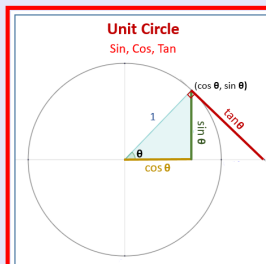


**Math 241**  
**Winter 2023**  
**Lecture 16**



Feb 19-8:47 AM

Given  $u = \langle 6, 2 \rangle$ ,  $v = \langle 3, 6 \rangle$

- 1) Draw  $u$  &  $v$ .
- 2) Find  $u + v$ , and draw it.  
 $u + v = \langle 6+3, 2+6 \rangle = \langle 9, 8 \rangle$
- 3) Find  $u - v$  and draw it.  
 $u - v = \langle 6-3, 2-6 \rangle = \langle 3, -4 \rangle$
- 4) Find the angle between two vectors  $u$  &  $v$ .  

$$\cos \theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{|u||v|} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{u \cdot v}{|u||v|} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{30}{\sqrt{40} \sqrt{45}} \right)$$

$$\approx \cos^{-1} (.707) \approx \boxed{45^\circ}$$

Jan 31-7:06 AM

Given  $u = \langle 3, 4 \rangle$ ,  $v = \langle 12, 5 \rangle$

1) Draw  $u$  &  $v$

2) Draw  $\text{Proj}_v u$

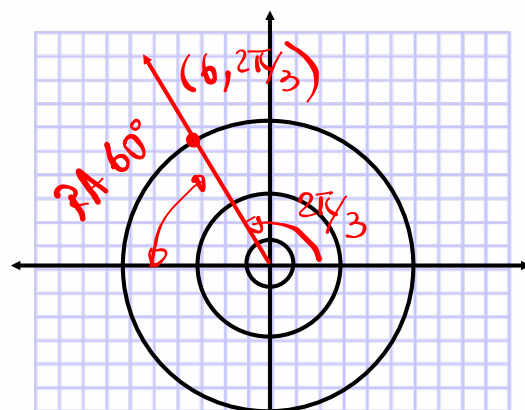
3) Find  $\text{Proj}_v u = \left( \frac{u \cdot v}{|v|^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{|v|} v$

$$= \frac{u \cdot v}{|v|^2} v = \frac{56}{169} \langle 12, 5 \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{672}{169}, \frac{280}{169} \right\rangle$$

Jan 31-7:20 AM

Plot the Polar Point  $(6, \frac{2\pi}{3})$ , then  
Find the rectangular coordinates for it.



$$\left( 6, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$r = 6 \quad \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} = 120^\circ$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$= 6 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = 6 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) = -3$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$= 6 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = 6 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$(6, \frac{2\pi}{3})$  is same location  
as  $(-3, 3\sqrt{3})$

Jan 31-7:28 AM

Plot the rectangular coordinate point  $(-\sqrt{8}, -\sqrt{8})$   
then find the polar coordinates with

$r > 0$ , and  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

$(-\sqrt{8}, -\sqrt{8})$

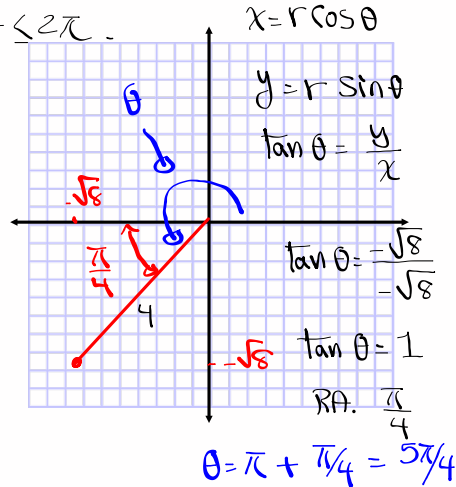
$$x = -\sqrt{8} \quad y = -\sqrt{8}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$r^2 = (-\sqrt{8})^2 + (-\sqrt{8})^2$$

$$r^2 = 8 + 8 = 16$$

$$\boxed{r = 4}$$



$(-\sqrt{8}, -\sqrt{8})$  is on same location as  
 $(4, \frac{5\pi}{4})$

Jan 31-7:34 AM

$x^2 + y^2 = 16$  Rectangular equation

$$r^2 = 16$$

$r = 4$  Polar equation

$x = y$  Rectangular

Divide by  $x$

$$1 = \frac{y}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

$1 = \tan \theta$  Polar eqn.

