

## Angles Measured in Degrees

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

By rotating the **terminal side** of an angle counterclockwise one revolution, where it coincides with the **initial side**...

$\theta$  will have a measure of one revolution

One revolution has a measure of  $360^\circ$

$\theta$  has a measure of  $360^\circ$



By rotating the **terminal side** of an angle counterclockwise one revolution, where it coincides with the **initial side**...

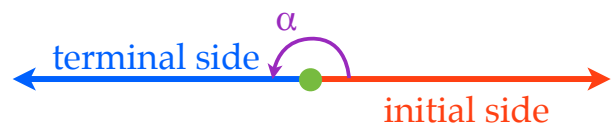
$\theta$  will have a measure of one revolution

One revolution has a measure of  $360^\circ$

$\theta$  has a measure of  $360^\circ$

$\frac{1}{2}$  revolution has a measure of  $180^\circ$

$\alpha$  has a measure of  $180^\circ$



By rotating the **terminal side** of an angle counterclockwise one revolution, where it coincides with the **initial side**...

$\theta$  will have a measure of one revolution

One revolution has a measure of  $360^\circ$

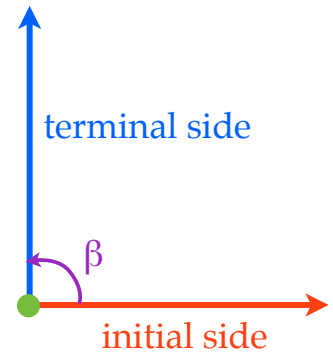
$\theta$  has a measure of  $360^\circ$

$\frac{1}{2}$  revolution has a measure of  $180^\circ$

$\alpha$  has a measure of  $180^\circ$

$\frac{1}{4}$  revolution has a measure of  $90^\circ$

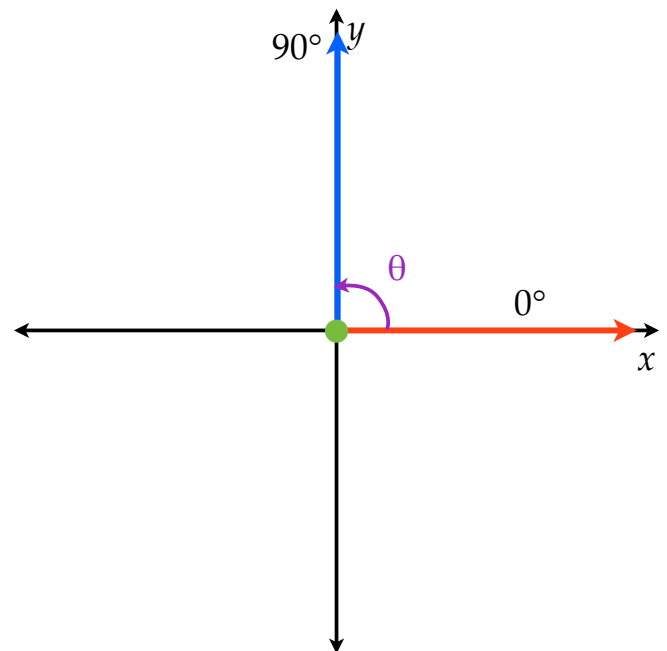
$\beta$  has a measure of  $90^\circ$



Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

if  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on positive  $y$ -axis

$\theta$  is a right angle



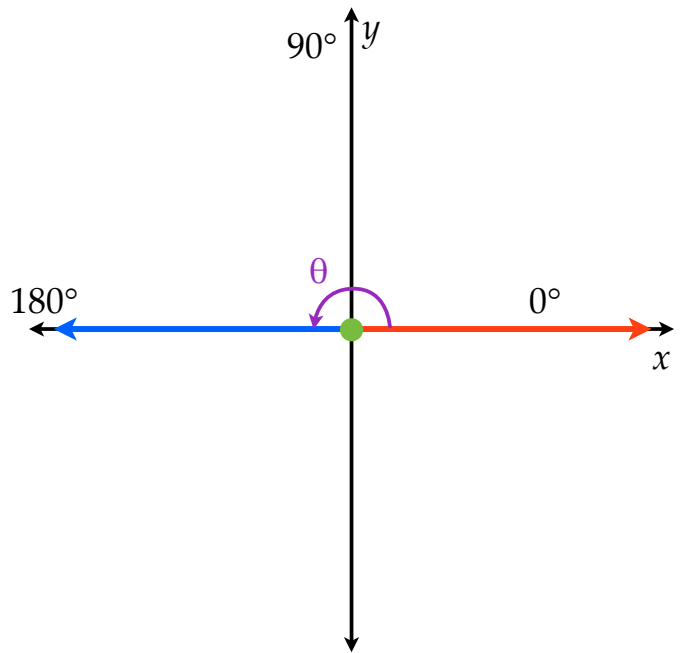
Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

if  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on positive  $y$ -axis

$\theta$  is a right angle

if  $\theta = 180^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on negative  $x$ -axis

