



Trigonometry

Part 2 Advance Trigonometry (Not Right angle Triangles)



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How to label each sides in not right angle triangles



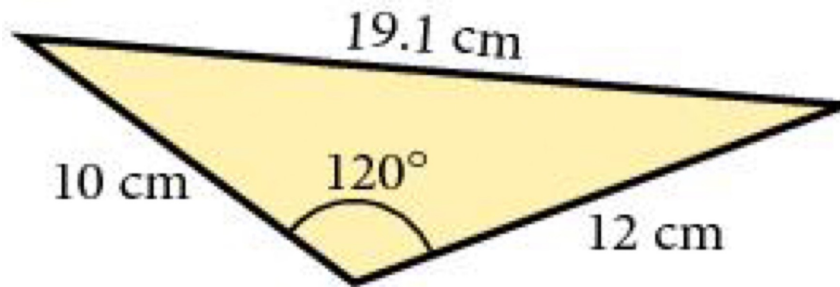
Area of triangles



Proof for formula

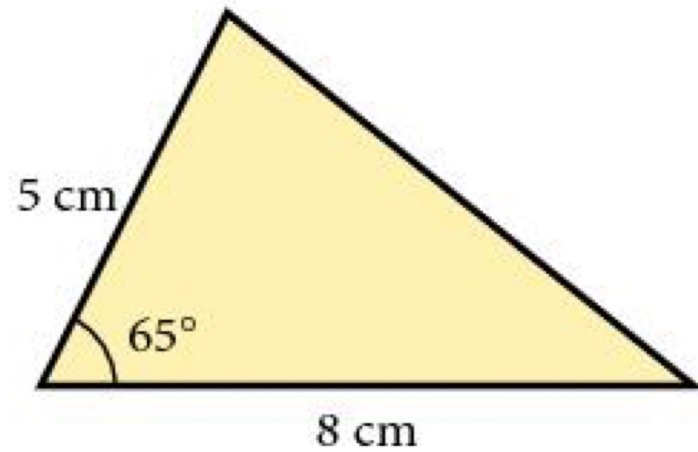


Example



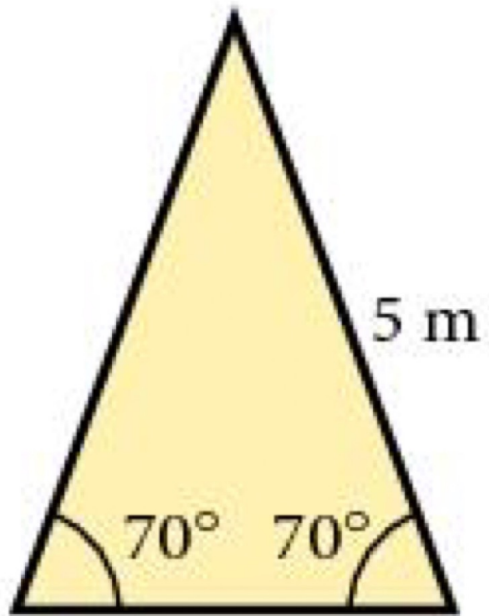


Example



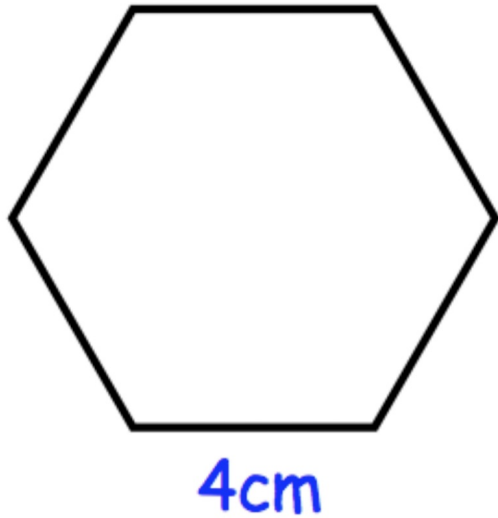


Example





Example



A regular hexagon has side length 4cm.

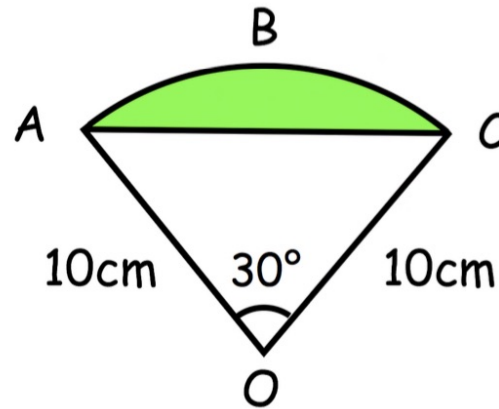
Calculate the area of the hexagon.



