$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$
PC: Angles
Ms. Loughran
Do Now

1. For each quadrant below, determine if the sine, cosine and tangent of an angle whose terminal ray falls in the quadrant is positive $(+)$ or negative $(-)$.

|  | I | II | III | IV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cos (\theta)$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\sin (\theta)$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\tan (\theta)$ |  |  |  |  |

2. Complete the table.

| $\theta$ in <br> degrees | $0^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $360^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta$ in <br> radians |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\sin \theta$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cos \theta$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\tan \theta$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Two rays that have the same endpoint form an angle. One ray is fixed while the other ray is allowed to move around the endpoint. The endpoint of the rays is called the vertex of the angle. The fixed ray is the initial side of the angle, and the rotated ray is the terminal side. Counterclockwise rotations produce positive angles and clockwise rotations produce negative angles.


An angle in standard position has its vertex at the origin of a coordinate system and the initial side of the angle coincides with the positive $x$ - axis. Depending on whether the terminal side falls in Quadrant I, II, III, or IV, we say that the angles lies in the first, second, third or fourth quadrant.


Standard Position


An angle whose terminal side coincides with a coordinate axis is called a quadrantal angle.


Figure 1


Figure 2

Angles sharing the same initial and terminal sides are called coterminal angles.


To find coterminal angles:
If two angles are coterminal, their difference is : $\qquad$ .

## Exercise Set A

For $1-19$, determine in which quadrant the angle of the given measure lies.

1. $215^{\circ}$
2. $-110^{\circ}$
3. $318^{\circ}$
4. $72^{\circ}$
5. $95^{\circ}$
6. $-45^{\circ}$
7. $225^{\circ}$
8. $150^{\circ}$
9. $422^{\circ}$
10. $-240^{\circ}$
11. $680^{\circ}$
12. $23^{\circ}$
13. $812^{\circ}$
14. $-300^{\circ}$
15. $289^{\circ}$
16. $\frac{5 \pi}{4}$
17. $-\frac{3 \pi}{4}$
18. $\frac{5 \pi}{3}$
19. $\frac{7 \pi}{6}$

For 20-27, name the least possible positive measure and the greatest possible negative measure of an angle that is coterminal with the given angle.
20. $70^{\circ}$
22. $110^{\circ}$
24. $270^{\circ}$
26. $-180^{\circ}$
21. $-60^{\circ}$
23. $225^{\circ}$
25. $-315^{\circ}$
27. $-930^{\circ}$

For 28-31, determine whether the following pairs of angles in standard position are coterminal.
28. $40^{\circ}$ and $400^{\circ}$
30. $180^{\circ}$ and $-180^{\circ}$
29. $-120^{\circ}$ and $120^{\circ}$
31. $90^{\circ}$ and $-270^{\circ}$

For 32-41, sketch an angle in standard position with the given measure 32. $100^{\circ}$
33. $360^{\circ}$
34. $90^{\circ}$
35. $-100^{\circ}$
36. $-300^{\circ}$
37. $270^{\circ}$
38. $-260^{\circ}$
39. $-25^{\circ}$
40. $-800^{\circ}$
41. $1140^{\circ}$

