## REFERENCE ANGLES

A reference angle is the acute angle formed by the terminal side of a given angle, $\theta$, and the nearest portion of the $x$-axis.


For each of the following angles, determine which quadrant it is and find the reference angle.

| ANGLE | QUADRANT REFERENCE ANGLE |
| :---: | :---: |
| $170^{\circ}$ |  |
| $250^{\circ}$ |  |
| $92^{\circ}$ |  |
| $8^{\circ}$ |  |
| $358^{\circ}$ |  |
| $420^{\circ}$ |  |
| $-190^{\circ}$ |  |
| $5 \pi / 12$ |  |
| $15 \pi / 8$ |  |
| $11 \pi / 10$ |  |
| $-3 \pi / 4$ |  |
| $11 \pi / 6$ |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |

For each of the following, find 4 angles, one in each quadrant, having the given angle as a reference angle.
$20^{\circ}$
$87^{\circ}$
$\pi / 12$
$3 \pi / 8$

1
$\alpha$
$\qquad$
For each of the following, find 4 angles, one in each quadrant, having the given angle as a reference angle and sketch the location of all four on one set of axes.


Name a " $\pi / 6$ type" angle in quadrant II

Name a " $60^{\circ}$ type" angle in quadrant IV

Name a " $\pi / 4$ type" angle in quadrant III

