7 - 6 Law of Sines

Special Note

Capital letters are used for <u>whales</u>.

Lowercase letters are used for <u>Sides</u>

(same letters opposite each other)

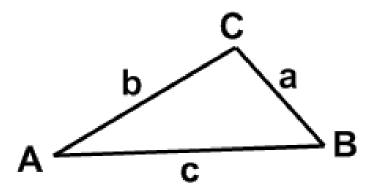
We can use the Law of Sines to find missing parts of triangles of ALL triangles, not just right triangles!

Using sin, cos, and tan (what we've done so far) only works for right triangles.

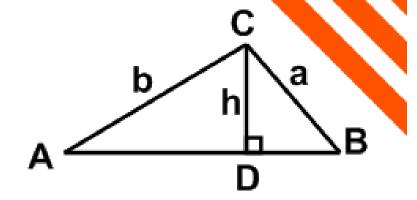
Law of Sines

Let △ABC be any triangle with a, b, and c representing the measures of the sides opposite the angles with measures A, B, and C respectively.

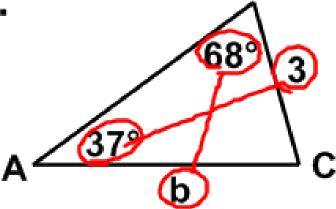
Then...
$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{a}$$



Proof that it works:



Ex:



3. sin (48)/sin (37

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$
 $\frac{\sin 37}{3} = \frac{\sin 68}{5}$
 $\frac{\sin 37}{5} = \frac{3.\sin 68}{\sin 37}$
 $\frac{\sin 37}{5} = \frac{3.\sin 68}{\sin 37}$

solving a triangle:

Ex: Solve $\triangle ABC$ if m $\angle A = 33$, m $\angle B = 47$, and b = 14.

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$
 $\frac{\sin 33}{a} = \frac{\sin 47}{14}$
 $\frac{\sin 33}{\sin 47} = \frac{14 \sin 33}{\sin 47}$
 $\frac{\sin 47}{\sin 47} = \frac{10.4}{10.4}$

_33°

$$m \angle C = 100^{\circ}$$
, $a = 10.4$, $c = 18.9$

Ex: Solve △ABC if m∠C = 98, b = 14, and c = 20.

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$

$$\frac{\sin 98}{20} = \frac{\sin B}{14}$$

$$\frac{14 \sin (98)}{20} = \frac{20 \sin B}{20}$$

$$44 = B$$

98,
$$\frac{20}{4}$$
 a $\frac{8}{20}$ c $\frac{8 \cdot 14}{4}$ c $\frac{14}{4}$ c \frac

$$m\angle A = \frac{38^{\circ}}{12.4}$$
, $m\angle B = \frac{44^{\circ}}{12.4}$, $a = \frac{12.4}{12.4}$

Homework:

p. 381 #16 - 30 even