Example

ABC is an arc of the circle.
AC is a chord of the circle.
Angle AOC = 30°

Calculate the area of the shaded segment.





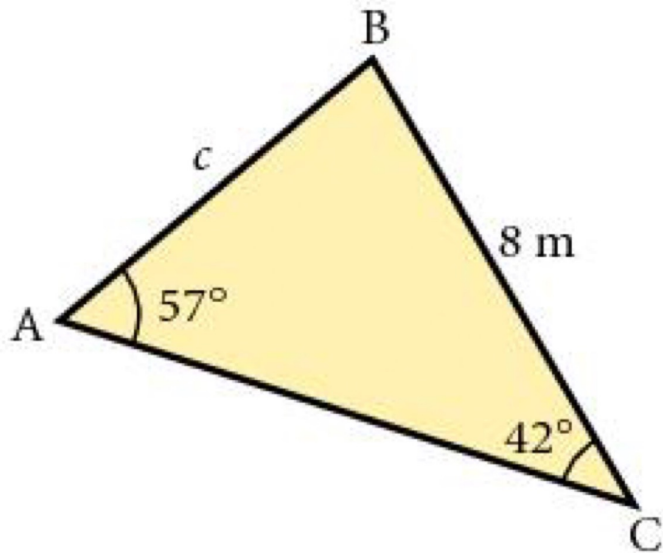
Sine Rule



Proof for formula

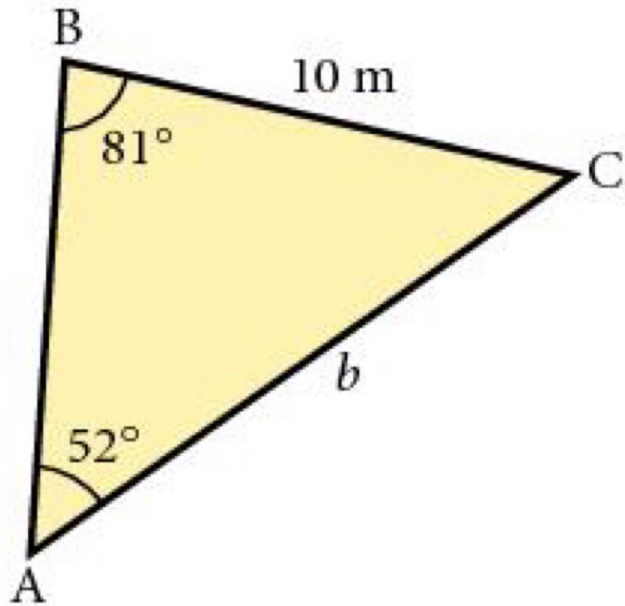


Example



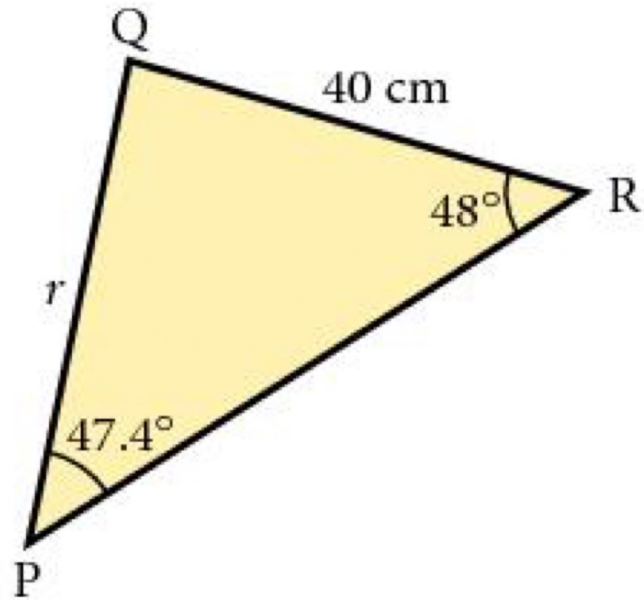


Example



