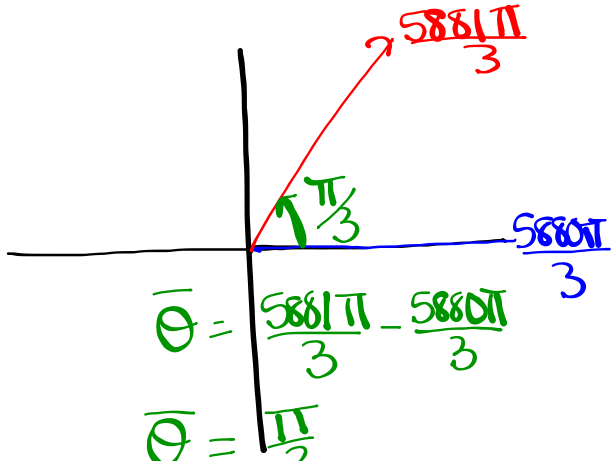
Sketch the following and determine a negative angle co-terminal with:

$(i)\ \dfrac{5881\pi}{3}$

$\dfrac{5880\pi}{3}, \dfrac{5881\pi}{3}, \dfrac{5882\pi}{3}$

1960π



$\bar{\theta} = \dfrac{5881\pi}{3} - \dfrac{5880\pi}{3}$

$\bar{\theta} = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

Negative coterminal angle:

$\dfrac{5881\pi}{3} - \dfrac{1962\pi}{1}$

$\dfrac{5881\pi}{3} - \dfrac{5886\pi}{3}$

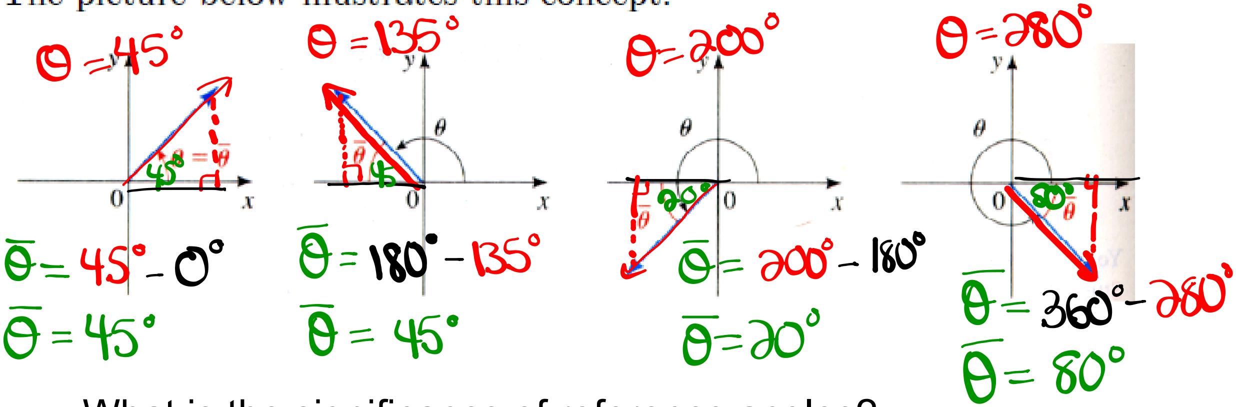
$\dfrac{-5\pi}{3}$

Reference Triangles:

Definition 17 *The reference angle $\bar{\theta}$ of an angle θ in standard position is the acute angle (between 0 and 90°) the terminal side makes with the x-axis.*

arm

The picture below illustrates this concept.



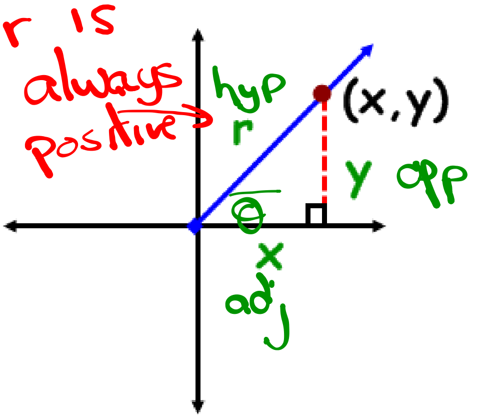
What is the significance of reference angles?