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$$

Jan 31-7:41 AM

$$y=4 \quad \text{Rectangular}$$

$$r \sin \theta = 4 \quad \text{Polar}$$

$$x = -2 \quad \text{Rectangular}$$

$$r \cos \theta = -2 \quad \text{Polar}$$

Convert  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$  to a polar eqn.

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

$$r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

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

$$r^2 \cdot \cos 2\theta = 1$$

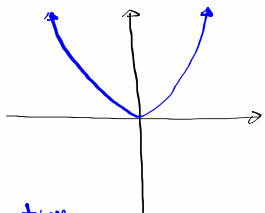
$$r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta}$$

$$r^2 = \sec 2\theta$$

Jan 31-7:44 AM

Given  $y = x^2$

1) Graph it



2) Convert to a polar equation.

$$y = x^2$$

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

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

Divide by  $r$  (if  $r \neq 0$ )

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

Divide by  $\cos^2 \theta$  (if  $\cos \theta \neq 0$ )

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

$$r = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$r = \tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta$$

Jan 31-7:48 AM

Convert  $r=5$  to rectangular.

$$r^2 = 25$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 25 \checkmark$$

Convert  $r = \frac{6}{\cos \theta}$  to rectangular.

Hint: Multiply by LCD to clear fraction.

$$r \cos \theta = 6$$

$$x = 6 \checkmark$$

Jan 31-7:53 AM

Convert to rectangular equations:

1)  $r = -4 \csc \theta$        $r = \frac{-4}{\sin \theta}$        $r \sin \theta = -4$   
 $y = -4$

2)  $r = 6 \cos \theta$

Hint: Multiply both sides by  $r$

$$r r = 6 r \cos \theta$$

$$r^2 = 6 r \cos \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 6x$$

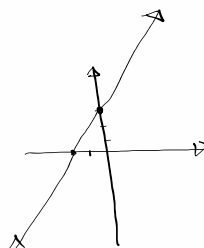
3)  $r = \frac{6}{2 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}$       Hint: Cross-Multiply

$$r(2 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta) = 6$$

$$2r \sin \theta - 3r \cos \theta = 6$$

$$2y - 3x = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 \end{array}$$



Jan 31-7:57 AM

Convert to rectangular equation:

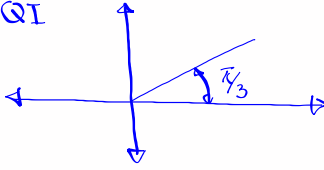
$$r^2 = \tan \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{y}{x}$$


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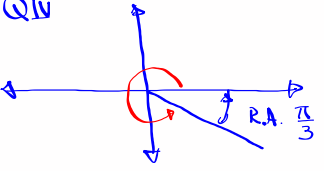
Sec  $\theta = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$     Q I & Q IV  
R.A.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Q I



tan  $\theta = \frac{y}{x}$   
tan  $\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{y}{x}$   
 $\sqrt{3} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt{3}x}$

Q IV



$\theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$   
tan  $\theta = \frac{y}{x}$   
tan  $\frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{y}{x}$   
 $-\sqrt{3} = \frac{y}{x}$   
 $\boxed{y = -\sqrt{3}x}$

Sec  $\theta = 2$     Polar  
 $y = \pm \sqrt{3}x$     Rectangular

Jan 31-8:05 AM

Convert  $r^2 = \sin 2\theta$  to rectangular eqn.

