

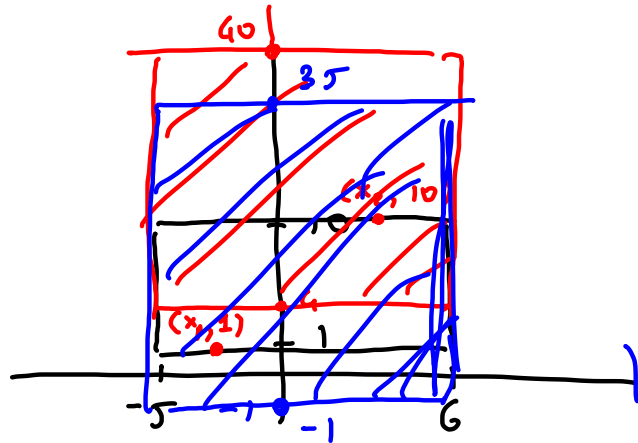
# Lesson 17

Read Chapter 15

Angles. Arclenght, Area of Wedges

Suppose  $g(x)$  has domain  $-5 \leq x \leq 6$  and range  $1 \leq y \leq 10$   
 What are the domain and range of  $4g(x) - 5$ ?

$$= h(x)$$



Domain of  $4g(x) - 5$   
 Range of  $4g(x) - 5$

①  $y = 4 \cdot g(x)$  vertical scaling by a factor of 4 dilate rectangle

②  $y = 4 \cdot g(x) - 5$ . Move rectangle down  
 $-5 \leq x \leq 6$

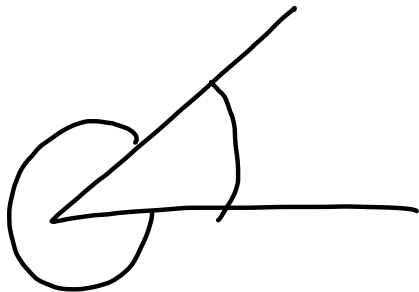
$$-1 \leq y \leq 35$$

Starting from  $y = g(x)$

horizontal scaling by a factor of 4:  $y = g\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$

vertical scaling of a factor of 4:  $y = 4g(x)$  or  
 $\frac{y}{4} = g(x)$

An angle is the part of the plane in between two half lines starting at the same points. Angles are measured in degrees or radians. Certain precalculus/calculus formulas assume angles are measured in radians, so we often use radians as units.



$$360 \text{ deg} = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$180 \text{ deg} = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$90 \text{ deg} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$60 \text{ deg} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$45 \text{ deg} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$$

$$30 \text{ deg} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$$

$$x \text{ deg} = y \frac{360}{2\pi} \text{ rad}$$

$$y \text{ rad} = x \frac{2\pi}{360} \text{ deg}$$

If we measure angles in degrees, then  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a degree is a minute and  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a minute is a second. Convert 0.3 rad into deg, min, second.

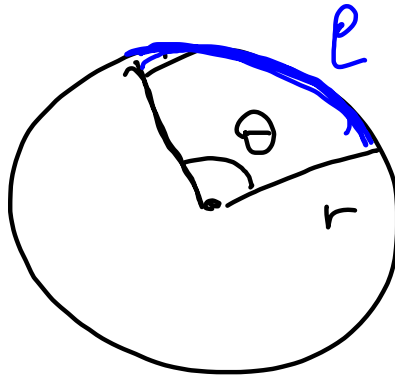
$$0.3 \cdot \frac{360}{2\pi} \approx 17.1887 \text{ deg}$$

$$17 \text{ deg} \quad \text{and} \quad 0.1887 \cdot 60 = 11.322$$

$$17 \text{ deg} \quad \text{and} \quad 11 \text{ min} + 0.322 \times 60 = 19.32$$

$$\underbrace{17}^{\circ} \text{ deg} \quad \text{and} \quad \underbrace{11}' \text{ min} \quad \text{and} \quad \underbrace{19}'' \text{ sec}$$

# Arclength



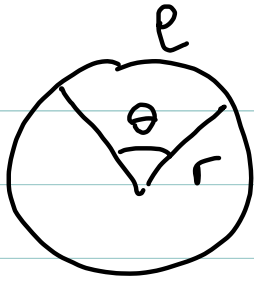
$$l = r\theta$$

$\theta$  measured in radians

$$\frac{2\pi r}{2\pi} = \frac{l}{\theta} \quad ; \quad r\theta = l$$

In degrees :

$$\frac{2\pi r}{360} = \frac{l}{\theta} \quad ; \quad \frac{2\pi}{360} \theta \cdot r = l$$

