

# 8 Cosine Law

January 7, 2022 11:51 AM

PRE-CALCULUS 11

Ch 2 – Day 7: THE COSINE LAW

## THE LAW OF COSINES

In every  $\triangle ABC$ ,

*The Law of Cosines:*

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

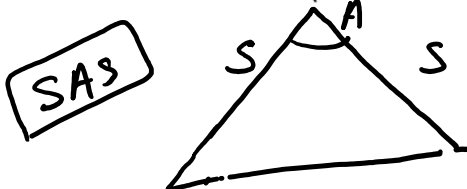
$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

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

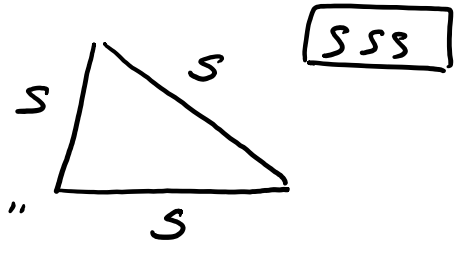
There are two cases when the Cosine Law can be used, when the given information is:

**Case 1:** two sides and the angle

between them ("the included angle")



**Case 2:** all 3 sides



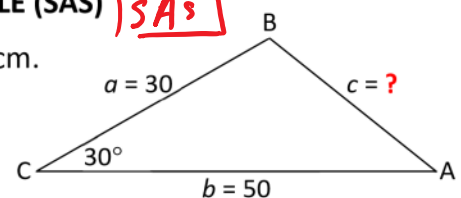
Your memory trick to remember:

### CASE 1: GIVEN TWO SIDES AND THE INCLUDED ANGLE (SAS)

**SAS**

**Example 1:** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $a = 30$  cm, and  $b = 50$  cm.

Find  $c$  to the nearest hundredth of a centimetre.

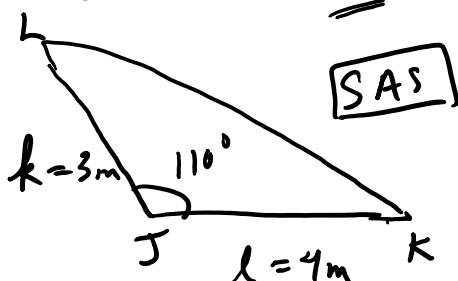


$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \\ &= 30^2 + 50^2 - 2(30)(50) \cos 30^\circ \\ &= 900 + 2500 - 3000 \cos 30^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{801.923}$$

$$c = 28.32 \text{ cm}$$

**Example 2:** In  $\triangle JKL$ ,  $\angle J = 110^\circ$ ,  $k = 3$  m,  $l = 4$  m. Find  $j$  to nearest hundredth.



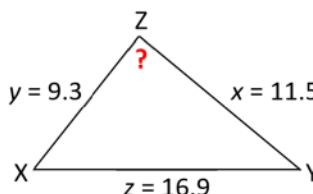
$$\begin{aligned}
 j^2 &= k^2 + l^2 - 2kl \cos J \\
 &= 3^2 + 4^2 - 2(3)(4) \cos 110^\circ \\
 &= 9 + 16 - 24 \cos 110^\circ \\
 \sqrt{j^2} &= \sqrt{33.2} \\
 j &= 5.76 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

[Answer: 5.76 m]

### CASE 2: GIVEN THREE SIDES (SSS)

**Example 3:** In  $\triangle XYZ$ ,  $x = 11.5$ ,  $y = 9.3$ , and  $z = 16.9$ . Find the largest angle to the nearest degree.

$$\begin{aligned}
 z^2 &= x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos Z \\
 (16.9)^2 &= (11.5)^2 + (9.3)^2 - 2(11.5)(9.3) \cos Z
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 285.61 & = & 218.74 - 213.9 \cos Z \\
 -218.74 & & -218.74
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 66.87 & = & -213.9 \cos Z \\
 -213.9 & & -213.9
 \end{array}$$

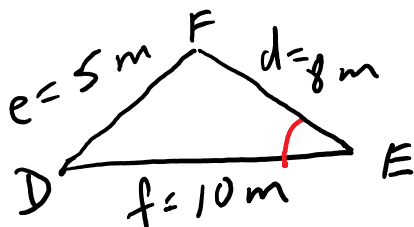
$$\cos Z = -0.3126$$

$$Z = \cos^{-1}(-0.3126)$$

$$Z = 108^\circ$$

**Example 4:** In  $\triangle DEF$ ,  $d = 8$  m,  $e = 5$  m,  $f = 10$  m. Find the smallest angle in the triangle to the nearest tenth of a degree.

