

# Section 6.4: Radians and Arc Length

Tuesday, February 17, 2015  
11:32 AM

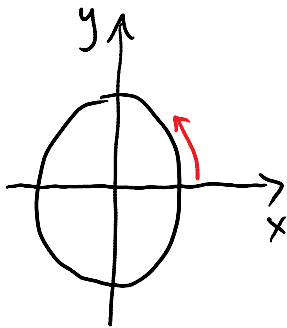
(note: we will omit linear / angular speed)

radian - SI unit for measuring angles

note: degree is a practical unit in SI  
(like hours, days for time)

how big is a radian?

consider a unit circle (radius = 1 unit)



starting on the positive x-axis and walking along the unit circle, how far will we have walked if we complete one revolution?

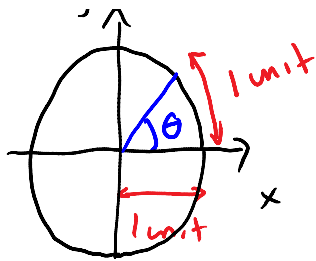
$$C = 2\pi r \\ = 2\pi$$

what about  $\frac{1}{2}$  revolution?  $\pi$

here's the big idea:

If I walk a distance of exactly one unit along the circle, through what angle have I walked?





$$\theta = 1 \text{ radian}$$

$\equiv$  angle subtended by an arc length of one unit on the unit circle

so 1 rad is a little less than  $60^\circ$   
 3 rads " " " " "  $180^\circ$

and

$$\pi \text{ rads} = 180^\circ$$

also note:

$$\theta = \frac{\text{arclength}}{\text{radius}}$$

$\leftarrow$  units of length (pointing to arclength)  
 $\uparrow$  units of length (pointing to radius)  
 $\uparrow$  in rads (pointing to  $\theta$ )

so radians are a dimensionless quantity

(and you can leave the "radians" off your angle and still be correct)

unit conversions:

use unit fractions:

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

$$90^\circ = 90^\circ \left( \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12} \left( \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) = 15^\circ$$

$$225^\circ = 225^\circ \left( \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left( \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) = -120^\circ$$

$$17.6 = 17.6 \left( \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right) \approx 1008^\circ$$

$$17.6^\circ = 17.6^\circ \left( \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \right) \approx 0.307$$

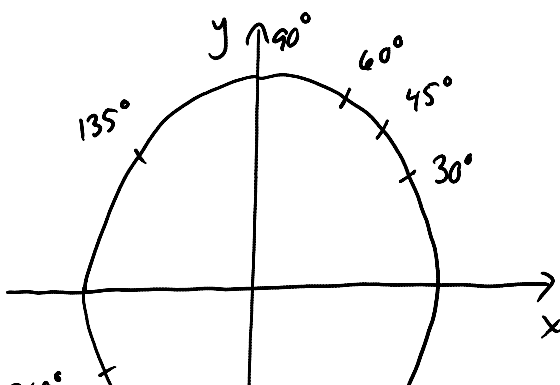
so, how big is exactly 1 rad in degrees?

$$1 \text{ rad} = 1 \left( \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \right)$$

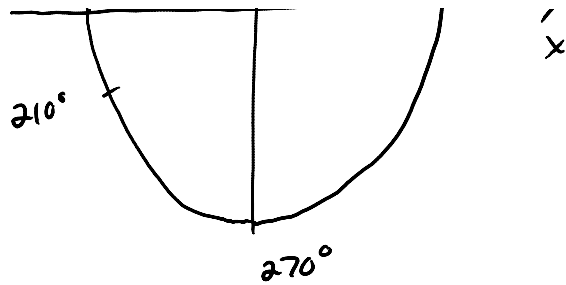
$$\approx 57.2957795 \dots^\circ$$

---

convert the following to rads:



$$\begin{aligned} 30^\circ &= \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 45^\circ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 60^\circ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 90^\circ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 120^\circ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

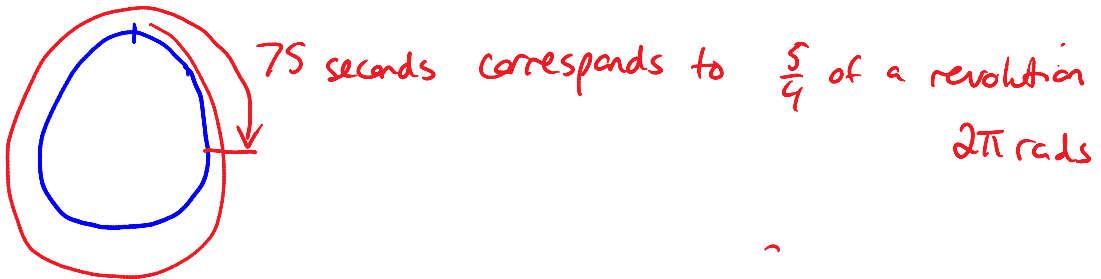


$$\begin{aligned} 90^\circ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 135^\circ &= \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ 210^\circ &= \frac{7\pi}{6} \\ 270^\circ &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

---

recall =  $\theta = \frac{\text{arclength}}{\text{radius}} = \frac{s}{r}$

In 75 seconds, the tip of the classroom clock's second hand sweeps at a distance of 94 cm. What's the length of the second hand?



$$s = r\theta$$

$$r = \frac{s}{\theta} = \frac{94 \text{ cm}}{5\pi/2} = 11.9685 \text{ cm} \\ = 12 \text{ cm}$$

The second hand is 12 cm long.