Angles on the Cartesian Plane

- **Reference Angle** - an acute angle formed between the terminal arm and the x-axis.

- **Reference Triangle** - a triangle formed by drawing a perpendicular line from a point on the terminal to the x-axis.

r is always positive



TRIG RATIOS on the CARTESIAN PLANE

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{o}{h} \qquad \csc\theta = \frac{r}{y} = \frac{h}{o}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{a}{h} \qquad \sec\theta = \frac{r}{x} = \frac{h}{a}$$

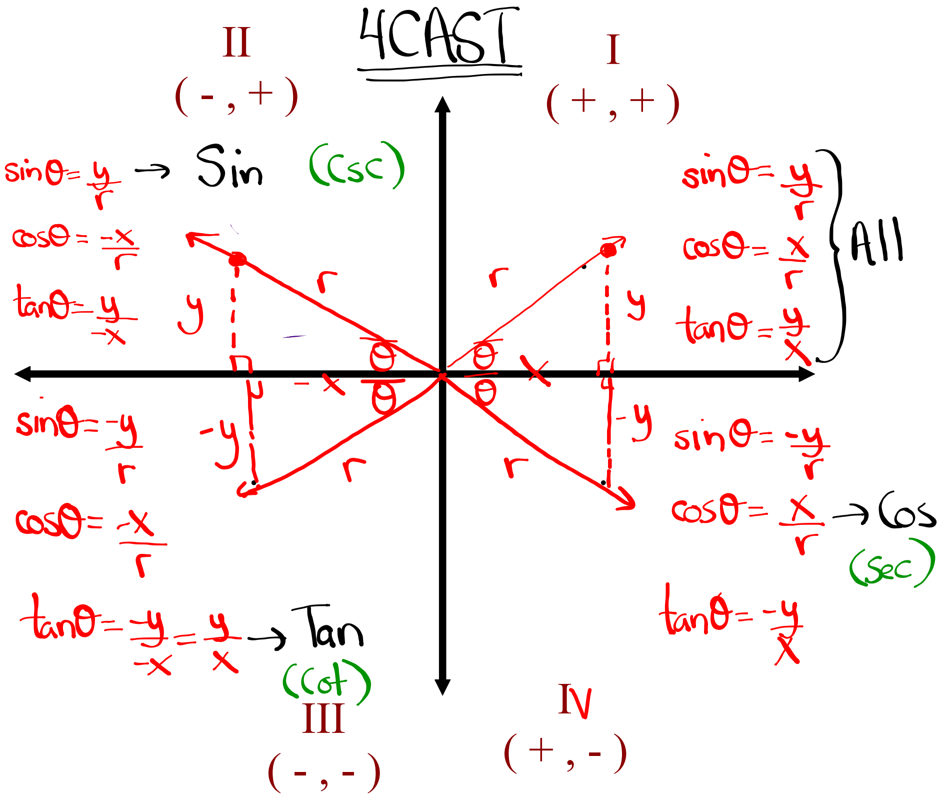
$$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{o}{a} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{a}{o}$$

"Primary" "Reciprocal"

Notice what will happen if the rotation moves into other quadrants?

TRIG RATIOS IN ALL 4 QUADRANTS

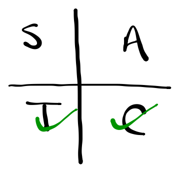
What primary trig ratios are POSITIVE in...



Where is θ if...

