

# **Co-terminal Angles and Arc Length**

**Co-terminal angles have a common terminal side.**

**For example an angle that measures  $120^\circ$  is co-terminal with an angle measuring  $\frac{480^\circ}{1200^\circ}$ .**

**We can identify co-terminal angles by adding/subtracting a circle ( $360^\circ$  or  $2\pi$ )**  $-240^\circ$

**Name 5 different angles that are co-terminal to  $30^\circ$ .**

$-330^\circ$   $390^\circ$   $750^\circ$   $1110^\circ$   $-690^\circ$

Example 1: Name two co-terminal angles to  $35^\circ$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 360 \\ \hline 395^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ - 360 \\ \hline -325^\circ \end{array}$$

$$360 \cdot 7 + 35$$

$$2520^\circ$$

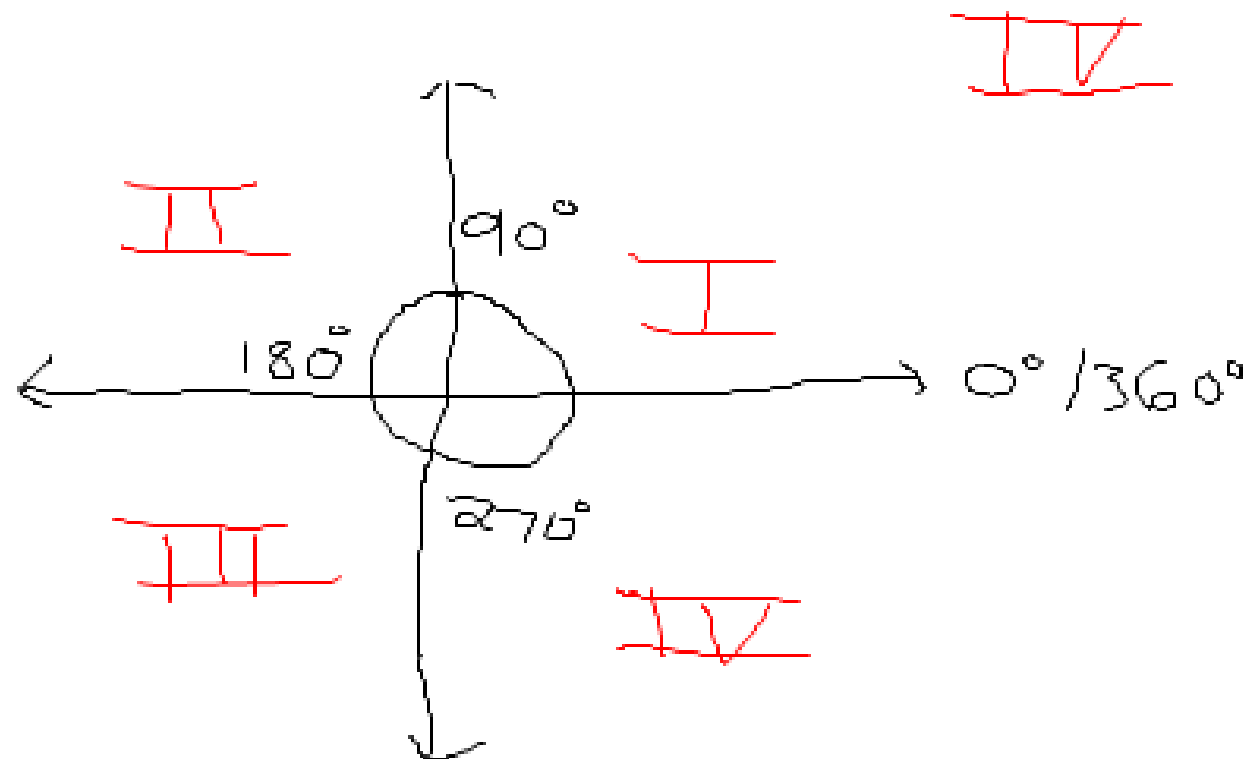
**Example 2: Name two co-terminal angles to  $\pi/4$ .**

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \overset{\text{circle}}{2\pi} = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

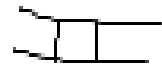
$$\frac{9\pi}{4} + 2\pi = \frac{17\pi}{4}$$

We can determine which quadrant an angle lies in by using its angle measure. The same holds true for coterminal angles.