↳ is opposite the smallest side!



$$\begin{aligned}
 e^2 &= d^2 + f^2 - 2df \cos E \\
 5^2 &= 8^2 + 10^2 - 2(8)(10) \cos E \\
 25 &= 164 - 160 \cos E \\
 -164 &\quad -164 \\
 \hline
 -139 &= -160 \cos E \\
 -160 &\quad -160 \\
 \hline
 \cos E &= 0.86875 \\
 E &= \cos^{-1}(0.86875) \quad [\text{Answer: } 29.7^\circ] \\
 \boxed{E = 29.7^\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example 5:** Two ships set sail from port P, heading in different directions. The first ship sails 7 km to R and the second ship sails 8 km to Q. If the distance between R and Q is 13 km, what is the angle between the directions of the two ships?

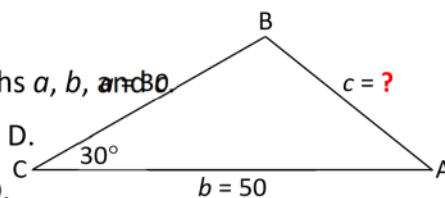
**Assignment:** Sec 2.4, p. 119 #Sec 2.4, p. 119 #1ac, 2ac, 4ad, 6, 12, 20 (which laws do you need in #20?!), opt: 10, 19.

DO NOT PRINT:

- Consider the oblique triangle  $\triangle ABC$  with side lengths  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ .

Draw an altitude of height  $h$  from vertex  $C$  to point  $D$ .

There are now two right triangles,  $\triangle ACD$  and  $\triangle BCD$ .



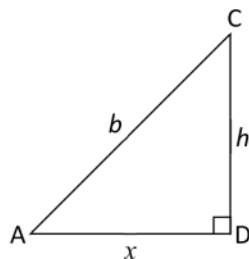
- Let  $x$  represent  $AD$ , then  $c - x$  represents  $BD$ .

- In  $\triangle ACD$

$$\cos A = \frac{x}{b}$$

$$b(\cos A) = x$$

$$x = b \cos A$$

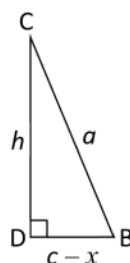


and

the Pythagorean Theorem gives

$$b^2 = h^2 + x^2$$

- In  $\triangle BCD$  The Pythagorean Theorem gives



$$a^2 = h^2 + (c - x)^2$$

$$a^2 = h^2 + c^2 - 2cx + x^2$$

$$a^2 = h^2 + x^2 + c^2 - 2cx$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2cx$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2c(b \cos A)$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

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

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

Similarly

and

solution: In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $a = 30$  cm, and  $b = 50$  cm.  
Find  $c$  to the nearest hundredth of a centimetre.

- Draw a labelled diagram.
- $\angle C$  must be used, so the formula used is

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

$$c^2 = (30)^2 + (50)^2 - 2(30)(50) \cos 30^\circ$$

$$c^2 = 900 + 2500 - 3000 \cos 30^\circ$$

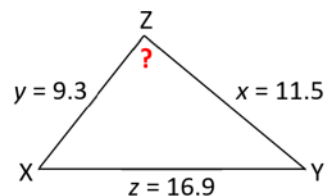
$$c^2 \approx 801.923789$$

$$c \approx 28.318259$$

Answer:  $c \approx 28.32$  cm

solution: In  $\triangle XYZ$ ,  $x = 11.5$ ,  $y = 9.3$ , and  $z = 16.9$ . Find the largest angle to the nearest degree.

- Draw a labelled diagram.
- The largest angle will be opposite the longest side.  
 $z$  is the longest side;  $\angle Z$  is the largest angle.
- To find  $\angle Z$  in  $\triangle XYZ$ , the formula used must be



$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos Z$$

$$\cos Z = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{2xy}$$

$$Z = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{2xy} \right)$$

$$Z = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{(11.5)^2 + (9.3)^2 - (16.9)^2}{2(11.5)(9.3)} \right)$$

$$Z = \cos^{-1} (-0.31262272)$$

$$Z \approx 108.217359^\circ$$

Answer:  $\angle Z \approx 108^\circ$