**The Sine Law in Acute Triangles**

So far we’ve used trigonometry to solve right angle triangles. For **non-right angle** triangles we use the **SINE LAW**. It allows us to find the length of sides and measurement of angles in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ triangles (no right angle).

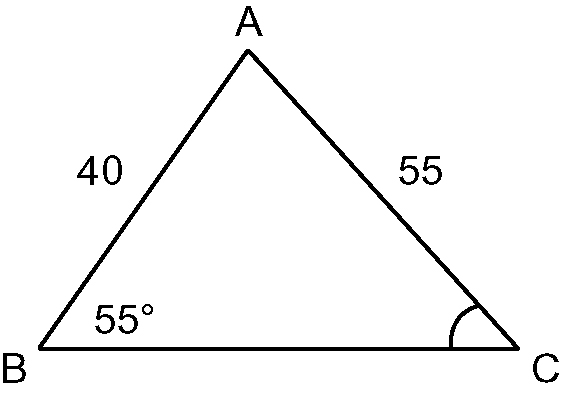


What information must be given in a triangle in order to use sine law to solve it?

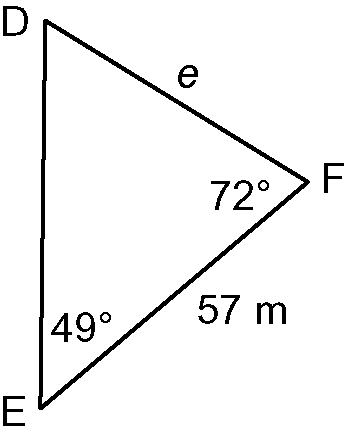
**To SOLVE a triangle means to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***EXAMPLES***:

1. Find the measure of  to the nearest tenth of a degree.



1. Find the measure of side *e* to the nearest tenth.



1. Solve the triangle △*ABC* given , cm, cm

**Sine Law Practice**

1. Solve for the unknown value to the nearest tenth

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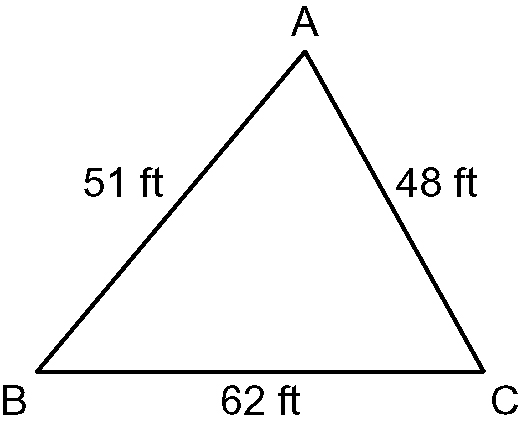
1. Find the measure of to the nearest degree

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. taBLM1-8-1s3-2 |  |

1. Find the measure of the indicated side to the nearest tenth.

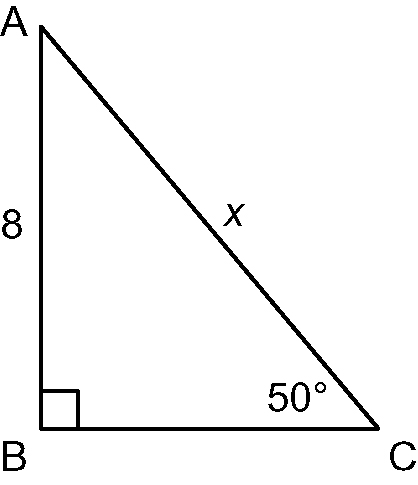
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| 1. taBLM1-8-1s3-4 | 1. taBLM1-8-1s3-6 |

1. Explain why this triangle cannot be solved



1. Solve each triangle △*ABC*.

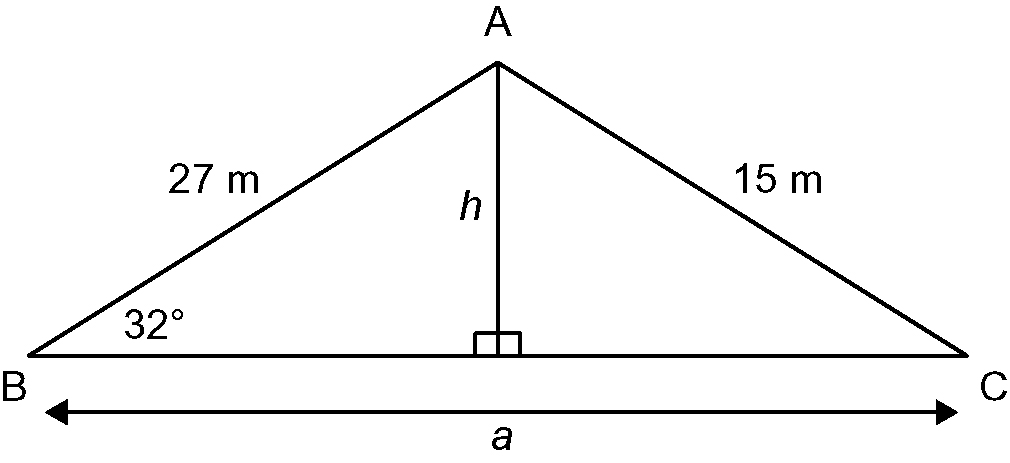
|  |  |
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|  | 1. Given , , |

1. a) Use the **sine ratio** to find the value of *x*, to the nearest tenth

b) Use the **sine law** to find the value of *x*, to the nearest tenth

c) Explain why the two methods are equivalent for a **right** triangle.

1. Two guy wires 27 m and 15 m in length are to be fastened to the top of a TV tower from two points B and C as shown. The angle of elevation to the top of the tower of the longer wire is . How far apart are points B and C and how tall is the tower?

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