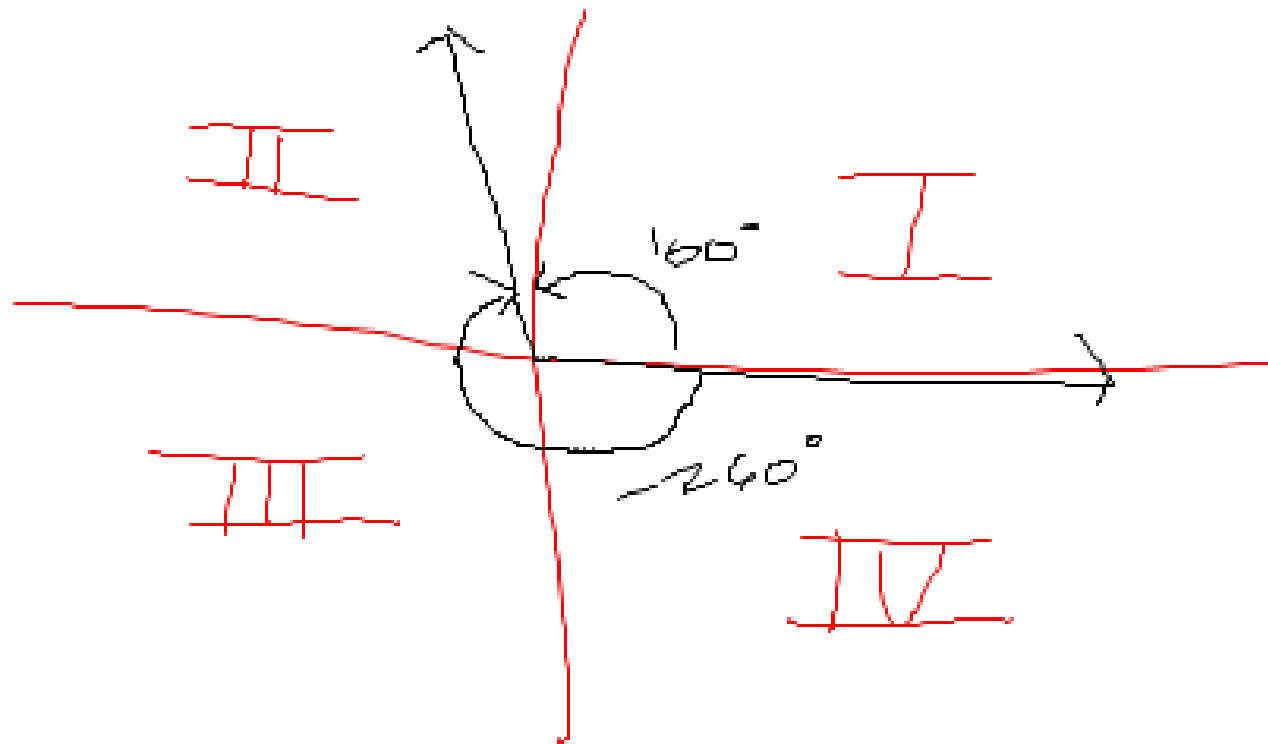
Example 3: Determine which quadrant a  $314^\circ$  angle lies in.



