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Unit 8: Extended Trigonometry
Lesson 1: Law of Sine (Part I)

EQ:

Recall: What trig ratios are used to solve right triangles?

## Two Methods to Solve "Non-Right Triangles":

1. $\qquad$ 2. $\qquad$

Let's drop down a perpendicular from $\angle B$. Call it $h$.


We have formed $\qquad$ triangles.

The left triangle has the following trig relationship: $\sin A=$ $\qquad$ WHY?
$\qquad$

The triangle on the right has the trig relationship: $\sin C=$ $\qquad$ WHY?
$\qquad$

$$
=
$$

$\qquad$

Using the transitive property: If $\qquad$ $=$ and $\qquad$ , then
$\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

Divide both sides by ac: $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

$\qquad$

Ex. 1 Given $\triangle A B C$ with side $a=8, \angle A=30^{\circ}$ and $\angle C=55^{\circ}$. Find side $c$ to the nearest tenth.


Ex 2. Given $\triangle A B C$ with side $a=55, c=20$, and $\angle A=110^{\circ}$. Find the measure of $\angle C$ to the nearest degree.

Ex. 3 Given $\triangle A B C$ with $\angle A=50^{\circ}, \angle B=70^{\circ}$ and $a=12$. Solve the triangle.

$\angle A=$

$$
a=
$$

$\angle B=$ $b=$

$\angle C=$
$c=$

Ex. 4 Solve $\triangle A B C$ if $\angle B=30^{\circ}, \angle C=70^{\circ}$ and $b=10$.
$\angle A=$
$a=$
$b=$

$\angle B=$
$c=$
> Use Law of Sines when you have a $\qquad$

* Assignment: Practice Worksheet \#1