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

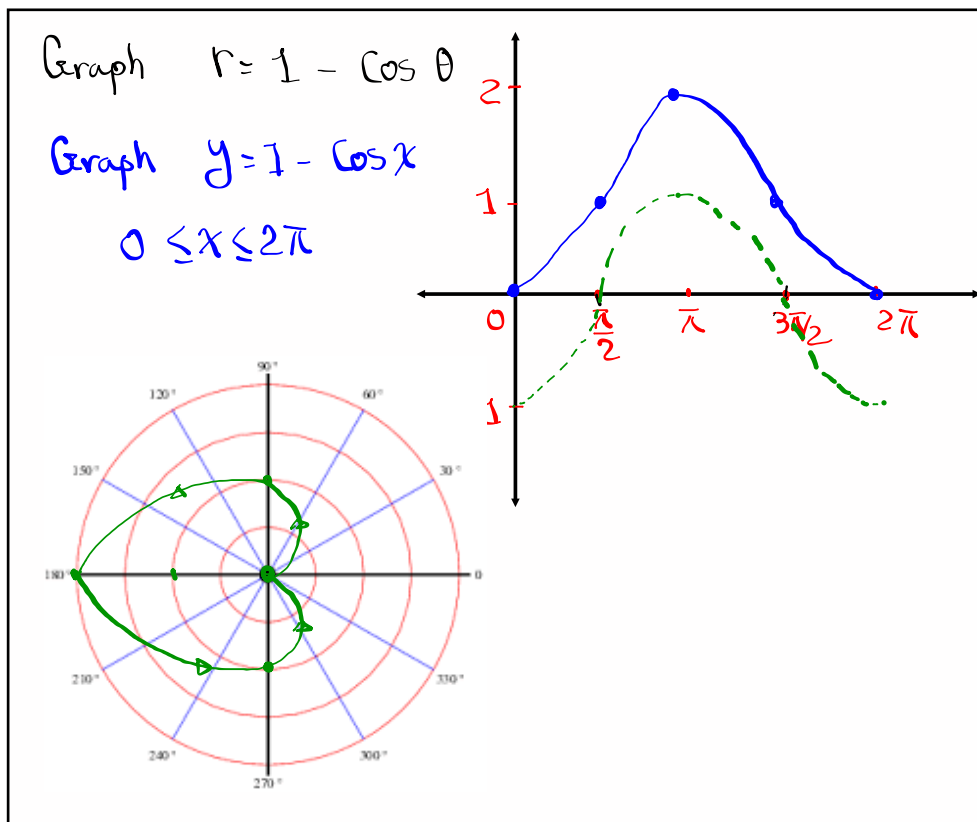
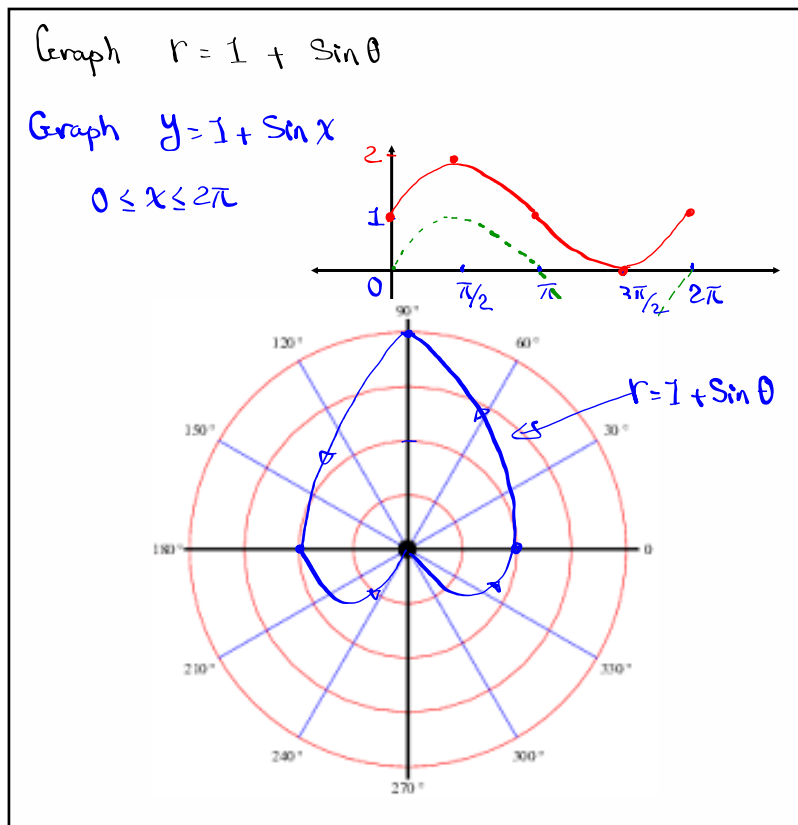
Multiply both sides by  $r^2$

