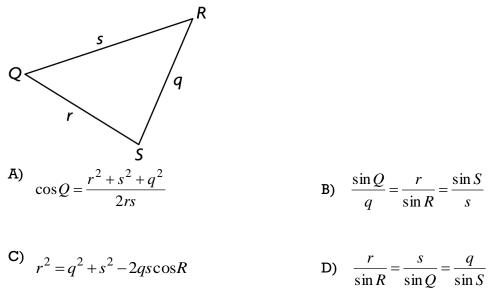
Name_

Multiple Choice - Choose the letter of the best response.

1. Which expression is true for $\triangle QRS$?



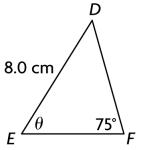
- 2. Solve for the unknown side length. Round your answer to one decimal place.
 - $\frac{q}{\sin 30^{\circ}} = \frac{10.0}{\sin 80^{\circ}}$ A) 4.0 B) 5.1 C) 9.7 D) 20.3
- 3. Determine the measure of < R to the nearest degree.



- 4. What information do you need to know about an acute triangle to use the cosine law?
 - A) two angles and any side B) two sides and any angle
 - C) all the sides D) all the angles

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5. How you would determine the indicated angle measure, if it is possible?



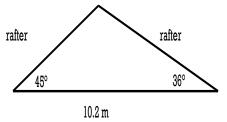
- A) primary trigonometric ratios B) the sine law
- C) the cosine law D) not possible

Long Answer – Show all workings for full credit.

6. Solve $\triangle ABC$ given the following: $\langle B = 62^{\circ}, a = 12.5, c = 15.7$ [6]

Name_

7. How long, to the nearest tenth of a metre, is the <u>right</u> rafter in the roof shown?



8. In a parallelogram, two adjacent sides measure 17 cm and 14 cm. The shorter diagonal is 11 cm. Draw a diagram and determine, to the nearest degree, the measure of the smaller angle in the parallelogram.

Sketch a triangle that corresponds to the equation.
Then, determine the third angle measure and the third side length.

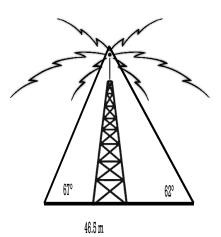
10.4		18.6
$\sin 33^{\circ}$	- 5	$\sin 77^{\circ}$

[4]

Two airplanes leave the Fort Chipewyan airport in Alberta at the same time. One airplane travels at 360 km/h. The other airplane travels at 430 km/h. About <u>30 min later</u>, they are 150 km apart. Draw a diagram and determine the angle between their paths, to the nearest degree.

12. A radio tower is supported by two wires on opposite sides. On the ground, the ends of the wires are 46.5 m apart. The angles of elevation for the wires are 62° and 67° respectively. Determine the length of the longest wire and the height of the tower to the nearest tenth of a metre.

[6]



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FORMULAE

 $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$ $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$ сс

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