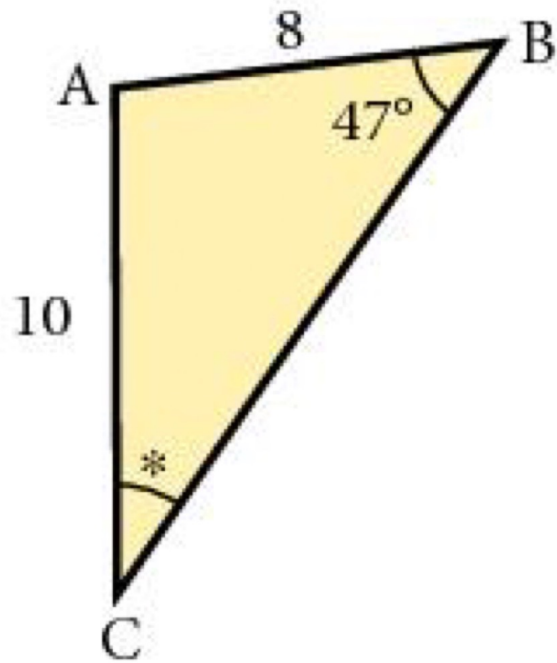


Example



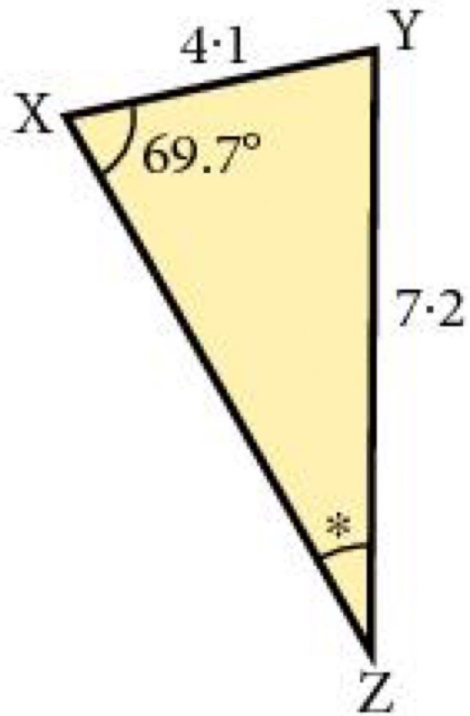


Example



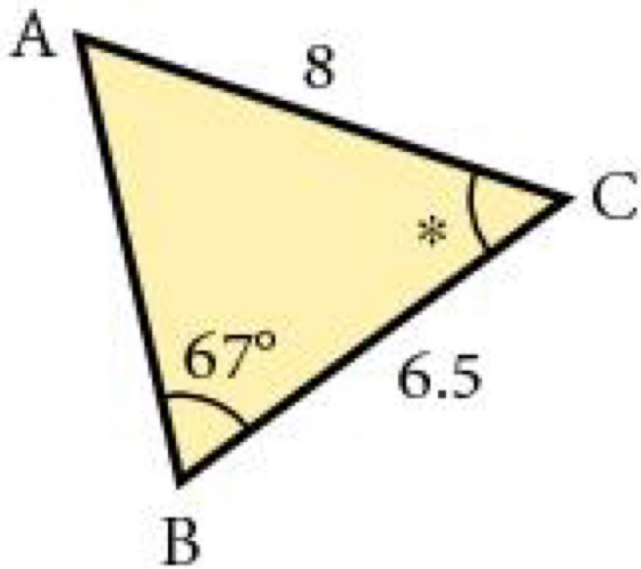


Example



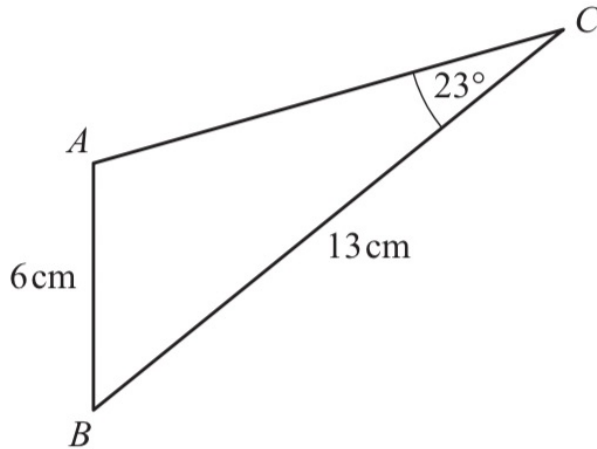


Example





Example



In triangle ABC , $AB = 6$ cm, $BC = 13$ cm and angle $ACB = 23^\circ$.
Calculate angle BAC , which is obtuse.





