

Lecture #3
MAT 123

Radian Measure and Unit Circle Trigonometry

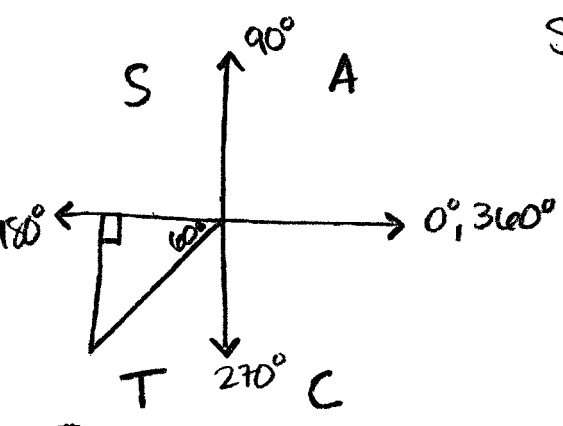
Recall:

$\sin 240^\circ = ?$

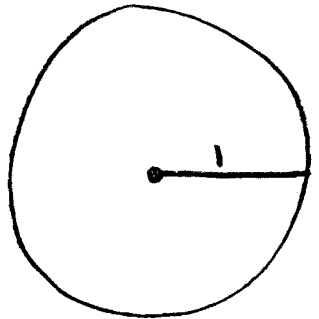
Steps:

- Find angle with x-axis (reference angle)
- Figure out positive or negative
- Find value

$$\sin 240^\circ = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



Radians



$C = 2\pi(1) = 360^\circ$
a.k.a. it is 2π radians to get around the entire circle.

$(*) 2\pi \text{ radians} = 360^\circ$

$(*)$ radians have no units.

$360^\circ = 2\pi$
 $180^\circ = \pi \text{ radians}$
 $1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$

$\frac{\pi}{180} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$

conversion factors.

- to convert from degrees to radians \rightarrow multiply by $\frac{\pi}{180}$
- to convert from radians to degrees \rightarrow multiply by $\frac{180}{\pi}$

examples:

(*) Note these are important angles to know for this course.

Degrees	Radians
0°	0
90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
180°	π
270°	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
360°	2π

$$90^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{90^\circ \pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$180^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{180^\circ \pi}{180^\circ} = \pi$$

$$270^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{270^\circ \pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$360^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{360^\circ \pi}{180^\circ} = 2\pi$$

Degrees	Radians
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$30^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$45^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$60^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

example: convert $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ to degrees.

$$\frac{7\pi}{6} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{7 \cdot 180}{6} = 210^\circ \quad \text{(*) notice the } \pi \text{ cancelled, this will always happen when going from radians to degrees.}$$

example:
 $310^\circ = x \text{ radians}$

$$310^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{31\pi}{18}$$

example:

$$\frac{11\pi}{3} = x \text{ degrees}$$

$$\frac{11\pi}{3} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 660^\circ$$

example:
 $\frac{4\pi}{15} = x \text{ degrees}$

example:
 $570^\circ = x \text{ radians}$

● $\frac{4\pi}{15} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 48^\circ$

$570^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{57\pi}{18} = \frac{19\pi}{6}$

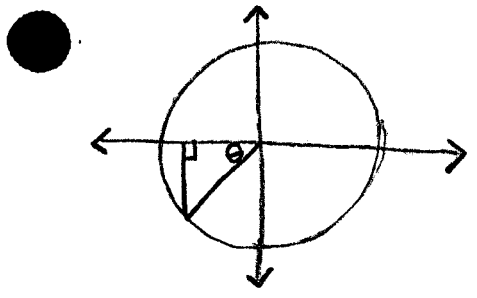
Degrees \rightarrow Radians: $\frac{\pi}{180}$
 Radians \rightarrow Degrees: $\frac{180}{\pi}$

Need to know these conversion factors!!!

Practice:

① Find $\sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = ?$

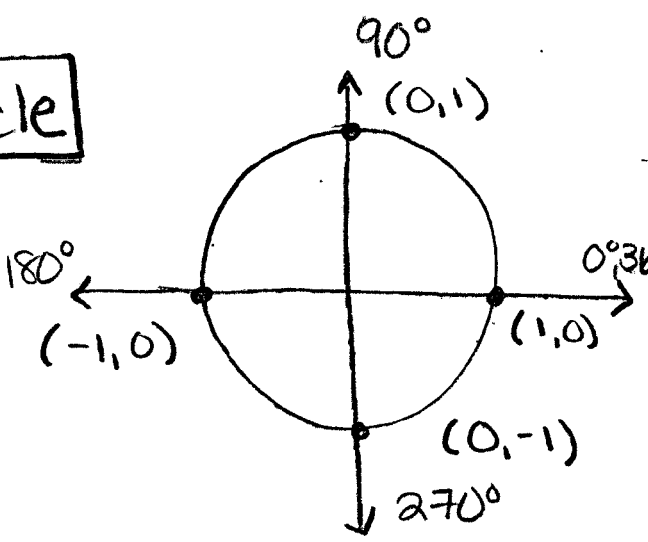
$\sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{6} \right) \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \sin 210^\circ$



