

12-2A Angles & Angle Measures

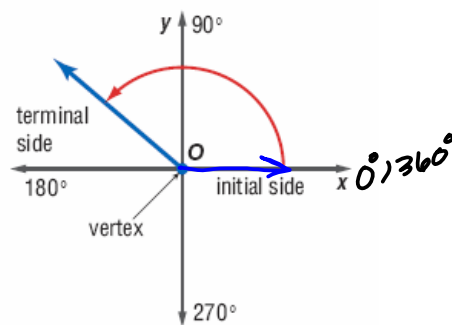
Angle Measures on a Coordinate Plane

Standard Position: An angle with vertex $(0, 0)$ and initial side on the x-axis.

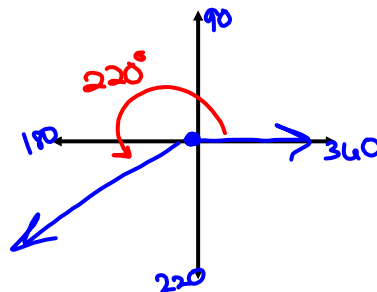
- **initial side:** the ray of the angle fixed along the positive x-axis.
- **terminal side:** the ray of the angle that can rotate about the center.

Quadrantal Angles: when the terminal side lies on one of the axes.

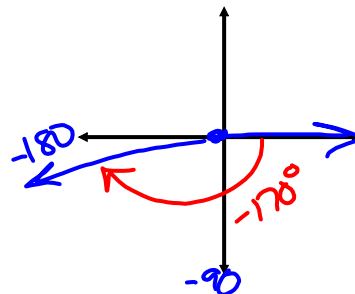
- $0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ, 360^\circ$



Positive Angle Measure: terminal side rotates **counterclockwise** about the center. (ex: 220°)

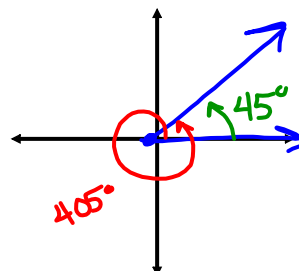


Negative Angle Measure: terminal side rotates **clockwise** about the center. (ex: -170°)



Coterminal Angles: angles that have the **same** terminal side when in standard position. (ex: 405° and 45°)

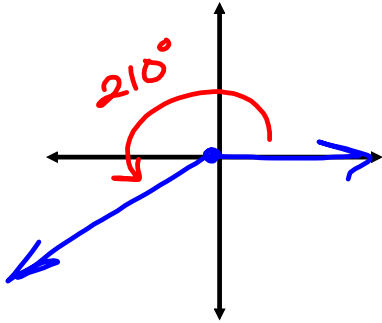
$$\begin{array}{r} -360 \\ \hline 45^\circ \end{array}$$



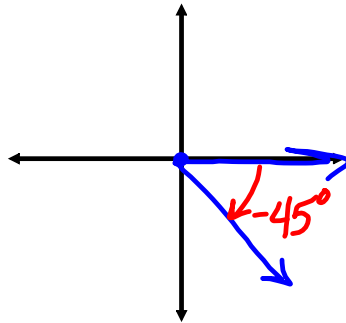
Examples:

1. Draw an angle with the given measure in standard form.

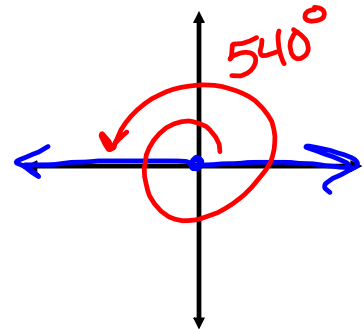
a. 210°



b. -45°



c. 540°



2. Find one positive and one negative angle measure that is coterminal with each of the following angles.

a. 210°

$$210 + 360 = 570^\circ$$
$$210 - 360 = -150^\circ$$

b. -45°

$$-45 + 360 = 315^\circ$$
$$-45 - 360 = -405^\circ$$

c. 540°

$$540 - 360 = 180^\circ$$
$$180 - 360 = -180^\circ$$
$$540 + 360 = 900^\circ$$



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Attachments

13-1 HW.notebook