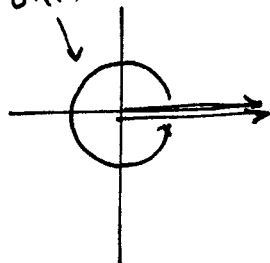


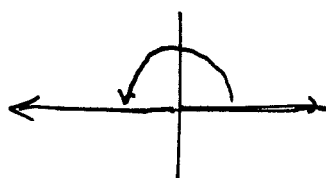
## 3.1 Radian measure

Radian measure of some famous angles

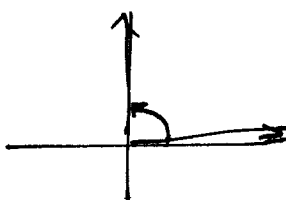
unit circle



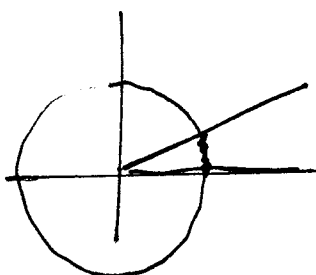
$$360 \text{ degrees} = 2\pi \text{ radians}$$



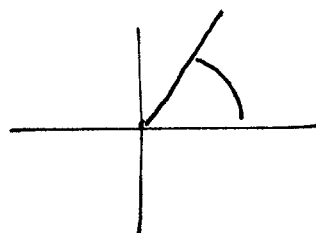
$$180 \text{ degrees} = \pi \text{ radians}$$



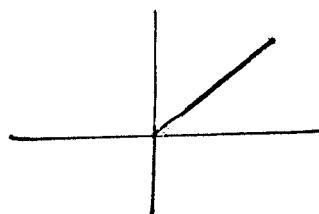
$$90 \text{ degrees} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ radians}$$



$$30 \text{ degrees} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ radians}$$



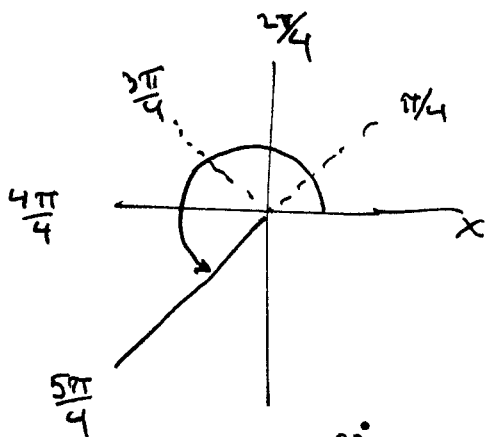
$$60 \text{ degrees} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$



$$45 \text{ degrees} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ radians}$$

(2)

ex.



225° is how many radians?

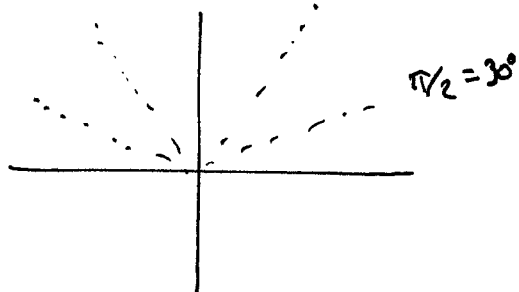
$$5 \text{ times } 45^\circ = 225^\circ$$

$$5 \text{ times } \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$120^\circ = 4\pi/6 \quad 90^\circ = 3\pi/6 \quad 60^\circ = 2\pi/6$$

 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  radians is how many degrees?

$$150^\circ = 5\pi/6$$



150 degrees.

46) Convert 74° to radians.

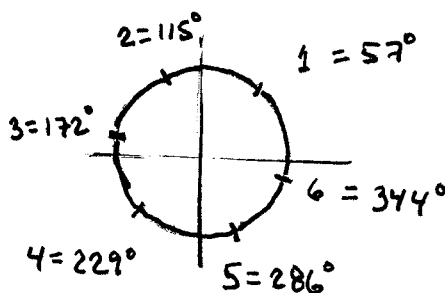
$$74 \text{ degrees} \cdot \frac{\pi \text{ radians}}{180 \text{ degrees}} = \frac{74\pi}{180} \text{ radians}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{37\pi}{90} \text{ radians}}$$

58) Convert 5 radians to degrees.

 $\approx 1.29 \text{ radians}$ 

$$5 \text{ radians} \cdot \frac{180 \text{ degrees}}{\pi \text{ radians}} = \boxed{\frac{900}{\pi} \text{ degrees}}$$

 $\approx 286.5^\circ$ Remark: 1 radian =  $\frac{180}{\pi}$  degrees = 57.3°

examples: If angles are measured in radians, find these values

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

angle = $\theta$	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
$0 = 0^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2} = 0$	1	0
$\pi/6 = 30^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\pi/4 = 45^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$\pi/3 = 60^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
$\pi/2 = 90^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} = 1$	0	undefined

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

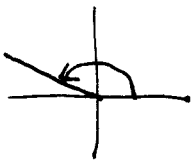
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

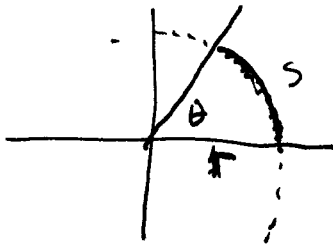
Now, how about

sine is positive in Q II.

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = + \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$



## 3.2 Arc length, and area of a sector



$$\frac{s}{r} = \theta \quad \text{so}$$

$$\boxed{s = r\theta}$$

provided  $\theta$  is  
measured in radians

ex: A circle has radius  $r = 25.60$  cm

- a) Find the length of the arc intercepted by the central angle having measure

$$\theta = \frac{7\pi}{8} \text{ radians.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= r\theta = (25.60 \text{ cm}) \left( \frac{7\pi}{8} \right) \\ &= 70.37167544 \text{ cm} \\ &\approx 70.37 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- b) Same question, but  $\theta = 54^\circ$ .

$$\text{First, } 54 \text{ degrees} \cdot \frac{\pi \text{ radians}}{180 \text{ degrees}} = \frac{54\pi}{180} = \frac{3\pi}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= r\theta = (25.60 \text{ cm}) \left( \frac{3\pi}{10} \right) = 24.13 \text{ cm} \\ &\approx 24 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Area of a sector? To be continued...