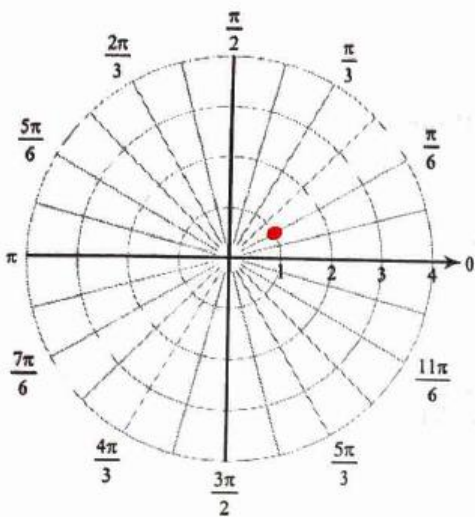
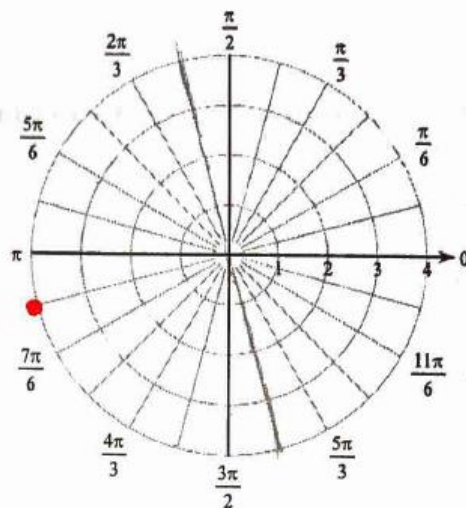


Plot the point with the given polar coordinates.

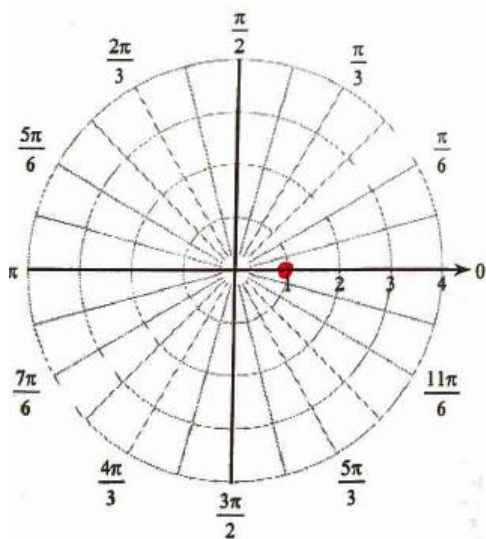
1) $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$



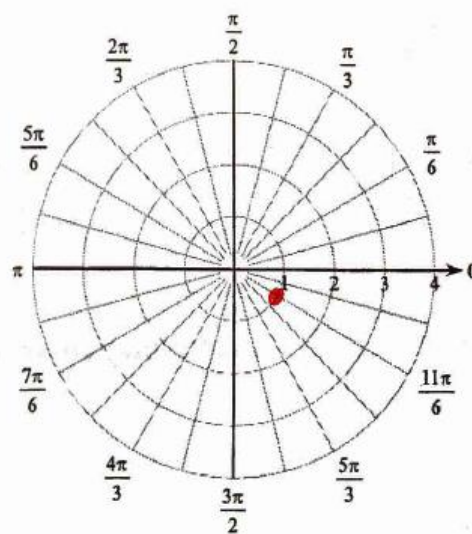
2) $\left(4, \frac{13\pi}{12}\right)$



3) $(1, 0)$



4) $\left(1, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$



Find 3 additional pairs of polar coordinates that describe the same point as the provided polar coordinates.

5) $(3, \frac{19\pi}{12})$ $(-3, \frac{7\pi}{12})$
 $(3, -\frac{5\pi}{12})$ $(-3, -\frac{17\pi}{12})$

6) $(4, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $(-4, -\frac{\pi}{2})$
 $(-4, \frac{3\pi}{2})$
 $(4, -\frac{3\pi}{2})$

Convert each pair of polar coordinates to rectangular coordinates.

