

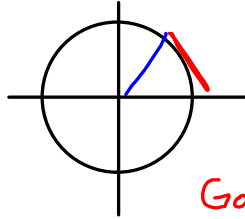
Steve Mills

EDBW 134 K

Semi:- flipped.

 360° around full circle.

Radians one radian is the measure of the angle corresponding to an arc of length $r = \text{radius}$

1 radian is about 57° 

$$\frac{s}{r} = \theta$$

In general

$$s = r\theta$$

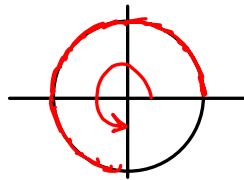
What's the arc length corresponding to a circle of radius $r=5$, subtended by angle of $\theta = 270^\circ$?

Go around full circle:
radius = 1

$$s = r\theta$$

$$2\pi = r\theta = 1 \cdot \theta = \theta$$

2π radians gets you all the way around the circle



$$s = r\theta = 5 \cdot 270^\circ$$

$\frac{360 \text{ degrees}}{1 \text{ full circle}}$

2π radians for one full circle.

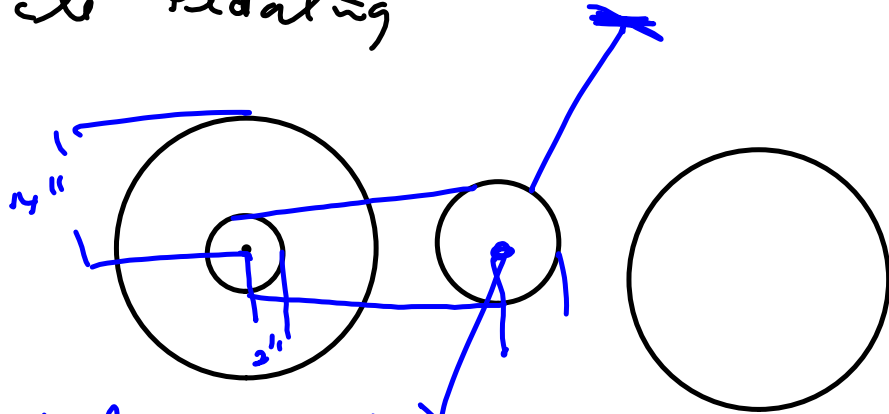
$$\frac{\frac{360^\circ}{1 \text{ full circle}}}{\frac{2\pi \text{ radians}}{1 \text{ full circle}}} = \left(\frac{360^\circ}{1 \text{ full circle}}\right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ full circle}}{2\pi \text{ radians}}\right) = 1$$

$$= \frac{360}{2\pi} = \frac{180}{\pi}$$

$$\left(5 \cdot 270^\circ\right) \left(\frac{\pi \text{ radians}}{180^\circ}\right) = \frac{5 \cdot 270 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{15\pi}{2}$$

~~1~~
~~30~~
~~90~~
~~180~~
~~360~~
~~12~~
~~4~~
~~2~~

Bicycle Pedaling



Pedaling a $\frac{2 \text{ rotations}}{\text{sec}}$

How fast is the bike moving?

$$\frac{2 \text{ revolutions front sprocket}}{1 \text{ sec.}} \cdot \frac{7 \text{ revolution rear sprocket}}{2 \text{ revolution front sprocket}}$$

• $\frac{2\pi \text{ radians}}{1 \text{ revolution rear}}$

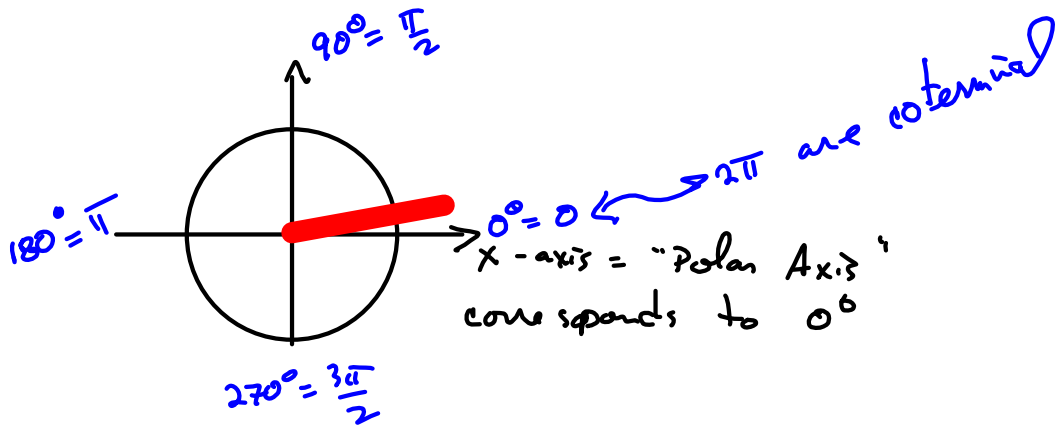
to angle in radians
 $\frac{\text{to angle in radians}}{1 \text{ sec}}$

• $\frac{1 \text{ rev rear wheel}}{1 \text{ rev rear sprocket}} \cdot 14 \text{ inches}$

• $\frac{1 \text{ foot}}{12 \text{ inches}}$

$$\frac{s}{\text{sec}} = r \frac{\theta}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 14}{2 \cdot \frac{12}{3}} = \frac{49\pi}{3} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}}$$



30° & -390° are coterminal.

Area of a sector subtended by an angle Θ (in radians) of a circle of radius r is $\frac{1}{2} r^2 \Theta$

Area	Angle	Area of Θ
πr^2	$2\pi = \Theta$	
$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi r^2$		
$\frac{1}{2} \Theta \cdot r^2$	Θ	
$\frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2$	π	

No S' 1.2. (yet)

Jump to S' 1.3.