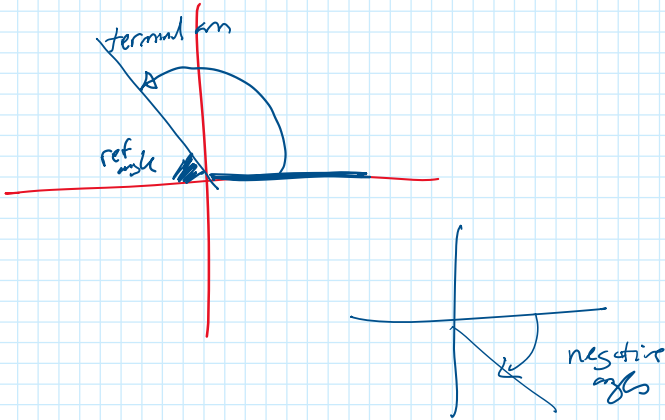


# Class\_16 Mar 2 - Angles in all quadrants

Tuesday, February 28, 2023 9:30 PM

## Tonight's Class:

- Unit 2 Test
- Working through section 5.2
  - Standard position angles in all quadrants

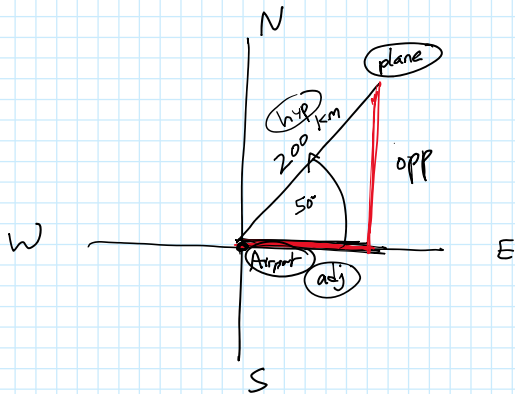


## From Section 5.1

WT page 407:

### Example 2 Solving a Problem Using Trigonometric Ratios

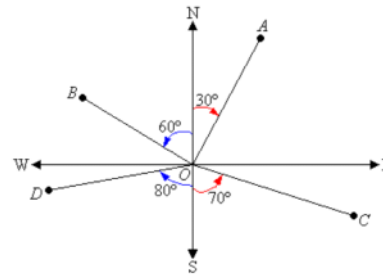
An aircraft made an emergency landing 200 km from an airport. Its heading from the airport was  $E50^\circ N$ . The land-based rescue team has to travel east then north to get to the aircraft. To the nearest kilometre, how far should the team travel in each direction?



$$\cos \theta = \frac{A}{H}$$

$$200 \cdot \cos 50^\circ = \frac{A}{200} \cdot 200$$

For example, the direction of  $A$  from  $O$  is  $N30^\circ E$ .  
 $B$  is  $N60^\circ W$  from  $O$ .  
 $C$  is  $S70^\circ E$  from  $O$ .  
 $D$  is  $S80^\circ W$  from  $O$ .



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\sin 50^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{200}$$

$$200 \cdot \cos 50^\circ = \frac{A}{200} \cdot 200$$

$$A = 200 \cos 50^\circ$$

$$A = 129 \text{ km}$$

east direction:

$$\sin 50^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{200}$$

north direction:

$$\text{opp} = 200 \sin 50^\circ$$

$$\text{opp} = 153 \text{ km}$$

north direction

## 5.2 Standard Position Angles in All Quadrants

Focus: Use angles in standard position to determine the trigonometric ratios of angles from 0 to 360 degrees

WT page 421

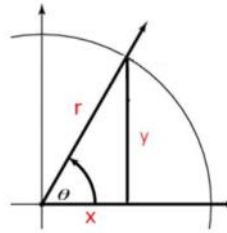
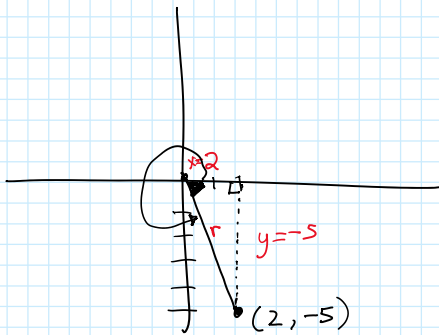
### Example 1

#### Determining the Trigonometric Ratios of an Angle Given a Terminal Point

The point  $P(2, -5)$  lies on the terminal arm of an angle  $\theta$  in standard position.

- Determine the primary trigonometric ratios of  $\theta$ . ( $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$ ,  $\tan \theta$ )
- Determine the measure of  $\theta$  to the nearest degree.

start by drawing a diagram



Step 1: Plot the point  $(x, y)$

Step 2: Find the value of  $r$   
 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

Step 3: Write the trig ratios

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

- plot point
  - connect it to  $(0, 0)$
  - connect it to the x-axis
- } make a  $\triangle$

Find  $r$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$$(2)^2 + (-5)^2 = r^2$$

$$4 + 25 = r^2$$

$$29 = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{29} = r$$

$r$  is ALWAYS positive!

$$a) \sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{ADJ}}{\text{HYP}} = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{OPP}}{\text{ADJ}} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-5}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\theta_R = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{+5}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta_R = 68^\circ$$

Actual angle:

$$360^\circ - \theta_R$$

$$= 360^\circ - 68^\circ$$

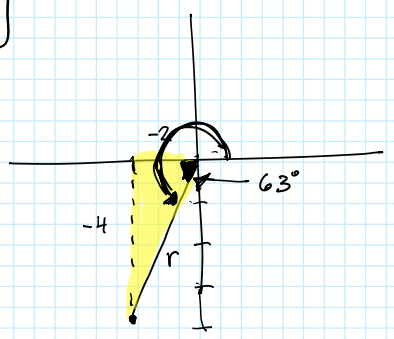
$$= 292^\circ$$

p421, CYU

p421, CYU

$\theta = 292^\circ$

$(-2, -4)$   
x y



Find r:  $(-2)^2 + (-4)^2 = r^2$   
 $4 + 16 = r^2$   
 $20 = r^2$   
 $\sqrt{20} = r$   
 $\sqrt{4 \cdot 5} = r$   
 $2\sqrt{5} = r$

