

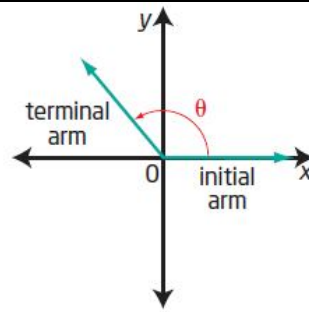
4.1B Coterminal Angles

Recall that an angle θ is in **standard position** in the coordinate plane if the following two requirements are satisfied:

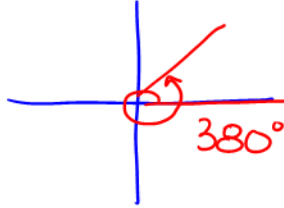
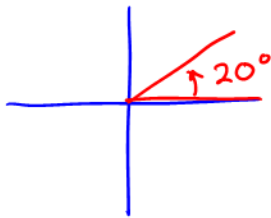
a) the vertex of the angle is at the origin

b) the initial arm is the positive x -axis

Also by convention, a counter clockwise rotation is a positive angle and a clockwise rotation is a negative angle.



Draw angles of 20° and 380° in standard position. What is different about these two angles? What is the same about these two angles?



same: final position
different: 380° had a full rotation counter clockwise first.

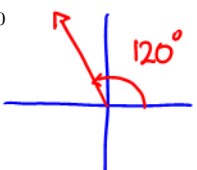



What negative angle would share the same terminal arm?



Coterminal Angles

Coterminal angles are standard position angles that share a common terminal arm. Thus 20° , 380° and -340° are coterminal angles.

1. Determine one negative and one positive angle that is coterminal with each of the following angles:

<p>a) 120°</p>  <p>480° -240°</p>	<p>b) -40°</p>  <p>320° -400°</p>	<p>c) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$</p>  <p>$\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi = \frac{17\pi}{6}$ $\frac{5\pi}{6} - 2\pi = -\frac{7\pi}{6}$</p>	<p>d) $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$</p>  <p>$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ $-\frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\pi = -\frac{8\pi}{3}$</p>
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coterminal angles can be found by $\pm 360^\circ$ (full rotations)

Every angle in standard position has an infinite number of coterminal angles associated with it. For example, consider the standard position angle $\theta = 135^\circ$. How could you quickly determine two positive and two negative angles that are coterminal with θ ?

$$\theta_1 = 135^\circ + 360^\circ$$

$$\theta_{-1} = 135^\circ + -1(360^\circ)$$

$$\theta_2 = 135^\circ + 2(360^\circ)$$

$$\theta_{-2} = 135^\circ + -2(360^\circ)$$

In general, we can say that the angles coterminal with 135° are $135^\circ \pm (360^\circ)n$, where n is any natural number. We could also express this as $135^\circ + (360^\circ)n$, where n is any integer.

Similarly, two positive and two negative angles coterminal with $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ are

$$\theta_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi$$

$$\theta_{-1} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + -2\pi$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2(2\pi)$$

$$\theta_{-2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + -2(2\pi)$$

In general, the angles coterminal with $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ are $\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi n$, where n is any integer.

Generalization:

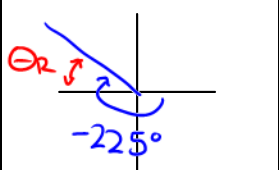
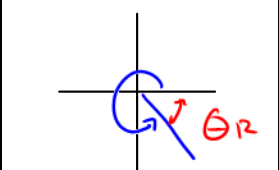
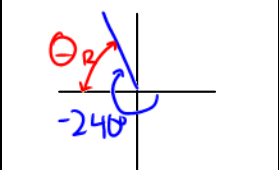
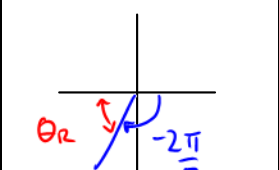
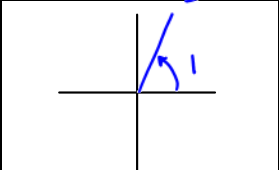
In general, consider an angle θ in standard position. Coterminal angles of θ will have the form

$$\theta + n360^\circ \quad \text{or} \quad \theta + n2\pi \quad \text{where } n \text{ is any integer.}$$

2. For each angle in the table below, draw the angle, state the quadrant it terminates in, give a positive and negative coterminal angle and state the reference angle.

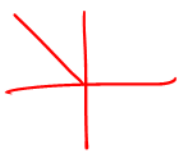
reference : size of angle made to nearest x-axis

Angle	Drawing	Quadrant	Two coterminal angles	Reference angle
$\theta = 45^\circ$		1	405° -315°	45°
$\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$		2	$\frac{17\pi}{6}$ $-\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

$\theta = -225^\circ$		2	135° -585°	$\theta_R = 45^\circ$
$\theta = \frac{5\pi}{3}$		4	$\frac{11\pi}{3}$ $-\frac{3\pi}{3}$	$\theta_R = \frac{\pi}{3}$
$\theta = -240^\circ$		2	120° -600°	$\theta_R = 60^\circ$
$\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$		3	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$ $-\frac{8\pi}{3}$	$\theta_R = \frac{\pi}{3}$
$\theta = 1$ $3 \cdot 14^\circ \approx 3^\circ$		1	$1 + 2\pi$ $1 - 2\pi$	$\theta_R = 1$

3. Find the smallest positive angle coterminal with

a) $-5000^\circ + 14(360^\circ)$



$-5000 + 5040$

40°

b) $\frac{88\pi}{3}$

$\frac{88}{3}\pi - 14(2\pi)$

$\frac{88\pi}{3} - 28\pi$

$\frac{88\pi}{3} - \frac{84\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$

4. Do the expressions $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in I$ and $\theta = -\frac{19\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in I$ represent the same set of angles? Explain.

"are these coterminal?"

$\frac{5\pi}{6} - 2\pi = -\frac{7\pi}{6}$

$-\frac{7\pi}{6} - 2\pi = -\frac{19\pi}{6}$

$\frac{5\pi}{6}$ and $-\frac{19\pi}{6}$ are

coterminal.

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