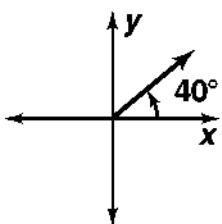


Answers for Lesson 13-2 Exercises

1. -315°

4. 115°

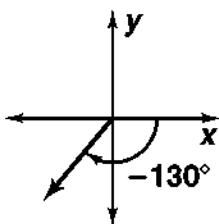
7.



2. -135°

5. -110°

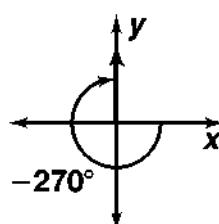
8.



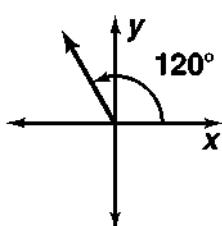
3. 240°

6. -340°

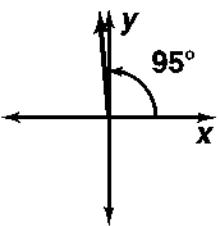
9.



10.



11.



12. 25°

15. 4°

18. 55°

20. Answers may vary. Sample: $-135^\circ, 585^\circ$

21. $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0.50, -0.87$

23. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; 0.87, -0.50$

25. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 0.87, 0.50$

27. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; 0.87, -0.50$

29. $1.00, 0.00$

31. $0.71, -0.71$

33. $-0.09, -1.00$

35. $-0.90, 0.44$

13. 215°

16. 140°

19. 180°

14. 315°

17. 150°

22. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -0.71, -0.71$

24. $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; -0.50, 0.87$

26. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; 0.71, -0.71$

28. $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -0.71, 0.71$

30. $0.85, 0.53$

32. $-0.87, 0.50$

34. $0.98, -0.17$

36. $0.00, 1.00$

37-44. Answers may vary. Samples:

37. $4058, -315^\circ$

38. $2358, -485^\circ$

39. $458, -315^\circ$

40. $408, -320^\circ$

Answers for Lesson 13-2 Exercises (cont.)

41. $275^\circ, -445^\circ$

42. $295^\circ, -65^\circ$

43. $573^\circ, -147^\circ$

44. $303^\circ, -417^\circ$

45. II

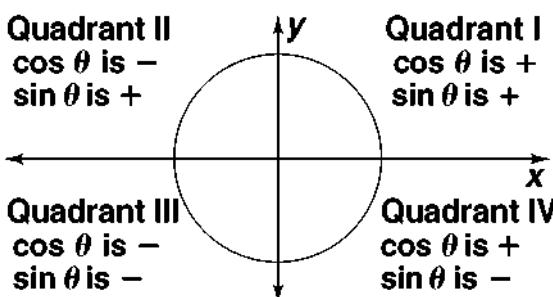
46. III

47. negative x -axis

48. IV

49. positive x -axis

50. a.



b. II

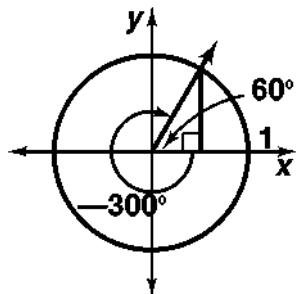
c. If the terminal side of an angle is in Quadrants I or II, then the sine of the angle is positive; otherwise it is not. If the terminal side of an angle is in Quadrants I or IV, then the cosine of the angle is positive; otherwise it is not.

51. a. 0.77, 0.77, 0.77

b. The cosines of the three angles are equal because the angles are coterminal.

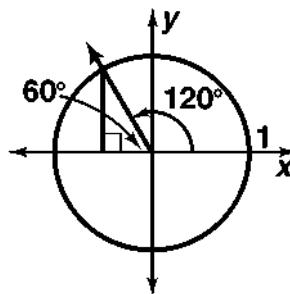
52. The x -coordinate of the point on the ray defined by angle θ is equal to $\cos \theta$; similarly for the y -coordinate and $\sin \theta$. The terminal sides of the angles 0° , 180° , and 360° lie on the x -axis, and thus their sines are all 0 and their cosines are ± 1 . The angles 90° and 270° lie on the y -axis, so their cosines are 0 and their sines are 1 and -1 respectively.

53.



$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

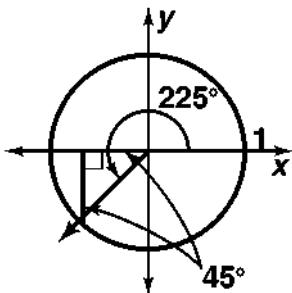
54.



$$-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

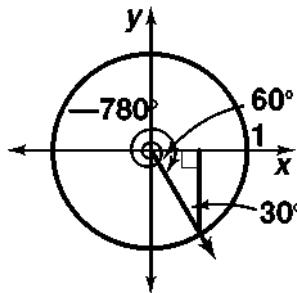
Answers for Lesson 13-2 Exercises (cont.)

55.



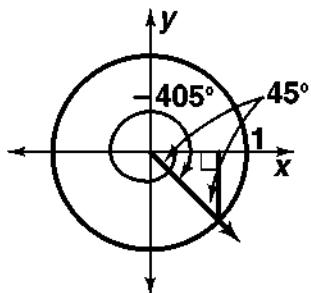
$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

56.



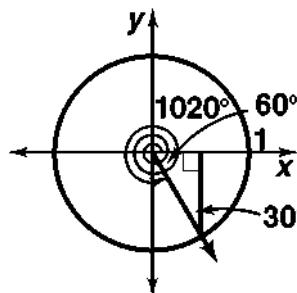
$$\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

57.



$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

58.

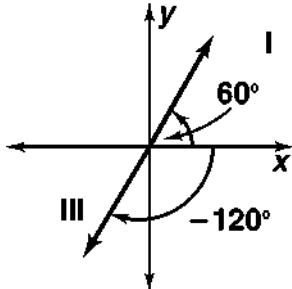


$$\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

59. $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

60. Answers may vary. Sample: $30^\circ, 150^\circ, -210^\circ, 390^\circ$

61. No; yes; if the $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ are both negative, θ is in Quadrant III. -120° is in Quadrant III.



62. a. Check students' work.

b. -20°