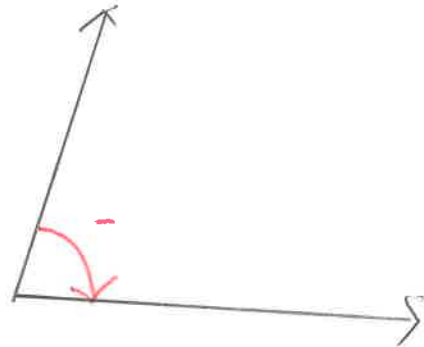
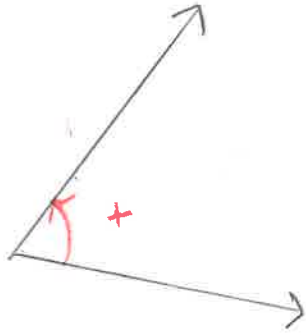
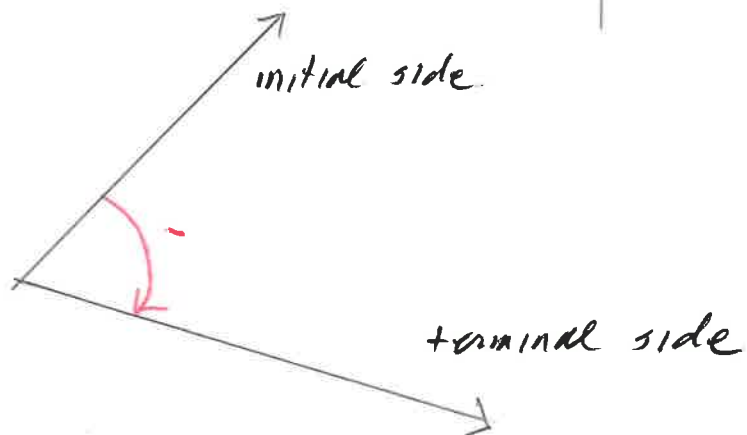
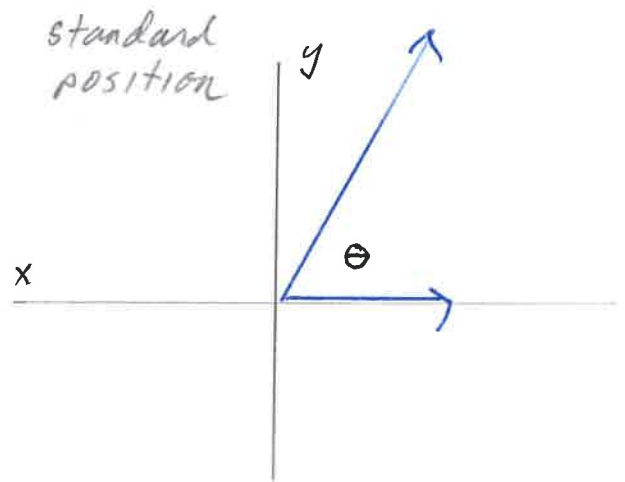
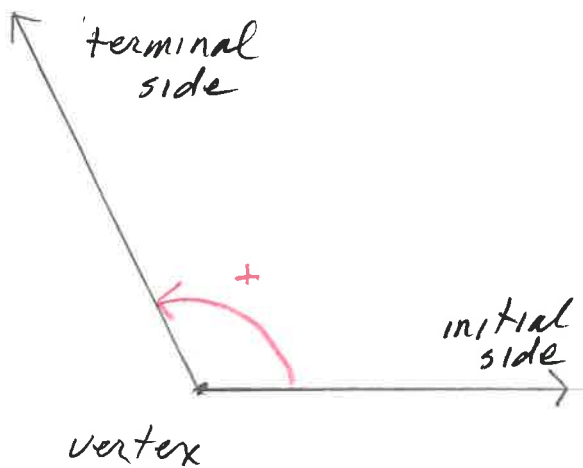


Section 6.1 Angles and Their Measure

What is an angle?

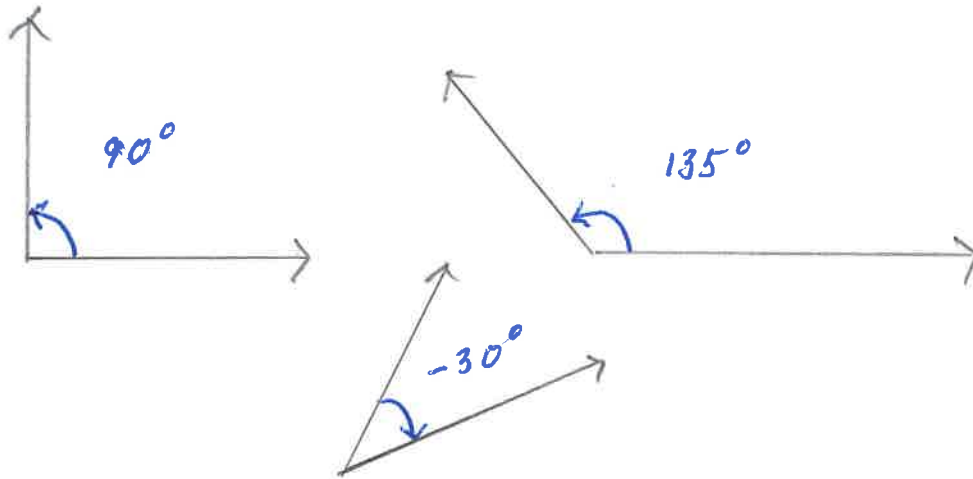


Make sure you are familiar with the following terms related to an angle: initial side, terminal side, vertex, standard position, positive measure, negative measure.

