

2.3 The Ambiguous Case

When considering triangles, we can classify them by what information is given:

AAA – all 3 angles

ASA – 2 angles & the included side e.g.

SAS – 2 sides & the included angle e.g.

ASS or SSA – 2 sides & an outside angle

← **AMBIGUOUS!**



With the **ambiguous case**, there may be 2 possible solutions.

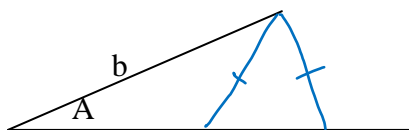
Using a calculator to find a angle,

$$\sin \theta = 0.5 \rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = 150^\circ$$

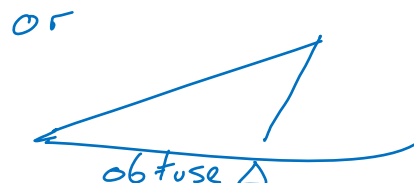
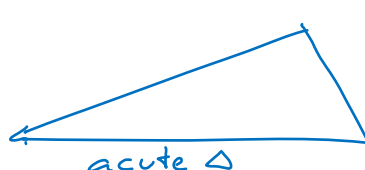
$$\sin \theta = 0.707 \rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = 135^\circ$$

$$\sin \theta = 0.866 \rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = 120^\circ$$

What is the relationship? two possible angles add to 180° ,
so with the ambiguous case we consider an acute possibility & an obtuse one.
(<http://www.mnwest.edu/fileadmin/static/website/dmatthews/Geogebra/AmbiguousCase01.html>)



→



Example 1: Solve $\triangle ABC$:

$$A = 37^\circ$$

$$a = 8$$

$$b = 12$$

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

$$\frac{\sin B}{12} = \frac{\sin 37^\circ}{8}$$

$$\therefore B = 65^\circ \text{ or } 115^\circ$$

Now $\frac{\sin 78^\circ}{c} = \frac{\sin 37^\circ}{8} \rightarrow c = 13$

$$\angle A = 37^\circ$$

$$a = 8$$

$$\angle B = 65^\circ$$

$$b = 12$$

$$\angle C = 78^\circ$$

$$c = 13$$

OR

$$\angle A = 37^\circ$$

$$a = 8$$

$$\angle B = 115^\circ$$

$$b = 12$$

$$\angle C = 28^\circ$$

$$c = 6.2$$

Both work

We should always check the answers to ensure the triangle is correct.

i.e. longest side is opposite largest angle
 shortest side is opposite smallest angle

Example 2: Solve $\triangle ABC$:

$A = 82^\circ$ $a = 8.3$ $c = 7.4$

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

$$\frac{\sin 82^\circ}{8.3} = \frac{\sin C}{7.4}$$

$C = 62^\circ$ or ~~118°~~
 No! Too Big!

$$\angle A = 82^\circ \quad a = 8.3$$

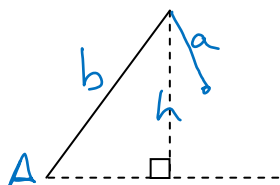
$$\angle B = 36^\circ \quad b = 4.9$$

$$\angle C = 62^\circ \quad c = 7.4$$

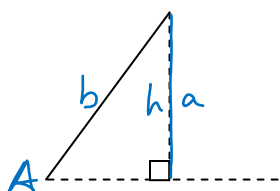
$$\therefore \frac{\sin 82^\circ}{8.3} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{b}$$

$$b =$$

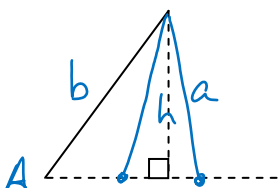
How do we know when we have 2, 1 (or no) solutions? Consider the possibilities for starting with angle A, side b and side a :



No Solution as $a < h$

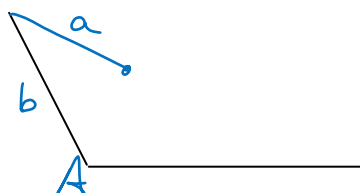


One Solution when $a = h$
 (right \triangle)

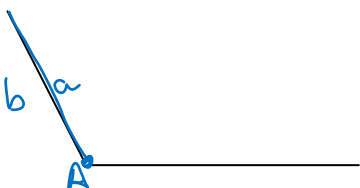


Two Solutions when $h < a < b$

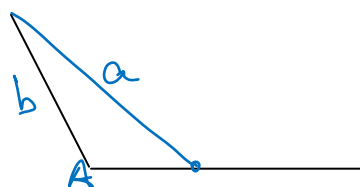
What if the starting angle A is obtuse? Once again, there are 3 cases:



No Solution $a < b$



No Solution $a = b$



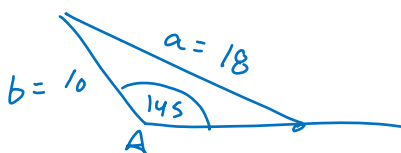
One Solution $a > b$

Example 3: Determine whether there are 1, 2 or no solutions for the triangle:

$$A = 145^\circ$$

$$a = 18 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 10 \text{ m}$$



One Solution !!

Assignment: p. 108 add on # 4, 6 -10, 24