$\theta$  is a straight angle



Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

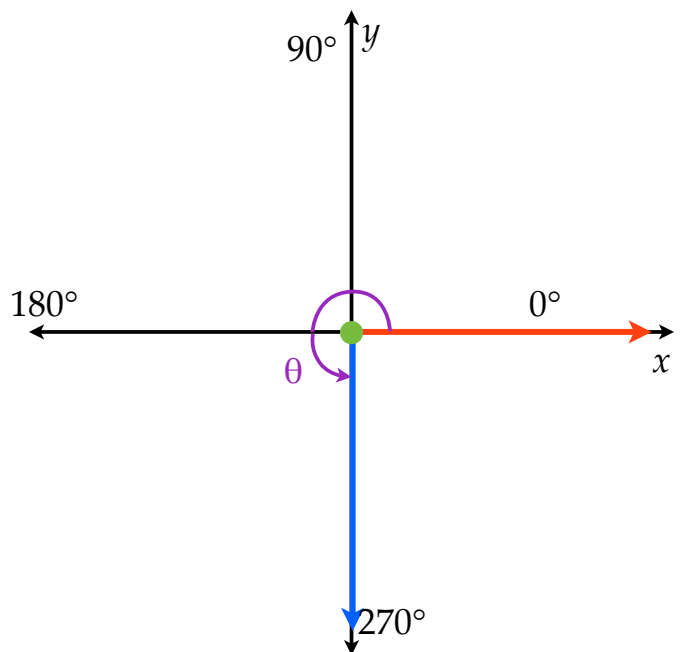
if  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on positive  $y$ -axis

$\theta$  is a right angle

if  $\theta = 180^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on negative  $x$ -axis

$\theta$  is a straight angle

if  $\theta = 270^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on negative  $y$ -axis



Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

if  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on positive  $y$ -axis

$\theta$  is a right angle

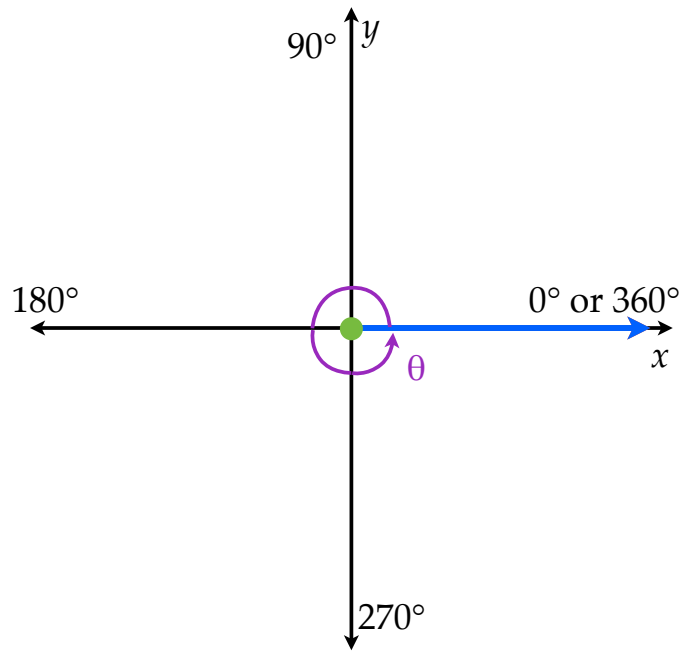
if  $\theta = 180^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on negative  $x$ -axis

$\theta$  is a straight angle

if  $\theta = 270^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on negative  $y$ -axis