$\theta = 210^\circ - 180^\circ = 30^\circ$

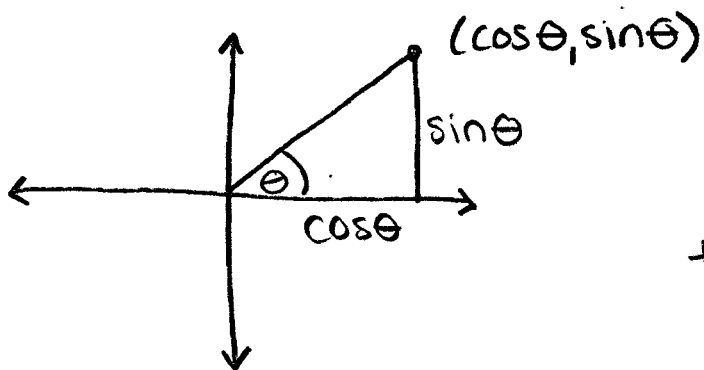
$\sin 210^\circ = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

Unit Circle



radians	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
degrees	0°	90°	180°	270°
sin	0	1	0	-1
cos	1	0	-1	0
tan	0	und	0	und

● $\cos 0^\circ = 1$, $\sin 0^\circ = 0$ ← look at the coordinates $(x,y) \rightarrow (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$

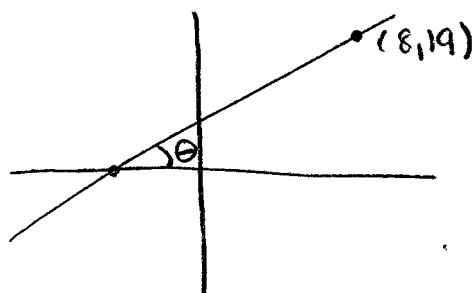


$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$\tan \theta = \text{slope of line}$

Problems:

- ① A line goes through $(8, 19)$ and makes an angle of 60° with the x-axis. Find the equation of the line.



$\tan 60^\circ = \text{slope of that line}$

$$m = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}x + 8 \leftarrow \text{Answer}$$

OR

point slope formula:

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$(x_1, y_1) = \text{given point}$

Answer $\rightarrow y - 18 = \sqrt{3}(x - 8)$

- ② A line makes an angle of $\frac{\pi}{5}$ with the x-axis and goes through $(3, 23)$. Find the equation of the line.

$m = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$ need to use the calculator!

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 23 = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)(x - 3)$$

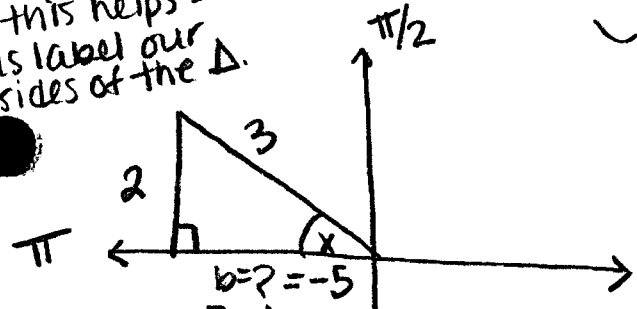
$$y - 23 = .727(x - 3)$$

⊛

⚡ this is an acceptable answer on an exam since you cannot use calculators on the exam.

③ If $\sin x = \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$, find $\cos x$

this helps us label our sides of the Δ .



to find the missing side we use Pythagorean Thm.

$$\begin{aligned} 2^2 + b^2 &= 3^2 \\ 4 + b^2 &= 9 \\ b^2 &= 5 \\ b &= \pm\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

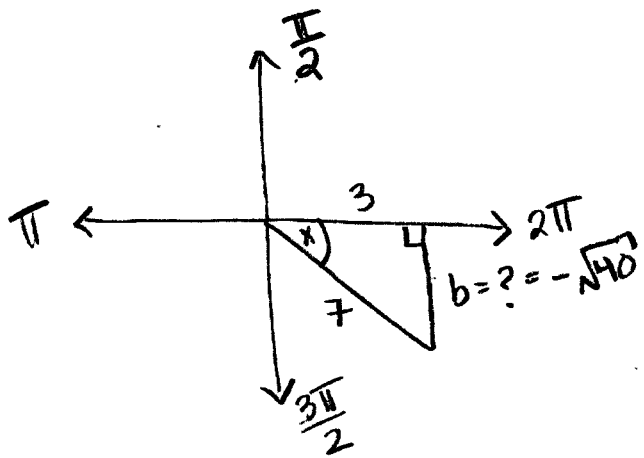
this tells us that the angle x is in quadrant II.

⊕ this type of question will be on the exam!

Answer

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

④ If $\cos x = \frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$, find $\sin x$

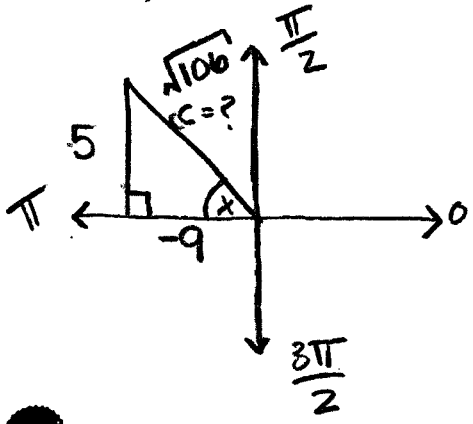


$$\begin{aligned} 3^2 + b^2 &= 7^2 \\ 9 + b^2 &= 49 \\ b^2 &= 40 \\ b &= \pm\sqrt{40} \end{aligned}$$

Answer

$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{40}}{7}$$

⑤ If $\tan x = \frac{-5}{9}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$, find $\cos x$



$$\begin{aligned} 5^2 + (-9)^2 &= c^2 \\ 25 + 81 &= c^2 \\ 106 &= c^2 \\ c &= \pm\sqrt{106} \end{aligned}$$

⊕ note: the hypotenuse is always positive!

$$\cos x = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{106}} \text{ Answer}$$