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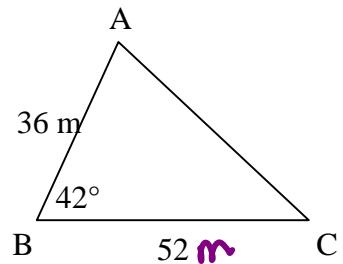
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**Lesson 1.6 – The Cosine Law**

- Learning Goal: I can determine an unknown side or angle in an acute triangle using cosine law

You're asked to find side b in  $\triangle ABC$  (on the diagram to the right).

- Why can't you use the pythagorean theorem? Not a right triangle
- Why can't you use SOH CAH TOA? Not a right triangle
- Why can't you use the Sine Law? We don't know a side and the angle across from it.

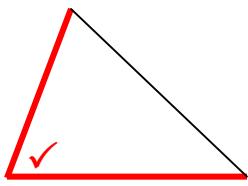


We need another formula!

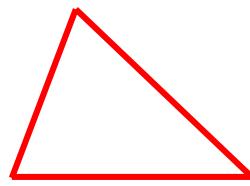
<b>Cosine Law</b>	
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	OR
$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$	$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$	$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$
	$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

**The Cosine law can be used when given:**

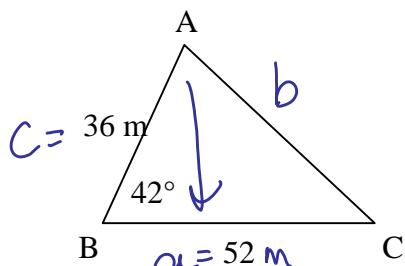
a) The measure of 2 sides and the contained angle



b) The measure of three sides



Example 1: Solve for b

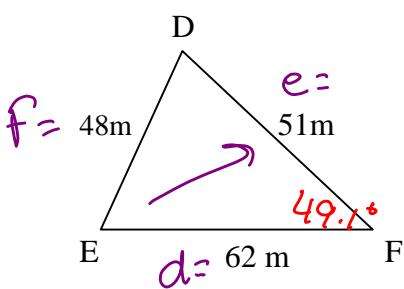


$$\begin{aligned}
 b^2 &= a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B \\
 b^2 &= (52)^2 + (36)^2 - 2(52)(36) \cos 42^\circ \\
 b^2 &= 1217.665773 \\
 b &= \sqrt{1217.665773} \\
 &= 34.9 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Example 2: Solve for each angle.



$$\cos F = \frac{d^2 + e^2 - f^2}{2de}$$

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

$$\cos F = \frac{62^2 + 51^2 - 48^2}{2(62)(51)}$$

$$\cos D = \frac{e^2 + f^2 - d^2}{2ef}$$

$$\cos D = \frac{51^2 + 48^2 - 62^2}{2(51)(48)}$$

$$\cos F = \frac{4141}{6324}$$

$$\cos D = \frac{1061}{4896}$$

$$\cos F = 0.6548$$

$$\cos D = 0.2167$$

$$F = \cos^{-1}(0.6548)$$

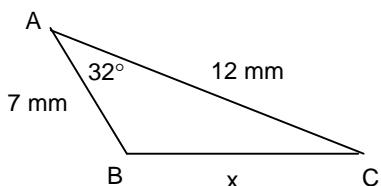
$$D = \cos^{-1}(0.2167)$$

$$= 49.1^\circ$$

$$= 77.5^\circ$$

$\therefore$  The angles measure  
 $49.1^\circ, 77.5^\circ$   
and  $53.4^\circ$

Example 3: Solve for x.



$$x^2 = 7^2 + 12^2 - 2(-12) \cos 32^\circ$$

$$x^2 = 49 + 144 - 168 \cos 32^\circ$$

$$x^2 = 50.5279$$

$$x = \sqrt{50.5279}$$

$$x = 7.1 \text{ mm}$$