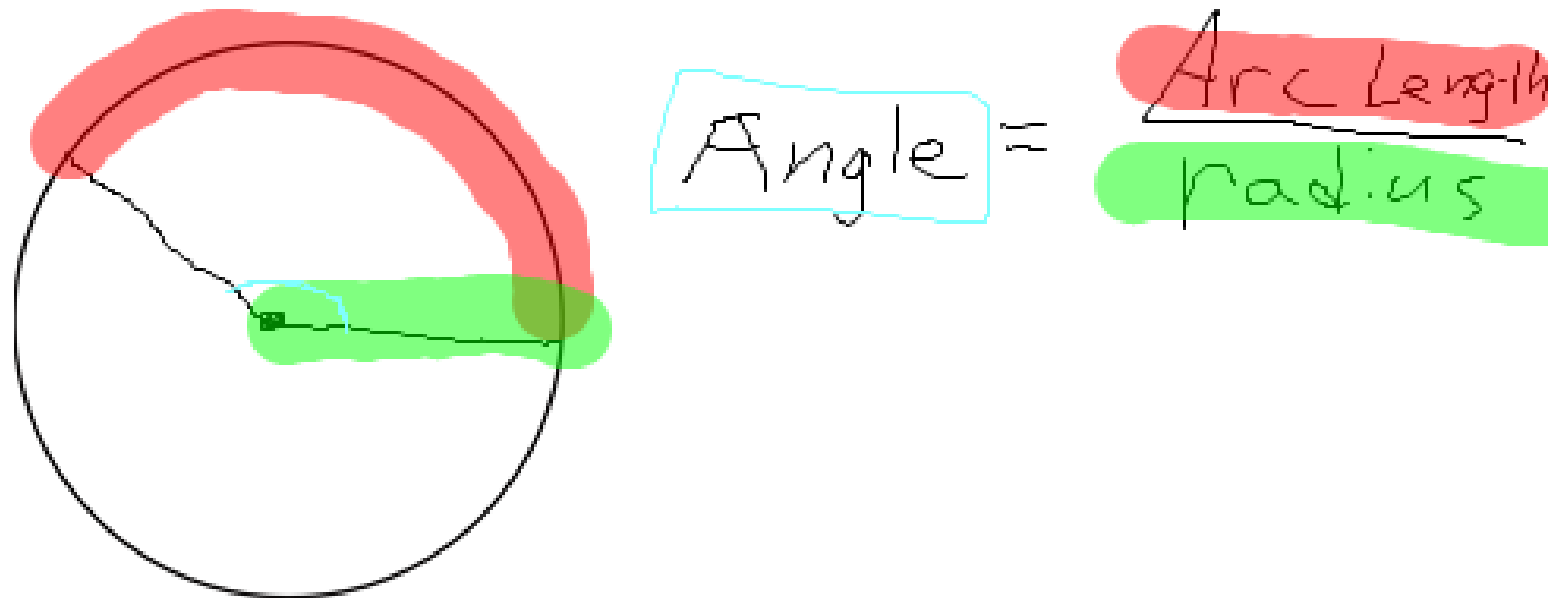
Example 4: Determine which quadrant a  $-260^\circ$  angle lies in.



$$\begin{array}{r} +360 \\ \hline 100^\circ \end{array}$$

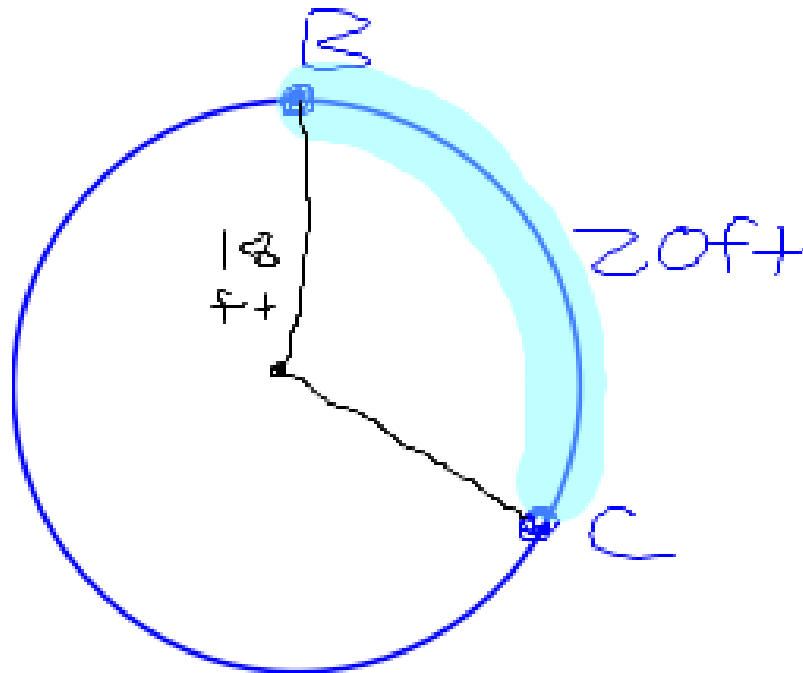


The definition of **radians** comes from the following drawing and an associated formula:  $\theta = s/r$



