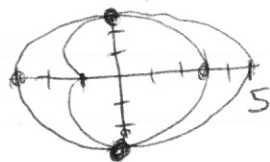


Shanksbook
HW 17 POLAR p. 493 #1-15 odd

1. $r=3, r=3+2\cos\theta$



$$3 = 3 + 2\cos\theta$$

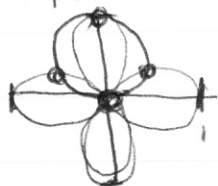
$$2\cos\theta = 0$$

$$\cos\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \pi/2, 3\pi/2 \text{ and } r=3$$

$$(3, \pi/2), (3, 3\pi/2)$$

3. $r = \sin\theta, r = \cos 2\theta$
1 petal rose 4 petal rose



$$\sin\theta = \cos 2\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$= (1 - \sin^2\theta) - \sin^2\theta$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$2\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta - 1 = 0 \quad \text{factor}$$

$$(2\sin\theta - 1)(\sin\theta + 1) = 0$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \pi/6, 5\pi/6$$

$$\sin\theta = -1$$

$$\theta = 3\pi/2$$

$$r = \sin^2 \pi/2 = -1$$

$$(-1, 3\pi/2)$$

$$r = \sin(\pi/6) = 1/2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi/6\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, 5\pi/6\right), (1, \pi/2), (0,0)$$

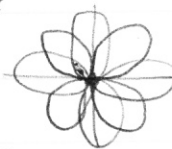
5. $r = \sin 2\theta, r = \cos 2\theta$ did in class

$$\tan 2\theta = 1$$

$$2\theta = \pi/4, 5\pi/4$$

$$\theta = \pi/8, 5\pi/8 \text{ keep going in } [0, 2\pi]: 9\pi/8, 13\pi/8.$$

$$\text{Center point } (0, \text{any } \theta)$$



One Way: To get additional 4 points: use geometry & symmetry.

So add $\frac{2\pi}{8}$ to $\frac{\pi}{8}$ continually in $[0, 2\pi]$ to get all 8 points.

another way: $(r, \theta) \rightarrow (-r, \theta + \pi)$

$$r = \sin 2\theta \quad -r = \cos [2(\theta + \pi)]$$

$$\leftrightarrow r = -\cos(2\theta)$$

$$\tan 2\theta = -1$$

$$2\theta = 3\pi/4, \pi/4$$

$$\theta = 3\pi/8, \pi/8 \text{ keep going in } [0, 2\pi]: 11\pi/8, 15\pi/8$$

$$\text{Points: } (0,0), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 3\pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 5\pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 7\pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 9\pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 11\pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 13\pi/8\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 15\pi/8\right)$$

7. $r=2, r=\sec^2(\frac{\theta}{2})$

$$2\cos^2(\frac{\theta}{2})=1$$

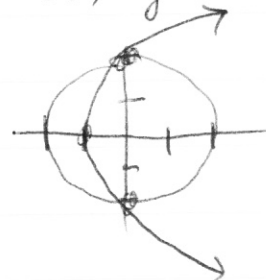
$$\cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{2} = \pi/4, 3\pi/4, 5\pi/4, 7\pi/4$$

$$\theta = \pi/2, 3\pi/2 \text{ [stay inside } [0, 2\pi]$$

points: $(2, \pi/2), (2, 3\pi/2)$

We have not graphed $r=\sec^2(\frac{\theta}{2})$ by hand.



9. $r^2 = \sin 2\theta, r = \sin \theta$

double angle identity

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

$$\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0$$

$$\sin\theta(\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta)$$



$$\sin\theta = 2\cos\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = 0$$

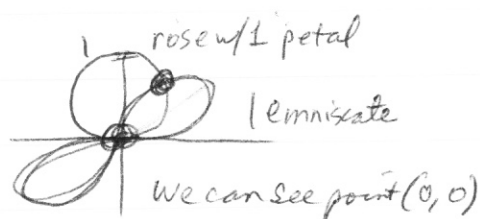
$$\theta = \pi, 0$$

$$\tan\theta = 2$$

not on unit circle

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(2) = 1.107$$

points: $(0,0), (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \tan^{-1}(2))$



We can see point $(0,0)$

$$\rightarrow r = \sin(\tan^{-1}(2)) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

11. $r = 1 - \sin\theta, r = \cos 2\theta$

$$1 - \sin\theta = \cos 2\theta$$

Double angle, etc,
like #3

$$1 - \sin\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$(1 - \sin^2\theta) - \sin^2\theta$$

$$1 - \sin\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$2\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\sin\theta \cdot (2\sin\theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

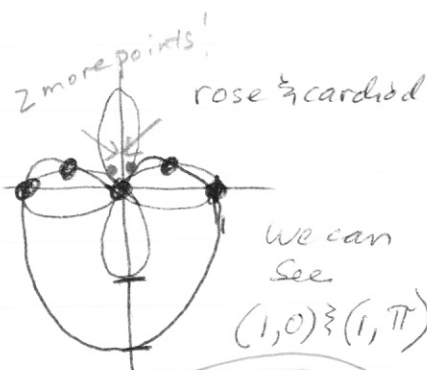
$$\theta = 0, \pi$$

$$r = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\theta = \pi/6, 5\pi/6$$

$$r = \cos \pi/3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

points: $(1,0), (1,\pi), (\frac{1}{2}, \pi/6), (\frac{1}{2}, 5\pi/6), (0,0)$



We can see $(1,0) \& (1,\pi)$

more on next page

13. $r = \frac{-1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$ lines $r = \frac{2}{3\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta}$

$$\frac{-1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} = \frac{2}{3\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta}$$

$$-3\sin\theta + 2\cos\theta = 2\sin\theta + 2\cos\theta$$

$$0 = 5\sin\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = 0, \pi$$

when $\theta = 0$, $r = \frac{-1}{\sin 0 + \cos 0} = -1$ point $(-1, 0)$
 when $\theta = \pi$, $r = \frac{-1}{\sin \pi + \cos \pi} = 1$ point $(1, \pi)$ } same point.

15. $r = \theta$ is an example.

$(r, \theta) \checkmark$ but $(-r, \theta + k\pi)$

$$-r = \theta + \pi \text{ when } k=1$$

$$-r = \pi$$

$$r = -\pi \text{ not the same as } r = \theta$$



$$(r, \theta) \rightarrow (-r, \theta + \pi)$$

$$1 - \sin\theta = -\cos 2(\theta + \pi) \quad \text{see idem in #11}$$

$$1 - \sin\theta = -1 + 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$2\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta - 2 = 0 \text{ For Quad formula } a=2, b=1, c=-2$$

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}\right) = .8959$$

$$\text{other angle: } \pi - .8959 = 2.245$$

$$r = -.2192$$

$$(-.2192, .8959), (-.2192, 2.245)$$