

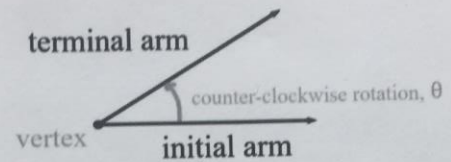
# Notes#5 Rotation Angles

The next unit will be **Trigonometry**

Some of the topics will be

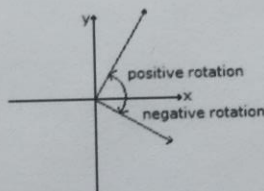
- 1) rotation angles
- 2) reference angles
- 3) coterminal angles
- 4) CAST Rule
- 5) Special triangles

## Rotation Angles



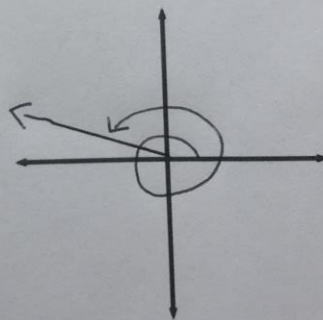
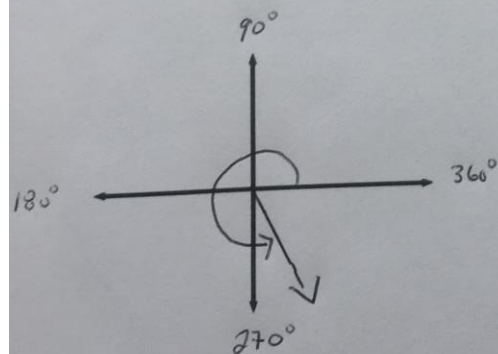
- **standard position** - when the initial arm is on the **positive x-axis** and the vertex is at the origin.

ex: positive rotation - counter clockwise (ccw)

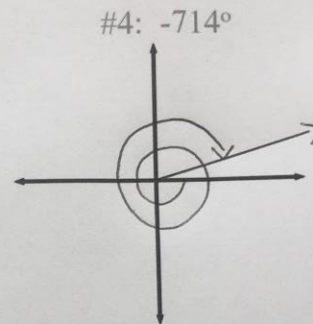
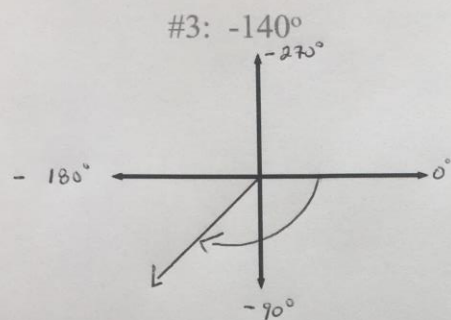


#1:  $275^\circ$

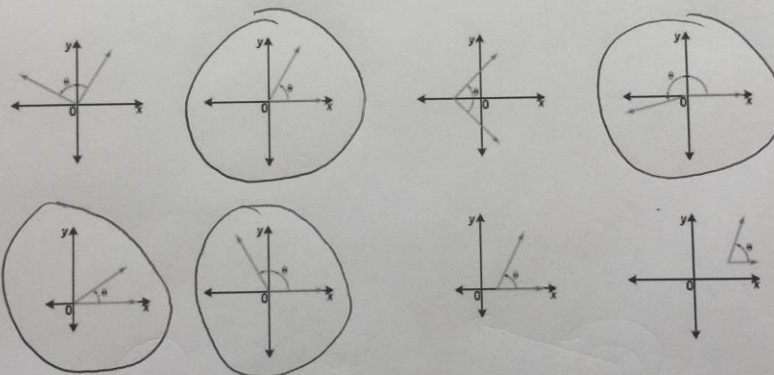
#2:  $532^\circ$



ex: negative rotation - clockwise (cw)



Circle the angles that are in standard position.



Definition of Coterminal Angles

Coterminal Angles are angles drawn in standard position that share a terminal side.

For any angle  $\theta$ , an angle coterminal with  $\theta$  can be obtained by using the formula  $\theta + k \cdot (360^\circ)$ , where  $k$  is any integer.

