

**ASSIGNMENT: Sine Rule / Cosine Rule / Trigonometric Area**

**DIRECTIONS:** Here are the formulas that will be useful in solving the problem below. Remember,  $\pi = 180^\circ$  and a triangle's angles must sum to  $180^\circ$ .

The answer key is on the PDF online. Please try the problem first.

3.6 Cosine rule

Sine rule

Area of a triangle

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C; \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

Length of an arc

$$l = \theta r$$

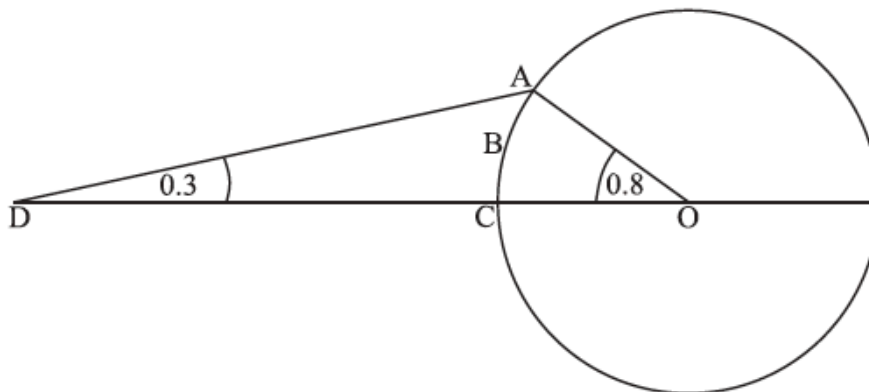
Area of a sector

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2$$

[Maximum mark: 13]

[SL-calc]

The following diagram shows a circle with centre O and radius 4 cm.



*diagram  
not to scale*

The points A, B and C lie on the circle. The point D is outside the circle, on (OC). Angle ADC = 0.3 radians and angle AOC = 0.8 radians.

- (a) Find AD. [3 marks]
- (b) Find OD. [4 marks]
- (c) Find the area of sector OABC. [2 marks]
- (d) Find the area of region ABCD. [4 marks]

3.6 Cosine rule

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C; \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Sine rule

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

Area of a triangle

$$A = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

Length of an arc

$$l = \theta r$$

Area of a sector

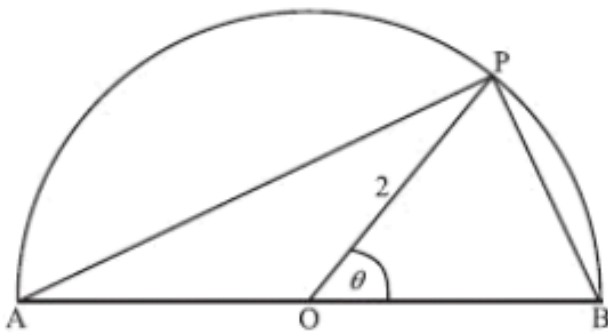
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2$$

[Maximum marks 16]

[non-calc]

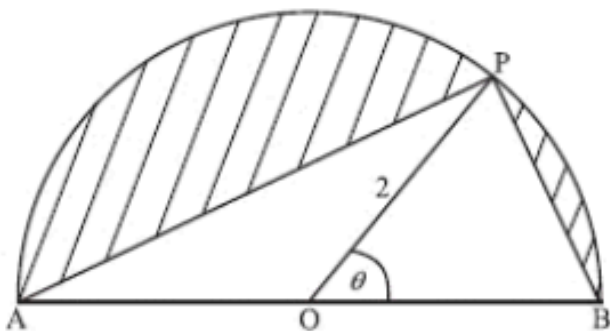
The following diagram shows a semicircle centre O, diameter [AB], with radius 2.

Let P be a point on the circumference, with  $\widehat{POB} = \theta$  radians.



- (a) Find the area of the triangle OPB, in terms of  $\theta$ . (2)
- (b) Explain why the area of triangle OPA is the same as the area triangle OPB. (3)

Let  $S$  be the total area of the two segments shaded in the diagram below.



- (c) Show that  $S = 2(\pi - 2 \sin \theta)$ . (3)
- (d) Find the value of  $\theta$  when  $S$  is a local minimum, justifying that it is a minimum. (8)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 02/05A-06B/2018

**Answers (command term is “find” throughout, so please show all calculations):**

- 1) 9.71
- 2) 12.1
- 3) 6.4 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 4) 10.8 cm<sup>2</sup>

**For the second question, use the trigonometric triangular area formula.**

**Also, isn't it interesting that  $\sin 30^\circ = \sin 150^\circ$ . So interesting.**