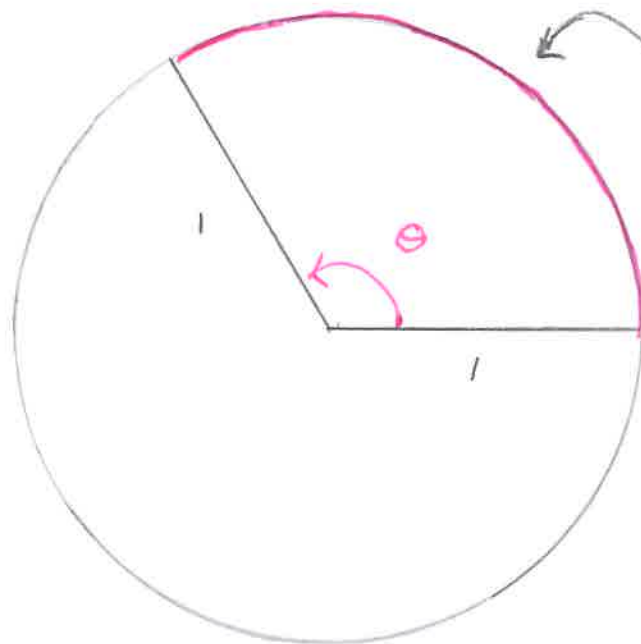


Measure of an Angle:

Degree Measure:



Radian Measure:



measure of θ
in radians is
the length of

The
circumference
is 2π .

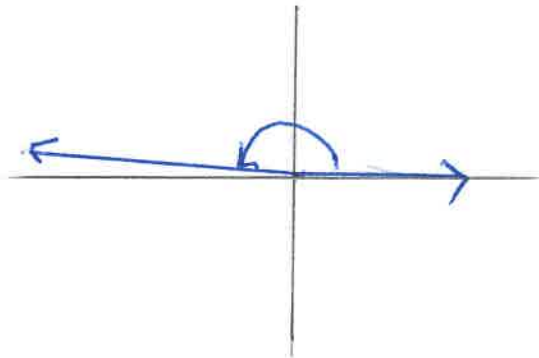
$$2\pi \text{ radians} = 360^\circ$$

$$\pi \text{ radians} = 180^\circ, \quad 1 \text{ radian} = \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$$

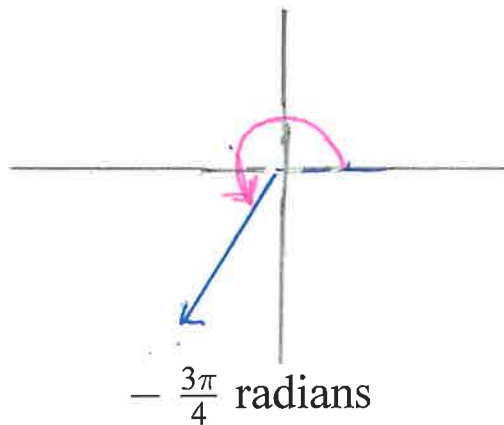
$$1 \text{ degree} = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radians.}$$

