

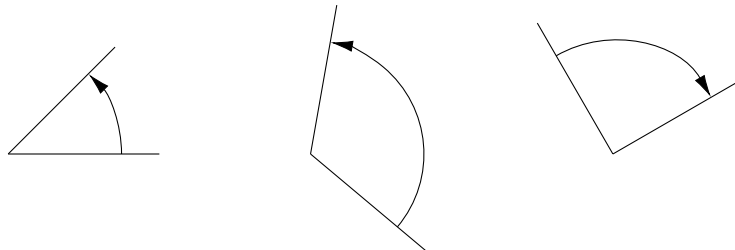
**Learning Outcomes:** What should you be able to after watching the videos?

- Video 1: Angles
  - Identify the standard position of an angle on the  $xy$ -plane.
  - Identify coterminal angles.
  - Identify acute, obtuse, and right angles.
- Video 2: Measuring Angles
  - State the degree and radian measures of a full circle.
  - Explain the meaning of the radian measure of an angle.
- Video 3: Angle Conversions
  - Identify the common angle measures in both degrees and radians.
  - Convert angles from degrees to radians and radians to degrees using a conversion factor.

**#1)** Describe what it means for an angle to be in standard position and draw a picture of a negative angle in standard position.

**#2)** Describe what it means for two angles to be coterminal and draw an example of coterminal angles.

**#3)** Label each angle as acute, right, or obtuse.

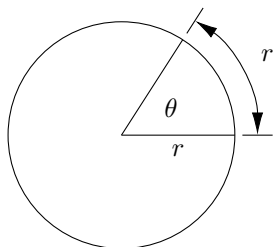


**#4)** Complete the following sentences:

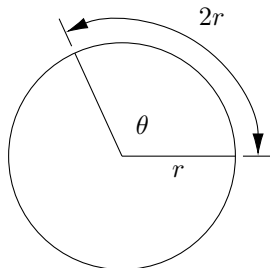
- The degree measure of a full circle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The radian measure of a full circle is \_\_\_\_\_.

#5) Explain the idea of the radian measure of an angle.

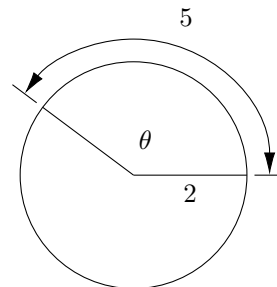
#6) Determine the radian measures of the given angles.



$\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ radians



$\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ radians



$\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_ radians

(Hint: For the last one, identify the value of  $r$  and compare with the previous two problems.)

#7) Complete the following chart:

Degree measure	$30^\circ$		$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$		$135^\circ$		
Radian measure		$\frac{\pi}{4}$			$\frac{2\pi}{3}$		$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\pi$

#8) Convert  $\frac{3\pi}{5}$  radians to degrees and  $\frac{3\pi}{5}$  degrees to radians.

Was any aspect of any of the videos confusing or unclear? Do you have any questions?