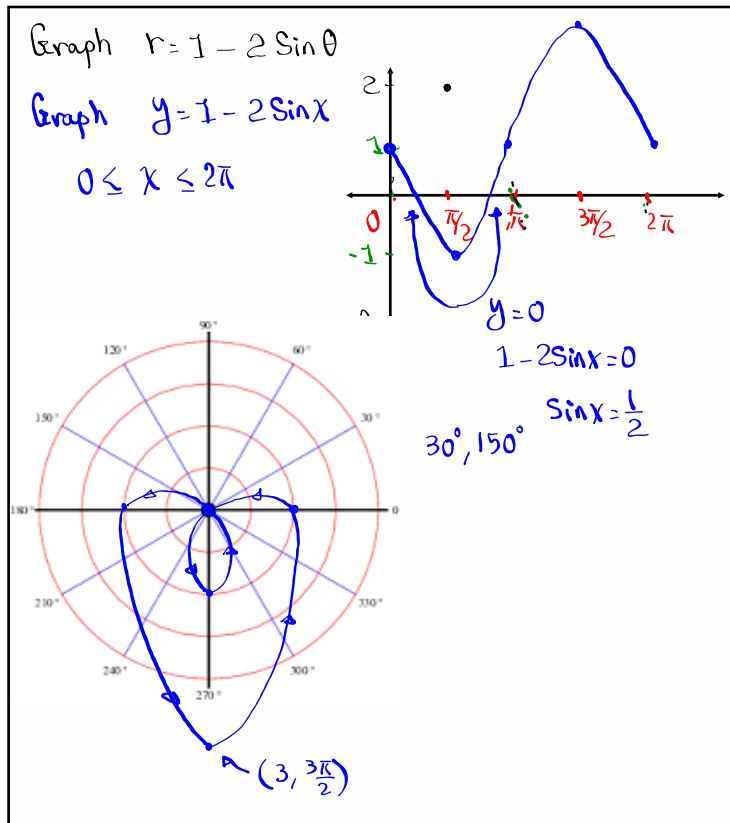
$$r^2 r^2 = r^2 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$(r^2)^2 = 2 \underbrace{r \sin \theta} \cdot \underbrace{r \cos \theta}$$

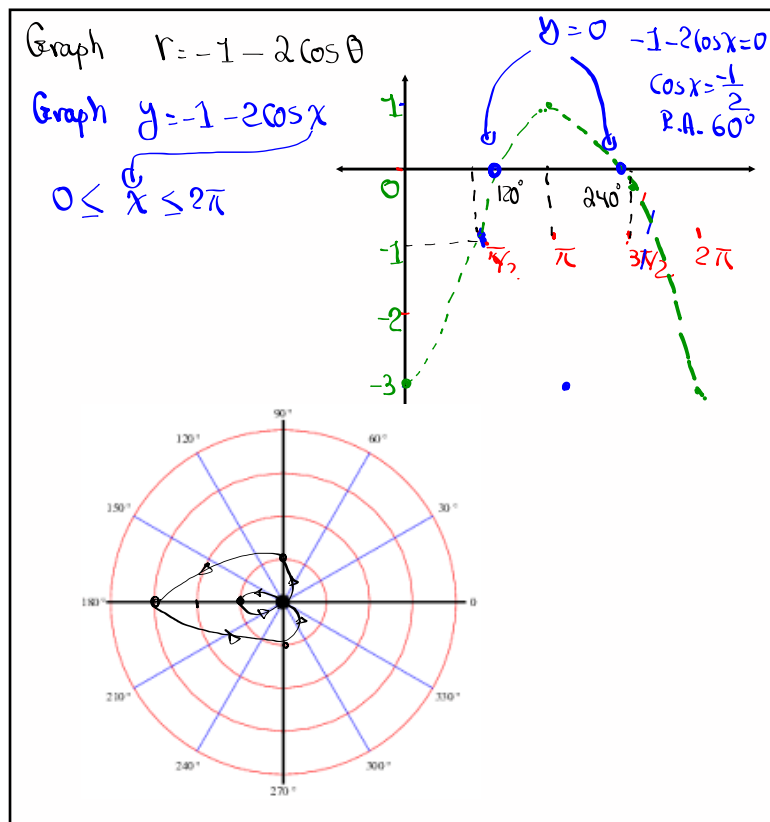
$$\boxed{(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2yx}$$

