

Adv. Alg.-Trig.
Homework #11.3

Tonight's Homework:
Worksheet #11.4
Leave Radians as a fraction...
Leave distances in simplest radical form...

1) II	2) III	3) Yes	4) No
5) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$	6) $\frac{7\pi}{12}$	7) 60°	8) 20°
9) 1	10) $\sqrt{3}$	11) $S = 50\text{in.}$	12) $\theta = \frac{3}{2}$ Radians
13) $r = 8\text{ft.}$	14) $S = \theta r$	15) $S = 10\text{in.}$	16) $r = 7.5\text{ft.}$
17) $r = 6\text{ in.}$			

Feb 13 - 8:43 AM

Warm-Up

Find S , θ or r .

1) $S = 9\text{yd}$, $r = 6\text{yd}$

2) $S = 26\text{ in.}$, $\theta = \frac{3}{4}$

3) $\theta = 1.5$, $r = 4$

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Not in notes...
Remember the distance formula?

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Distance From A Point To The Origin

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r = the radius vector
 $P(x,y)$ = Point (x,y)
 O = Origin $(0,0)$

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
 Pythagorean Theorem:

Distance Formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
 (Handwritten: $(0,0)$ under x_1, y_1)

Distance From a Point $\rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 the origin to

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Example:
 Find the distance from the origin to the point $P(4,3)$

Pythag. Triple
 $3, 4, 5$
 $5, 12, 13$
 $7, 24, 25$
 $8, 15, 17$

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Examples to Try with a Partner:
Find the distance from the origin to the following points

1) (5,12) 2) (2,-3/2) 3) $(\sqrt{3},1)$

Handwritten calculations for point 2) (2, -3/2):

$$2^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = r^2$$

$$4 + \frac{9}{4} = r^2$$

$$\frac{16}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = r^2$$

$$\frac{25}{4} = r^2$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = r$$

Handwritten notes for point 3) $(\sqrt{3}, 1)$:

30, 60, 90
1 : $\sqrt{3}$: 2

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Tonight's Homework: Worksheet #11.4

Leave Radians as a fraction...

Leave distances in simplest radical form...

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