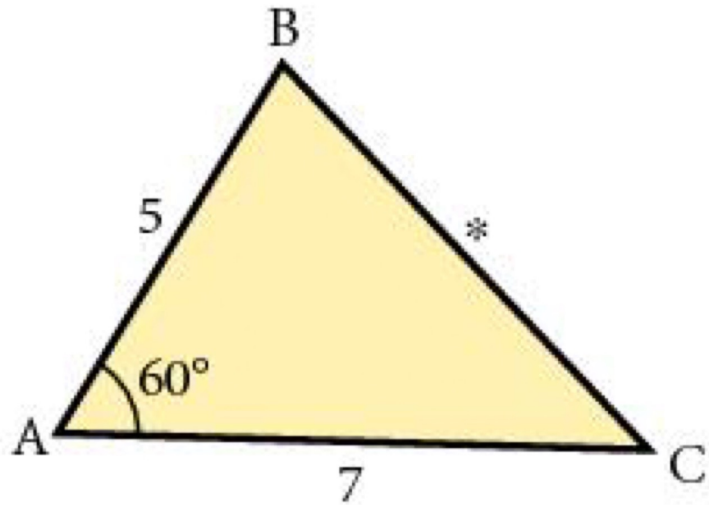
Cosine Rule



Proof for formula

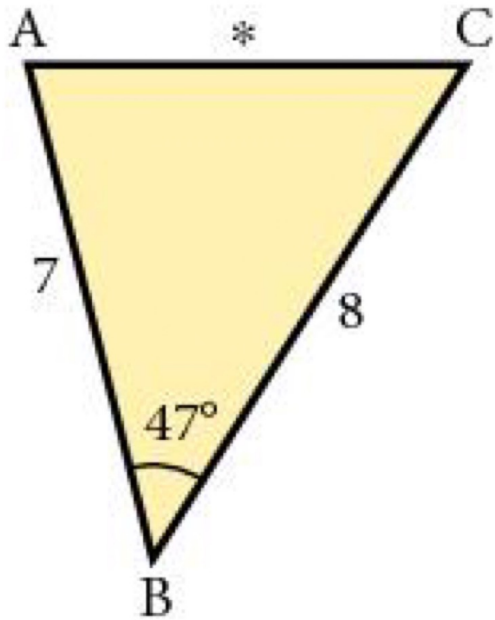


Example



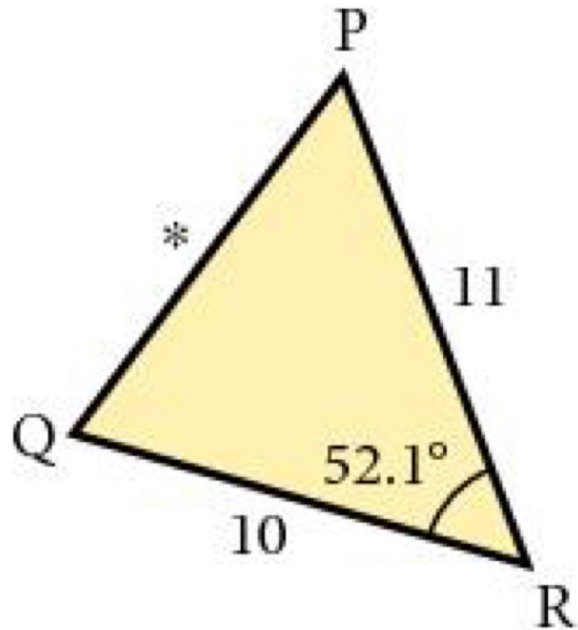


Example





Example



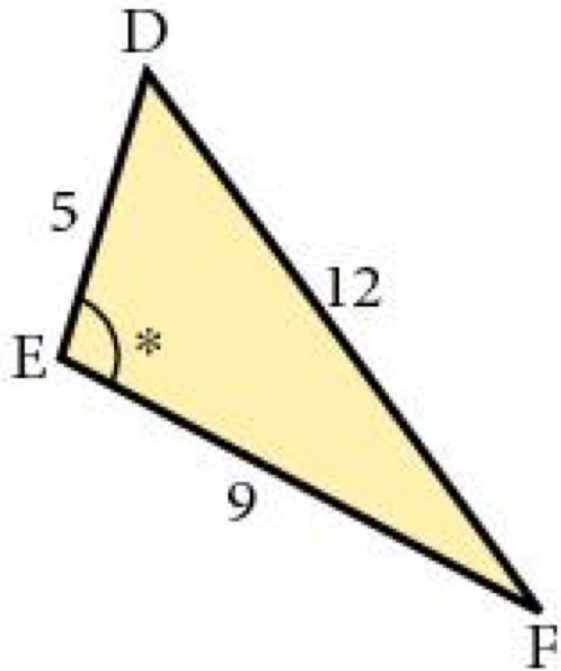


Cosine Rule

To find missing angle

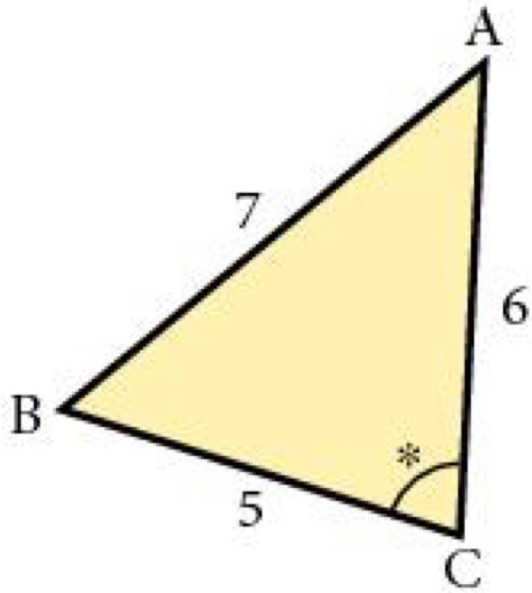


Example



