# 10-1 Angles and Radians Review 

## Objectives:

I can find co-terminal and reference angles
I can convert from radians to degrees and vice versa

(A) Draw an angle of rotation of $310^{\circ}$. In what quadrant is the terminal side of the angle?

(B) On the same graph from the previous step, draw a positive coterminal angle. What is the angle measure of your angle?

$$
670^{\circ}
$$

add

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 360^{\circ} \\
& 310^{\circ} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

(C) On the same graph from the previous two steps, draw a negative coterminal angle. What is the angle measure of your angle?



For each angle, find the nearest two positive coterminal angles and the nearest two negative coterminal angles.

$$
-102^{\circ}
$$

$$
+: 258^{\circ} 618^{\circ}
$$

$$
\therefore-462^{\circ},-822^{\circ}
$$




7. The unit circle below shows the measures of angles of rotation that are commonly used in trigonometry, with radian measures outside the circle and degree measures inside the circle. Provide the missing measures.


For each angle, find the nearest two positive coterminal angles and the nearest two negative coterminal angles.




Given the angle, find the reference angle:


Angular velocity $=\underline{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$

Arclength: 360
given in radians: $s=r \theta$

Astronomy A neutron star (an incredibly dense collapsed star) in the Sagittarius Galaxy has a radius of 10 miles and completes a full revolution every 0.0014 seconds. Find the angular velocity of the star in radians per second, then use this velocity to determine how far a point on the equator of the star travels each second. How does this compare to the speed of light (about $186,000 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{sec}$ )?

Geography The northeastern corner of Maine is due north of the southern tip of South America in Chile. The difference in latitude between the locations is $103^{\circ}$. Using both degree measure and radian measure, and a north-south circumference of Earth of 24,860 miles, find the distance between the two locations.