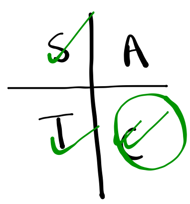
cscθ<0

$\sin\theta < 0$



Quad 3 + 4

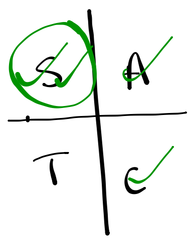
sinθ<0 & tanθ<0



Quad 4

cscθ>0 & cotθ<0

$\sin\theta > 0$ + $\tan\theta < 0$



Quad 2

$(\cos\theta < 0)$ **Homework** S ✓ | A ✓ / T ✓ | C Quad 2

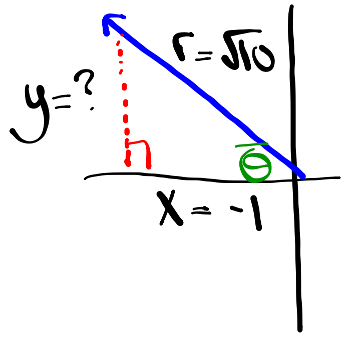
$\sec\theta < 0$ and $\sin\theta > 0$

If $\sec\theta = -\sqrt{10}$ *and* $\sin\theta > 0$, determine the value of $\csc\theta = \frac{r}{y}$

$\sec\theta = \frac{-\sqrt{10}}{1} = \frac{hyp}{adj} = \frac{r}{x}$

$r = \sqrt{10}$ (always +)

$x = -1$



(1) Find y

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$(-1)^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2$

$1 + y^2 = 10$

$y^2 = 9$

$y = \pm 3$

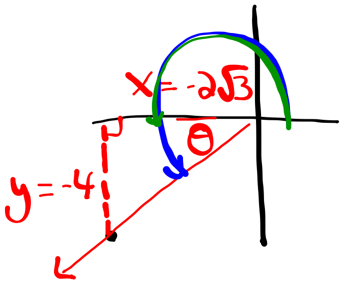
$y = 3$ (Q2)

(ii) $\csc\theta = \frac{r}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$

Determine the measure (in radians) of an angle whose terminal arm passes through the ordered pair $(-2\sqrt{3}, -4)$

$x = -2\sqrt{3}$

$y = -4$



① Find $\bar{\theta}$

$\tan\bar{\theta} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-4}{-2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\tan\bar{\theta} = 1.1547$

convert calculator to rads $\rightarrow$ $\bar{\theta} = \tan^{-1}(1.1547)$

$\bar{\theta} = 0.86$ rads

② Find θ

$\theta = \pi + \bar{\theta}$

$\theta = 3.14 + 0.86$

$\theta = 4$ rads

If $\cot\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ and $\sin\theta < 0$, find $\cos\theta$.

$\tan\theta < 0$ + $\sin\theta < 0$

S	A
T	C

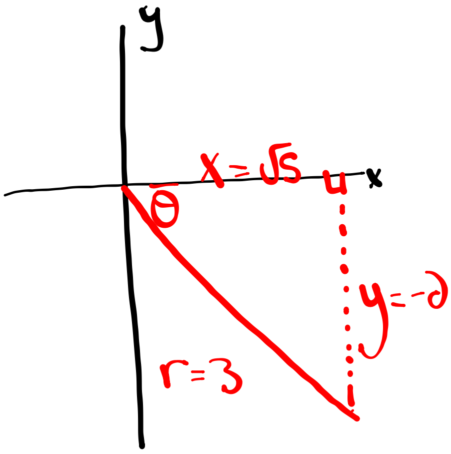
Quad 4

Given:

$\cot\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$

$x = \sqrt{5}$ (Right)

$y = -2$ (Down)



(I) Find r

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$(\sqrt{5})^2 + (-2)^2 = r^2$

