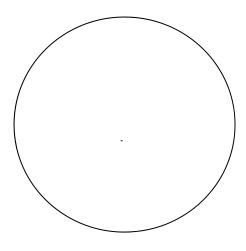
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:		
Date.		

Learning Goal 4.1

Examining angles in standard position in both radians and degrees. Exploring the unit circle, reference and coterminal angles and special angles.



## **Radian Measure**

**Example** Convert to radians, leave your answer as an exact value.

a.  $60^{\circ}$ 

b. 225°

**Example** Convert to radians, round your answer to the nearest hundredth.

a.  $18^{\circ}$ 

 $b. \ 312^{\circ}$ 

**Example** Convert to degrees, round your answer to the nearest degree.

a.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 

b.  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ 

c. 2.3

Converting Radians to Degrees	Converting Degrees to Radians		

**Angles in Standard Position** 

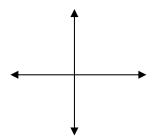
Reference Angle

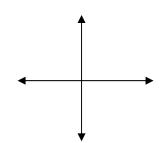
**Example** Draw each angle in standard position. Find the reference angle. Determine one positive and one negative co-terminal.

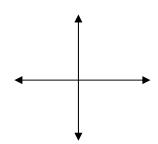
a. 30°

b. 315°

c.  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ 





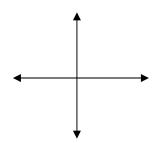


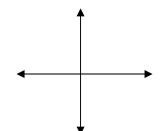
**Example** Determine one positive and one negative co-terminal angle of the following angles. Illustrate each angle with a diagram. Write a general formula for coterminal angles in each case.

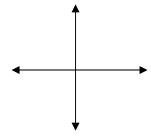
a. 
$$\theta = 740^{\circ}$$

b. 
$$\theta = 1$$

c. 
$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$







**Example** A circle has radius 8.2 cm. Calculate the length of an arc of this circle subtended by 3.5 radians. Express the length to the nearest tenth of a centimetre.