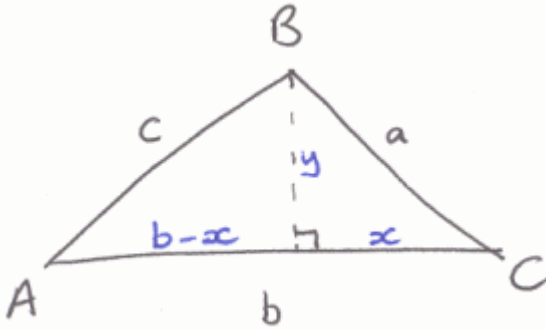


How can you work out the missing length of a triangle if you know the length of two sides and the angle between them?

Here is Student 1's attempt to find a formula for side  $c$ , if sides  $a$  and  $b$  and angle  $C$  are known:



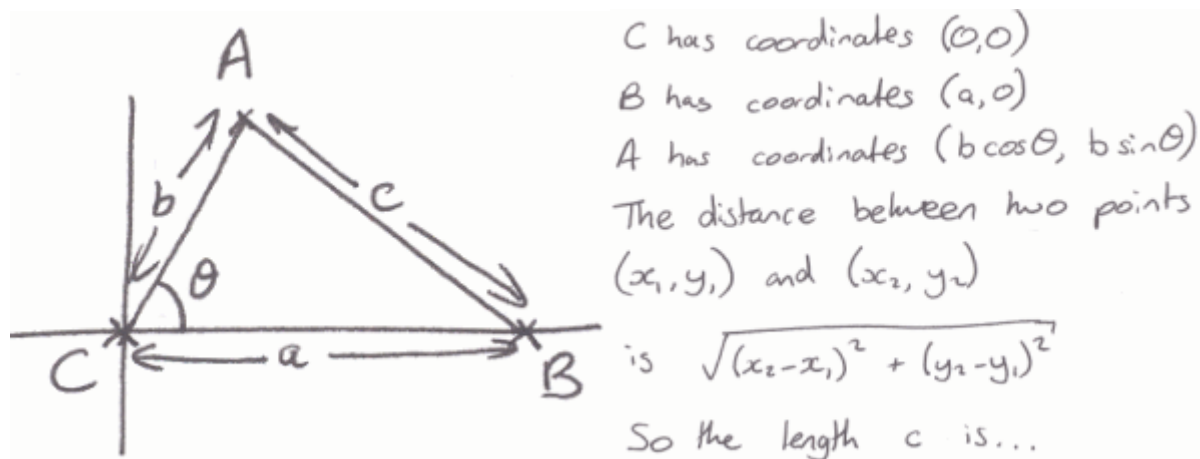
By Pythagoras,  
 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = a^2 - x^2$   
 $(b-x)^2 + y^2 = c^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = c^2 - (b-x)^2$   
 $\therefore a^2 - x^2 = c^2 - (b-x)^2$   
 Expanding and substituting  
 $x = a \cos C \dots$

Can you make sense of what they have done?

Can you complete their method to create a formula?

How can you work out the missing length of a triangle if you know the length of two sides and the angle between them?

Here is Student 2's attempt to find a formula for side  $c$ , if sides  $a$  and  $b$  and angle  $C$  are known:

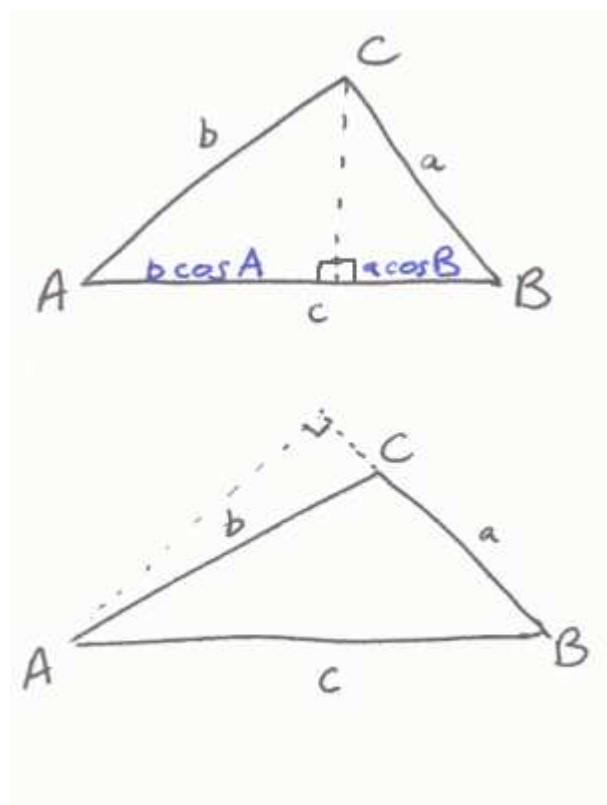


Can you make sense of what they have done?

Can you complete their method to create a formula?

How can you work out the missing length of a triangle if you know the length of two sides and the angle between them?

Here is Student 3's attempt to find a formula for side  $c$ , if sides  $a$  and  $b$  and angle  $C$  are known:



$$c = b \cos A + a \cos B$$

$$\therefore c^2 = b^2 \cos^2 A + a^2 \cos^2 B + 2ab \cos A \cos B$$

$$a = c \cos B - b \cos(180^\circ - C)$$

$$= c \cos B + b \cos C$$

$$\therefore a^2 = a^2 \cos^2 B + b^2 \cos^2 C + 2ab \cos B \cos C$$

Similarly,

$$b^2 = a^2 \cos^2 C + b^2 \cos^2 A + 2ab \cos C \cos A$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = \dots$$

Can you make sense of what they have done?

Can you complete their method to create a formula?