

Practice

Angles and Radian Measure

Change each degree measure to radian measure in terms of π .

1. -250°
 $-\frac{25\pi}{18}$

2. 6°
 $\frac{\pi}{30}$

3. -145°
 $-\frac{29\pi}{36}$

4. 870°
 $\frac{29\pi}{6}$

5. 18°
 $\frac{\pi}{10}$

6. -820°
 $-\frac{41\pi}{9}$

Change each radian measure to degree measure. Round to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

7. 4π
 720°

8. $\frac{13\pi}{30}$
 78°

9. -1
 -57.3°

10. $\frac{3\pi}{16}$
 33.8°

11. -2.56
 -146.7°

12. $-\frac{7\pi}{9}$
 -140°

Evaluate each expression.

13. $\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$
 1

14. $\cos \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 0

15. $\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 -1

16. $\tan \frac{11\pi}{6}$
 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

17. $\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$
 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

18. $\sin \frac{5\pi}{3}$
 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Given the measurement of a central angle, find the length of its intercepted arc in a circle of radius 10 centimeters. Round to the nearest tenth.

19. $\frac{\pi}{6}$
 5.2 cm

20. $\frac{3\pi}{5}$
 18.8 cm

21. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 15.7 cm

Find the area of each sector, given its central angle θ and the radius of the circle. Round to the nearest tenth.

22. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, r = 14$
 51.3 units^2

23. $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}, r = 4$
 44.0 units^2

Angle

The **mil** is used in surveying. It uses the mil to measure angles involving long-range measurements.

In ordinary surveying, measurements are often subtended by arcs of 6283.18 units or more for convenience.

So, 6400 mils is approximately 10 mils.

Example

Change each degree measure to radian measure.

1. 1600°

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

3. 4800°

$\frac{3\pi}{2}$

Change each radian measure to degree measure. Round to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

5. $\frac{\pi}{8}$

400°

7. $\frac{\pi}{12}$

266.7°