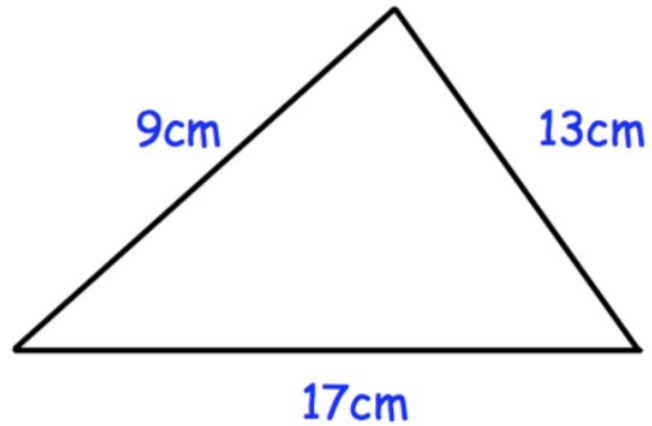


Example





Example



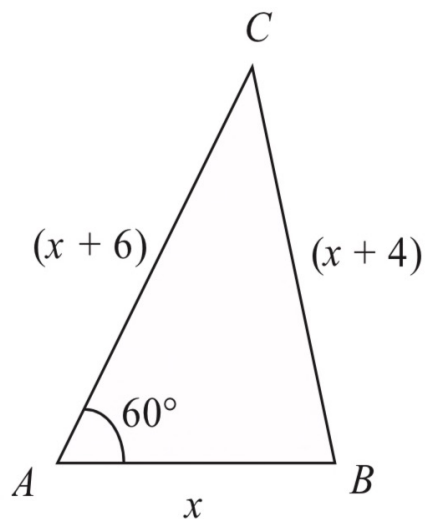
Calculate the smallest angle in the triangle.



Example

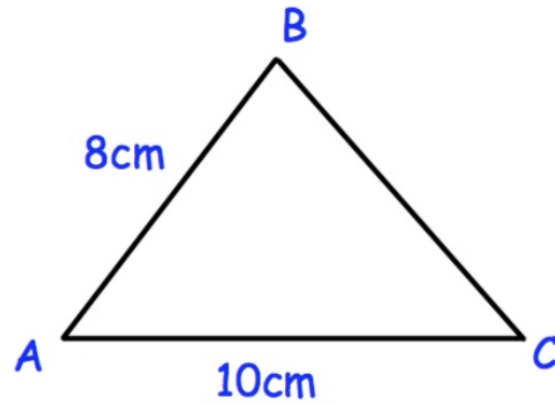
The diagram shows the length, in centimetres, of each side of triangle ABC .
Angle $BAC = 60^\circ$.

Find the value of x .





Q1.

