos x = \frac{-\sqrt{33}}{7} \end{array} \quad \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{-\sqrt{33}/7}{4/7} = \frac{-\sqrt{33}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{-\sqrt{33}}{4}}$$

$$12. \frac{\sec^2 x - \tan^3 x}{\cot x} = \tan x$$

$$= \frac{(\tan^2 x + 1) - \tan^3 x}{\cot x}$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 x + 1 - \tan^3 x}{\cot x}$$

$$= \tan^2 x \cdot \tan x + \tan x - \tan^3 x$$

$$= \tan^3 x + \tan x - \tan^3 x$$

$$= \boxed{\tan x}$$

$$13. 2 \cos x - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pi/6, 11\pi/6}$$

$$14. \cos^2 x - \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 0, \pi, 2\pi}$$

15.  $\sin 255 = \sin(210 + 45)$

$\sin(210)\cos(45) + \cos(210)\sin(45)$

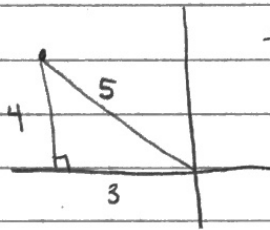
$(-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$

16.  $\frac{\tan 97 - \tan 37}{1 + (\tan 97)(\tan 37)} = \tan(97 - 37) = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

17.  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{4}$

$\sin \theta < 0$



$\tan 2\theta =$

18. a.  $\sin^{-1}(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

b.  $\tan^{-1}(0) = 0$

c.  $\arccos(\sin \frac{\pi}{3})$

$\arccos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

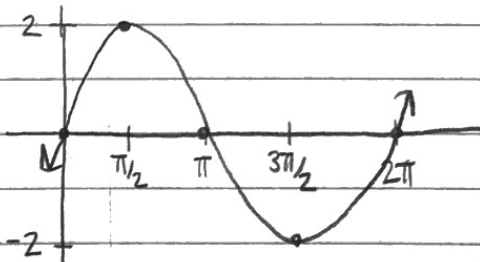
$\frac{\pi}{6}$

19.  $y = 2\sin x$

amplitude = 2

period =  $2\pi$

key values =  $\frac{\pi}{2}$



20.  $y = \tan x - 3$

no amplitude

period:  $\pi$

shift down 3

key vals:  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

