

Calc II: Unit IV Review Guide

1. a.) $x + y = 2$

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

$$r (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = 2$$

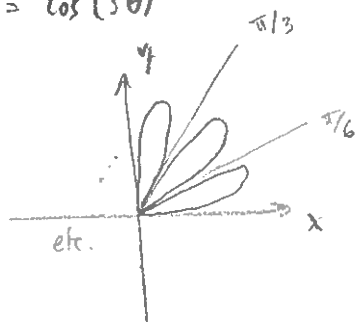
$$r = \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$

b.) $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

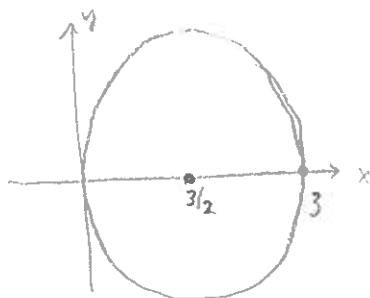
$$r^2 = 2$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

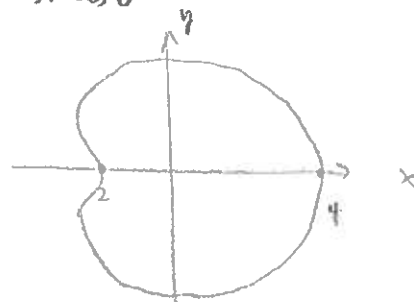
2. a.) $r = \cos(3\theta)$



b.) $r = 3 \cos \theta$



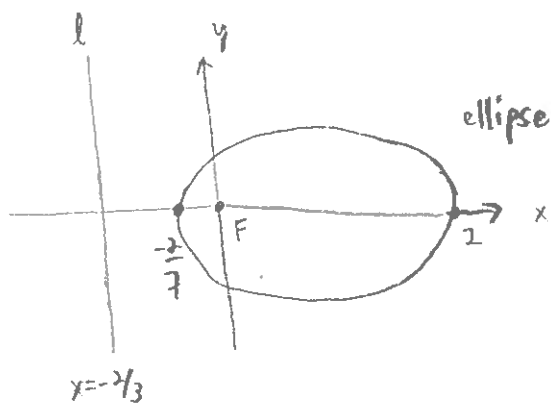
c.) $r = 3 + \cos \theta$



3. $r = \frac{2}{4 - 3 \cos \theta} = \frac{1/2}{1 - 3/4 \cos \theta} = \frac{3/4 \cdot 2/3}{1 - 3/4 \cos \theta}$

directrix: $x = d = -2/3$

eccentricity: $e = 3/4$



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2}{4 - 3 \cos \theta} \right)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{16 - 24 \cos \theta + 9 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

Don't worry about the area and arc length for the in-class exam. ^{via integration of this formula.}

You could use geometry to compute these, or reparametrize in a more standard way.

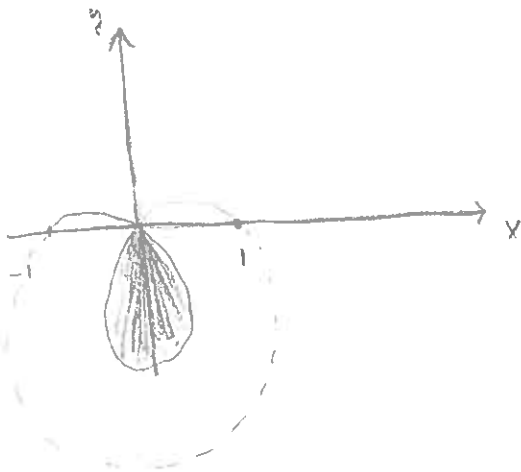
$$4. \begin{cases} x = \ln t \\ y = 1+t^2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{1}{t} \\ \dot{y} = 2t \end{cases} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{1/t} = 2t^2, \text{ at } t=1, \frac{dy}{dx} = 2.$$

$$5. \begin{cases} x = t + \sin t \\ y = t - \cos t \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 1 + \cos t \\ \dot{y} = 1 + \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 + \cos t}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{(1 + \cos t) \cos t + (1 + \sin t) \sin t}{(1 + \cos t)^2} = \frac{\cos t + \cos^2 t + \sin t + \sin^2 t}{1 + 2 \cos t + \cos^2 t}$$

$$\text{so, } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 + \cos t + \sin t}{(1 + \cos t)^3}$$