$5 + 4 = r^2$

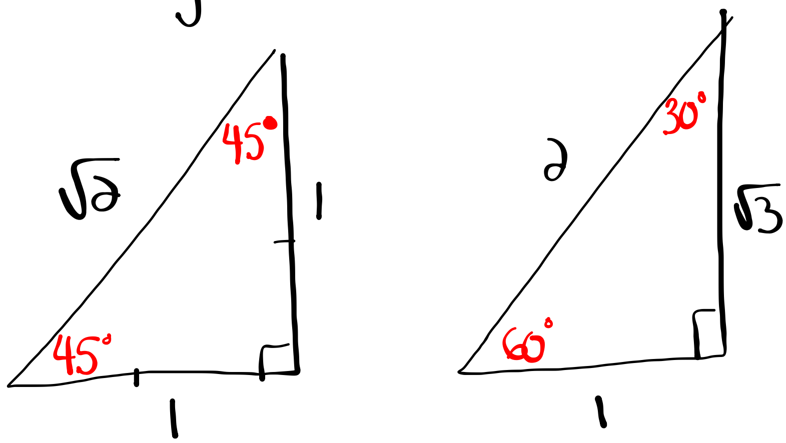
$9 = r^2$

$\pm 3 = r$

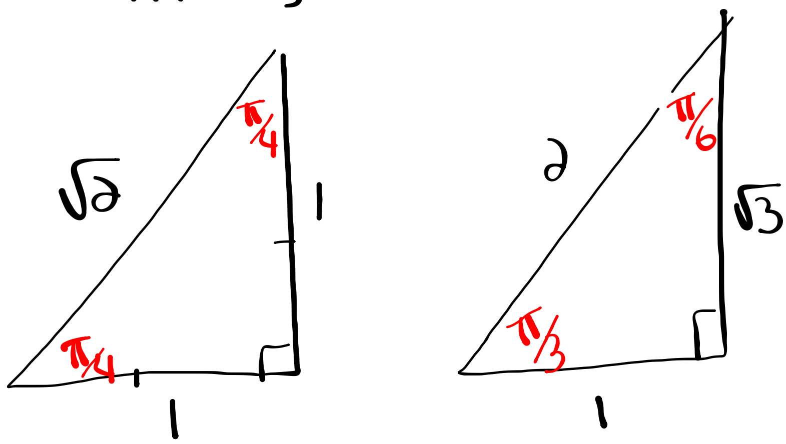
$\boxed{3 = r}$ $r > 0$

(II) $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

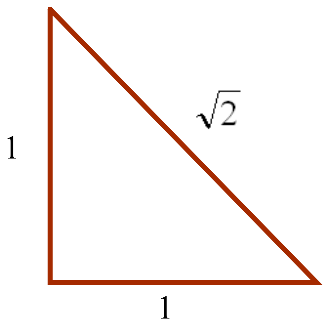
In Degrees

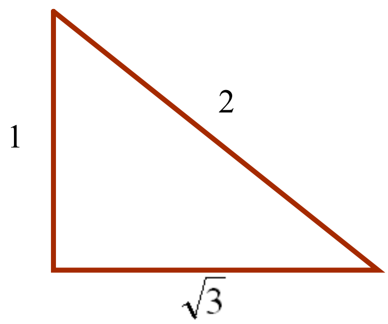


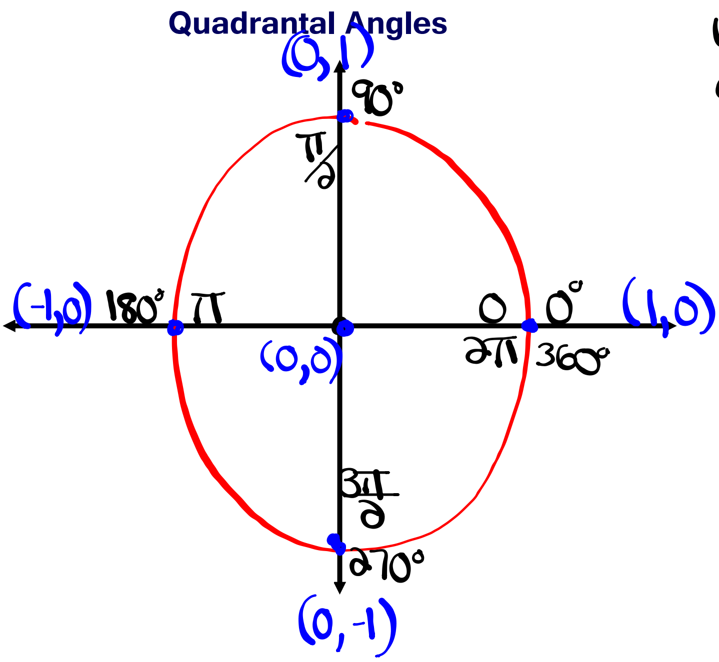
In Radians



Special Angles (in radians)

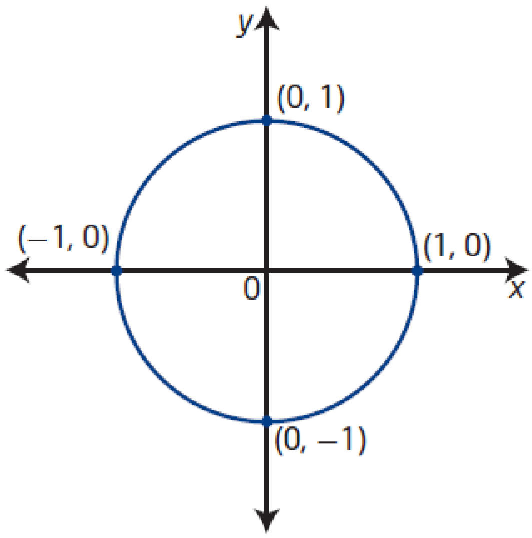






