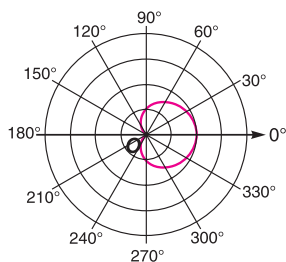


Practice

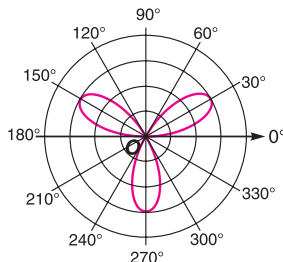
Graphs of Polar Equations

Graph each polar equation. Identify the type of curve each represents.

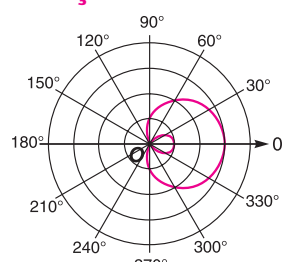
1. $r = 1 + \cos \theta$
cardioid



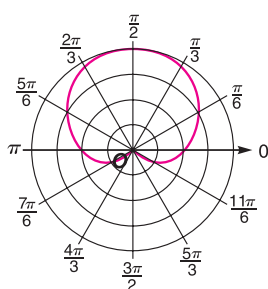
2. $r = 3 \sin 3\theta$
rose



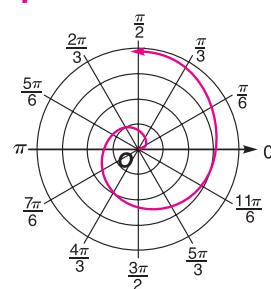
3. $r = 1 + 2 \cos \theta$
limaçon



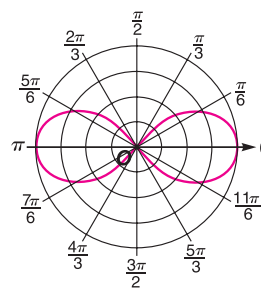
4. $r = 2 + 2 \sin \theta$
cardioid



5. $r = 0.5\theta$
spiral of Archimedes

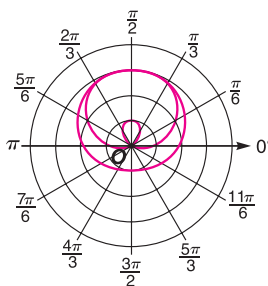


6. $r^2 = 16 \cos 2\theta$
lemniscate

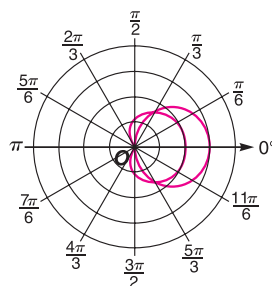


Graph each system of polar equations. Solve the system using algebra and trigonometry. Assume $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

7. $r = 1 + 2 \sin \theta$
 $r = 2 + \sin \theta$
 $(3, \frac{\pi}{2})$



8. $r = 1 + \cos \theta$
 $r = 3 \cos \theta$
 $(1.5, \frac{\pi}{3}); (1.5, \frac{5\pi}{3})$



9. **Design** Mikaela is designing a border for her stationery. Suppose she uses a rose curve. Determine an equation for designing a rose that has 8 petals with each petal 4 units long.
Sample answer: $r = 4 \sin 4\theta$

Symmetry

It is sometimes helpful to use the following rules to determine the symmetry of a polar equation. However, the graph may not be symmetric about the polar axis, though the rule suggests it is.

1. If replacing θ with $\theta + \pi$ in the equation results in the same equation, the graph is symmetric about the polar axis (the x-axis).
2. If replacing θ with $\pi - \theta$ in the equation results in the same equation, the graph is symmetric about the line $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (the y-axis).
3. If replacing r with $-r$ in the equation results in the same equation, the graph is symmetric about the origin.

Example Identify the symmetry of the graph of the polar equation $r = 2 + 3 \cos \theta$.

See student work
Identify the symmetry of the graph of the polar equation $r = 2 + 3 \cos \theta$.

1. $r = 2 + 3 \cos \theta$ is symmetric about the polar axis.