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

$r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2+(-2)^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4$

$\theta = \text{Arc}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \text{Arc}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{11}{6}\pi$

$\therefore P\left(4, \frac{11}{6}\pi\right)$ //

e) $(-3, 3\sqrt{3})$

$r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2+(3\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

$\theta = \text{Arc}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \text{Arc}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{-3}\right) = \frac{15}{9}\pi$

$\therefore P\left(6, \frac{15}{9}\pi\right)$ //

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e) $r = 3 \cos\theta$

$r^2 = 3r\cos\theta$

$x^2 + y^2 = 3x$

$x^2 - 3x + y^2 = 0$

$\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} + y^2 = 0$

$\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

∴ Lingkaran dengan jari-jari $\frac{3}{2}$ dan pusat $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ //

g) $r^2 \sin 2\theta = 8$

$r^2 \times \sin\theta \cos\theta = 8$ 4

$r\sin\theta \; r\cos\theta = 4$

$y \quad x = 4$

$y = \frac{1}{4}x$

∴ garis lurus dengan persamaan $y = \frac{1}{4}x$ //

I) $r = \frac{2}{1+\sin\theta}$

$r + r\sin\theta = 2$

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + y = 2$

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

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

$y = \frac{4-x^2}{4}$

$\therefore$ kurva terbuka ke bawah dengan titik puncak pada $x = 2$ dan simetri $y = 0$ //

k) $r = \frac{6}{3\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta}$

$3r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta = 6$

$3x + 2y = 6$

$y = \frac{6-3x}{2} = 3 - \frac{3}{2}x$

$\therefore$ garis lurus dengan persamaan $y = 3 - \frac{3}{2}x$ //