Draw a picture of an angle with the following measure

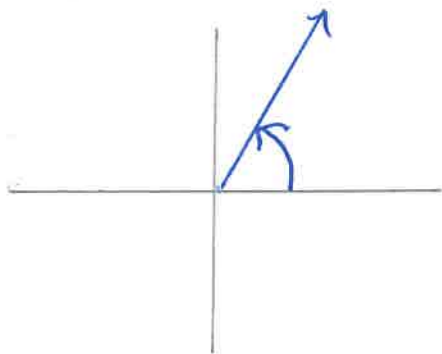
3 radians



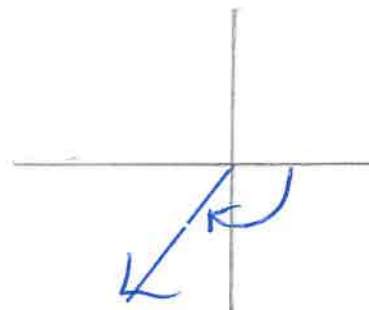
4.3 radians



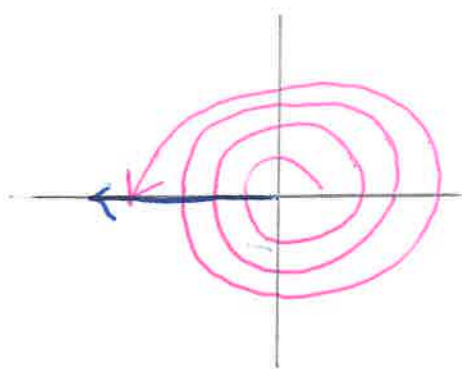
$\frac{\pi}{3}$ radians



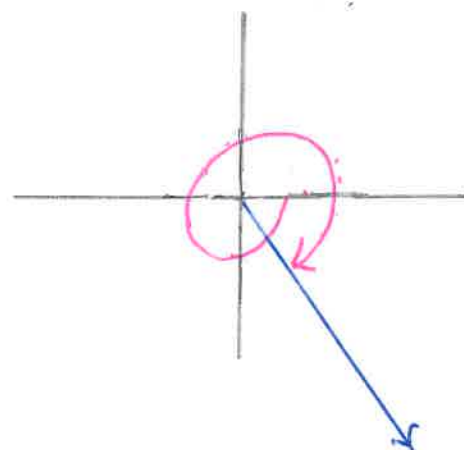
$-\frac{3\pi}{4}$ radians



7π radians



$-\frac{7\pi}{3}$ radians



Converting angles from degree measure to radian measure and vice-versa.

$$\pi \text{ radians} = 180^\circ, \quad 1 \text{ radian} = \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radians}$$

An angle with a measure of x° will have a measure of $x \frac{\pi}{180}$ radians.

An angle with a measure of x radians will have a measure of $(x \frac{180}{\pi})^\circ$.

Example:

Convert 225° into radian measure.

$$225^\circ, \quad 225 \text{ degrees} \cdot \frac{\pi \text{ radians}}{180 \text{ degrees}} = 3.93 \text{ radians} \\ \text{(two decimals)}$$

Example:

Convert 3.3 radians into degree measure.

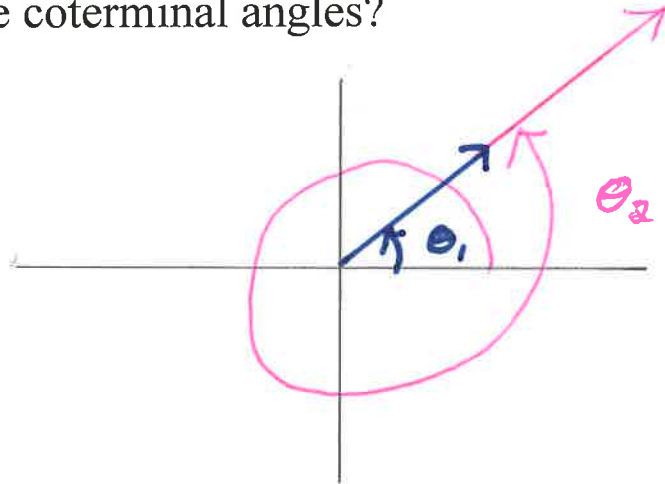
$$3.3 \text{ radians} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ radians}} = 189.08 \text{ degrees} \\ = 189.08^\circ$$

Example:

Convert $\frac{2\pi}{7}$ radians into degree measure.

$$\frac{2\pi}{7} \text{ radians} \cdot \frac{180 \text{ degrees}}{\pi \text{ radians}} = 51.43^\circ$$

What are coterminal angles?



Find 3 angles that are coterminal to the angle with a measure of 120° .

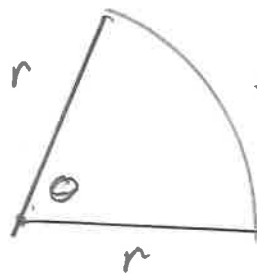
$$480^\circ, -240^\circ, 840^\circ$$

Find 3 angles that are coterminal to the angle with a measure of $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ radians.

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi = \frac{11\pi}{4}, \quad \frac{3\pi}{4} - 2\pi = -\frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + 4\pi = \frac{19\pi}{4}$$

How is the length of an arc of a circle related to the angle that subtends the arc?



$$s = r\theta$$

θ is measured
in radians

If a circle has a radius of 12 cm, then find the length of the arc that is subtended by an angle with measure 2.2 radians.

$$s = r\theta, \quad s = (12 \text{ cm})(2.2) \\ = 26.4 \text{ cm}$$

If a circle has a radius of 12 cm, then find the length of the arc that is subtended by an angle with measure 210° .

$$s = r\theta, \quad s = (12 \text{ cm}) \left(\frac{7\pi}{6} \right) = 43.98 \text{ cm}$$

θ must be measured
in radians.

Commonly Encountered Angles:

30° or $\frac{\pi}{6}$ radians

60° or $\frac{\pi}{3}$ radians

45° or $\frac{\pi}{4}$ radians

90° or $\frac{\pi}{2}$ radians