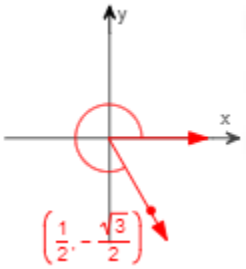
13.2 Angles and the Unit Circle Algebra 2 THOMPSON

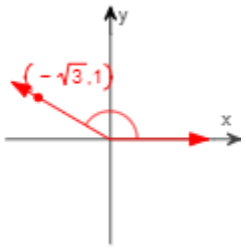
We will be using the UNIT CIRCLE, the video on how to fill it out is in GOOGLE DOCS (in oncourse)

1) Find the measure of the angle in standard position.



300°

2) Find the measure of the angle in standard position.



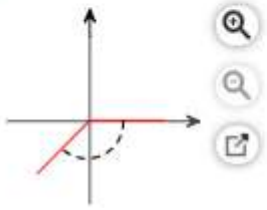
150° (they cancelled the bottom)

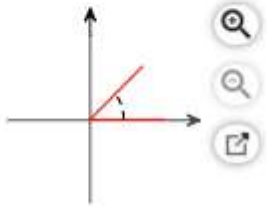
3) Sketch the angle in standard position.

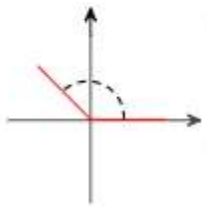
$-135°$

Rotate clockwise (-) 135° instead of counter clockwise

Choose the correct answer below.

A. 

B. 

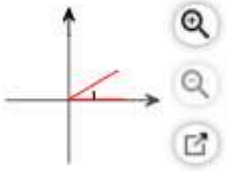
C. 

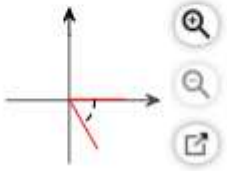
4) Sketch the angle in standard position.

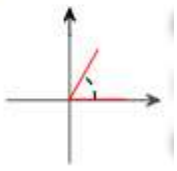
$60°$

Rotate counter clockwise (+) 60°

Choose the correct answer below.

A. 

B. 

C. 

5) Find a positive angle less than 360° that is coterminal with the given angle.

410°

410° - 360° will give you the conterminal angle 50°

6) Find the measure of an angle between 0° and 360° coterminal with the given angle.

600°

600° - 360° will give you the conterminal angle 240°

7) Find a positive angle less than 360° that is coterminal with the given angle.

−265°

360° - 265° will give you the conterminal angle 95°

8) Find a positive angle less than 360° that is coterminal with the given angle.

−60°

360° - 60° will give you the conterminal angle 300°

9) Find the exact values of the cosine and sine of the angle. Then find the decimal values.

$\theta = 225°$

Use the UNIT CIRCLE, the video on how to fill it out is in GOOGLE DOCS

Cos θ = $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ sin θ = $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Put in calculator: - $\sqrt{2} \div 2$

Round to hundredth (2 decimal places) Cos θ = -0.71 sin θ = -0.71

10) For the angle, state in which quadrant the terminal side lies.

26°

Quadrant I since it is between 0 and 90°

11) Name the quadrant in which the angle lies.

515°

600° - 515° will give you the conterminal angle 155°, quadrant II