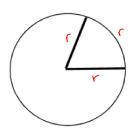
Lesson 8 Radian Measure

One *radian measure* is the measure of the angle formed by rotating the radius of a circle through an arc equal in length to the radius.



1 full revolution = $2\pi = 360^{\circ}$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ revolution = $\pi = 180^{\circ}$

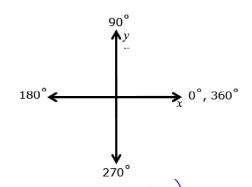
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 revolution = $\frac{\pi}{2}$ = 90°

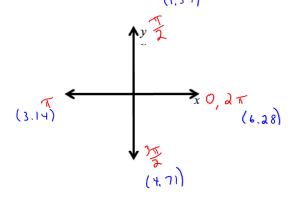
$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 revolution = $\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^{\circ}$

$$1/8 \text{ revolution} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^{\circ}$$

$$1/12 \text{ revolution} = \frac{\pi}{6} = 30^{\circ}$$

Angle measures without units are considered to be in radians





Ex. 1) Convert $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ to degrees.

Multiply by
$$\frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi}$$

1500

Radian Measure:

1 radian =
$$\frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi}$$

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

$$\pi$$
 radians = 180°

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

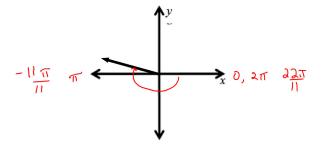
L8 Radian Measure.notebook

Pre-Calculus 11 Enriched Trigonometry

Ex. 2) Convert 72° to radians

Multiply by $\frac{\pi}{180^{\circ}}$ $72\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{180}}$ $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ $8^{\circ} \approx 1.25$

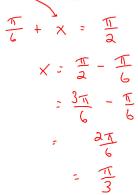
Ex. 3) Sketch $\theta = \frac{12\pi}{11}$ in standard position.



Ex. 4) Given $\theta = 7.5$ radians, determine its measure to the nearest tenth of a degree.

Complementary Angles: two angles whose sum is 90° or $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Ex. 5) Calculate the angle complementary to $\frac{\pi}{6}$.



L8 Radian Measure.notebook

Pre-Calculus 11 Enriched Trigonometry

Supplementary Angles: two angles with a sum of 180° or π .

Ex. 6) Calculate the angle supplementary to $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

Coterminal angles: two angles which share the same terminal arm.

Note: To determine coterminal angles in radians, add/subtract multiples of 2π . To determine coterminal angles in degrees, add/subtract multiples of 360°.

Ex. 7) State a positive and negative coterminal angle of

a)
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$



