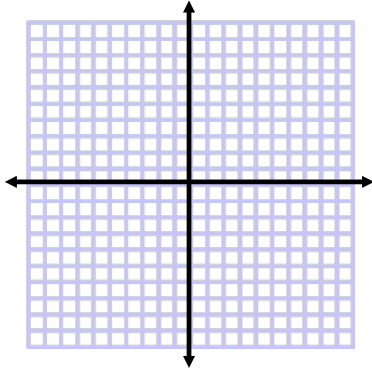


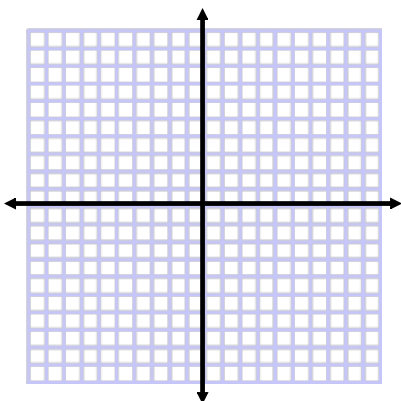
Trig Ratios with Obtuse Angles

When working with obtuse angles in trigonometry, we often place the angle on the Cartesian Plane:



This technique can be used to define the primary trig ratios for an angle greater than 90 degrees.

- Example
- Plot the point $B(-3,5)$.
 - Draw a terminal arm that passes through B .
 - Find the measure of the angle between this terminal arm and the positive x-axis.



Example Determine the primary trig ratios of the angle in standard position with terminal arm passing through $P(-3,7)$.

Example Compare the primary trig ratios of the angles whose terminal arms pass through $P(3,4)$ and $P'(-3,4)$.