Recall from geometry:

* The *Triangle Sum Conjecture*: The sum of the angles in any triangle is equal to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The *Triangle Inequality Theorem:* The longest side is opposite the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angle, the medium side is

opposite the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angle, and the shortest side is opposite the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_angle.

* When solving for an angle measure, use an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We begin our study of *oblique* triangles. An oblique triangle is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ triangle. We use an uppercase

letter to denote an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a lower case letter to denote a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

There are 5 cases that we will be studying: AAS, ASA, SSA, SAS, and SSS.

We begin today with AAS (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and ASA (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

Both of these cases can be solved using the Law of Sines.

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# Law of Sines:

If ΔABC is any ***oblique*** (non-right triangle), where a, b, and c are lengths of the sides opposite the angles

with measures A, B, and C respectively, then

c

a

B



C

A

b

\*\* Use the Law of Sines when you know the measures of two angles and any side of a triangle, or 2 sides

 and an angle across from one of the sides.

**Solve the following triangles.**

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Example 1: *m*∠ C = 102, *m*∠A = 28, a = 27



Example 2: *m*∠A = 66°, *m*∠B = 34°, *c* = 12



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Example 3: Solve triangle  given

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Example 4: In , solve for side *a* given the measures



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Finding the area of an oblique triangle.

Given two sides and the included angle of an oblique triangle, the 

Example 5: Example 6:



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