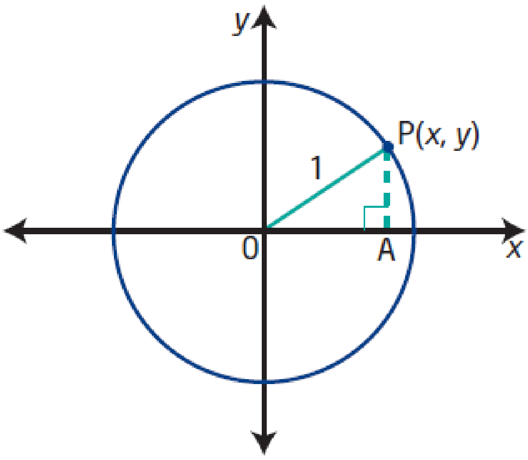
unit circle has a radius of 1 unit and its center at (0,0)

Unit Circle



unit circle

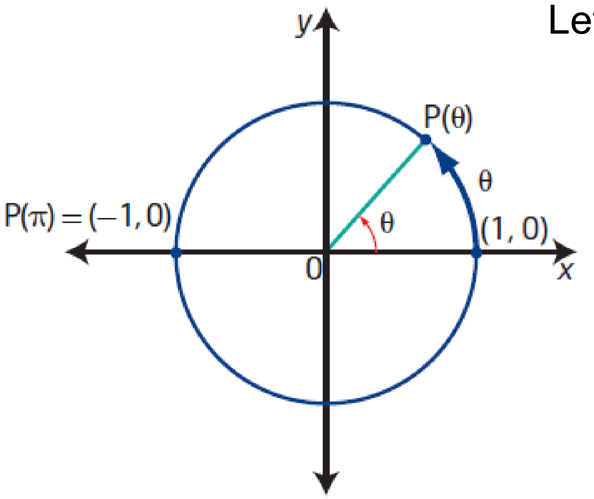
- a circle with radius 1 unit
- a circle of radius 1 unit with centre at the origin on the Cartesian plane is known as *the* unit circle



The equation of the unit circle is $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

