

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

(a) $r = 4 \cos \theta$

$$r^2 = 4r \cos \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4x$$

or

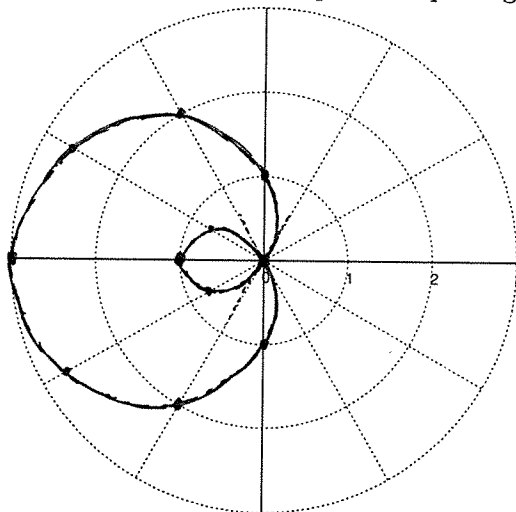
$$(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

(b) $r = \frac{2}{3 \cos \theta - 4 \sin \theta}$

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

$$3x - 4y = 2$$

2. 3 Carefully sketch the curve $r = 1 - 2 \cos \theta$ on the provided polar grid.

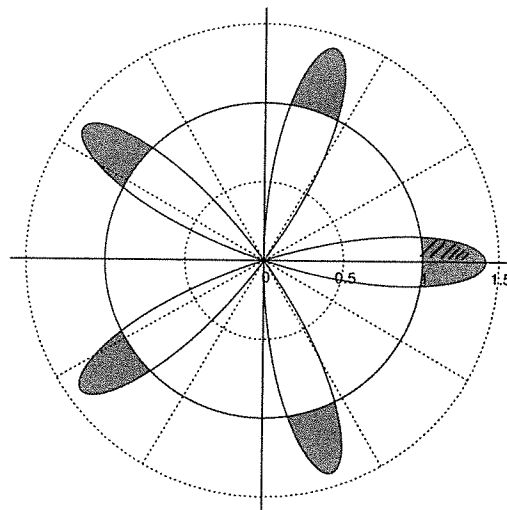


3. 5 Find the area inside $r = \sqrt{2} \cos 5\theta$ and outside $r = 1$, the shaded region in the figure. You may find the identity $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$ helpful.



By symmetry, we consider only this half petal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/20} ((\sqrt{2} \cos 5\theta)^2 - 1^2) d\theta \\ &= 5 \int_0^{\pi/20} (2 \cos^2 5\theta - 1) d\theta = 5 \int_0^{\pi/20} \cos 10\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 10\theta \Big|_0^{\pi/20} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



Bounds: $\sqrt{2} \cos 5\theta = 1$ when
 $\cos 5\theta = 1/\sqrt{2}$ so
 $5\theta = \pi/4$
 $\theta = \pi/20$