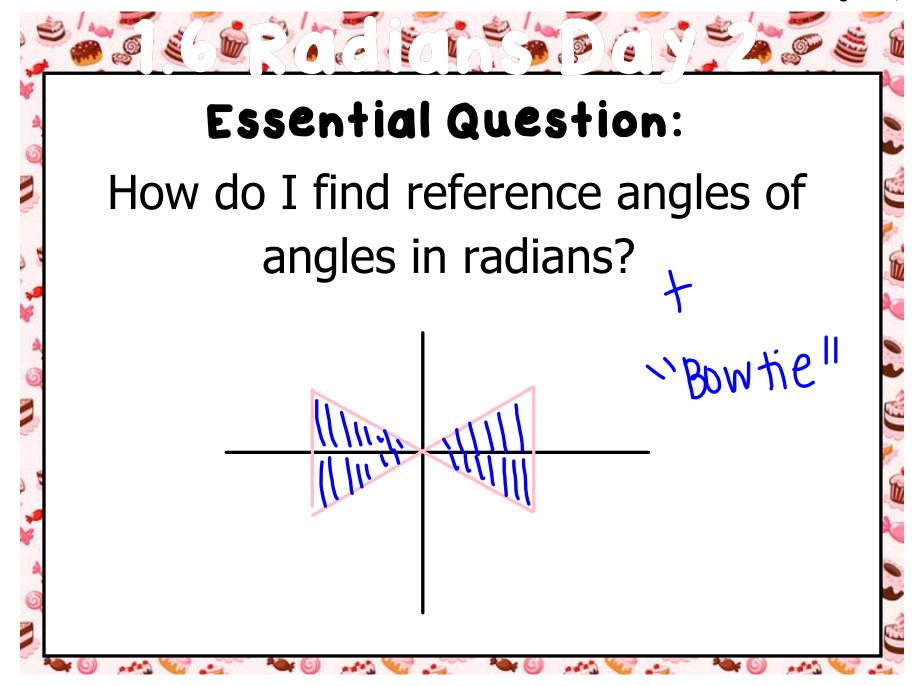
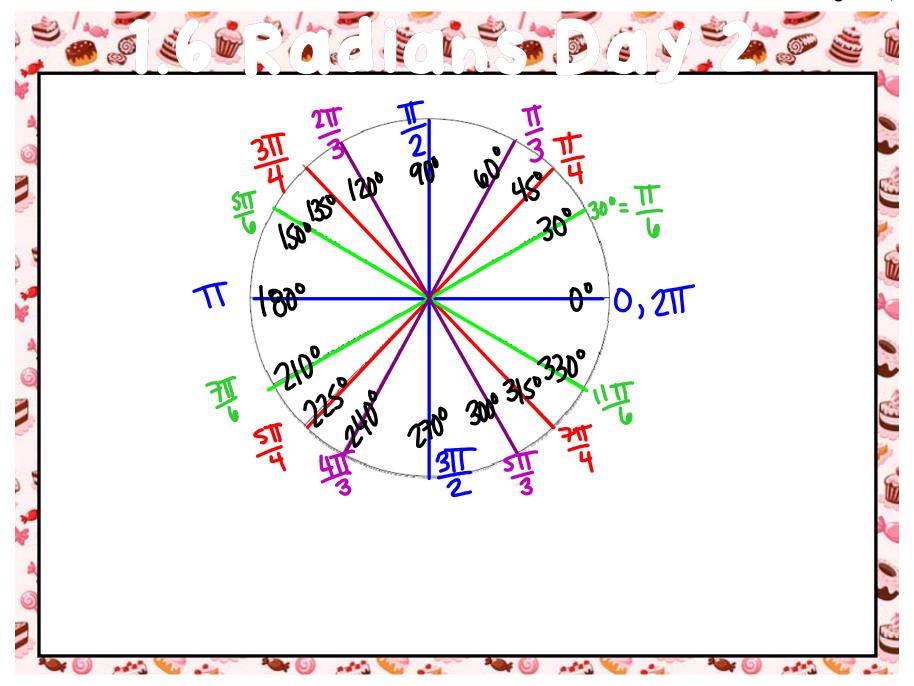
1.6.notebook August 30, 2015



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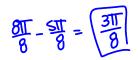
**Essential Question**: How do I find reference angles of angles in radians?

Draw the terminal side of each angle and find the corresponding reference angle

- 1.  $\frac{4\pi}{9}$
- **Step 1.** If not between 0 and  $2\pi$ , find a coterminal angle
- **Step 2.** Write  $\pi$  and  $2\pi$  with a common denominator
- **Step 3.** Closer to  $\pi$  or  $2\pi$ ? Sketch terminal side.
- Step 4. How close (reference angle)?







3. 
$$\frac{19\pi}{6} > 2\Pi$$

$$|9\Pi - |\Pi| = \frac{\pi}{10} =$$

4. 
$$\frac{23\pi}{13}$$
  $\frac{26\pi}{13}$   $\frac{26\pi}{13}$   $\frac{26\pi}{13}$   $\frac{26\pi}{13}$   $\frac{21\pi}{13}$   $\frac{21\pi}{13}$   $\frac{21\pi}{13}$   $\frac{21\pi}{13}$ 

5. 
$$-\frac{11\pi}{3} > 2\Pi$$
 $6\Pi = -3\Pi + 6\Pi = -3\Pi + 4\Pi = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 



**Essential Question:** How do I find reference angles of angles in radians?

## Angular & Linear Velocity

Angular measurement which a particle rotates in a given unitoftime.

V=W. Yadius velocity

- 6. A belt runs a pulley of radius 6 cm at 80 revolutions per minute.
  - a. Find the angular velocity of the pulley in radians per second.

b. Find the linear velocity of the belt in centimeters per second.

$$V = 8.378 (u) = 50.37 cm sec$$