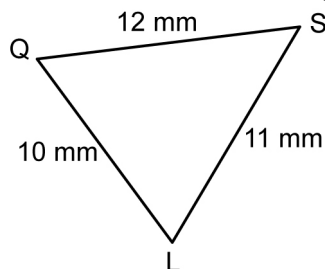
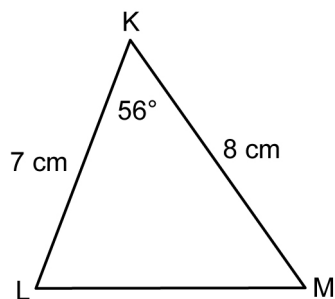


Chapter 8 Practice Test

1. To find
- $\angle Q$
- in
- $\triangle QSL$
- , apply

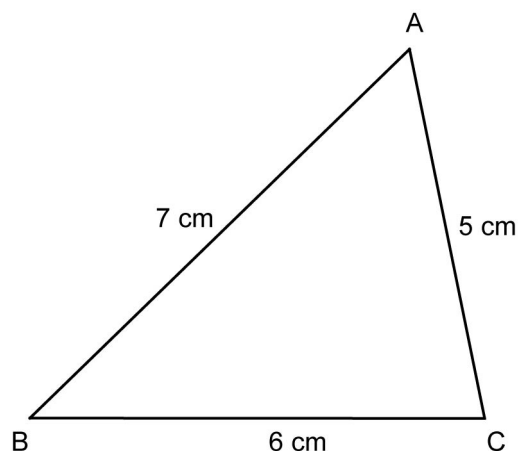


- A the sine law
 B the cosine law
 C the tangent law
 D the primary trigonometric ratios
2. The cosine law states that
 A $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
 B $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\sin A$
 C $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$
 D $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccosA$
3. The angle of elevation is
 A measured above a horizontal line
 B measured below a horizontal line
 C equal to 90°
 D equal to the angle of depression
4. To solve $\triangle KLM$, first apply

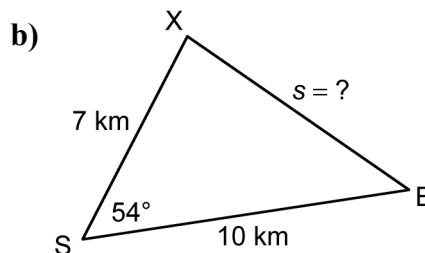
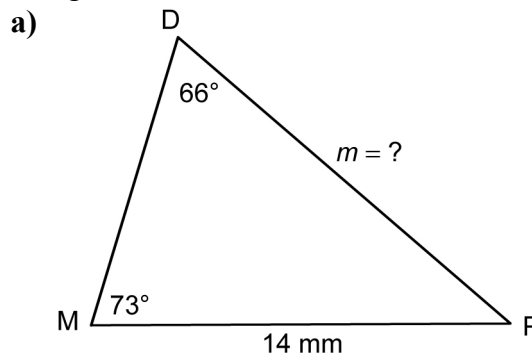


- A the primary trigonometric ratios
 B the tangent law
 C the cosine law
 D the sine law

5. The smallest angle in
- $\triangle ABC$
- is



- A $\angle A$
 B $\angle B$
 C $\angle C$
 D impossible to determine
6. Find the length of the indicated side in each triangle, to the nearest tenth of a unit.



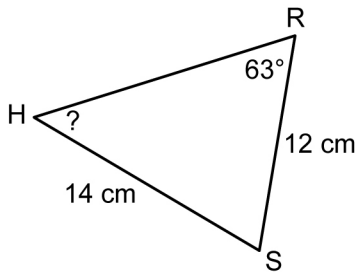
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Date: _____

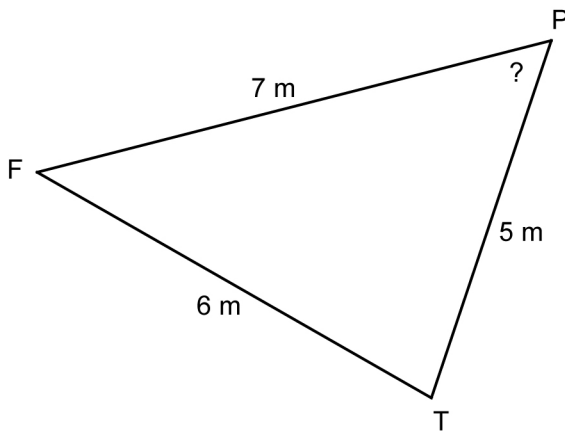
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7. Find the measure of the indicated angle in each triangle, to the nearest tenth of a degree.

a)



b)



8. **Use Technology** Check your answers to question 7 using dynamic geometry software.

9. Draw a diagram and label the given information. Then, solve each triangle. Round answers to the nearest unit.

a) In $\triangle AFR$, $\angle A = 67^\circ$, $\angle F = 73^\circ$, and $a = 15$ cm.

b) In $\triangle DLM$, $\angle D = 62^\circ$, $l = 8$ m, and $m = 5$ m.

10. Use the measurements given in the diagram to find the height of the building, to the nearest metre.

