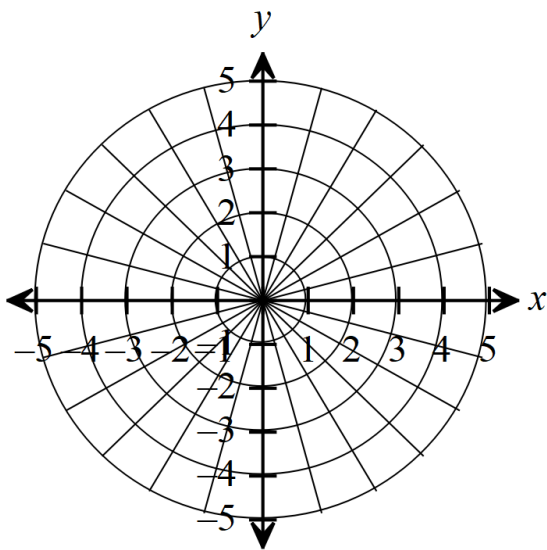
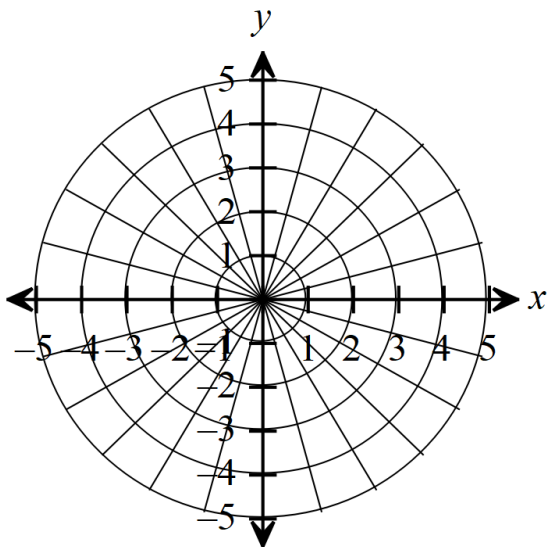


Plot the points whose polar coordinates are given.

1. $(3, \pi/6)$
2. $(-2, 2\pi/3)$
3. $(-3, 3\pi/4)$
4. $(3, -225^\circ)$



5. $(2, -180^\circ)$
6. $(-2, 45^\circ)$
7. $(4, 420^\circ)$
8. $(-4, -\pi/3)$



Convert the polar coordinates of each point to rectangular coordinates.

9. $(1, \pi/6)$
10. $(2, \pi/4)$
11. $(-3, 3\pi/2)$

12. $(\sqrt{2}, 135^\circ)$
13. $(\sqrt{3}, 150^\circ)$
14. $(-\sqrt{6}, -60^\circ)$

Convert the rectangular coordinates of each point to polar coordinates. Use degrees for θ .

15. $(-2, 2)$

16. $(\sqrt{3}, 3)$

17. $(0, 2)$

Convert the rectangular coordinates of each point to polar coordinates. Use radians for θ .

18. $(-3, -3)$

19. $(-2, 2\sqrt{3})$

20. $(-5, 0)$

For each polar equation, write an equivalent rectangular equation. Identify the shape of the graph.

21. $r = -3$

22. $r = 4\cos\theta$

23. $r = 2\csc\theta$

24. $r = \frac{2}{1 - \sin\theta}$

25. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

For each rectangular equation, write an equivalent polar equation. Solve each equation for r .

26. $x = 4$

27. $y = -6$

28. $x^2 + y^2 = 49$

29. $(x+2)^2 + y^2 = 4$

For each polar equation do the following (use a graphing calculator):

- Sketch the graph, making sure that important points (tips of petals or loops, intercepts, etc.) are graphed accurately.
- Identify the shape of the graph (rose, circle, line, limaçon, etc).

30. $r = -4$

31. $r = 2 + 5\sin\theta$

32. $r = 8\sin(3\theta)$

33. $r^2 = 16\cos(2\theta)$

For each polar equation do the following (use a graphing calculator):

- Sketch the graph, making sure that important points (tips of petals or loops, intercepts, etc.) are graphed accurately.
- Identify the shape of the graph (rose, circle, line, limaçon, etc.).

34. $r = 3 - 3\sin\theta$

35. $r = -5\cos\theta$

36. $r = 6\cos(2\theta)$

37. $r = 3 - 2\cos\theta$

38. $\theta = 3\pi/4$