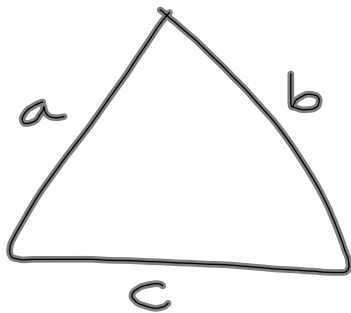


2-27-14  
3<sup>rd</sup> Trig

## Area

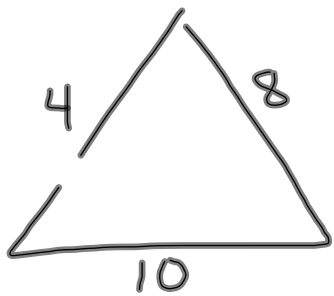
Heron's formula



Semi-perimeter  
 $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$   
↑  
call it S

$$A = \sqrt{S \cdot (s-a) \cdot (s-b) \cdot (s-c)}$$

Example

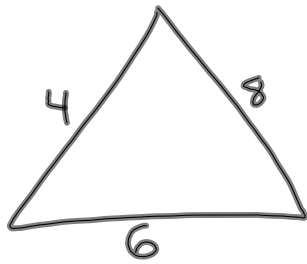


$S = \frac{1}{2}$  of perimeter  
 $S = 11$

$$A = \sqrt{11 \cdot (11-4) \cdot (11-8) \cdot (11-10)}$$

$$\sqrt{11 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}$$

$$\sqrt{231} \approx 15.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

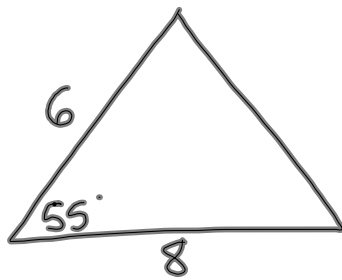


$$S = \frac{1}{2}(4+6+8) = 9$$

$$A = \sqrt{9 \cdot (9-4)(9-6)(9-8)}$$

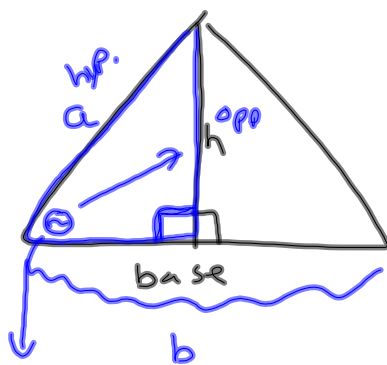
$$= \sqrt{9 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}$$

$$\approx 11.6$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot \sin 55$$

$$\approx 19.7 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$$

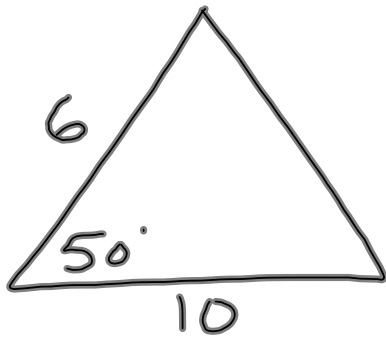
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot a \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{h}{a}$$

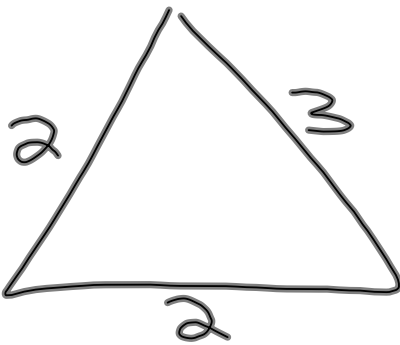
$$h = a \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin \theta$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin 50^\circ$$

$$\approx 23.0 \text{ cm}^2$$



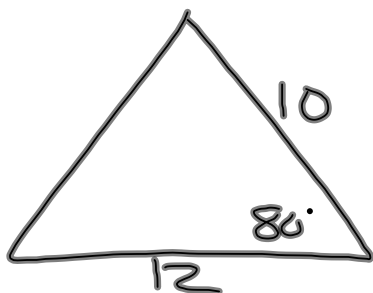
$$s = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{s \cdot (s-a) \cdot (s-b) \cdot (s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{3.5 \cdot (3.5-2) \cdot (3.5-2) \cdot (3.5-3)}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{3.9}$$

$$\approx 2.0 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 12 \cdot \sin 80^\circ$$

$$\approx 59.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

8-4

① How many ordered pairs of integers  $(x, y)$  are solutions to  $x^2 + y^2 < 9$  ?

