## Precalculus Honors **Unit Circle Angles** Notes

| Name:   | <b>^</b> |
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Use the circle to locate all of the angles with the radian measures listed below.

 $0, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, 2\pi$ 



What if you go the other direction? When you move clockwise around the unit circle, starting at the standard position (positive *x*-axis), the angle measures are negative. For each part below,

what is the positive angle that is **coterminal** (ends up at the same position on the circle) with the given negative angle?

For example, 
$$-\frac{7\pi}{6}$$
 is coterminal with  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ . (Verify this!)  
a.  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$  b.  $-\frac{5\pi}{4}$  c.  $-\frac{11\pi}{6}$   
Angle measures can go beyond  $2\pi$  as well. For example,  $\frac{13\pi}{6}$  is coterminal w

with  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ For each angle below, state the angle that is coterminal and between 0 and  $2\pi$ .

a. 
$$\frac{10\pi}{3}$$
 b.  $\frac{17\pi}{4}$  c.  $-\frac{25\pi}{6}$ 

Use the angle measures from the previous problem to make some observations about the unit circle. For each part below, *a* is an integer.

a. Look at the angles that have measurements of the form  $a\pi$ . Where does the terminal ray of each of these angles intersect the circle?

b. Look at the angles that have measurements of the form  $\frac{a\pi}{2}$ . Where does the terminal ray of each of these angles intersect the circle?

c. Look at the angles that have measurements of the form  $\frac{a\pi}{4}$ . Where does the terminal ray of each of these angles intersect the circle?

d. Look at the angles that have measurements of the form  $\frac{a\pi}{3}$ . Which axis is the terminal ray of each of these angles closest to?

e. Look at the angles that have measurements of the form  $\frac{a\pi}{6}$ . Which axis is the terminal ray of each of these angles closest to?