Algebra 2 Honors
Notes: 10.2 Extension

Name $\qquad$
Date $\qquad$

## Radian Measure

A $\qquad$ is a unit of angle measure based on arc length. In a circle of radius, $r$, if a central angle has a measure of 1 $\qquad$ , then the length of the intercepted $\qquad$ is $r$ units.

Recall: The circumference of a circle of radius $r$ is $\qquad$ . Therefore, an angle representing one $\qquad$
$\qquad$ rotation measures $\qquad$ radians.

Find the indicated angle measure in radians. Answers should be exact in terms of $\pi$.


Determine the quadrant in which each angle lies.
(1) $\frac{5 \pi}{3}$
(2) $\frac{11 \pi}{10}$
(3) $\frac{2 \pi}{3}$
(4) $\frac{13 \pi}{6}$
(5) 3.5
(6) 1.79
(7) 5.12
(8) 7.36


You can use the fact that $\qquad$ radians is equivalent to $\qquad$ to convert between radians and degrees.

| Converting Angle Measures |
| :--- |
| DEGREES TO RADIANS RADIANS TO DEGREES <br> Multiply the number of degrees  <br> by $\left(\frac{\pi \text { radians }}{180^{\circ}}\right)$. Multiply the number of radians <br> by $\left(\frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi \text { radians }}\right)$. ( |

## Example 1: Converting Between Degrees and Radians

Convert each measure from degrees to radians or radians to degrees.
A. $-60^{\circ}$
B. $\frac{2 \pi}{3}$
C. $80^{\circ}$
D. $\frac{2 \pi}{9}$
E. $-36^{\circ}$
F. $4 \pi$

## Degrees-Minutes-Seconds( ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ )

$\qquad$ Minutes $=$ $\qquad$ Degree
$\qquad$ Seconds $=$ $\qquad$ Minute
$\therefore$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

Example 2: Converting $D^{\circ} \mathbf{M}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ to Decimal Degree
A. $94^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$
B. $331^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$
B. $-231.89^{\circ}$
C. $-112^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$
C. $113.72^{\circ}$