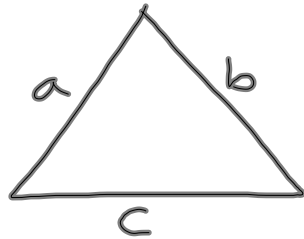
$(0, 0)$	1	$(\pm 1, \pm 2)$	4
$(0, \pm 1)$	2	$(\pm 2, 0)$	2
$(0, \pm 2)$	2	$(\pm 2, \pm 1)$	4
$(\pm 1, 0)$	2	$(\pm 2, \pm 2)$	4
$(\pm 1, \pm 1)$	4		

25

2-27-14

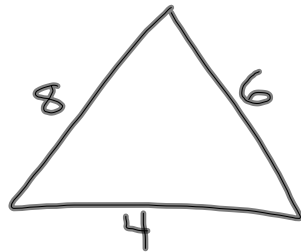
4<sup>th</sup> Tr. g

Heron's Formula



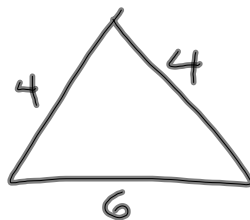
Semiperimeter  
is  $\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$

$$A = \sqrt{S \cdot (S-c)(S-b)(S-a)}$$



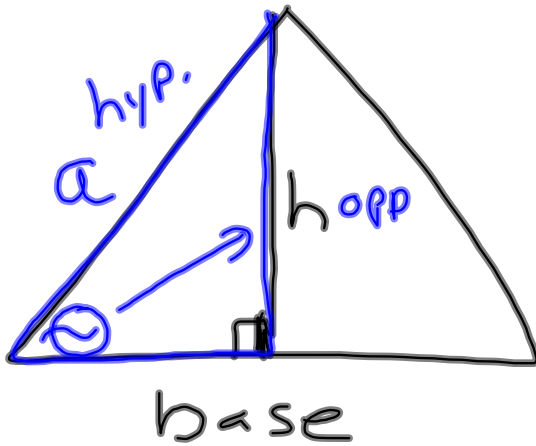
$P = 18$   
 $\therefore$  Semiperimeter = 9

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{9 \cdot (9-8)(9-4)(9-6)} \\ &= \sqrt{9 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} \\ &\approx 11.6 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$P = 14$   
 $S = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{7 \cdot (7-4)(7-4)(7-6)} \\ &= \sqrt{7 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1} \\ &= \sqrt{63} \\ &\approx 7.9 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

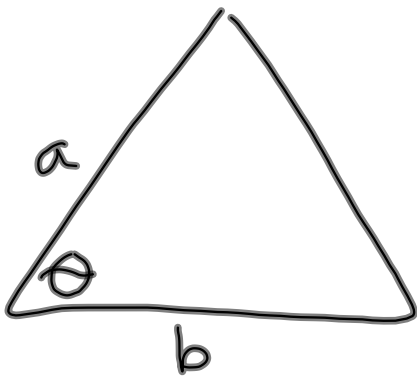


$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$$

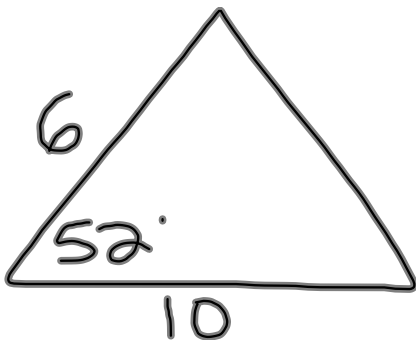
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot a \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{1} = \frac{h}{a}$$

$$h = a \cdot \sin \theta$$

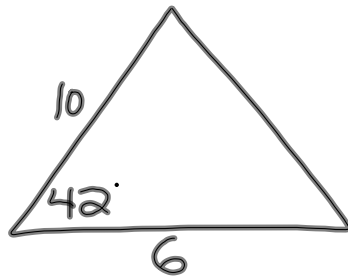


$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin \theta$$



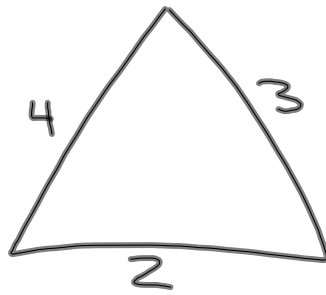
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin 52^\circ$$

$$\approx 23.6 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin 42^\circ$$

$$\approx 20.1 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$p = 9$$

$$s = 4.5$$

$$A = \sqrt{4.5 \cdot .5 \cdot 2.5 \cdot 1.5}$$

$$\approx 2.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

8-4 (19)

How many ordered pairs of integers  $(x, y)$  satisfy

$$x^2 + y^2 < 9?$$

(25)

$(0, 0)$	1	$(\pm 1, \pm 2)$	4
$(0, \pm 1)$	2	$(\pm 2, 0)$	2
$(0, \pm 2)$	2	$(\pm 2, \pm 1)$	4
$(\pm 1, 0)$	2	$(\pm 2, \pm 2)$	4
$(\pm 1, \pm 1)$	4		