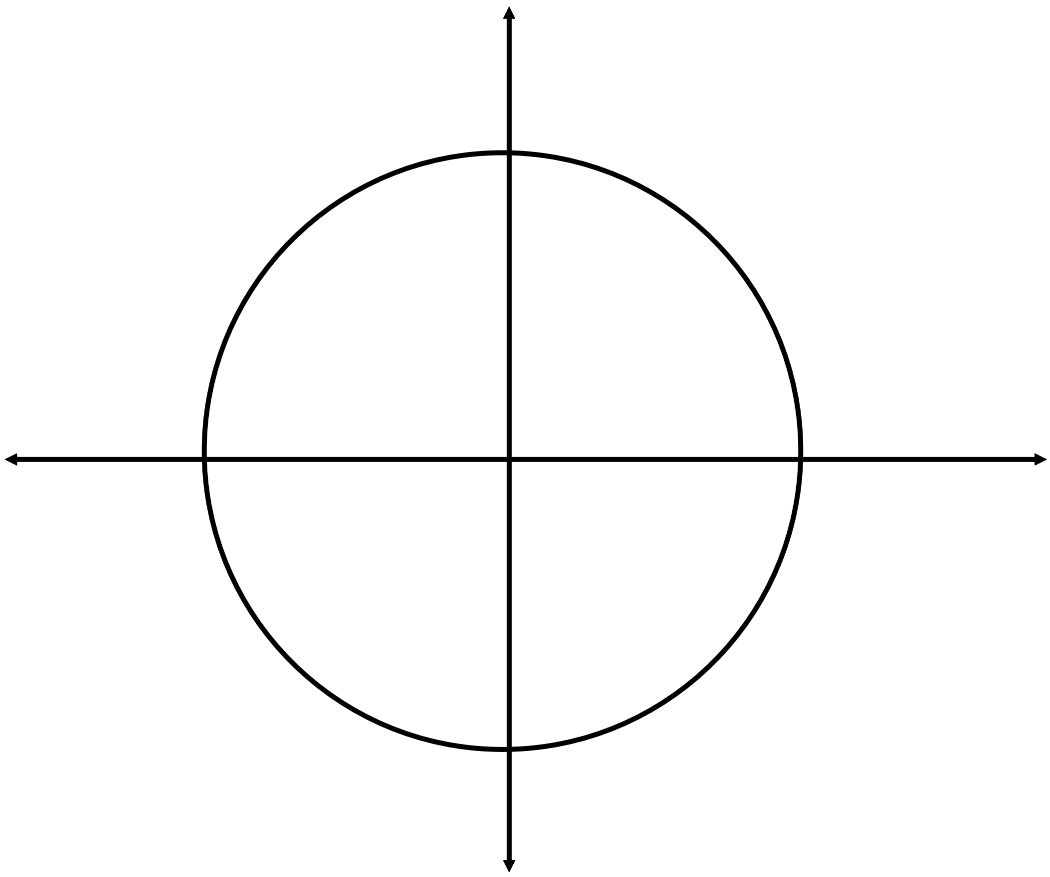
Determine the equation of a circle with centre at the origin and radius 6.

Special Angles on the Unit Circle:

