



Introduction to Trigonometry with Applications

AREA OF TRIANGLES – PART B

PROFESSOR PANOS S. SHIAKOLAS
MECHANICAL AND AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON



UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS
ARLINGTON

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Area of Arbitrary Triangle

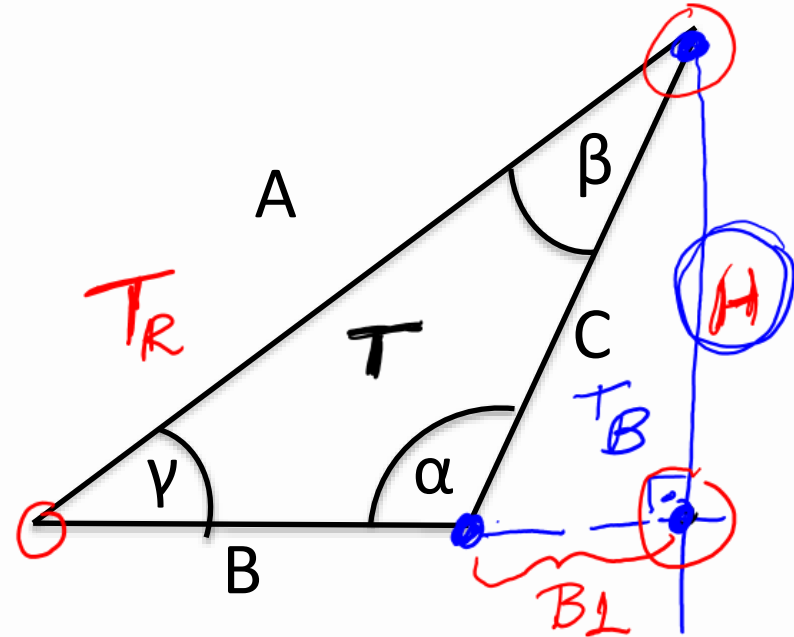
$$T = T_R - T_B$$

$$T_R = \frac{(B + B_1) * H}{2}$$

$$T_B = \frac{B_1 * H}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{(B + B_1) * H}{2} - \frac{B_1 * H}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{B * H}{2}$$



Area of Arbitrary Triangle continued

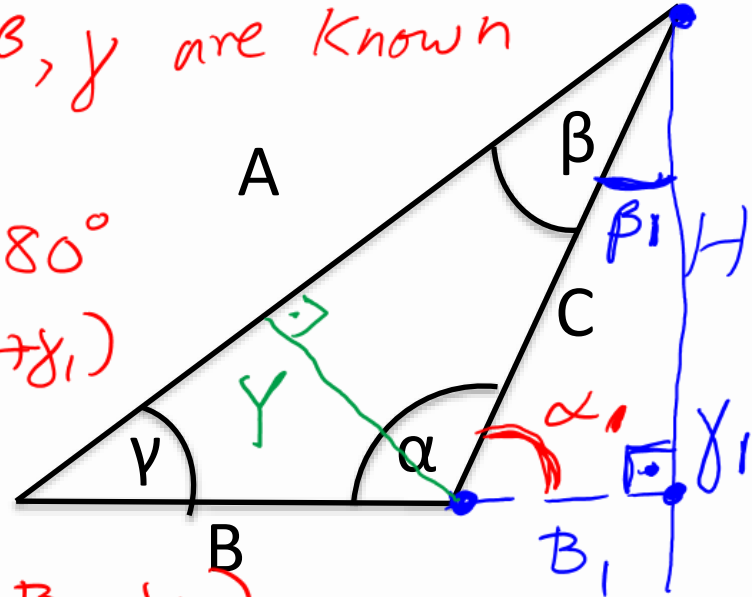
Assumption: $A, B, C, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ are known

$$\alpha + \alpha_1 = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha_1 = 180^\circ - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha_1 + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 = 180^\circ$$

$$C = 90^\circ \rightarrow \beta_1 = 180 - (\alpha_1 + \gamma_1)$$

$$\gamma = 90^\circ$$



BLUE DOT TRIANGLE

Known: All angles ($\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1$)
One side (C) from original triangle

\Rightarrow EVALUATE β_1 OR H

$$\text{Area} = \frac{A * H}{2}$$