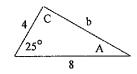
Student: _____ Instructor: Joe Betters

Course: Pre-Calculus Pre AP (Master Assignment: 8.3 Classwork Day 1
Course)

1. Solve the triangle.



Solve for the value of each unknown.

b = (Round to two decimal places as needed.)

A = (Round to one decimal place as needed.)

C = CRound to one decimal place as needed.)

2. Solve the triangle.



Solve for the value of each unknown.

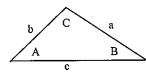
A = _____ ° (Round to one decimal place as needed.)

B = ° (Round to one decimal place as needed.)

C = ° (Round to one decimal place as needed.)

Solve the triangle.

$$a = 1$$
, $b = 8$, $C = 100^{\circ}$



 $c \approx$ _____ (Round to two decimal places as needed.)

A≈

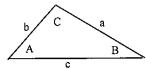
(Type your answer in degrees. Round to one decimal place as needed.)

B≈

(Type your answer in degrees. Round to one decimal place as needed.)

Solve the triangle.

$$a = 16$$
, $b = 18$, $c = 19$



A ≈

(Type your answer in degrees. Round to one decimal place as needed.)

B≈

(Type your answer in degrees. Round to one decimal place as needed.)

C≈

(Type your answer in degrees. Round to one decimal place as needed.)

5. Solve the following triangle using either the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines.

$$B = 2^{\circ}, C = 80^{\circ}, b = 6$$

Select the correct choice below and, if necessary, fill in the answer boxes to complete your choice. (Round side lengths to the nearest hundredth and angle measures to the nearest degree as needed.)

A. There is only one possible solution for the triangle.

The measurements for the remaining angle A and sides a and c are as follows.

A≈_____° a≈_____ c≈____

O B. There are two possible solutions for the triangle.

The measurements for the solution with the smaller angle A are as follows.

 $A_1 \approx$ $c_1 \approx$ $c_1 \approx$ The measurements for the solution with the larger angle A are as follows.

 $A_2 \approx \underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{\circ} \qquad a_2 \approx \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \qquad c_2 \approx \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

- O. There are no possible solutions for this triangle.
- 6. Solve the following triangle using either the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines.

$$A = 28^{\circ}$$
, $a = 10$, $b = 13$

Select the correct choice below and, if necessary, fill in the answer boxes to complete your choice. (Round to two decimal places as needed.)

○ A. There is only one possible solution for the triangle.

The measurements for the remaining angles B and C and side c are as follows.

B≈ ° C≈ ____° c≈___

() B. There are two possible solutions for the triangle.

The measurements for the solution with the smaller angle B are as follows.

B≈____° C≈____° c≈____

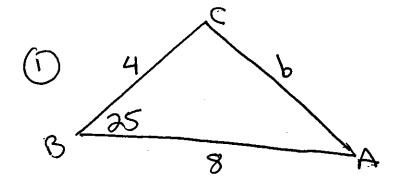
The measurements for the solution with the larger angle B are as follows.

B ≈ ____ ° C ≈ ____ ° c ≈ _____

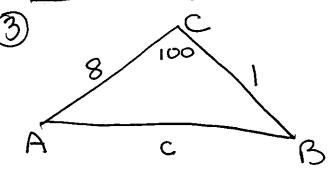
 \bigcirc C. There are no possible solutions for this triangle.

3.3 Classwork Day 1-Joe Betters						Page 3 of 3
1. 4.69						
21.1						
133.9				•		
2. 106.6						
25.2						
48.2					n = 11	
3. 8.23						
6.9						
73.1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
4. 51.2						
61.2						
67.7						
5. A. There is only one The measurements A ≈ 98				c are as fo 169.31	ollows.	
6. B. There are two po				e as follow	rs.	
B≈ 37.61	° C≈	114.39	_° ca			
The measurements	for the solution	with the large	r angle B are	as follows.		
B≈142.39	° c≈_	9.61	_° cя			
	•					

8.3 cm day 1



$$\frac{5iN25}{4.69} = \frac{5iNA}{4}$$
 $A = 21.1°$



(B=73.1°)

8.3 cw day

$$180 - 80 - 2 = 98 A = 98^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{5in98}{a} = \frac{5in2}{6}$$
 $a = 170.25$

$$\frac{5iN 28}{10} = \frac{5iNB}{13}$$
 $B = 37.61$

* since only 1 angle, check for other solutions

$$\frac{5:n9.61}{C} = \frac{5:n28}{10} \left[C = 3.56 \right]$$