

**Arc Length and Radian Measure - Guided Lesson Explanation****Explanation#1**

A radian is the measure of an angle  $\theta$  that , when drawn as a central angle, subtends an arc whose length equals the length of the radius of the circle.

$$\frac{2\pi}{5} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

$$= 2 \times 36^\circ = 72^\circ$$

Answer is:  $72^\circ$

**Explanation#2**

The length of an arc is simply the length of its "portion" of the circumference. Actually, the circumference itself can be considered an arc length.

$$\text{Arc length} = \theta \times \pi/180^\circ$$

$$32^\circ \times \pi/180^\circ$$

$$= 32^\circ\pi/180^\circ$$

$$= 8^\circ\pi/45^\circ$$

Answer is:  $8^\circ\pi/45^\circ$

**Explanation#3**

A radian is the measure of an angle  $\theta$  that , when drawn as a central angle, subtends an arc whose length equals the length of the radius of the circle

$$\frac{3\pi}{6} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

$$= 3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ$$

Answer is:  $90^\circ$