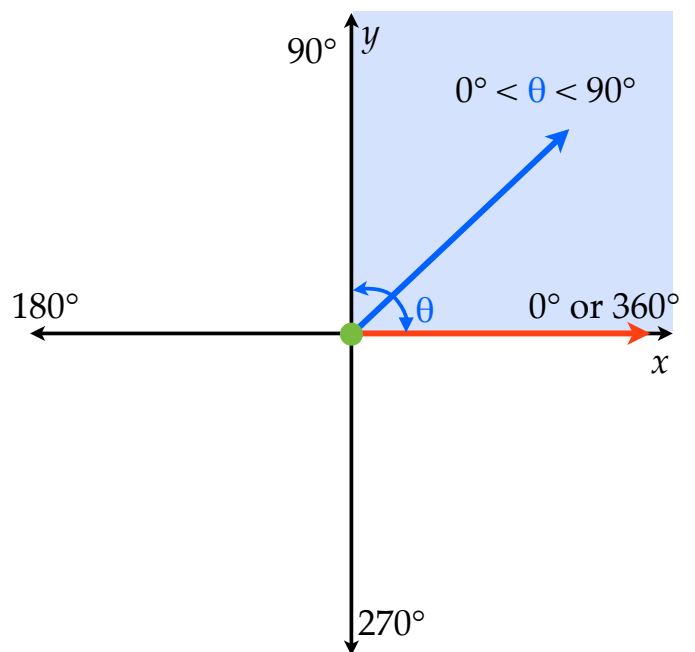
if  $\theta = 360^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies on positive  $x$ -axis

Quadrant Angles



Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

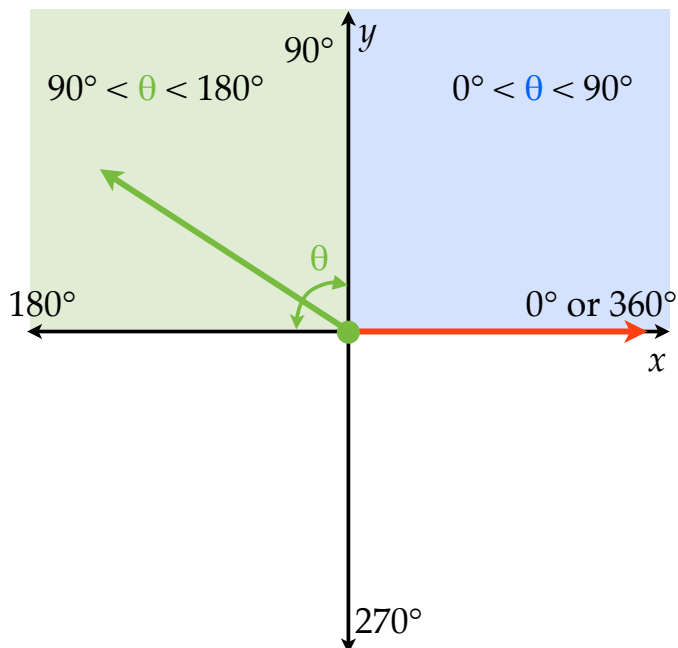
if  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 1**



Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

if  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 1**

if  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 2**

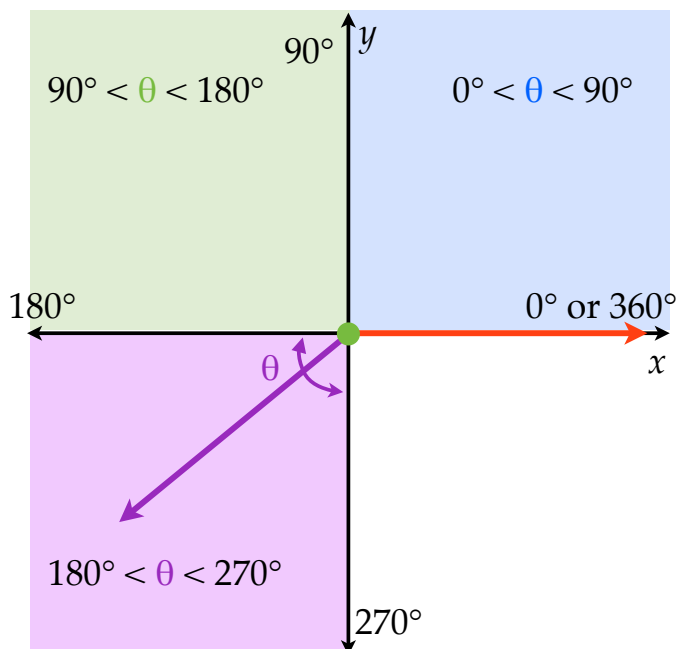


Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

if  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 1**

if  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 2**

if  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 3**



Given  $\theta$  is in standard position...

if  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 1**

if  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 2**

if  $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 3**

if  $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ ,  $\theta$  lies in **quadrant 4**