In the drawing above,  $r$  is the radius,  $\theta$  is the angle in radians, and,  $s$  is the arc length.

**Example 5:** In the drawing below the arc length BC is 20 ft and the radius is 18 ft. Find the measure of  $\theta$  in radians.



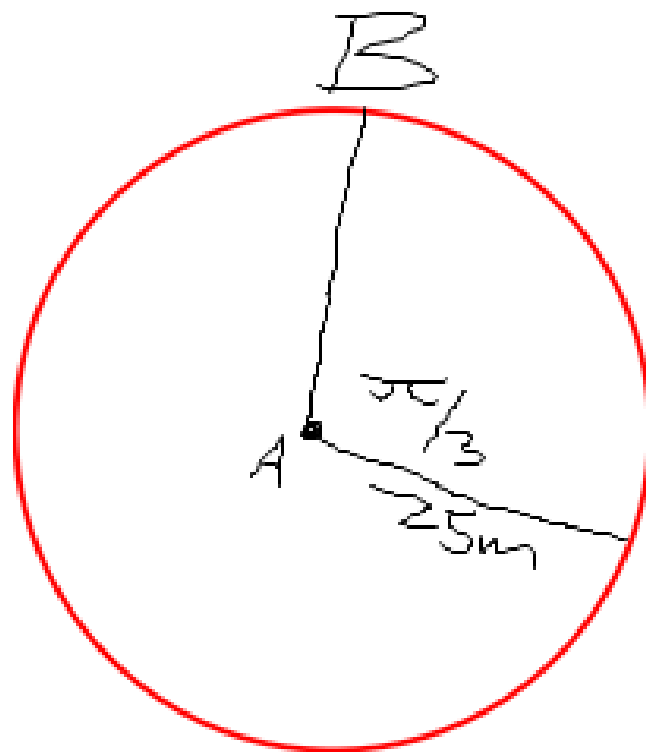
$$\theta = \frac{s}{r}$$

$$\theta = \frac{20}{18}$$

$$\theta = \frac{10}{9} \approx 1.11$$



**Example 6:** In the drawing below find the length of the arc BC when the angle  $\theta$  is  $\pi/3$  radians and the line segment AC has length 25 meters.



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

$$25 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{25} \cdot 25$$

$$\frac{25\pi}{3} = 5$$

Arc is 26.18 m

Example 7:

$$S = \frac{S}{r}$$

Find the distance between two cities of the given latitudes. Assume that the earth is a sphere of radius 4000 miles and that the cities are on the same meridian.

Dallas  $32^{\circ}47'9''$

Omaha  $41^{\circ}15'42''$



$$\begin{array}{r} 41^{\circ} 15' 42'' \\ - 32^{\circ} 47' 9'' \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$8.48^{\circ} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180^{\circ}}$$

$$\textcircled{.148}$$

$$\textcircled{.148} = \frac{S}{4000}$$

$$\cdot 148 = \frac{S}{4000}$$

$$4000(.148) = S$$

$$\textcircled{S = 592 \text{ miles}}$$

### Example 8:

Find the distance between two cities of the given latitudes. Assume that the earth is a sphere of radius 4000 miles and that the cities are on the same meridian.

Erie, NY  $42.7500^\circ$

Miami, FL  $25.7877^\circ$

$$\frac{16.9623}{180} \cdot \pi$$
$$\cdot 296 = \frac{S}{4000}$$

$$4000(.296) = S$$

$$S = 1184.2 \text{ miles}$$

Homework

p281 #30-51

(pick 12)

p349 #34-42