

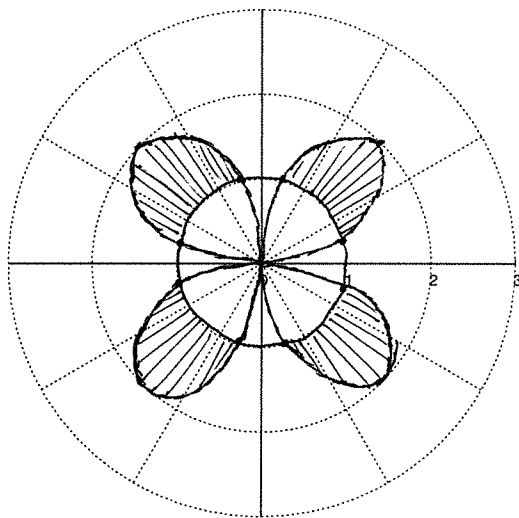
1. 2 Convert the following from polar to rectangular coordinates.

$$r = \frac{2}{3 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta}$$

$$3r \cos \theta + 4r \sin \theta = 2$$

$$3x + 4y = 2$$

2. 5 Carefully sketch the polar curves $r = 2 \sin 2\theta$ and $r = 1$ on the grid provided and then find the area inside $r = 2 \sin 2\theta$ and outside $r = 1$. You may need the identity $\sin^2 x = (1 - \cos 2x)/2$.



$$r = 2 \sin 2\theta \text{ \& } r = 1 \text{ intersect when } \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{so } 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ or } \dots \text{ so } \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ or } \dots$$

$$\text{Area} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} [4 \sin^2 2\theta - 1] d\theta = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} [2 - 2 \cos 4\theta + 1] d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} (1 - 2 \cos 4\theta) d\theta = 2 \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}}$$

$$= 2 \left(\left[\frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

3. 3 Compute the length of the curve $r = 2\theta^2$ for $\theta \in [0, \sqrt{5}]$.

$$r' = 4\theta$$

$$r^2 + (r')^2 = 4\theta^4 + 16\theta^2$$

$$s = \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{4\theta^4 + 16\theta^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} 2\theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 4} d\theta = \int_4^9 u^{1/2} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_4^9 = \frac{2}{3} (27 - 8) = \frac{38}{3}$$

$u = \theta^2 + 4$
 $du = 2\theta d\theta$