

Question # 1Solve the following triangle ABC in which:

$$b = 95, \quad c = 34, \quad \alpha = 52^\circ.$$

Solution

$$b = 95, \quad c = 34, \quad \alpha = 52^\circ.$$

By law of cosine

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \\ &= (95)^2 + (34)^2 - 2(95)(34) \cos 52^\circ \\ &= 9025 + 1156 - 6460(0.6157) = 6203.578 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{6203.578} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 78.76}$$

Again by law of cosine

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \beta &= \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} = \frac{(34)^2 + (78.76)^2 - (95)^2}{2(34)(78.76)} \\ &= \frac{1156 + 6203.138 - 9025}{5355.68} = \frac{1665.862}{5355.68} = -0.311 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \cos^{-1}(-0.311) \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 108^\circ 7' 20''}$$

Since in any triangle

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 180 - \alpha - \beta = 180^\circ - 52^\circ - 108^\circ 7' 20'' \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 19^\circ 52' 40''}$$

Question # 2Solve the following triangle ABC in which:

$$b = 12.5, \quad c = 23, \quad \alpha = 38^\circ 20'$$

Solution

$$b = 12.5, \quad c = 23, \quad \alpha = 38^\circ 20'$$

By law of cosine

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \\ &= (12.5)^2 + (23)^2 - 2(12.5)(23) \cos 38^\circ 20' \\ &= 156.25 + 529 - 575(0.7844) = 234.21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{234.21} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 15.304}$$

Again by law of cosine

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \beta &= \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} = \frac{(23)^2 + (15.304)^2 - (12.5)^2}{2(23)(15.304)} \\ &= \frac{529 + 234.21 - 156.25}{703.984} = \frac{606.96}{703.984} = 0.8622 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \cos^{-1}(0.8622) \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 30^\circ 26'}$$

Since in any triangle

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 180 - \alpha - \beta = 180^\circ - 38^\circ 20' - 30^\circ 26' \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 111^\circ 14'}$$

Question # 3

Solve the following triangle ABC in which:

$$a = \sqrt{3} - 1 = 0.732 \quad , \quad b = \sqrt{3} + 1 = 2.732 \quad , \quad \gamma = 60^\circ$$

Solution

$$a = \sqrt{3} - 1 = 0.732 \quad , \quad b = \sqrt{3} + 1 = 2.732 \quad , \quad \gamma = 60^\circ$$

By law of cosine

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - ab \cos \gamma \\ &= (0.732)^2 + (2.732)^2 - 2(0.732)(2.732) \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 0.5358 + 7.4638 - 1.9998 = 5.9998 \approx 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{c = \sqrt{6} = 2.449}$$

Again by law of cosines

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(2.732)^2 + (2.449)^2 - (0.732)^2}{2(2.732)(2.449)} \\ &= \frac{7.4638 + 5.9976 - 0.5358}{13.3813} = \frac{12.9256}{13.3813} = 0.9659 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \cos^{-1}(0.9659) \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 15^\circ}$$

Since in any triangle

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 180 - \alpha - \gamma = 180 - 15 - 60 \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 105^\circ}$$

Question # 4

Solve the following triangle ABC in which:

$$a = 3 \quad , \quad b = 6 \quad , \quad \gamma = 36^\circ 20'$$

Solution

Do yourself as above

Question # 5

Solve the following triangle ABC in which:

$$a = 7 \quad , \quad b = 3 \quad , \quad \gamma = 38^\circ 13'$$

Solution

Do yourself as above

Question # 6

Solve the following triangle, using first law of tangent and then law of sines:

$$a = 36.21 \quad , \quad b = 42.09 \quad , \quad \gamma = 44^\circ 29'$$

Solution

Since $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 180 - \gamma$$

$$= 180 - 44^\circ 29'$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 135^\circ 31' \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

By law of tangent

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{36.21-42.09}{36.21+42.09} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{135^\circ 31'}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-5.88}{78.3} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\tan(67^\circ 45')} \Rightarrow -0.0751 = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{2.4443}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = -0.0751(2.4443)$$

$$= -0.1836$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \tan^{-1}(-0.1836)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = -10^\circ 24' \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = -20^\circ 48' \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

Adding (i) & (ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} \alpha + \beta = 135^\circ 31' \\ \alpha - \beta = -20^\circ 48' \\ \hline 2\alpha = 114^\circ 43' \end{array} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 57^\circ 22'}$$

Putting value of α in eq. (i)

$$57^\circ 22' + \beta = 135^\circ 22'$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 135^\circ 22' - 57^\circ 22' \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 78^\circ 9'}$$