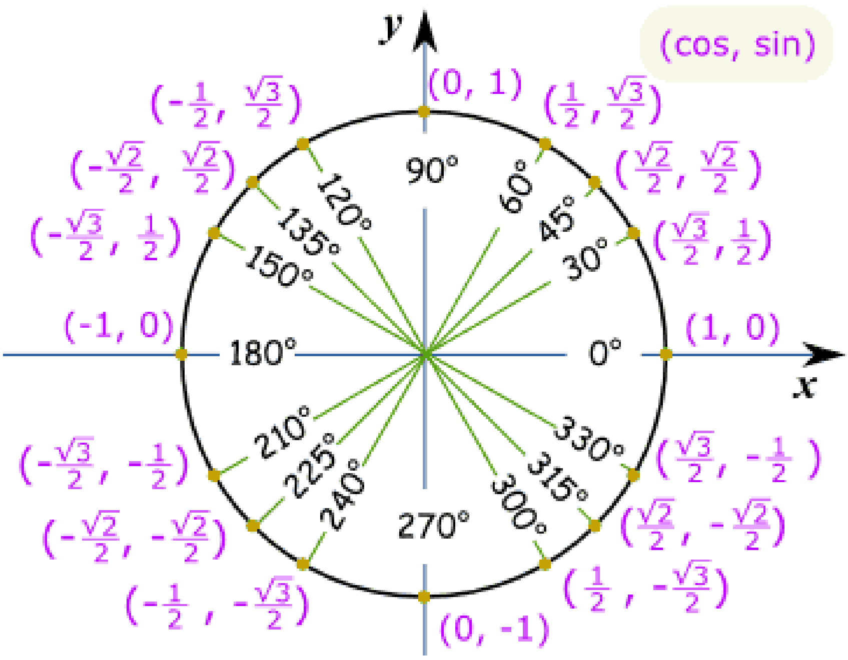


Let's use $\frac{\pi}{4}$ as our reference angle

Construct reference triangles for all multiples of π/4 between 0 and 2π

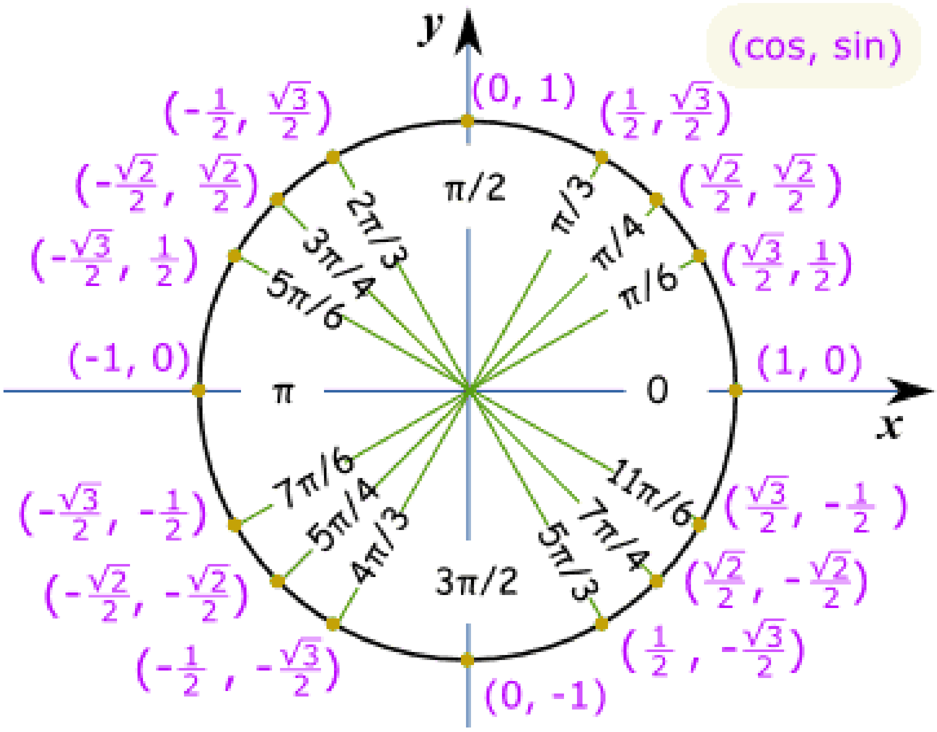


Unit Circle of Special Angles in Degrees



This is lovely...so what is it used for????

