| Topic | Notes | Examples |
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| Def of Coterminal Angles | Angles of different measure that have the same initial side and the same terminal side. |  |
| How to Find Coterminal Angles | Add or subtract $2 \pi$ until you find the angle you're looking for. | Find the smallest positive coterminal angle of $\frac{-5 \pi}{3}$. <br> Because I want a positive angle, I am going to add $2 \pi$. $\frac{-5 \pi}{3}+2 \pi=\frac{-5 \pi}{3}+\frac{6 \pi}{3}=\frac{\pi}{3}$ <br> Find the smallest negative coterminal angle of $\frac{19 \pi}{4}$. <br> Because I want a negative angle, I am going to subtract $2 \pi$. $\frac{19 \pi}{4}-2 \pi=\frac{19 \pi}{4}-\frac{8 \pi}{4}=\frac{11 \pi}{4}$ <br> Keep subtracting $2 \pi$ until you get a negative angle. $\begin{aligned} & \frac{11 \pi}{4}-2 \pi=\frac{3 \pi}{4} \\ & \frac{3 \pi}{4}-2 \pi=\frac{-5 \pi}{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| Def of Complementary Angles <br> Def of Supplementary Angles | Angles that add to $\frac{\pi}{2}$. <br> Angles that add to $\pi$. | Note: These are the same as Geometry definitions, just written in radians rather than degrees. |
| Examples | Find the complement of $\frac{3 \pi}{8}$. $\begin{aligned} & a+\frac{3 \pi}{8}=\frac{\pi}{2} \\ & a=\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{3 \pi}{8}=\frac{4 \pi}{8}-\frac{3 \pi}{8}=\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Find the supplement of $\frac{-------\cdots}{7}$. $\begin{aligned} & a+\frac{3 \pi}{7}=\pi \\ & a=\pi-\frac{3 \pi}{7}=\frac{7 \pi}{7}-\frac{3 \pi}{7}=\frac{4 \pi}{7} \end{aligned}$ |


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| How to Find Arc Length | Two ways: <br> 1) $L_{a r c}=r \theta$ <br> 2) $L_{\text {arc }}=\frac{\theta}{2 \pi} \cdot C_{\text {circle }}$ <br> Note: $\theta$ must be in radians! | Find the arc length $A$ circle has a radius of 7 cm . Find the length of the arc intercepted by the angle $135^{\circ}$. <br> 1) Convert $135^{\circ}$ to radians. $135^{\circ} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180^{\circ}}=\frac{3 \pi}{4}$ <br> 2) Use either formula. $\begin{aligned} & L_{\text {arc }}=7\left(\frac{3 \pi}{4}\right)=\frac{21 \pi}{4} \\ & L_{\text {arc }}=\frac{3 \pi / 4}{2 \pi} \cdot 14 \pi=\left(\frac{3 \pi}{4}\right) 7=\frac{21 \pi}{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| How to Find Area of a Sector | Two ways: <br> 1) $A_{\text {sector }}=\frac{1}{2} r^{2} \theta$ <br> 2) $A_{\text {sector }}=\frac{\theta}{2 \pi} \cdot A_{\text {circle }}$ <br> Note: $\theta$ must be in radians! | A sprinkler on a golf course fairway sprays water over a distance of 70 feet and rotates through an angle of $120^{\circ}$. Find the area of the fairway watered by the sprinkler. <br> Note: This is asking you to find the area of a sector. <br> 1) Convert $120^{\circ}$ to radians. $120^{\circ} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180^{\circ}}=\frac{2 \pi}{3}$ <br> 2) Use either formula. $\begin{aligned} A_{\text {sector }} & =\frac{1}{2}(70)^{2}\left(\frac{2 \pi}{3}\right)=\frac{4900 \pi}{3} \\ & \approx \mathbf{5 1 3 1 . 2 7} \boldsymbol{s q} \boldsymbol{f t} \\ A_{\text {sector }} & =\frac{2 \pi / 3}{2 \pi} \cdot \pi(70)^{2} \\ & =\frac{1}{3}(4900 \pi)=\frac{4900 \pi}{3} \\ & \approx \mathbf{5 1 3 1 . 2 7} \boldsymbol{s q} \boldsymbol{f t} \end{aligned}$ |
| How to Find Angular Speed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Angular Speed }=\frac{\text { central angle }}{\text { time }} \\ & \omega=\frac{\theta}{t} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| How to Find Linear Speed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Linear Speed }=\frac{\text { arc length }}{\text { time }} \\ & v=\frac{s}{t} \end{aligned}$ |  |

