The Law of Cosines

9-4: Use the law of cosines to find unknown parts of a triangle.



The Law of Cosines

In $\triangle ABC$: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$





Example 2:

 $c \approx 9.22 \text{cm}$

Suppose that two sides of a triangle have lengths 3 cm and 7 cm and that the angle between them measures 130° . Find the length of the third side.

$$c^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2} - 2ab \cos C$$

$$c^{2} = 3^{2} + 7^{2} - 2 * 3 * 7 * \cos 130^{\circ}$$

$$c^{2} \approx 85$$





Example 3:

The lengths of the sides of a triangle are 5, 10, and 12. Solve the triangle.

Let's find α first.

 $12^2 = 5^2 + 10^2 - 2 * 5 * 10 * \cos \alpha$

 $144 = 125 - 100 * \cos \alpha$

 $19 = -100 * \cos \alpha$

 $-.19 = \cos \alpha$

 $\cos^{-1}(-.19) = \alpha$ $101^{\circ} \approx \alpha$





Example 3:

The lengths of the sides of a triangle are 5, 10, and 12. Solve the triangle.

 $+24.14^{\circ})$

To find β , we can use either Law of Cosines again or Law of Sines.

| $\sin\beta$ $\sin\alpha$ | $12\sin\beta = 4.91$ |
|---|--|
| 5 12 | $\sin\beta = .41$ |
| $\frac{\sin\beta}{5} = \frac{\sin 101^{\circ}}{12}$ | $\beta = 24.14^{\circ}$ |
| $12\sin\beta = 5\sin 101^{\circ}$ | $\theta = 180^{\circ} - (101^{\circ})$ $\theta = 54.86^{\circ}$ |



Example 4:

In the diagram, AB = 5, BD = 2, DC = 4, and CA = 7. Find AD.

We can first use the Law of Cosines to find $m \angle B$.

 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B$

 $7^2 = 6^2 + 5^2 - 2 * 6 * 5 * \cos B$

 $49 = 61 - 60 * \cos B$

 $-12 = -60 * \cos B$

 $0.2 = \cos B$

 $\cos^{-1}(0.2) = B \longrightarrow \angle B \approx 78.5^{\circ}$



Example 4:

In the diagram, AB = 5, BD = 2, DC = 4, and CA = 7. Find AD.

Now we can use the Law of Cosines again to find *AD*.

 $b^2 = a^2 + d^2 - 2ad\cos B$

 $b^2 = 2^2 + 5^2 - 2 * 2 * 5 * \cos 78.5$

 $b^2 = 25$

b = 5



Practice Problems

Pages 352-353 (Written Exercises) #1-7 odds, 14, 15

