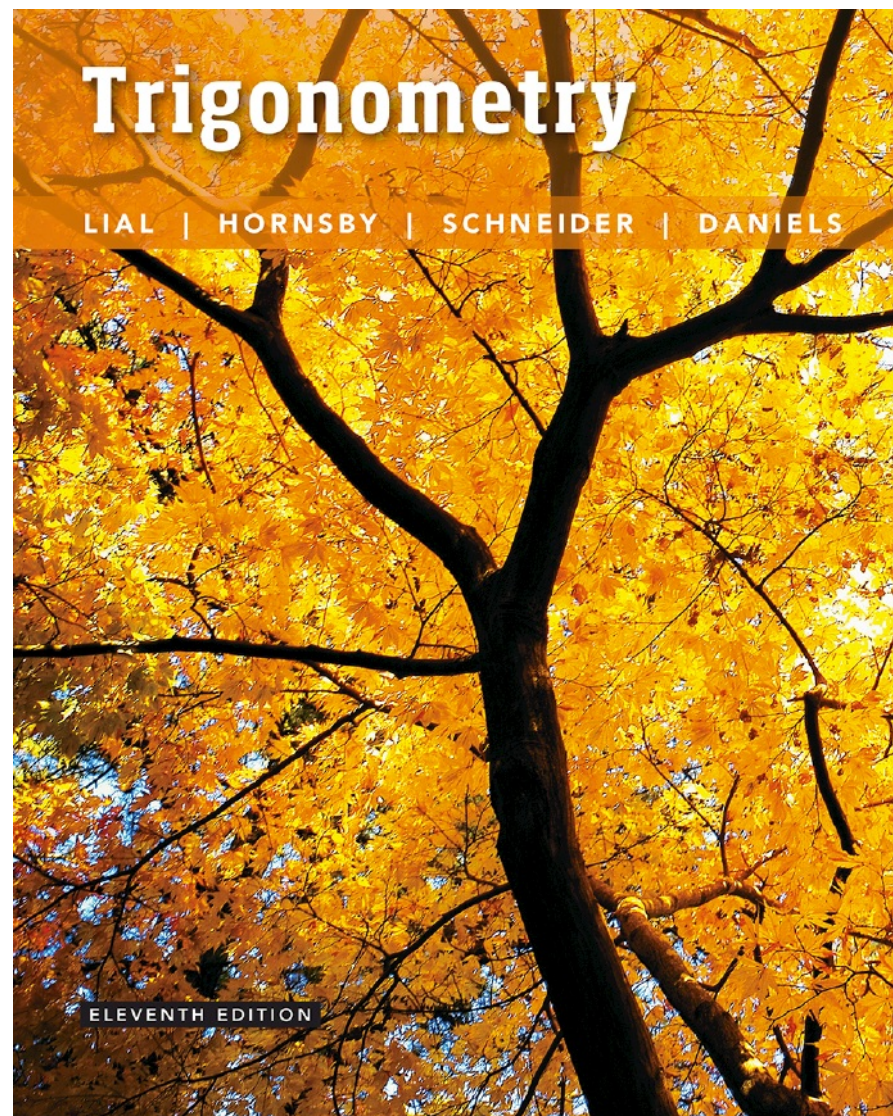


3

Radian Measure and the Unit Circle

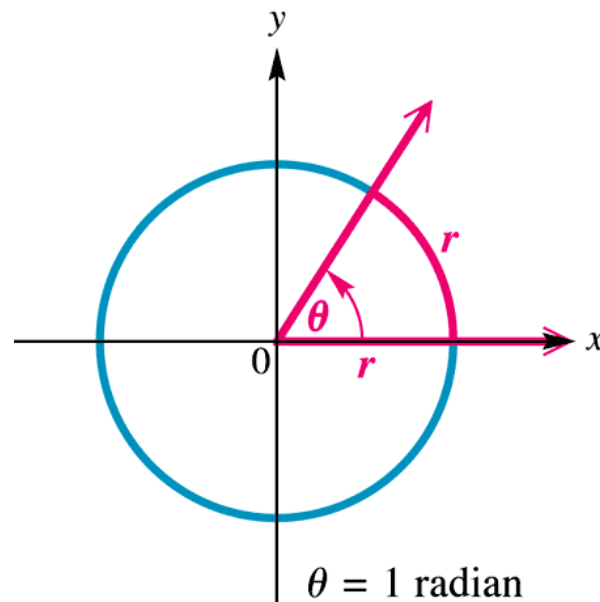


3.1 Radian Measure

Radian Measure ■ Converting between Degrees and Radians ■
Trigonometric Function Values of Angles in Radians

Radian

An angle with its vertex at the center of a circle that intercepts an arc on the circle equal in length to the radius of the circle has a measure of **1 radian**.



Converting Between Degrees and Radians

Multiply a degree measure by $\frac{\pi}{180}$ radian and simplify to convert to radians.

Multiply a radian measure by $\frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$ and simplify to convert to degrees.

