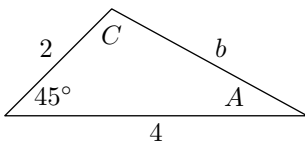


**NAME:**

Math 103: College Algebra and Trigonometry  
Quiz 7, 21 November 2008

The following two questions are worth a total of 10 points. The majority of the credit you receive will be based on the completeness and the clarity of your responses. Show your work, and avoid saying things that are untrue, ambiguous, or nonsensical.

**See the reverse side of this page for a list of possibly useful identities.**



1. (5 points) Solve the triangle above.

2. (5 points) Find the area of the triangle above.

### Sum and difference formulas

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

### Double-angle formulas

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

### Corollaries of double-angle formulas

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{1 + \cos(2\theta)}$$

### Half-angle formulas

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

### Product-to-sum formulas

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

### Sum-to-product formulas

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

### Law of Sines

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

### Law of Cosines

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

### Area of a triangle

In the following formulas,  $K$  denotes the area of a triangle.

$$K = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

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

$$K = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B$$

$$K = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)},$$

$$\text{where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$