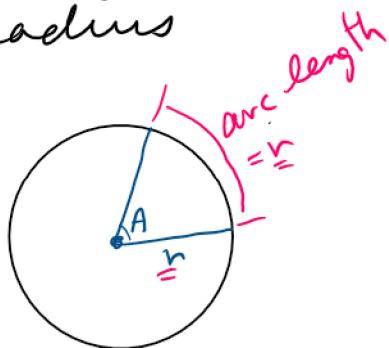


8.3 Radian Measures

There is a relationship between degree + radian measures of angles.

Radians is another unit of measuring angles
A radian is a measure of the angle that creates an arc length that is equal to the radius



$$\angle A = 1 \text{ radian}$$

$$180^\circ \approx 3.14 \text{ radian} \approx \pi$$

$$2\pi \approx 360^\circ = 1 \text{ rotation}$$

$$\frac{\text{degrees}}{180} = \frac{\text{radians}}{\pi}$$

ex. 1 convert to radians (3 dec) ④ calc in "R"
"RAD"

a) 57° $\frac{57}{180} = \frac{r}{\pi}$ $r = \frac{57 \times \pi}{180} = 0.995$

b) 500° $r = \frac{500 \times \pi}{180} = 8.727$
↓ exact value → lowest terms $\frac{25\pi}{9}$

2. Convert to degrees (1 dec) ④ calc in "D"
"DEG"

$$a) \quad 2r \quad \frac{d}{180} = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad d = \frac{180 \times 2}{\pi} = 114.6$$

$$b) \quad 1.2r \quad d = \frac{180 \times 1.2}{\pi} = 68.8$$

Coterminal Angles

degrees $\theta \pm 360n$ radians $\theta \pm 2\pi n$

\uparrow
of rotations \downarrow

e.g. coterminal $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ radians

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} = \frac{8\pi}{3} \dots \dots$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{6\pi}{3} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \dots \dots$$

ex. 3 coterminal

a) $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ $-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\frac{8\pi}{3}$$

 ~~$\frac{2\pi}{3}$~~
 TO BIG

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

 $= -1\frac{1}{3}\pi$
 ✓

b) $\theta = 3$ $-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

-6.28 6.28

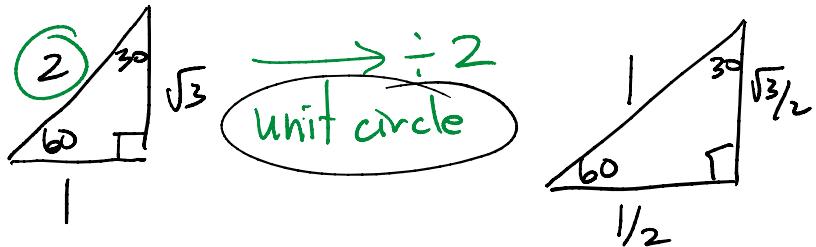
$$3 + 2\pi = \cancel{9.28}$$

$$3 - 2\pi = \cancel{-3.28} \quad \text{calc.}$$

Trig ratios in radians/deg

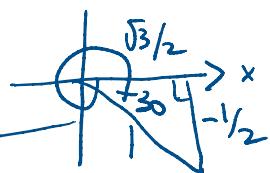
$$\tan 60^\circ \text{ in "D"} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ in "R"} \\ = \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tan(45^\circ) = 1 \quad \frac{180}{4}$$



ex.4 exact value of $\sin\left(-\frac{13\pi}{6}\right)$ in a unit circle

$$\sin\left(-\frac{13\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{13(180)}{6}\right) = \sin(-390)$$

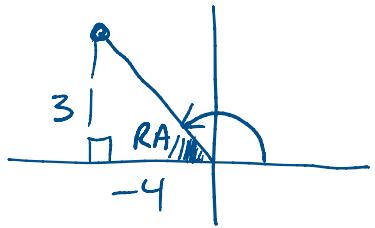


$$\sin(-30^\circ) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

ex.5 Find the angle given a point $P(-4, 3)$ to a tenth of a radian.

$$[-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi]$$

$-6.28 \quad 6.28$



$$\tan(R.A.) = \frac{3}{-4} \Rightarrow R.A. = -0.64 \times$$

$$\text{Angle } \theta = 180 - R.A.$$

$$\pi - 0.64 = 2.5$$

coterminal

$$2.5 + 2\pi = \text{too big}$$

$$2.5 - 2\pi = -3.8$$

PSS2 # 5, 6, 11(2), 13