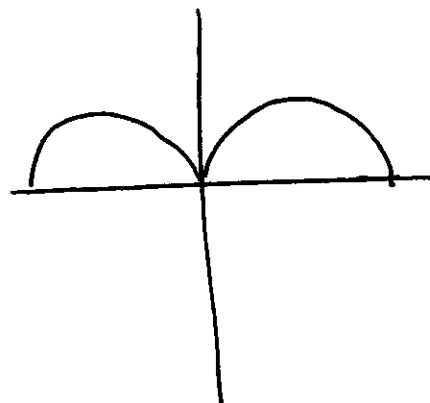


Work carefully and neatly. You must show all relevant work! You may receive no credit if there is insufficient work. Graphing calculators are not allowed!

[6] 1. Consider the polar equation $r = 1 - \sin \theta$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

(a) graph the function

θ	r
0	1
$\pi/4$	$1 - \sqrt{2}/2$
$\pi/2$	0
$3\pi/4$	$1 - \sqrt{2}/2$
π	1



(b) determine where the function has a horizontal tangent line.

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

$$x = r \cos \theta = (1 - \sin \theta) \cos \theta = \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{\cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{-\sin \theta - (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)}$$

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

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

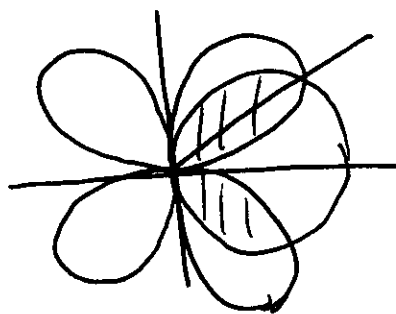
$$\cos \theta (1 - 2 \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = 0 \quad 1 = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \pi/2 \quad \frac{1}{2} = \sin \theta$$

$$\boxed{\theta = \pi/6, \theta = 5\pi/6}$$

[4] 2. Find the area that lies inside both of the curves $r = \sin 2\theta$ and $r = \cos \theta$



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

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

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

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

$$\theta = \pi/2 \quad \theta = \pi/6$$

at $\theta = \pi/2$
tan. line is
vertical

$$\boxed{2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]}$$