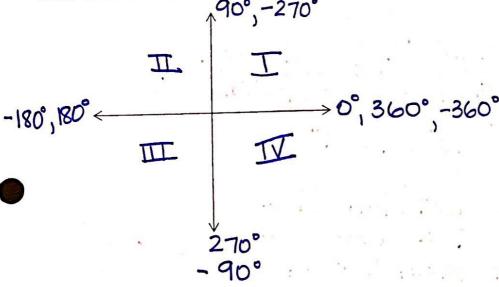
Recall that an angle is defined as two non-collinear rays that share a common endpoint, called the VPrtex An angle in (circle) trigonometry has a fixed (starting) side, called the Initial terminal The Vertex is the origin. itial side The second side is rotated (like the hands of a clock) about the vertex. This side is called the terminal side An angle with this placement is said to be in Standard The measure of the angle describes the amount & direction of the rotation necessary to move from the initial side to the terminal side. A positive anale indicates that the terminal side has been rotated counterclockwise. A <u>negative</u> and indicates that the terminal side has been rotated clockwise. terminal positive angle negative

The most common angular unit of measure is called the "degree," which is equivalent to 1/360 of a full rotation around a circle.



## Degrees – Not exact

Obviously the terminal side can end up not on a "degree" mark. Thus, you can have measures that use parts of a degree.

There are two ways that this might be indicated.\*

1. Decimal form: This form simply indicates the "fractional" part of the degree.

Example: 35.75° - means 35 degrees and 3/4 more of a degree

## 2. Degrees-Minutes-Seconds (DMS)

A more formal "part form" of a degree uses minutes and seconds.

The conversion ratio between decimal form and DMS is like that of a clock.

1 degree is made up of 60 minutes ( $1^\circ = 60^\circ$ ) 1 minute is made up of 60 seconds ( $1^\circ = 60^\circ$ )

Example 1: Convert 65.755° into DMS form

$$.755(60) = 45.3$$
  
 $.3(60) = 18$ 

65° 45' 18"

Example 2: Convert 20°21' into Decimal form

$$20 + \frac{21}{60} = \boxed{20.35^{\circ}}$$

Example 3: Convert 65.75382° into DMS form by calculator

Example 4: Convert 20°15' 54" into Decimal form by calculator

Complete the circle by writing the measure of each standard angle in degrees and radians.

