## UNIT 3 LESSON 5 Law of Cosines

## PRECALCULUS B

## Law of Cosines:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a^{2}=b^{2}+c^{2}-2 b c \cos A \\
& b^{2}=a^{2}+c^{2}-2 a c \cos B \\
& c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b \cos C
\end{aligned}
$$

NOTE: This involves all three sides and one angle. So if you know three of these four numbers, you can solve for the missing one!

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS

Start by labeling the triangle, and setting up the corresponding Law of Cosines:


Let $a=80, b=120$, and $C=133^{\circ}$.

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

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS

Use the Law of Cosines to solve for the third side.


TRY IT: Plug in, and calculate the length of side $c$.

Let $a=80, b=120$, and $C=133^{\circ}$.
$c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b \cos C$

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS

Use the Law of Cosines to solve for the third side.


TRY IT: Plug in, and calculate the length of side $c$.

Let $a=80, b=120$, and $C=133^{\circ}$.
$c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b \cos C$
$c^{2}=(80)^{2}+(120)^{2}-2(80)(120) \cos 133^{\circ}$

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS

Use the Law of Cosines to solve for the third side.


TRY IT: Plug in, and calculate the length of side $c$.

Let $a=80, b=120$, and $C=133^{\circ}$.
$c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b \cos C$
$c^{2}=(80)^{2}+(120)^{2}-2(80)(120) \cos 133^{\circ}$
$c^{2}=6,400+14,400-(-13,094.37)$
$c^{2}=33,894.37$
$c \approx 184$

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS

Now you have angle C and side c to start the Law of Sines
to solve for a second angle!


Try It! $\quad \frac{\sin B}{b}=\frac{\sin C}{c}$

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS



Once you have a second angle, you could use Law of Sines again to get the third angle, but it would be quicker to just subtract the two angles you now have from $180^{\circ}$.

$$
180-133-28.5=18.5
$$

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 1 Angle \& 2 Sides - SAS



Steps for Solving a SAS:
$\square$ Use Law of Cosines to solve for the third side.
$\square$ Use that third side with the known angle to set up a Law of Sines proportion to solve for a second angle.
$\square$ Use the two known angles to subtract from 180 to get
the third angle.
The triangle is SOLVED!

## $6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS

This is another case for Law of Cosines!


Again, you don't have a known angle and opposite side pair to start the Law of Sines . . .

But the Law of Cosines is set up to solve for a missing side, not a missing angle!

## Law of Cosines v. 2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cos A=\frac{b^{2}+c^{2}-a^{2}}{2 b c} \\
& \cos B=\frac{a^{2}+c^{2}-b^{2}}{2 a c} \\
& \cos C=\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}-c^{2}}{2 a b}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Another Version of the same New Tool ()

NOTE: This still uses three sides and one angle.
BUT, this version is rearranged to solve for the angle when all three sides are known!

## $6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS

Again, start by labeling the triangle, and setting up the corresponding Law of Cosines:


## $6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS

Since you know all three sides, to get the first angle, set up the corresponding alternate version of Law of Cosines:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Let } a=32, b=70 \text {, and } c=74 . \\
& \qquad \cos B=\frac{a^{2}+c^{2}-b^{2}}{2 a c}
\end{aligned}
$$

## $6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS

Solve for the first angle:


Let $a=32, b=70$, and $c=74$.
$\cos B=\frac{a^{2}+c^{2}-b^{2}}{2 a c}$
$\cos B=\frac{32^{2}+74^{2}-70^{2}}{2(32)(74)}$
$\cos B=\frac{1,024+5,476-4,900}{4,736}$
$\cos B \approx 0.3378$
$B \approx 70^{\circ}$

## $6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS

Now you have angle B and side b to start the Law of Sines to solve for a second angle!


Try It:
$\frac{\sin B}{b}=\frac{\sin C}{c}$
$C \approx 83^{\circ}$
$6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS


Once you have a second angle, subtract the two angles you now have from $180^{\circ}$ to get angle A.

$$
180-70-83=27
$$

## $6^{\text {th }}$ Case: Given 3 Sides - SSS

## Steps for Solving a SSS:

$\square$ Use the alternate version of Law of Cosines to solve for one angle.
$\square$ Use that angle with its opposite side to set up Law of Sines to solve for a second angle.


74 in

- Use the two angles to subtract from 180 to get the third angle.

The triangle is SOLVED!