Jan 31-8:13 AM



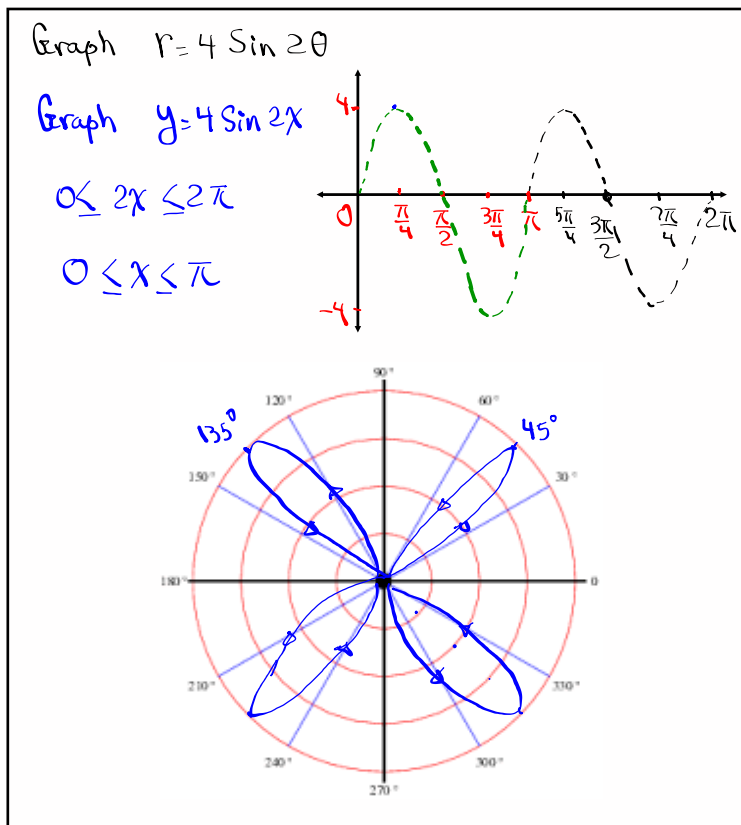


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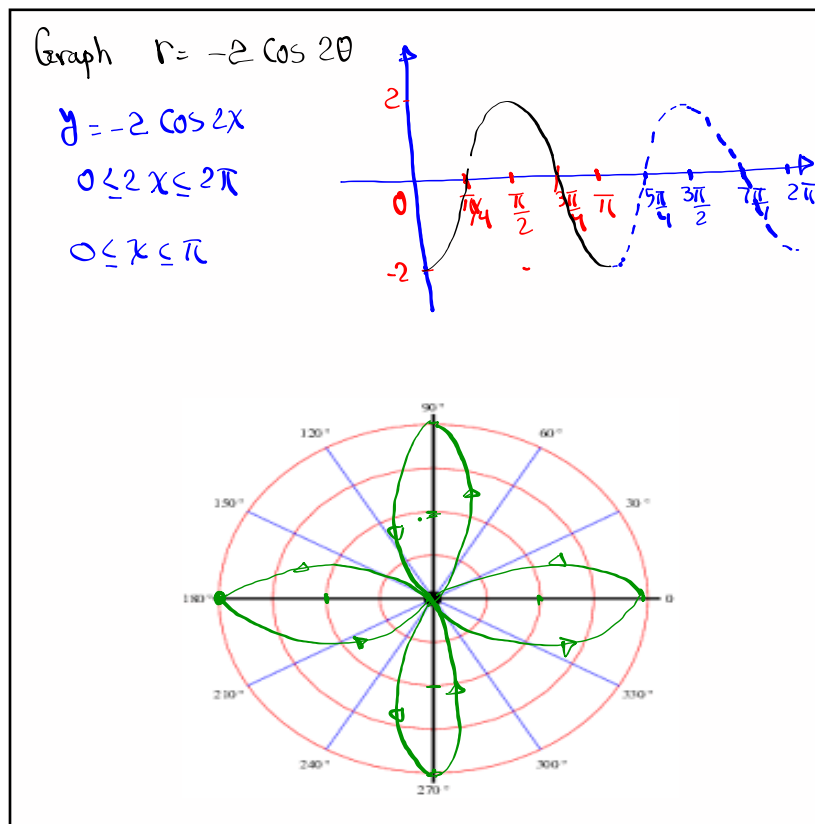