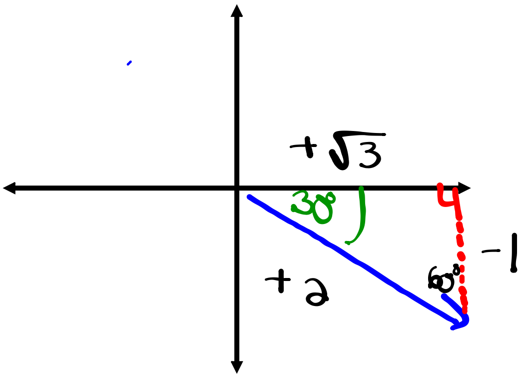
Unit Circle of Special Angles in Radians



Solving Trig Expressions by Sketching Angles

Ex. Evaluate the $\sin 690^\circ \rightarrow \sin(330^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$A_c = 690 - 360^\circ = 330^\circ$



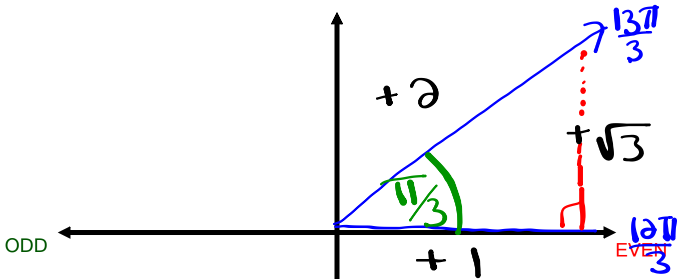
$\bar{\theta} = 360^\circ - 330^\circ$

$\bar{\theta} = 30^\circ$

Ex. $\cos\frac{13\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{12\pi}{3}, \frac{13\pi}{3}, \frac{14\pi}{3}$

4π



$\bar{\theta} = \frac{13\pi}{3} - \frac{12\pi}{3}$

$\bar{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Homework

Evaluate each Trig Expression (provide a sketch of each angle)

1. $\tan\dfrac{17\pi}{6}$

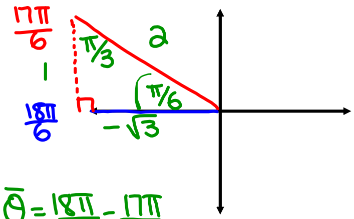
2. $\sin\dfrac{15\pi}{4}$

3. $\cos\left(-\dfrac{21\pi}{4}\right)$

Ex. $\tan\frac{17\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\frac{16\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}, \frac{18\pi}{6}$

3π



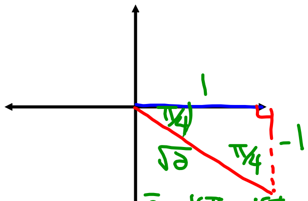
$\bar{\theta} = \frac{18\pi}{6} - \frac{17\pi}{6}$

$\bar{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Ex. $\sin\frac{15\pi}{4} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\frac{14\pi}{4}, \frac{15\pi}{4}, \frac{16\pi}{4}$

4π



$\bar{\theta} = \frac{16\pi}{4} - \frac{15\pi}{4}$

$\bar{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Ex. $\cos\left(-\frac{21\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

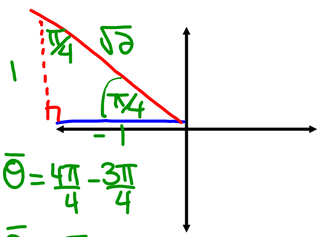
$\frac{-21\pi}{4} + \frac{6\pi}{1}$

$-\frac{21\pi}{4} + \frac{24\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

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

$\frac{2\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{4\pi}{4}$

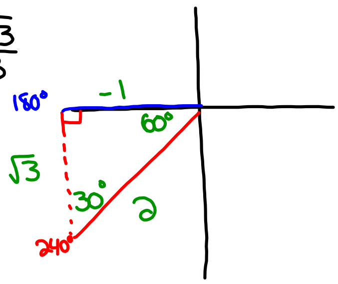
1π



$\bar{\theta} = \frac{4\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$\bar{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\csc 240° = \frac{2}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$



$\bar{\theta} = 240° - 180°$

$\bar{\theta} = 60°$

Attachments

Worksheet - Sketching Angles in Radians.doc