Precalculus Solve triangle from side and two angles

Todor Miley

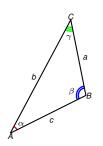
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Law of sines

Let $\triangle ABC$ have sides lengths a, b, c angles α, β, γ , as indicated: α is opposite to a, β is opposite to b, γ is opposite to c.

Proposition (Law of Sines)

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}.$$

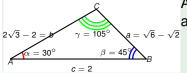


Proof.

Area(
$$\triangle ABC$$
) = $\frac{ab\sin\gamma}{2}$ = $\frac{bc\sin\alpha}{2}$ Div. by $\frac{b}{2}$ $\frac{a\sin\gamma}{\cos\alpha}$ = $\frac{c\sin\alpha}{\sin\alpha}$.

The remaining cases are similar.

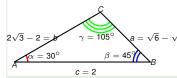
Example



A triangle has a side of length 2cm; the two angles adjacent to it are 30° and 45° .

- Find the other two sides of the triangle.
- Find the area of the triangle.
- Let the known side be c = 2cm.
- Let the known angles 30°, 45° be arranged as in the figure, and let the third angle be $\gamma = 180^{\circ} 30^{\circ} 45^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} 75^{\circ} = 105^{\circ}$.
- Label the unknown sides a, b as indicated.

Example

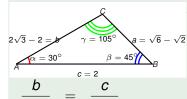


A triangle has a side of length 2cm; the two angles adjacent to it are 30° and 45° .

- Find the other two sides of the triangle.
- Find the area of the triangle.

$$\sin 105^{\circ} = \sin(60^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}) = \sin 60^{\circ} \cos 45^{\circ} + \cos 60^{\circ} \sin 45^{\circ}
 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}
 = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{c \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{2 \sin 30^{\circ}}{\sin 105^{\circ}} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{4(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})}
 = \frac{4(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})}{6 - 2} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$$

Example



A triangle has a side of length 2*cm*; the two angles adjacent to it are 30° and 45°.

- Find the other two sides of the triangle.
- Find the area of the triangle.

Law of sines

$$b = \frac{c \sin \beta}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{2 \sin 45^{\circ}}{\sin 105^{\circ}} = \frac{2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{4} = 2\sqrt{3}-2$$

$$Area = \frac{bc \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-2)2\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \sqrt{3}-1 \text{ cm}^{2}$$