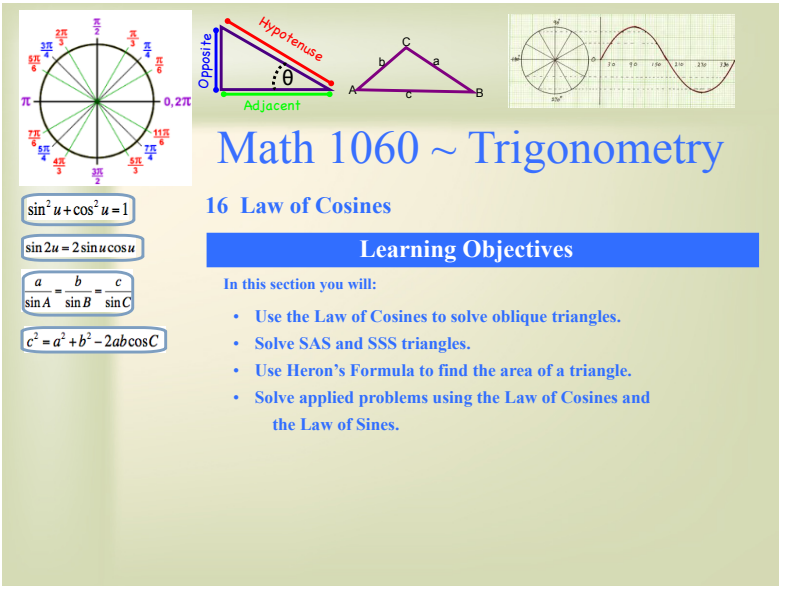
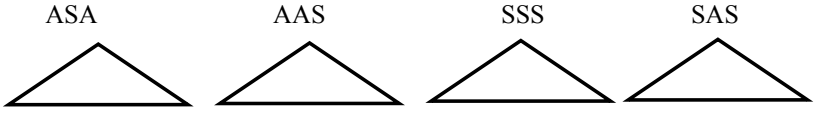


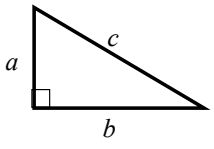

Congruence Postulates from Geometry




The Law of Cosines is just an adjustment to the Pythagorean Theorem which allows you to apply it to oblique triangles.

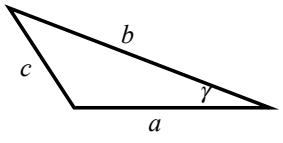
In a right triangle with hypotenuse length $c$,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$




In any triangle with sides lengths of a,b,c,

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma$



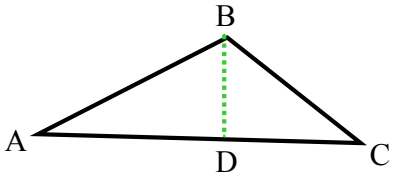
Proof of the Law of Çosines:

Given: $\triangle$ ABC

Prove: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma$

Draw altitude $\overline{BD}$ to side $\overline{AC}$.

BD = $h$




As you work these, write the postulate which applies, SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS.

Ex 1: Triangle ABC has $a$ = 15 cm, $b$ = 12 cm, and $\gamma$ measures 85º. Solve for the missing parts.

Ex 2: Find the angles in a triangle with sides of 6 m, 9 m and 11 m.

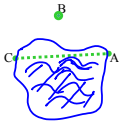
There is one more interesting formula for the area of a triangle given the three sides.

Heron's formula: $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, $\quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

The strategy for solving any triangle, given three parts:

- Draw the triangle.
- Label the parts.
- Determine which law to use.
- Solve.

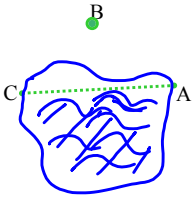
Ex 3: A surveyor is measuring the width of a lake. He stands at point A and walks 50 m to point B, turns counter-clockwise 85º and walks 75 m to point C. How wide is the lake?




Ex 4: Find the area of a triangle with sides 7", 12", and 13" in two ways:

a) Use $A = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin\gamma$ th sine in it. $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

Ex 5: To estimate the dimensions of a lake, a surveyor starts at point A, walks 100 m to a tree at point B, turns 75º clockwise and measures the walk to point C as 70 m. What is the width of the lake from A to C?



Trigonometry and Bearings

In surveying and navigation, directions are often given in terms of bearings. This can be in one of two ways.

a) Expresses as some east or west angle from north or south.

b) Expressed as degrees in a clockwise direction from north.

Ex 5: Sketch each bearing and express it in both ways.

a) N 50º W


b) S 30º E


c) 200º


d) 320º


Ex 6: A plane flies due north for 200 miles, then turns to a bearing of 50º and flies 120 miles. How far is it from the starting point?