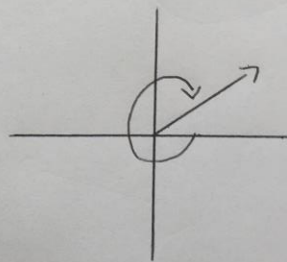
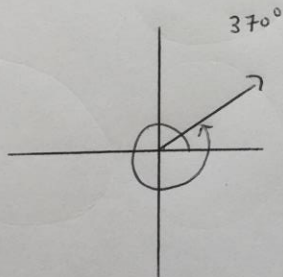
State both a positive and negative angle that would be coterminal with each of the following...

a)  $10^\circ$     b)  $-235^\circ$

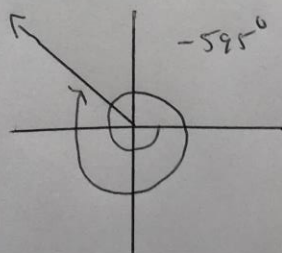
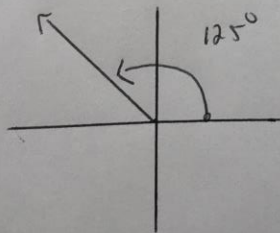
Coterminal angles are angles of different size that have their terminal arm in the same place.

To find coterminals just add or subtract  $360^\circ$ . Any angle will have an infinite number of coterminals.

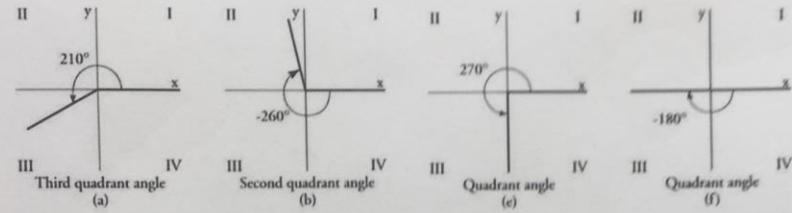
a)  $10^\circ$      $10^\circ + 360^\circ = 370^\circ$      $10^\circ - 360^\circ = -350^\circ$



b)  $-235^\circ + 360^\circ = 125^\circ$      $-235^\circ - 360^\circ = -595^\circ$

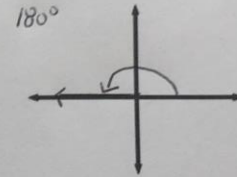


Angles that are in standard position are said to be **quadrantal** if their terminal side coincides with a coordinate axis. Angles in standard position that are not quadrantal fall in one of the four quadrants, as shown below...



- Quadrantal angle: terminal arm lies on a quadrant boundary (axis)

examples...



Within which quadrant would the terminal arm for each of the following rotation angles be found?

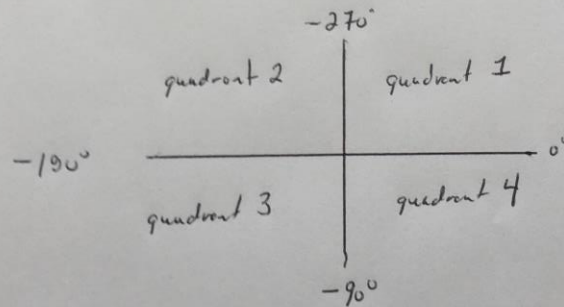
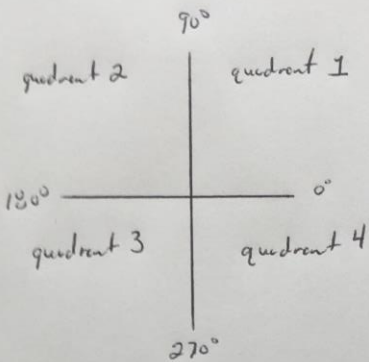
$94^\circ$  (2)

$500^\circ$  (2)

$-100^\circ$  (3)

$180^\circ$   
(between quadrant 2 and 3)

$-300^\circ$  (1)



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