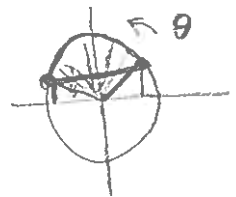
$$6. \quad r = 1 - 3 \sin \theta$$



$$1 - 3 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi-\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} (1 - 3 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi-\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} (1 - 6 \sin \theta + 9 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

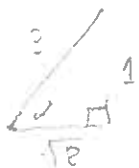
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi-\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} 1 d\theta - 3 \int_{\pi-\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} \sin \theta d\theta + \frac{9}{4} \int_{\pi-\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} (1 + \cos(2\theta)) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\pi - \alpha - \alpha) + 3 (\cos(\pi - \alpha) - \cos(\alpha)) = \frac{1}{4} (\pi - \alpha - \alpha) + \frac{9}{8} (\sin(2\pi - 2\alpha) - \sin(2\alpha))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi - \alpha - 6 \cos(\alpha) + \frac{9}{4} \pi - \frac{9}{2} \alpha + \frac{9}{8} \cdot 2 \sin(\pi - \alpha) \cos(\pi - \alpha) - \frac{9}{8} \cdot 2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)$$

$$= \frac{11}{4} \pi - \frac{11}{2} \alpha - 6 \cos(\alpha) + \frac{9}{2} \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} \quad = \frac{11\pi}{4} - \frac{11}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

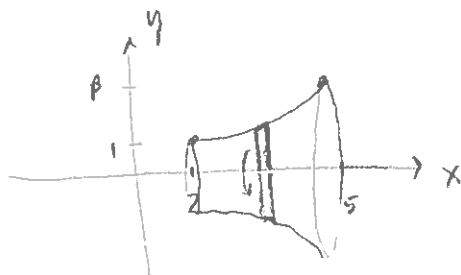


$$A = \frac{11}{4} \pi - \frac{11}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$7. \begin{cases} x = 2 + 3t \\ y = \cosh(3t) \end{cases}$$

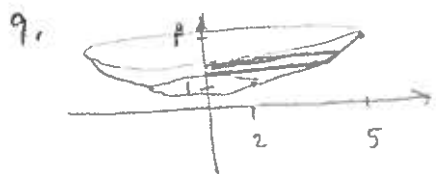
$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{9 + 9 \sinh^2 3t} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 3 \cosh 3t dt \\ &= 3 \sinh(3) - 3 \sinh(0) \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{e^3 - 1/e^3}{2} \right) - 3 \left(\frac{1-1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3(e^3 - 1)}{2e^3} \approx 27.2314 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \begin{cases} x = 2 + 3t \\ y = \cosh(3t) \end{cases}$$



$$\cosh(0) = 1 \quad \cosh(3) = \frac{e^6 + 1}{2e^3} = \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2\pi \int_0^1 R ds = 2\pi \int_0^1 y \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} dt \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \cosh(3t) \cdot 3 \cosh(3t) dt \\ &= 6\pi \int_0^1 \cosh^2(3t) dt = \frac{(e^{12} + 12e^6 - 1)\pi}{4e^6} \approx 326.275 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2\pi \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} dt = 2\pi \int_0^1 3 \cdot 3 \cosh(3t) dt \\ &= 6\pi \sinh(3) \approx 188.8325 \end{aligned}$$

10. directrix: $r = 4 \sec \theta \Rightarrow r = \frac{4}{\cos \theta} \Rightarrow r \cos \theta = 4 \Rightarrow x = 4$

so $d = +4, e = 1$

$$r(\theta) = \frac{4}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

11. directrix B $x = +4$ again. $e = 1/3$.

$$r(\theta) = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta} = \frac{4}{3 + \cos \theta}$$

12. $x = +4 = d, e = 3$

$$r(\theta) = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{1 + 3 \cos \theta} = \frac{12}{1 + 3 \cos \theta}$$

13. Check Slack.