Show all your work!

1. (8pts) Sketch the points in the plane with polar coordinates:

$$\left(2,\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \qquad \left(-3,\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \qquad \left(-2,-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$$

- **2.** (10pts) Convert (a picture may help):
- a) $\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ from polar to rectangular coordinates b) (-5, -5) from rectangular to polar coordinates

3. (6pts) Write parametric equations for the circle centered at the origin, radius 3, going counterclockwise, such that c(0) = (0, 3).

4. (12pts) Find the equation of the tangent line to the parametric curve $x = t^2 + t - 2$, $y = t^2 - 2t$ at the point when t = 3.

5. (12pts) A particle moves along the path $c(t) = (3-t^2, 4+3t^2)$, for $-2 \le t \le 2$. Eliminate the parameter in order to sketch the path of motion and then describe the motion of the particle.

6. (10pts) Find the speed of the particle at time t if the motion is described by $c(t) = (3 \sin \sqrt{t}, 3 \cos \sqrt{t})$.

7. (15pts) An astroid is a curve given by parametric equations $x = \cos^3 t$, $y = \sin^3 t$. Find the length of one quarter of the astroid, which is traced out for $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.

- 8. (15pts) A shell is fired from the origin so that its position is given by
- $c(t) = (600t, 300t 5t^2)$, where length is measured in meters, time in seconds.
- a) When does the shell reach its highest point?
- b) What is the highest altitude achieved?
- c) When does the shell hit the ground?
- d) How far did the shell travel from the origin?

9. (12pts) Sketch the graph of the function $r = \frac{1}{2} + \sin \theta$ in cartesian coordinates. Then use the intervals of increase and decrease of that graph to help you sketch the polar curve $r = \frac{1}{2} + \sin \theta$. Indicate which piece of the cartesian graph corresponds to which piece of the polar graph.

Bonus. (10pts) A particle is traveling along the polar curve $r = \sin \theta$, $\theta \ge 0$, where we also treat θ as time.

a) Sketch the curve.

b) Find the expression for the speed of the particle at time θ . (*Hint: you would know how to do this problem if you had parametric equations for x and y, wouldn't you?*)