Now by law of sine

$$\frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{c}{\sin 44^\circ 29'} = \frac{36.21}{\sin 57^\circ 22'}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{36.21}{\sin 57^\circ 22'} \cdot \sin 44^\circ 29'$$

$$= \frac{36.21}{0.8421} \cdot 0.7007 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = 30.13}$$

Question # 7, 8 & 9

Solve the following triangle, using first law of tangent and then law of sines:

- (7) $a = 93, c = 101, \alpha = 80^\circ$ (8) $b = 14.8, c = 16.1, \alpha = 42^\circ 45'$
 (9) $a = 319, b = 168, \alpha = 110^\circ 22'$

Solution

Do yourself as above

Question # 10

Solve the following triangle, using first law of tangent and then law of sines:

$$b = 61 \quad , \quad c = 32 \quad , \quad \alpha = 59^\circ 30'$$

Solution

$$b = 61 \quad , \quad c = 32 \quad , \quad \alpha = 59^\circ 30'$$

Since $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180$

$$\Rightarrow \beta + \gamma = 180 - \alpha$$

$$= 180 - 59^\circ 30'$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta + \gamma = 120^\circ 30' \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

By law of tangent

$$\frac{b-c}{b+c} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\beta+\gamma}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{61-32}{61+32} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{120^\circ 30'}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{29}{93} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}\right)}{\tan(60^\circ 15')} \Rightarrow 0.3118 = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}\right)}{1.7496}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}\right) = 0.3118(1.7496) = 0.5455$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} = \tan^{-1}(0.5455)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} = 28^\circ 37' \Rightarrow \beta - \gamma = 57^\circ 14' \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

Adding (i) & (ii)

$$\beta + \gamma = 120^\circ 30'$$

$$\beta - \gamma = 57^\circ 14'$$

$$\underline{2\beta = 177^\circ 44'} \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 88^\circ 52'}$$

Putting value of α in eq. (i)

$$88^\circ 52' + \gamma = 120^\circ 30'$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 120^\circ 30' - 88^\circ 52' \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 31^\circ 38'}$$

Now by law of sine

$$\frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{32}{\sin 31^\circ 38'} = \frac{a}{\sin 59^\circ 30'}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{32}{\sin 31^\circ 38'} \cdot \sin 59^\circ 30'$$

$$= \frac{32}{0.5244} \cdot 0.8616 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = 52.57}$$

Question # 11

Measure of two sides of the triangle are in the ratio 3:2 and they include an angle of measure 57° . Find the remaining two angles.

Solution

$$\text{Let } a:b = 3:2$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}b$$

$$\text{and } \gamma = 57^\circ$$

$$\text{Since } \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 180 - \gamma$$

$$= 180 - 57 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 123^\circ \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

By law of tangent

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{2}b-b}{\frac{3}{2}b+b} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{123^\circ}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}b}{\frac{5}{2}b} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{\tan(61^\circ 30')} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)}{1.8418}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{5}(1.8418) = 0.3684$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \tan^{-1}(0.3684) = 20^\circ 13'$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 40^\circ 26' \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

Adding (i) & (ii)

$$\alpha + \beta = 123^\circ$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 40^\circ 27'$$

$$\frac{2\alpha}{\quad} = 163^\circ 27' \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 81^\circ 44'}$$

Putting value of α in eq. (i)

$$81^\circ 44' + \beta = 123^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 123^\circ - 81^\circ 44' \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 41^\circ 16'}$$

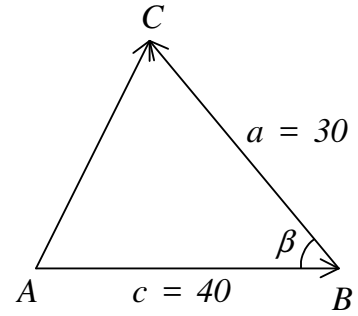
Question # 12

Two forces of 40N and 30N are represented by \overline{AB} and \overline{BC} which are inclined at an angle of $147^\circ 25'$. Find \overline{AC} , the resultant of \overline{AB} and \overline{BC} .

Solution

$$\text{Since } \overline{AB} = c = 40N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BC} &= a = 30N \\ m\angle B &= \beta = 147^\circ 25' \\ \vec{AC} &= b = ? \end{aligned}$$



By law of cosine

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 &= c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos \beta \\ &= (40)^2 + (30)^2 - 2(40)(30)\cos 147^\circ 25' \\ &= 1600 + 900 - 2400(-0.8426) \\ &= 4522.26 \\ \Rightarrow b &= \sqrt{4522.26} = 67.248 \end{aligned}$$

i.e. $\vec{AC} = 67.248N$

If you found any error, submit at <http://www.mathcity.org/error>

Book:

Exercise 12.5

*Text Book of Algebra and Trigonometry Class XI
Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore.*

Available online at <http://www.MathCity.org> in PDF Format
(Picture format to view online).

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