

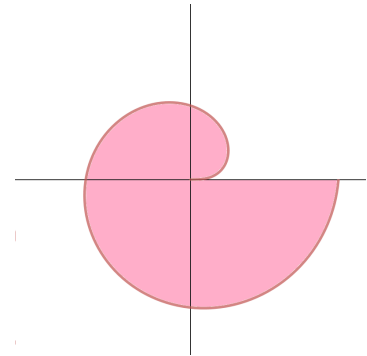
## Homework Sec 10.4 (KEY)

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

(Please use your own paper. Show all work. Leave plenty of space between each answer).

1. Find the area of the region that is bounded by the polar curve  $r = \tan \theta$  and lies on the interval  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ . Hint: You can sketch the curve, but you don't need to know what the curve looks like - only that the function  $\tan x$  is positive and nonnegative on the interval. Answer:  $\sqrt{3}/3 - \pi/12$ .

2. Find the area of the shaded region enclosed by the polar curve  $r = \sqrt{\theta}$ . Hint: You need to figure out first time the curve hits the positive polar axis. Answer:  $\pi^2$ .



3. Find the area of the region enclosed by one loop of the polar curve  $r = \cos 3\theta$ . Hint: Similar to Example 1 pg 670. Answer:  $\pi/12$ .
4. Find the area of the region enclosed by one loop of the polar curve  $r = \sin 4\theta$ . Answer:  $\pi/16$ .
5. Find the area of the region inside the larger loop and outside the smaller loop of the polar curve  $r = 1 + 2 \cos \theta$ . Hint: First, sketch the curve and mark the orientation. The orientation is counterclockwise on both the large loop and the small loop. The curve is symmetric about the polar axis, so it's enough to consider the upper half of the curve. Note that: when  $\theta$  is 0,  $r$  is 3; when  $\theta$  is  $2\pi/3$ ,  $r$  is 0; when  $\theta$  is  $\pi$ ,  $r$  is -1. So the integral for the larger loop should be taken from 0 and  $2\pi/3$ . The integral for the smaller loop should be taken from  $2\pi/3$  to  $\pi$ . There are other alternative bounds that would work as well! Answer: Area of larger loop is  $\pi + 3/4 * \sqrt{3}$ . Area of smaller loop is  $\pi/2 - 3/4*\sqrt{3}$ . Area of the region is  $\pi + 3 * \sqrt{3}$ .
6. Find the area of the region that lies inside both  $r = 4 \sin 2\theta$  and  $r = 4 \cos 2\theta$ . Answer: After graphing, you see there are 8 petals. One of the points of intersections of the two curves is when  $\theta = \pi/8$ . The segment of the curve  $r=4 \sin (2\theta)$  from 0 to  $\pi/8$  gives you half the area of a petal. The total area is 16 times the area of half a petal, so the final answer is  $8\pi - 16$ .
7. Find all points of intersection of the curves  $r = \sin \theta$  and  $r = \sin 2\theta$ . Answer: Set the two equations equal to each other. You get 5 values for  $\theta$ . However, after computing the corresponding  $r$  values, you realize that there are really only 3 points of intersection: the pole,  $(r=\sqrt{3}/2, \theta=\pi/3)$  in polar coordinates, and  $(r=-\sqrt{3}/2, \theta=5\pi/3)$  in polar coordinates. See also similar example, Example 3 page 671.