7) $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x = 1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 1 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $(0, 1)$

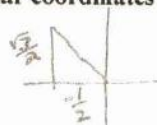
8) $(1, \frac{7\pi}{6})$ $x = 1 \cos \frac{7\pi}{6}, y = 1 \sin \frac{7\pi}{6}$
 $(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

9) $(3, 0)$ $x = 3 \cos 0, y = 3 \sin 0$
 $(3, 0)$

10) $(2, \frac{5\pi}{3})$ $x = 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{3}, y = 2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{3}$
 $(1, -\sqrt{3})$

Convert each pair of rectangular coordinates to polar coordinates where $r > 0$ and $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

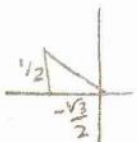
11) $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ $r = 1$
 $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$
 $(1, \frac{2\pi}{3})$



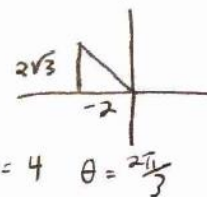
12) $(-3, 0)$ $(3, \pi)$



13) $(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ $r = 1$
 $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$
 $(1, \frac{5\pi}{6})$



14) $(-2, 2\sqrt{3})$



$(4, \frac{2\pi}{3})$

$r = 4$ $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Convert each equation from rectangular to polar form.

15) $(x+1)^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1$
 $x^2 + y^2 + 2x = 0$
 $r^2 + 2(r \cos \theta) = 0$
 $r = -2 \cos \theta$

16) $x = \frac{y^2}{5}$ $5x = y^2$
 $5(r \cos \theta) = (r \sin \theta)^2$
 $5r \cos \theta = r^2 \sin^2 \theta$
 $r = \frac{5 \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$
 $r = 5 \cot \theta \csc \theta$

Convert each equation from polar to rectangular form.

17) $(r = -4 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta)^2$ ellipse
 $r^2 = -4r \cos \theta + 2r \sin \theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 = -4x + 2y$
 $x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0 + 4 + 1$
 $(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 5$

18) $\tan \theta = 1$

$\frac{y}{x} = 1$
 $y = x$

$$19) r = 3 \tan \theta \sec \theta$$

$$r = \frac{3y}{x \cos \theta}$$

$$r \cos \theta \cdot x = 3y$$

$$x^2 = 3y$$

parabola

$$y = \frac{x^2}{3}$$

$$20) (r = 4 \sin \theta)^r$$

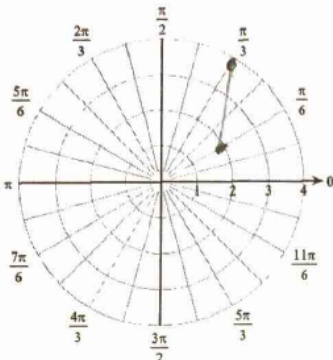
$$r^2 = 4r \sin \theta$$

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

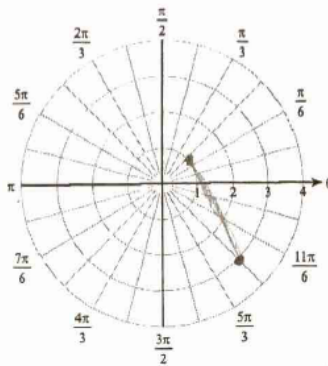
$$x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0 + 4$$

Two points are specified using polar coordinates. Find the distance between the points. Hint: convert to rectangular coordinates first then use a formula - you know - one that finds distance.

$$21) \left(2, \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \left(4, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



$$22) \left(3, \frac{7\pi}{4}\right), \left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



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

circle

Rectangular:

$$\left(2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6}, 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad \left(4 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}, 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\left(\sqrt{3}, 1\right) + \left(2, 2\sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + (1-2\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(3-4\sqrt{3}+4) + (1-4\sqrt{3}+12)}$$

$$d = \sqrt{20-8\sqrt{3}}$$

$$d \approx 2.48$$

Rectangular:

$$\left(3 \cos \frac{7\pi}{4}, 3 \sin \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \quad \left(1 \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, 1 \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$d = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (-2\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{2+8}$$

$$d = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d \approx 3.16$$