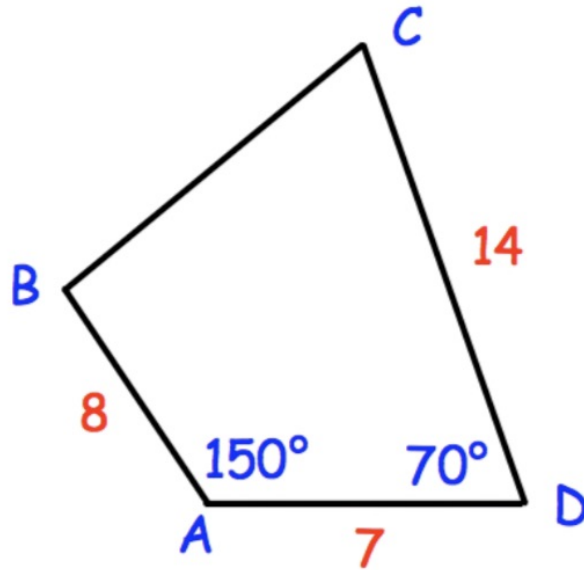


The area of the triangle shown is 25cm^2 .

Calculate the perimeter of the triangle.



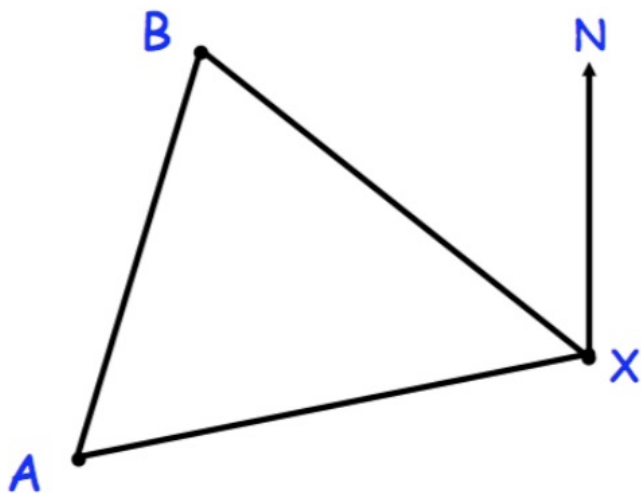
- Q2. In a quadrilateral ABCD, $AD = 7\text{cm}$, $AB = 8\text{cm}$ and $CD = 14\text{cm}$.
Angle $BAD = 150^\circ$ and Angle $ADC = 70^\circ$



Calculate the length BC.



Q3.

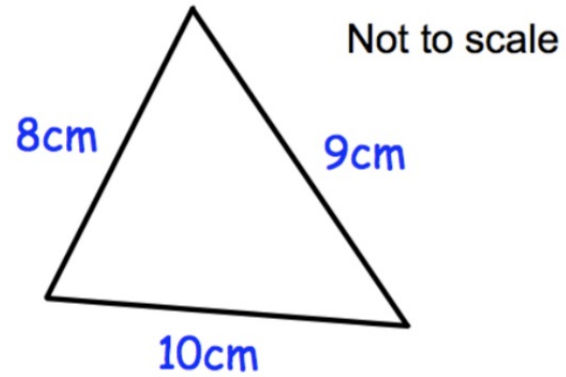


Ship A is 50km from X on a bearing of 258° .
Ship B is 44km from X on a bearing of 312° .

- (a) Calculate the distance between A and B.
- (b) Calculate the bearing of A from B.



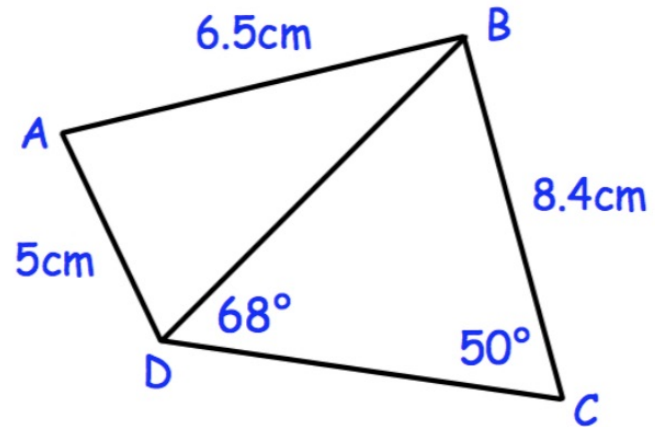
Q4.



Find the area of the triangle.



Q5.



Calculate the size of angle ABD.