Constructing Triangles

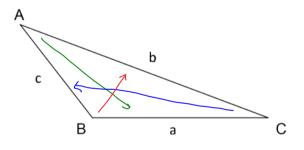
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PRE-CALCULUS 11 TRIGONOMETRY CONSTRUCTING TRIANGLES

When constructing triangles you need to pay attention to the sides and angles that are given. Depending on the information given, there are $\underline{3}$ possible scenarios for the triangles that can be created:

- 1) No triangle can be created. The information creates an impossible situation.
- 2) One triangle can be created. This is the most common case.
- 3) Two triangles can be created. This is called the **ambiguous case**.
- A. Exploring Triangle Construction

Look at the following triangle and notice the way the triangle is configured.

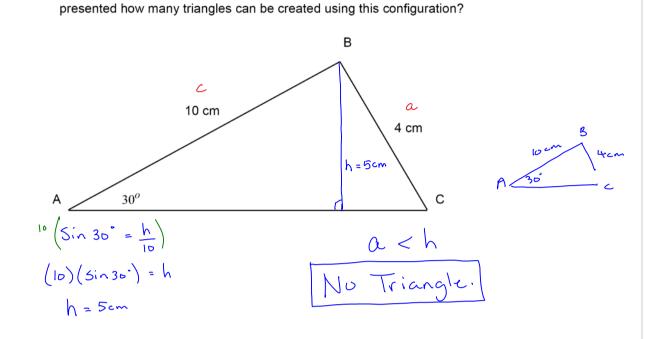


The angles of the triangle are identified using the endpoints identified:

 $\angle A$, $\angle B$, $\angle C$

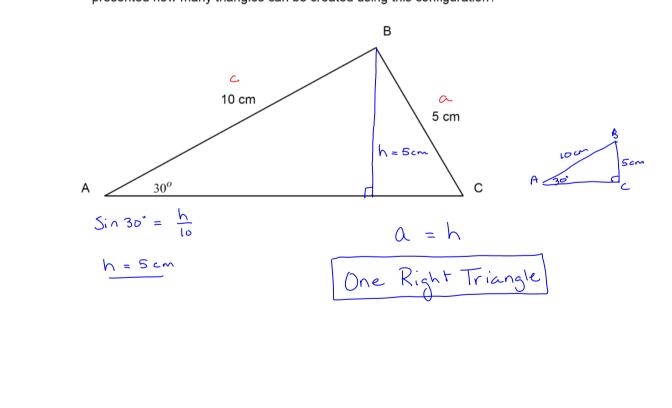
The corresponding sides are located opposite the angles and identified using the same letter in its lower case version:

Side a, Side b, Side c

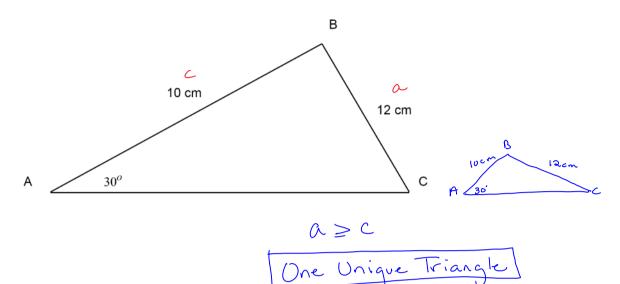


1) The following triangle dimensions are not drawn to scale. Based on the information

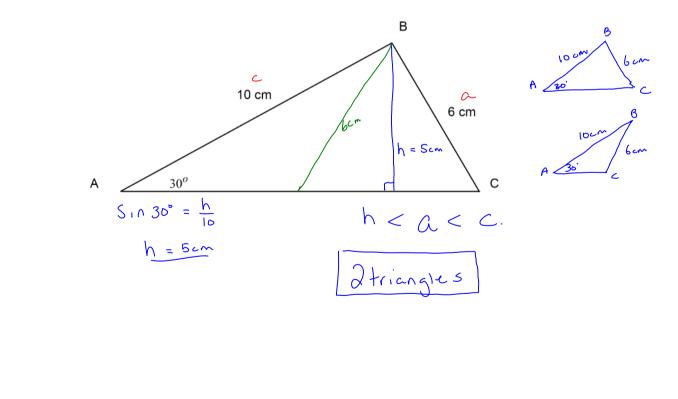
2) The following triangle dimensions are not drawn to scale. Based on the information presented how many triangles can be created using this configuration?



3) The following triangle dimensions are not drawn to scale. Based on the information presented how many triangles can be created using this configuration?



4) The following triangle dimensions are not drawn to scale. Based on the information presented how many triangles can be created using this configuration?



So to summarize:

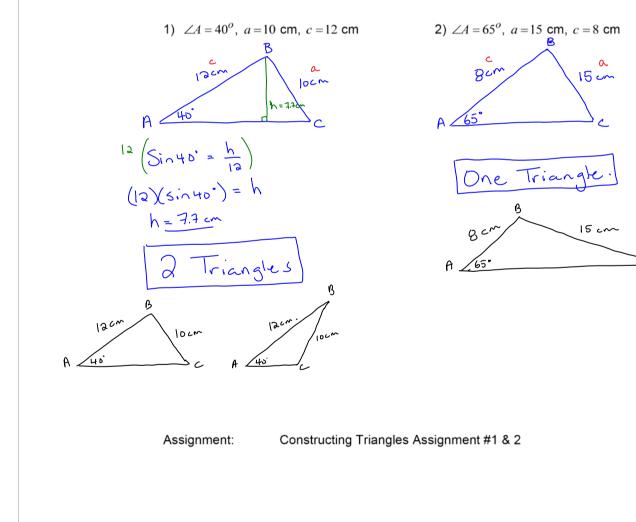
Triangles can be configured by comparing the sides given against the height of the triangle.

<u>No Triangles</u>	<u>One Triangle</u>	<u>Two Triangles</u>
If $a < h$	If $a = h$ Right Triangle or	If $h < a < c$
	$a \ge c$	

B. Examples

Given the following information about each possible ΔABC , determine how many triangles can be constructed.

·C1



PRE-CALCULUS 11 TRIGONOMETRY CONSTRUCTING TRIANGLES ASSIGNMENT

1. How many triangles can be created in $\triangle ABC$ if:

a)
$$a = 8$$
, $c = 12$, $\angle A = 40^{\circ}$

- b) a = 20, c = 25, $\angle A = 20^{\circ}$
- c) a = 12, c = 10, $\angle A = 50^{\circ}$
- d) a = 4, c = 10, $\angle A = 70^{\circ}$
- e) a = 6, c = 8, $\angle A = 60^{\circ}$
- f) a = 25, c = 20, $\angle A = 80^{\circ}$
- g) a = 15, c = 10, $\angle A = 30^{\circ}$
- 2. In $\triangle ABC$, AB = 10 cm and BC = 8 cm. To the nearest degree determine the possible measure(s) of $\angle A$ in each situation.
 - a) One Triangle
 - b) No Triangle
 - c) Two Triangles

Answers

1. a) 2 b) 2 c) 1 d) 0 e) 0	f) 1	g) 1
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2. a) $\angle A = 53^{\circ}$ **b)** $\angle A > 53^{\circ}$ **c)** $\angle A < 53^{\circ}$