

Homework ?'s

(21)

$$r^2 + 12^2 = (r+6)^2$$

$$r^2 + 144 = r^2 + 12r + 36$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -36 \\ \hline 108 = 12r \\ \frac{108}{12} = \frac{12r}{12} \\ r = 9 \end{array}$$

r	6
r <sup>2</sup>	6r
6	36

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(14)

$$2 \cdot 59 - 2X = 15 \cdot 2$$

$$59 - 2X = 30$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -59 \\ \hline -2X = -29 \\ \frac{-2X}{-2} = \frac{-29}{-2} \\ X = 14.5 \end{array}$$

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(12)

$$\frac{(360-X) - X}{2} = 34$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 - 2X = 68 \\ -360 \\ \hline -2X = -292 \\ \frac{-2X}{-2} = \frac{-292}{-2} \\ X = 146 \end{array}$$

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(18)

$$\frac{X - (360 - X)}{2} = 37$$

$$X - 360 + X = 74$$

$$2X = 74 + 360$$

$$\frac{2X}{2} = \frac{434}{2} \quad X = 217$$

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9.5 Arc Length and Conversions

Recall that the measure of an arc is the same as the measure of the central angle that intercepts it. The measure of the arc is in degrees, while the arc length is a fraction of the circumference. Thus, the measure of an arc is not the same as the arc length.

Arc Length Formula:  $l = \frac{\pi \theta}{180} r$

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$$S = \theta \cdot r$$

$\theta$  in radians

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$30^\circ \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

Degrees      radians

1. Divide by 180
2. multiply  $\pi$  top

$$1. \frac{30}{180} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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Find the arc length for the circles described below.

**Example 1:**  
Find the arc length if the radius of a circle is 5 centimeters and the central angle is  $72^\circ$ . Write the answer in terms of  $\pi$  and give a decimal approximation to the nearest thousandth.

**Example 2:**  
Find the arc length if the radius of a circle is 7 inches and the central angle is  $120^\circ$ . Write the answer in terms of  $\pi$  and give a decimal approximation to the nearest thousandth.

$S = \theta \cdot r$     $r = 5$     $\theta = 72$     $\frac{2\pi}{5}$   
 $S = 2\pi \cdot 5$     $\theta = 72$     $\frac{2\pi}{5}$   
 $2\pi \text{ cm}$  or  $6.28 \text{ cm}$     $180$

$r = 7$     $\theta = 120$     $\frac{2\pi}{3}$   
 $7 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}$     $\frac{14\pi}{3} \text{ in}$   
 $\approx 14.66 \text{ in}$

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Another way to measure angles is with radians. The radian measure of a central angle is defined as the ratio of the arc length compared to the radius. Radian measures are expressed in terms of  $\pi$ .

**Converting Between Radians and Degrees**

To convert degrees to radians, multiply the angle by  $\frac{\pi \text{ radians}}{180^\circ}$ .

To convert radians to degrees, multiply the angle by  $\frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ radians}}$ .

**Degrees to Radians**  
**Example 3:** Convert an angle of  $25^\circ$  to radian measure. Leave your answer in terms of  $\pi$ .

degrees  $\rightarrow$  radians  
 1. divide by 180  
 2. change to fraction  
 3. multiply by  $\pi$  on top

**Radians to Degrees**  
**Example 4:** Convert an angle of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians to degrees.

radian  $\rightarrow$  degrees  
 1. cross off  $\pi$   
 2. multiply by 180  
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 180 = 90^\circ$

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**9.6 Arc Length and Area of a Sector**

Draw a representation of each arc length, then find the arc length ( $\theta$  is in radians). Round to the nearest thousandth.

**Example 1:**  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , radius is 4 cm.

**Example 2:**  $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ , radius of 8 in.

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A region of a circle determined by two radii and the arc intercepted by the radii is called the sector of the circle (think a slice of pie). A sector is a fraction of a circle, so the ratio of the area of the sector to the area of the entire circle is equal to the measure of the central angle creating the sector to the measure of the entire circle.

Area of a Sector	
Angle is in Degrees	Angle is in Radians
$A = \frac{\pi\theta}{360} r^2$	$A = \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2$

**Example 3:** Find the area of a sector with radius 5 cm and central angle of  $135^\circ$ . Express your answer in terms of  $\pi$  and approximate to the nearest thousandths.

$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \theta \cdot r^2$     $\frac{135}{180}$   
 $(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{3\pi}{4})(5^2)$   
 $\frac{75\pi}{8} \text{ cm}^2 \approx 29.452 \text{ cm}^2$

**Example 4:** Find the area of a sector with radius of 10 inches and a central angle of  $\frac{5}{6}\pi$ . Express your answer in terms of  $\pi$  and approximate to the nearest thousandths.

$r = 10$     $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$   
 $(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{5\pi}{6})(10^2)$   
 $\frac{125\pi}{3} \text{ in}^2 \approx 130.910$

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