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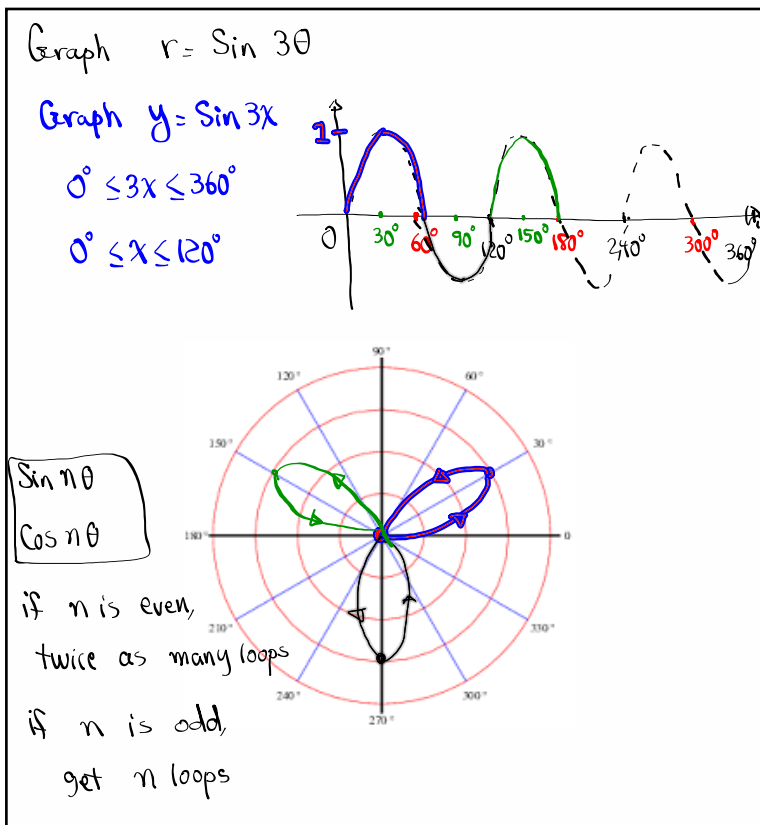