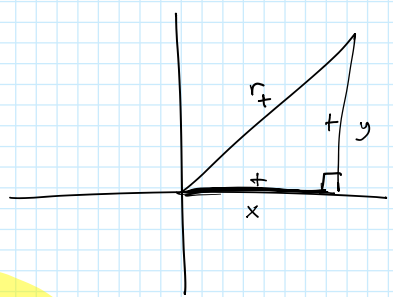
$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$   
 $= \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{5}}$   
 $= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$   
 $= \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{5}}$   
 $= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$   
 $= \frac{-4}{-2}$   
 $= 2$

$\tan \theta = 2$   
 $\theta = \tan^{-1}(2)$   
 $\theta_R = 63^\circ$  (ref angle)  
 $\theta = 180^\circ + 63^\circ$   
 $= 243^\circ$

Signs of Trigonometric Ratios



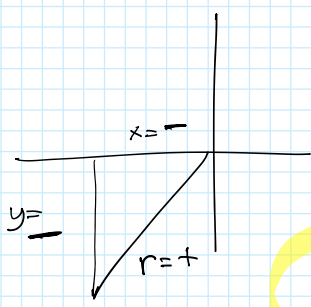
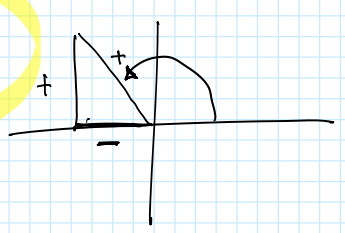
Q1

$\sin \theta = \frac{+}{+} = +$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{+}{+} = +$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{+}{+} = +$

$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$   
 $= \frac{+}{+} = +$

$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$   
 $= \frac{+}{+} = +$

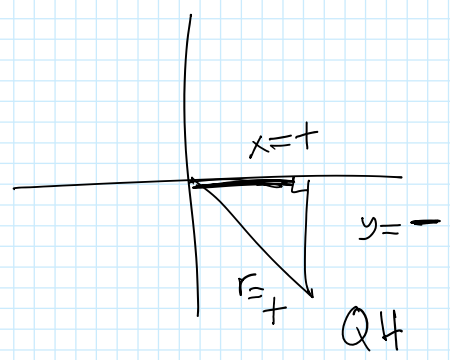
$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$   
 $= \frac{+}{+} = +$



$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{+}{+} = +$

$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{-}{+} = -$

$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-}{-} = +$



Q4

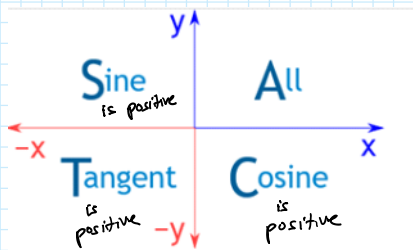
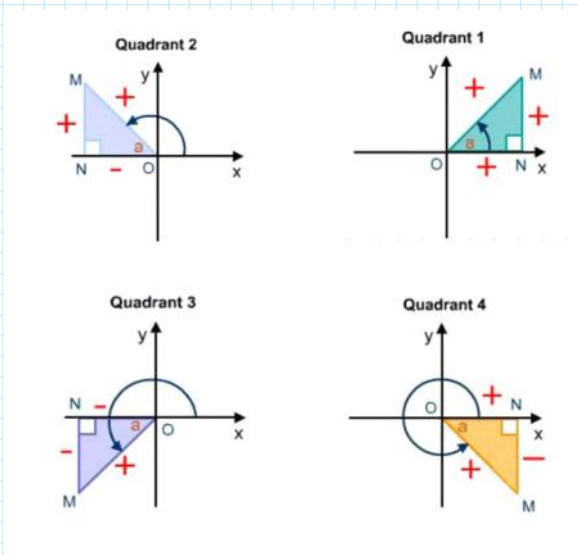
$\sin \theta = \frac{-}{+} = -$

$\cos \theta = \frac{+}{+} = +$

$\tan \theta = \frac{-}{+} = -$

Q4

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-}{+} = -$$



S	A
T	C

WT, page 424

**Example 3 Solving a Trigonometric Equation**

To the nearest degree, which values of  $\theta$  satisfy the equation  $\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$  for  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$ ?

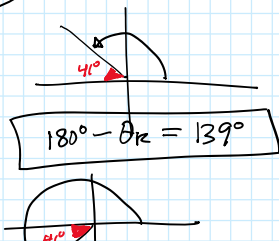
(Usually there are 2 answers)

1) in which quadrants is it possible, for  $\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$ ?

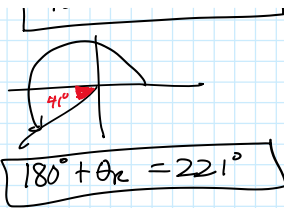
②	① ✓
S	A
③	④ ✓
T	C

Where is cosine positive?  
Q1, Q4

cosine is negative!  
Q2 and Q3



Find reference angle:  
 $\theta_r = \cos^{-1}\left(+\frac{3}{4}\right)$   
 $= 41^\circ$



$\approx 41$

For next class

- Work on the worktext questions for 5.1-5.2
- For 5.2, these are good to try, so do the ones that match what we talked about, from this list: #3-7, 9-11, 14-16
- If you want to do the Unit 2 rewrite, prepare for it