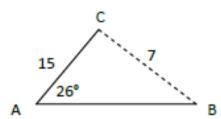
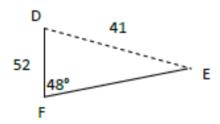
Unit 2 Day 4 HW(2)

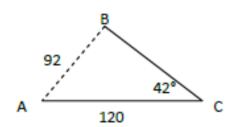
For △ABC,
 a = 7, b = 15, and m∠A = 26°. Find all possible m∠B to the nearest degree.



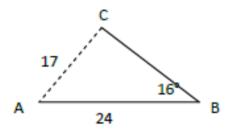
For ΔDEF,
 e = 52, f = 41, and m∠F = 48°. Find all possible m∠E to the nearest degree.



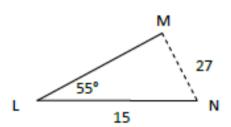
For ΔABC,
 b = 120, c = 92, and m∠C = 42°. How many triangles can be formed?



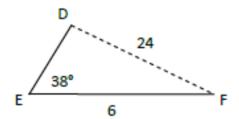
For ΔABC,
 b = 17,c = 24, and m∠B = 16°. Find
 all possible m∠C to the nearest degree.



 For ΔLMN, l = 27, m = 15, and m∠L = 55°. Find all possible m∠M to the nearest degree.

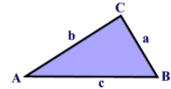


6. For △DEF,
d = 6,e = 24, and m∠E = 38°. How many Triangles can be formed?



Determine how many triangles can be constructed, then solve the triangle and find its area(s).

1.

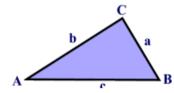


 $m \propto A = 20^{\circ}$

$$a = 20$$

$$b = 32$$

2.

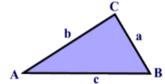


 $m \propto A = 65^{\circ}$

$$a = 18$$

$$b = 22$$

3.

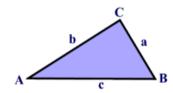


 $m \propto A = 20^{\circ}$

$$a = 8$$

$$b = 14$$

4.



 $m < A = 155^{\circ}$

$$a = 12.5$$

$$b = 8.4$$

III. Practice (harder) & word problems

For ΔABC,

 $a = 62, b = 53, \text{ and } m \angle A = 54^{\circ}$. Find all possible $m \angle A$ to the nearest degree.

- For ΔXYZ, y = 7, z = 5, and m∠Y = 19°. Find all possible m∠Z to the nearest degree.
- 11. For $\triangle DEF$, e = 12, f = 21, and $m \angle E = 25^{\circ}$. Find all possible $m \angle F$ to the nearest degree.
- 13. A triangle has two sides with lengths of 20 and 15. The measure of the angle opposite the side with a length of 15 is 35°. Find all the possible measures of the angle opposite the side with a length of 20 to the nearest degree.
- 15. A triangle has two sides with lengths of 63 and 75. The measure of the angle opposite the side with a length of 75 is 22°. Find all the possible measures of the angle opposite the side with a length of 63 to the nearest degree.
- 17. A triangle has two sides with lengths of 15 and 9. The measure of the angle opposite the latter is 34°. How many triangles can be formed?

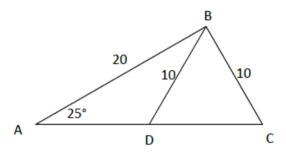
For ΔLMN,
 m = 8, n = 11, and m∠M = 6°. Find a

m = 8, n = 11, and $m \angle M = 6^{\circ}$. Find all possible $m \angle N$ to the nearest degree.

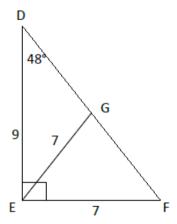
- 10. For ΔABC,
 a = 40, c = 49, and m∠C = 32°. Find all possible m∠A to the nearest degree.
- 12. For \triangle LMN, $l = 30, m = 24, \text{ and } m \angle M = 40^{\circ}$. Find all possible $m \angle L$ to the nearest degree.
- 14. A triangle has two sides with lengths of 45 and 44. The measure of the angle opposite the side with a length of 44 is 62°. Find all the possible measures of the angle opposite the side with a length of 45 to the nearest degree.
- 16. A triangle has two sides with lengths of 42 and 37. The measure of the angle opposite the latter is 20°. Find all the possible measures of the angle opposite the side with a length of 42 to the nearest degree.
- 18. A triangle has two sides with lengths of 17 and 19. The measure of the angle opposite the latter is 5°. How many triangles can be formed?.

IV. Challenge Problems

19. For the figure below find m∠ADB and m∠C to the nearest whole degree, given m∠ADB > m∠C.



20. For the figure below find m∠DGE and m∠F to the nearest whole degree, given m∠DGE > m∠F.



21. Line segment AB has a length of 15 and $m\angle A = 35^{\circ}$. A segment with a length of 12 will form the third side of the triangle. What are the possible measures of the angle opposite side AB?

22. For $\triangle ABC$, a = 6, b = 10, and $m \angle A = 42^\circ$, how many triangles can be formed?

23. For $\triangle DEF$, e = 27, f = 12, and $m \angle F = 37^\circ$. Find all possible $m \angle E$ to the nearest degree.

24. For $\triangle ABC$, a = 15, b = 11, and $m \angle B = 36^{\circ}$. Find all possible $m \angle C$ to the nearest degree.

25. For $\triangle DEF$, d = 25, e = 30, and $m \angle D = 40^{\circ}$. Find all possible measurements of f to the nearest whole number.