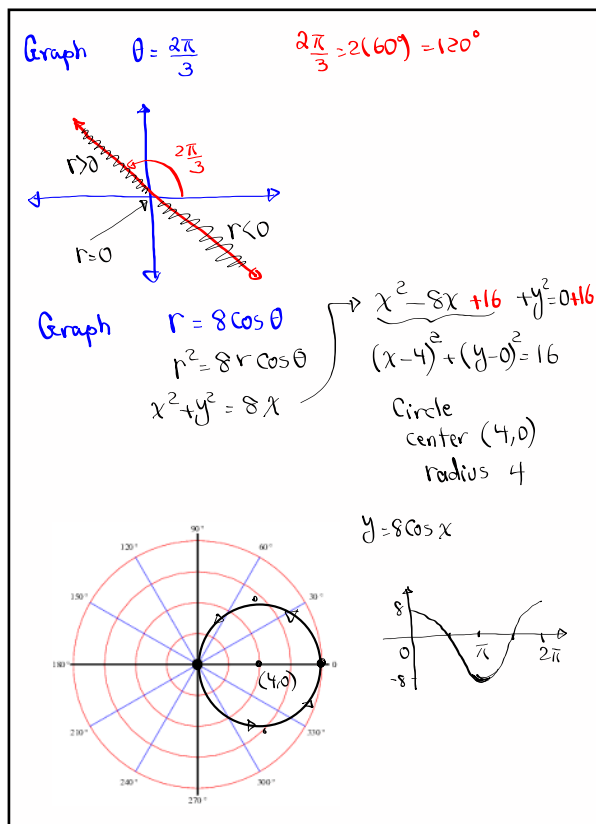
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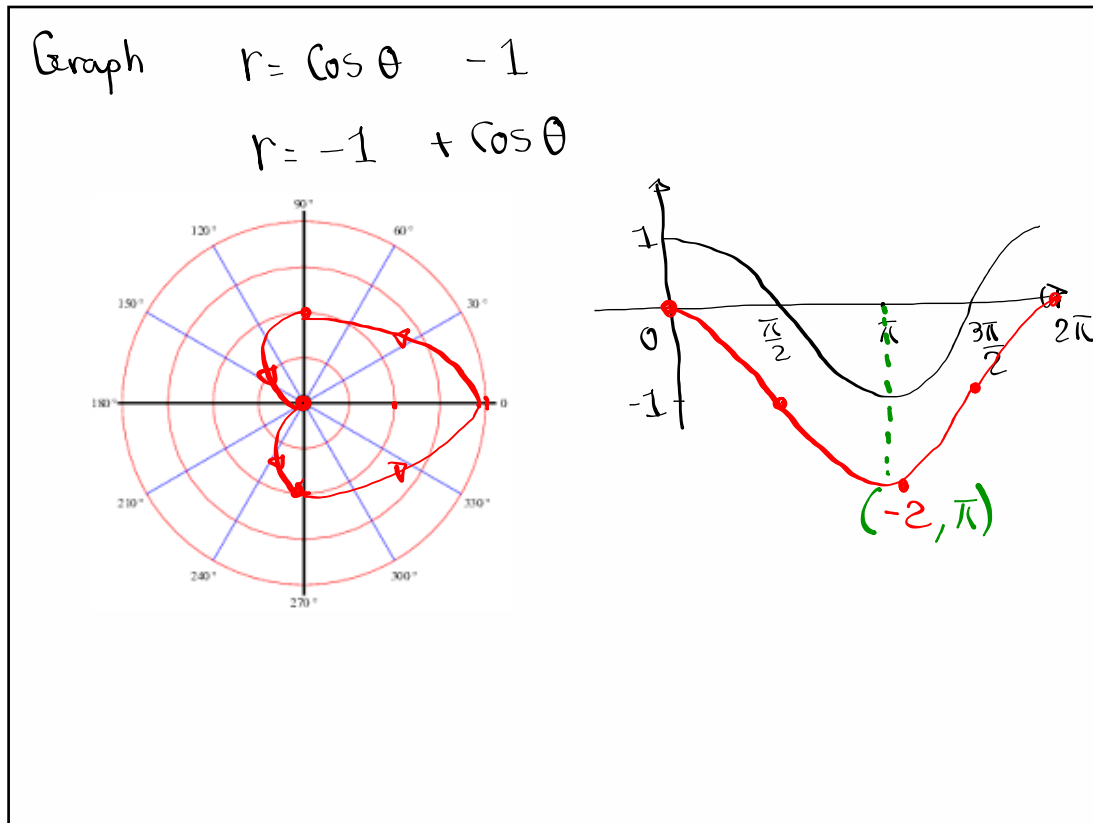
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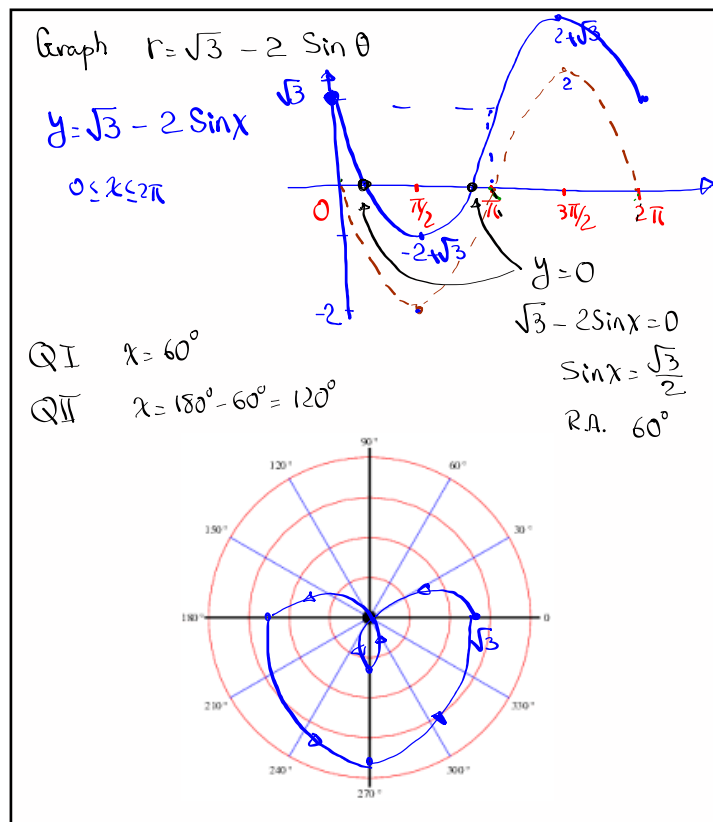
