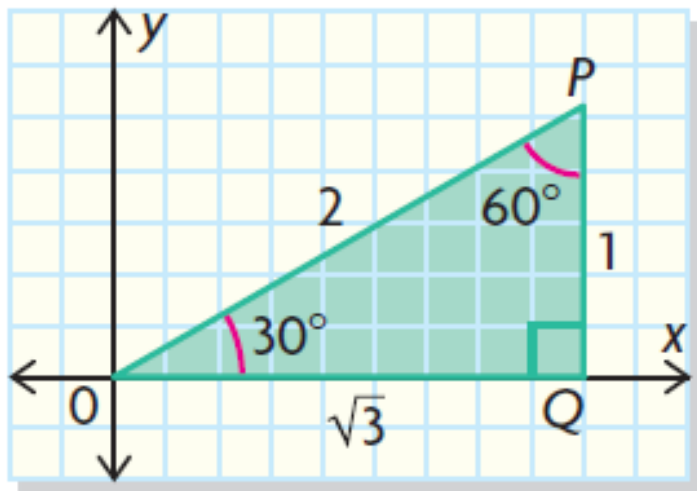


5.3 - Exploring Trigonometric Ratios for Angles Greater than 90°

- Here is one of the special triangles we saw last time:

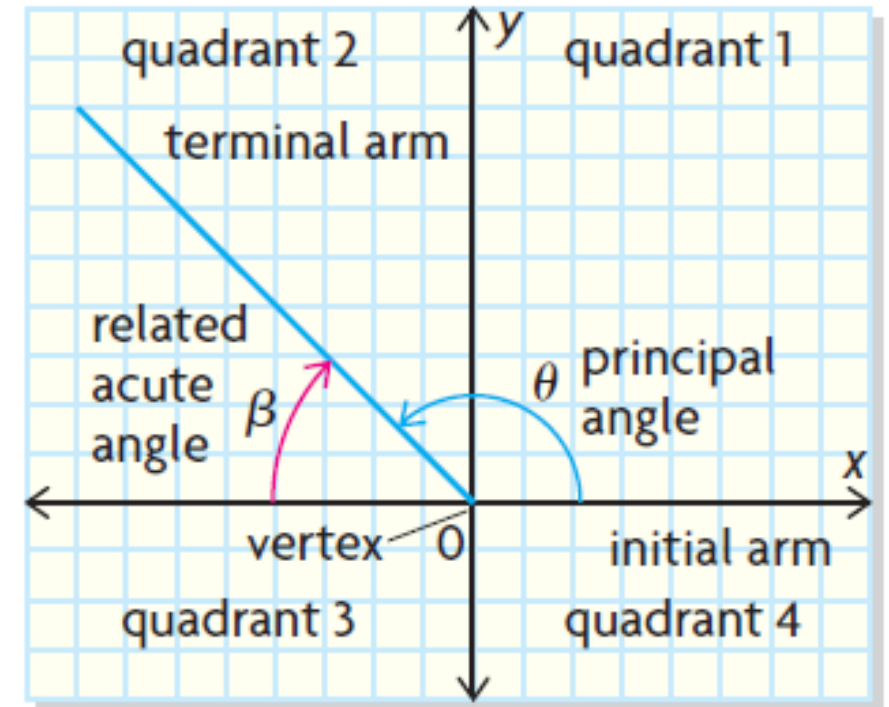
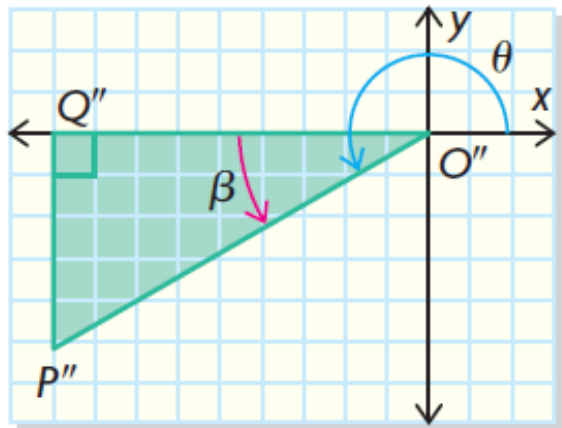
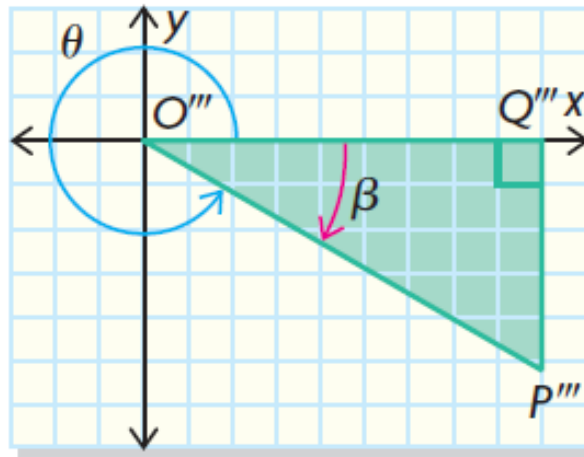
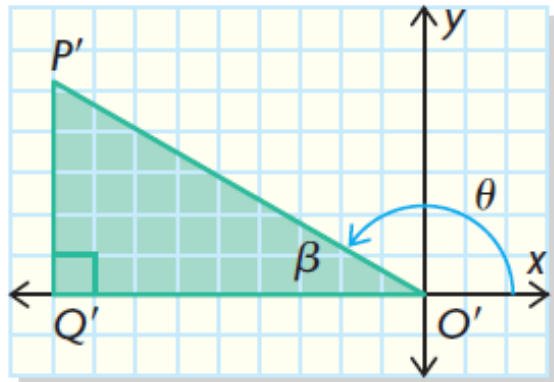


