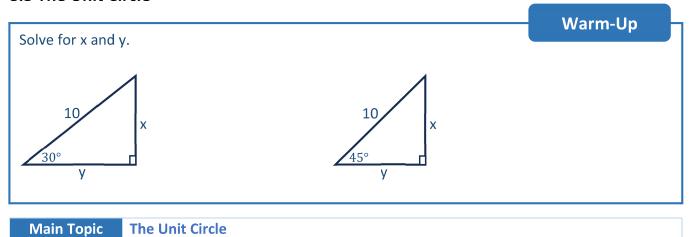
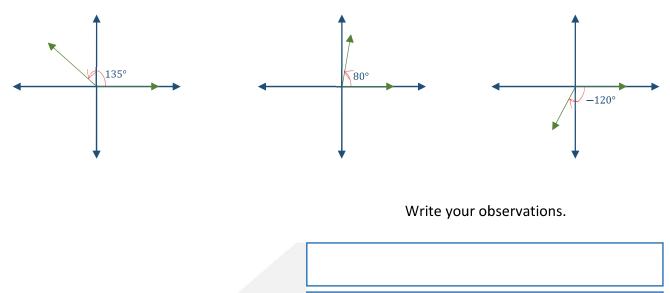
### **8.3 The Unit Circle**



Pay attention to the sketched **angles in standard position**.

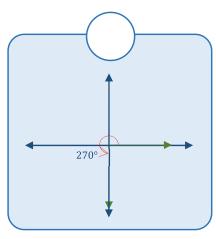


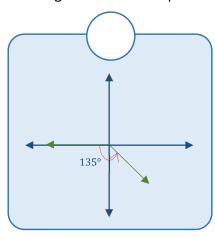


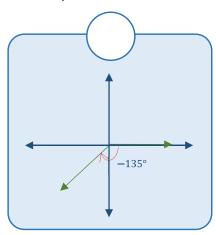
**Standard Position** 

An angle in standard position is when its vertex is at the origin and one of its rays is on the positive x-axis.

Write "Yes" in the circle if the angle is in standard position. Otherwise, write "No".



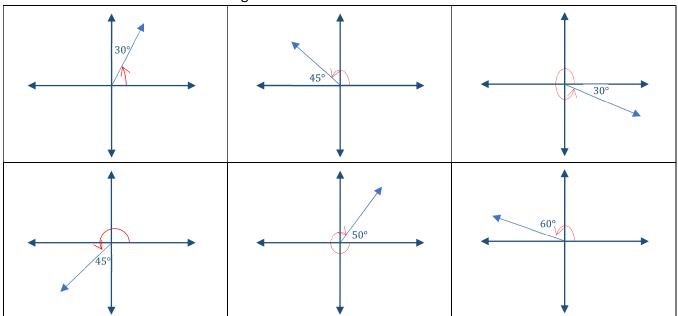




Sketch the given angles.

300°	-30°	125°
405°	-135°	225°

### Find the measure of the sketched angles.



# Unit Circle Coordinates (30°)

- Draw a circle with 1 unit radius.
- Sketch a 30° angle in standard position.
- Label the intersection between the rotating side of the angle and the circle with P.
- From P, draw a line perpendicular to the x-axis.
- Pay attention to the features of the constructed right triangle.
- Calculate the lengths of the right triangle.

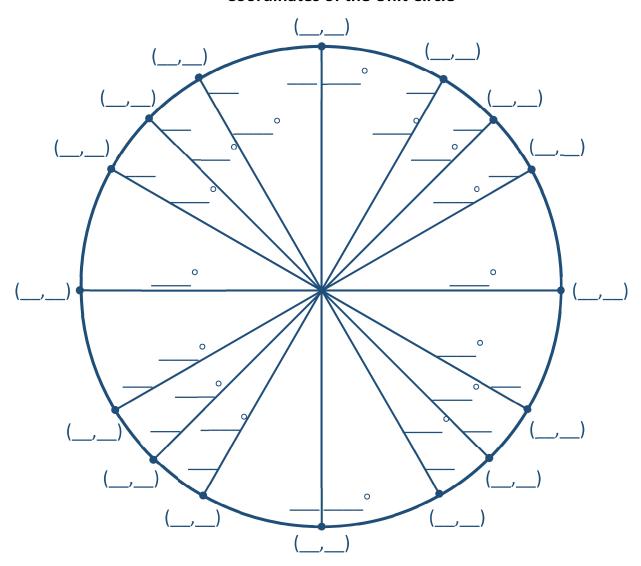
# Unit Circle Coordinates (60°)

- Draw a circle with 1 unit radius.
- Sketch a 60° angle in standard position.
- Label the intersection between the rotating side of the angle and the circle with P.
- From P, draw a line perpendicular to the x-axis.
- Pay attention to the features of the constructed right triangle.
- Calculate the lengths of the right triangle.

### Unit Circle Coordinates (45°)

- Draw a circle with 1 unit radius.
- Sketch a 45° angle in standard position.
- Label the intersection between the rotating side of the angle and the circle with P.
- From P, draw a line perpendicular to the x-axis.
- Pay attention to the features of the constructed right triangle.
- Calculate the lengths of the right triangle.

# **Coordinates of the Unit Circle**



Find the value.

This the value.				
sin 60°	$\cos -\frac{\pi}{4}^{\circ}$	tan 225°	sec –30°	
sec 330°	cot –360°	$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}^{\circ}$	cos –270°	

# **Unit Circle Stickies Gallery**

Copy each question on a sticky note, show complete work, and circle the final answer. Post your work next to the questions across the classroom.