► Example 1 CONVERTING DEGREES TO RADIANS

Convert each degree measure to radians.

$$(a) \quad 45^\circ = 45 \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radian} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ radian}$$

$$(b) \quad -270^\circ = -270 \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radian} \right) = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ radian}$$

$$(c) \quad 249.8^\circ = 249.8 \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \text{ radian} \right) \approx 4.360 \text{ radians}$$

► Example 2 CONVERTING RADIANS TO DEGREES

Convert each radian measure to degrees.

$$(a) \quad \frac{9\pi}{4} \text{ radians} = \frac{9\pi}{4} \left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) = 405^\circ$$

$$(b) \quad -\frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ radians} = -\frac{5\pi}{6} \left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) = -150^\circ$$

$$(c) \quad 4.25 \text{ radians} = 4.25 \left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) \approx 253.5^\circ = 243^\circ 30'$$

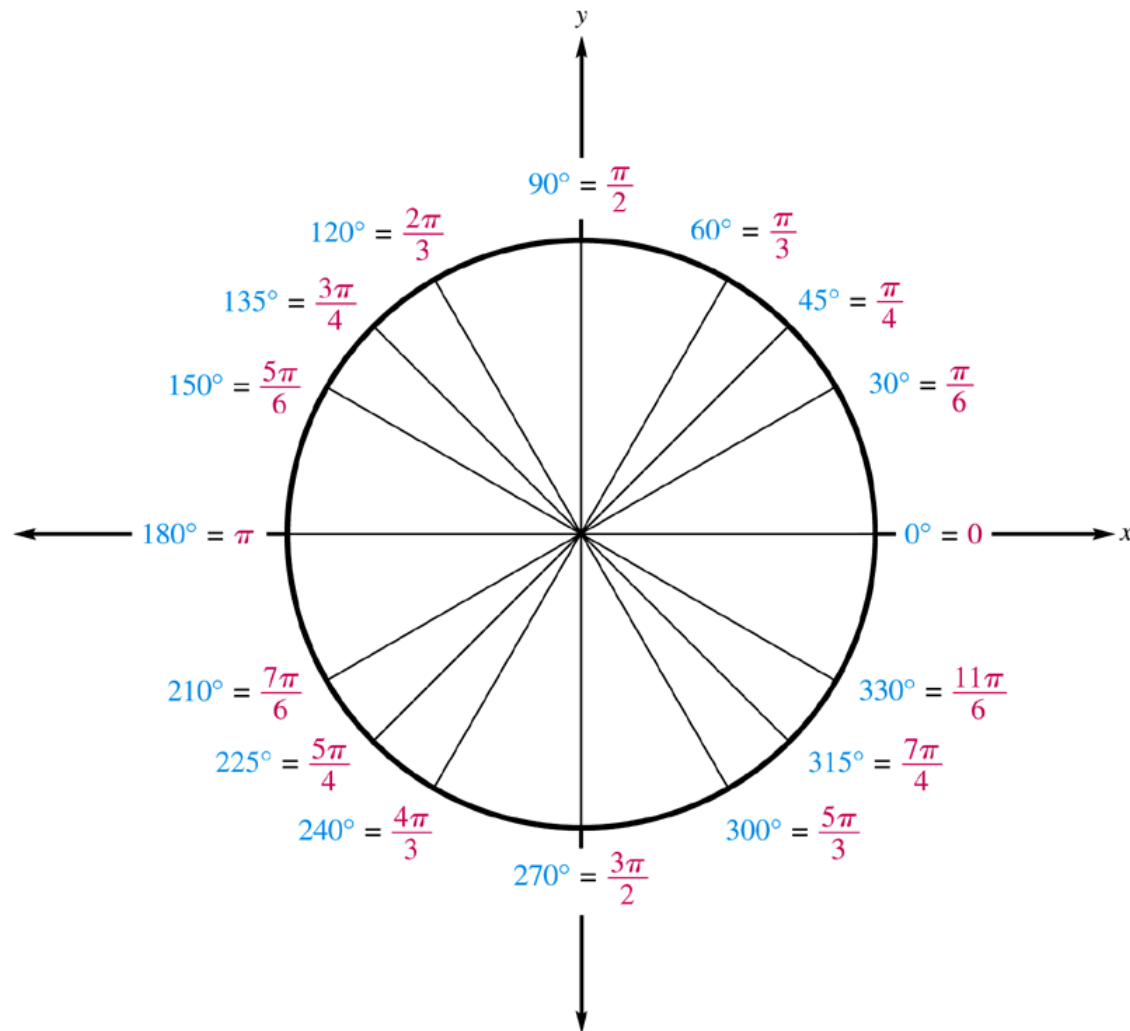
Agreement on Angle Measurement Units

***If no unit of angle measure is specified,
then the angle is understood to be
measured in radians.***

Equivalent Angle Measures in Degrees and Radians

Degrees	Radians		Degrees	Radians	
	Exact	Approximate		Exact	Approximate
0°	0	0	90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1.57
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$.52	180°	π	3.14
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$.79	270°	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	4.71
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	1.05	360°	2π	6.28

Equivalent Angle Measures in Degrees and Radians



► Example 3

FINDING FUNCTION VALUES OF ANGLES IN RADIAN MEASURE

Find each function value.

$$(a) \quad \tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = \tan \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) = \tan 120^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$(b) \quad \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = \sin 270^\circ = -1$$

$$(c) \quad \cos \left(-\frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \left(-\frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) \\ = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$