| Case | Meaning | Example | Initial Law |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SSA | Two sides and an angle opposite of one of them | Given $a, b$, and | Sines |
| ASA | Two angles and the side between them | Given $\alpha$, , and $c$ | Sines |
| AAS | Two angles and a side opposite of one of them | Given $\alpha$, , and $b$. | Sines |
| SAS | Two sides and the angle between them | Given $a, b$, and | Cosines |
| SSS | Three sides | Given $a, b$, and $c$ | Cosines |



## Law of Sines

The ratio of the sine of an angle and its opposite side is equal across all sides and sine of angles. This gives us the following:

$$
\frac{\sin \alpha}{a}=\frac{\sin }{b}=\frac{\sin }{c}
$$

This equation allows us to solve the cases of SSA, ASA, and AAS.

## Law of Cosines

Another relationship we can use is that of cosine. We can use the following equations:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
a^{2}=b^{2}+c^{2} & 2 b c \cos \alpha \\
b^{2}=a^{2}+c^{2} & 2 a c \cos \\
c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2} & 2 a b \cos
\end{array}
$$

This equation allows us to solve the cases of SAS and SSS.

NOTE: In some situations both laws may be needed.

## Examples

1. Solve for the missing angles and sides.


First, we can solve for using the fact that sum of the angles in a triangle is $180^{\circ}$. $180 \quad 55 \quad 38=87$. So $=87^{\circ}$.
Next, we can use the law of sines to solve for the remaining sides.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\sin 38^{\circ}}{a}=\frac{\sin 87^{\circ}}{120} \Longrightarrow a \approx 73.98077 m \\
& \frac{\sin 55^{\circ}}{b}=\frac{\sin 87^{\circ}}{120} \Longrightarrow b \approx 98.43314 m
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Solve for the angles in the given triangle.


We can use the law of cosines to solve for the angles.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5^{2}=10^{2}+7^{2} \quad 2(10)(7) \cos \alpha \Longrightarrow \cos \alpha=\frac{25}{} 100 \quad 49 \\
& 140 \\
& \Longrightarrow \alpha=\arccos \left(\frac{124}{140}\right)=0.48277 \text { radians OR } 27.7^{\circ} \\
& 10^{2}=5^{2}+7^{2} \quad 2(5)(7) \cos \quad \Longrightarrow \cos \quad=\frac{100}{} \quad 25 \quad 49 \\
& \Longrightarrow \quad=\arccos \left(\frac{26}{70}\right)=1.95134 \text { radians OR } 111.8^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that the angles in a triangle add up to $180^{\circ}$. If we use radians, they add up to $\pi$ radians. This gives us the following:

$$
=\pi \quad .48277 \quad 1.95134 \approx .70748 \text { radians OR } 40.5^{\circ}
$$