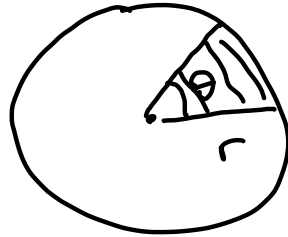


$$l = r \theta$$

$$\frac{l}{r} = \theta \text{ rad}$$

dimensionless unit

## Area of wedge



$$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

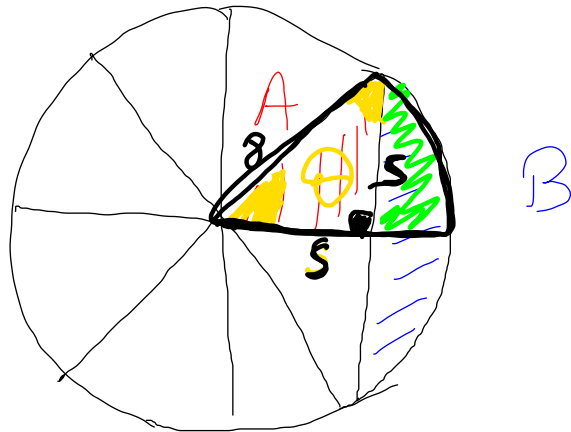
$\theta$  measured in radians

$$\frac{\pi r^2}{2\pi} = \frac{A}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = A$$



A pizza of radius 8 in is divided into 8 equal slices. Tom eats A and Bob eats B. Who eats more ?



$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (45^\circ)$$

Tom

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot s = \frac{1}{2} s^2$$

pythagorean th

$$s^2 + s^2 = 8^2$$

$$2 \cdot s^2 = 64$$

$$s^2 = 32$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 = 16 \text{ in}^2$$

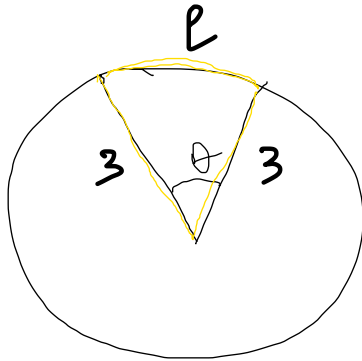
Bob

$$B = \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 16 \right) \cdot 2$$

$$= 18.26 \text{ in}^2$$

Bob eats more

Given that  $\theta$  is  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  and the circle has radius  $r = 3$ , what is the perimeter of the sector?



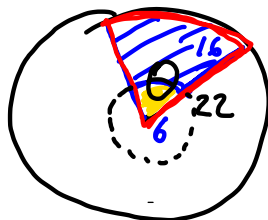
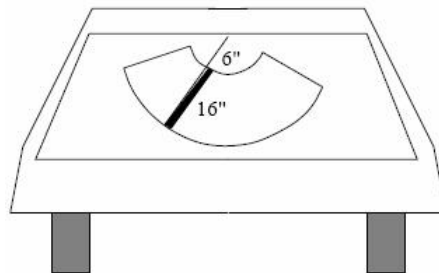
$$l = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{perimeter} \quad 3 + 3 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Loveless Fall 2009

3. (12 points)

- The rear window wiper blade on a station wagon has a length of 16 inches. The wiper blade is mounted on a 22 inch arm, 6 inches from the pivot point (as illustrated). If the wiper turns through an angle of  $105^\circ$ , how much area is swept clean?



$$105 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{360} = \theta$$

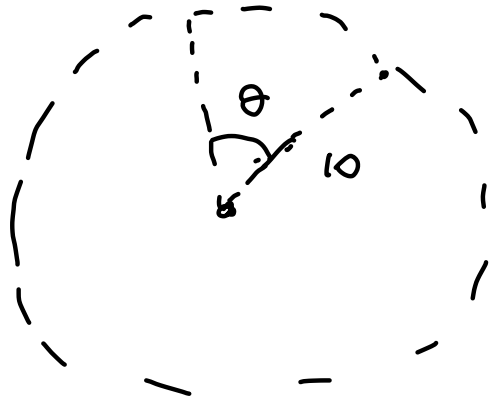
(b) If  $f(x) = 3x + c$  and  $f(f(x)) = 9x - 10$ , find the value of  $c$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} (22)^2 \cdot \frac{105 \cdot 2\pi}{360} - \frac{1}{2} 6^2 \cdot \frac{105 \cdot 2\pi}{360} = \frac{413}{3} \pi$$



- (c) Find the inverse function of  $f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{3}$  when restricted to the domain  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

A rotating sprinkler reaches 10 m far and completes a full revolution in 5 min. How much area does it irrigate in 2 min? How long does it take the sprinkler to irrigate 60 square meters?



① What angle does the sprinkler move in  $t$  min?

$$\frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\theta}{t}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{5} t = \theta$$

When  $t=2$      $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot 2$  ,     $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{10^2}_{r^2} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot 2}_{\theta} = 40\pi \text{ m}^2$

$$60 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 \cdot \theta$$

$$60 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5} t \quad \text{solve for } t$$

$$\frac{6}{2\pi} = t \quad \text{min}$$