This angle is in **standard position**:

- Initial arm is on positive x-axis
- Angle θ is measured from the positive x-axis to the *terminal arm* (arm that rotates)

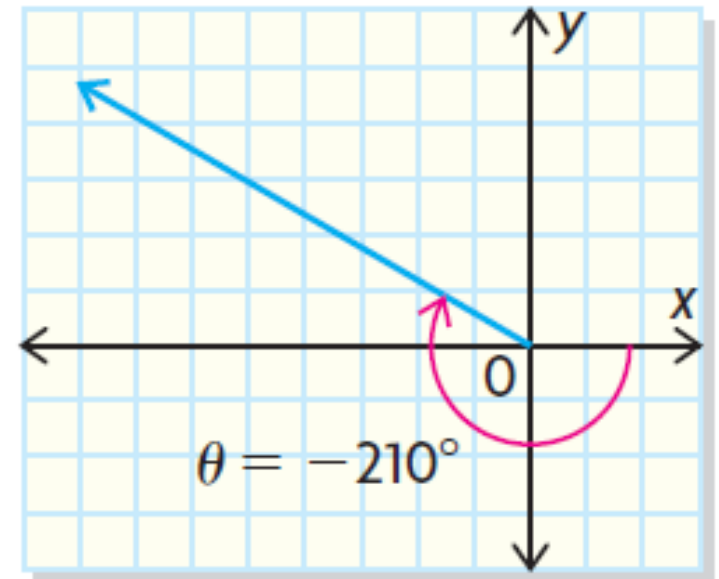
Principal Angle & Related Acute Angle

What if our angle is *greater than 90°*?



Negative Angles

- Sometimes, instead of using a large, positive angle, we use small, negative angles:
- We can use negative angles anytime.



Finding Primary Trig Ratios

- When finding the primary trig ratios for an angle **greater than 90°** , use the related acute angle in your calculations.
- Pay attention to whether x and y are positive and negative as this will change your answer.