

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sr#: \_\_\_\_\_

Q1. Let C be the curve defined by the parametric equations

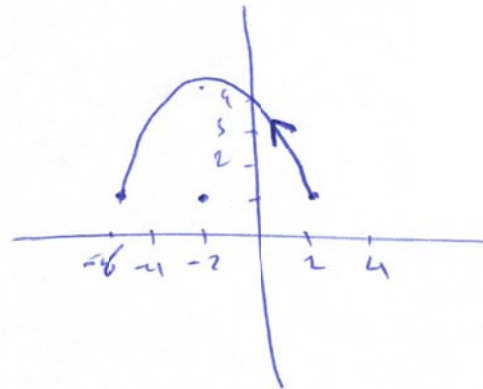
$$x = -2 + 4\cos(t), \quad y = 1 + 3\sin(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

- Find Cartesian equation for C
- Sketch the graph and indicate on it the direction in which C traced.
- Find the area of the surface generated by revolving C about the  $x$ -axis.

$$a) \left(\frac{x+2}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$b) \begin{aligned} t=0 &\rightarrow (2, 1) \\ t=\frac{\pi}{2} &\rightarrow (-2, 4) \\ t=\pi &\rightarrow (-6, 1) \end{aligned}$$



$$c) A = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi (1+3\sin t) \sqrt{16\sin^2 t + 9\cos^2 t} dt$$

Q2.

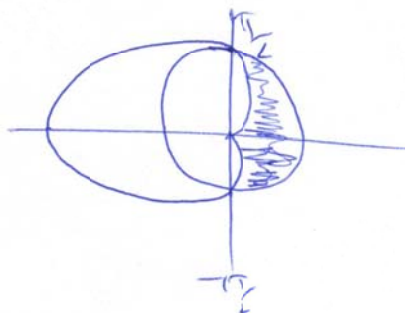
- a) Identify the symmetries of the curve  $r^2 = -\cos\theta$ .  
b) Find the area of the region that lies inside the circle  $r = 1$  and outside the cardioid  $r = 1 - \cos\theta$ .

a)  $x$ -axis  $(r, -\theta) \rightarrow r^2 = -\cos(-\theta) \rightarrow r^2 = -\cos\theta$  ✓  
 $y$ -axis  $(-r, -\theta) \rightarrow (-r)^2 = -\cos(-\theta) \rightarrow r^2 = -\cos\theta$  ✓  
origin ✓

b) Intersections

$$1 = 1 - \cos\theta \rightarrow \cos\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [1^2 - (1 - \cos\theta)^2] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 1 + 2\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 2 \sin\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$