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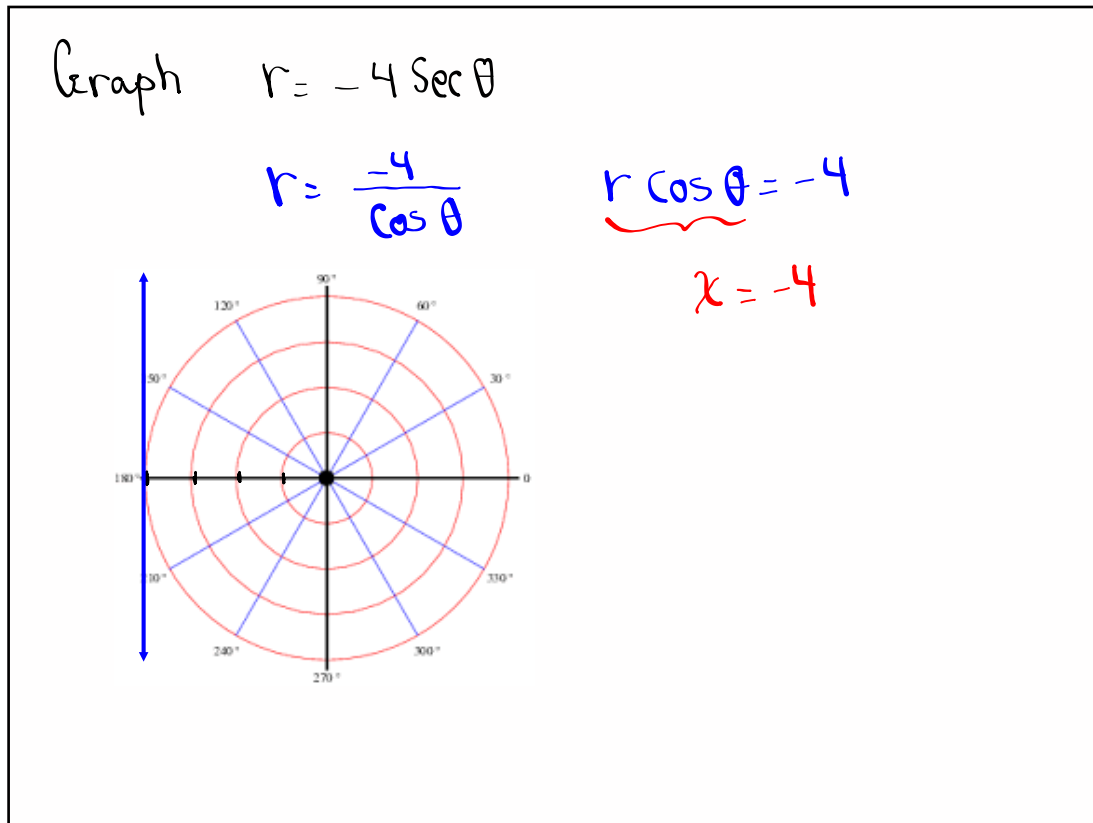
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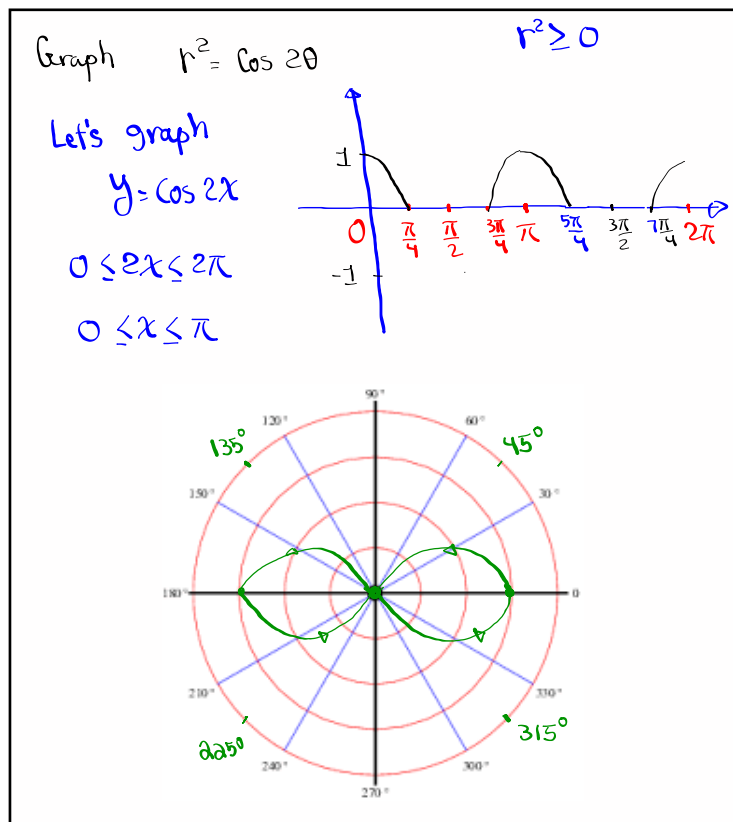
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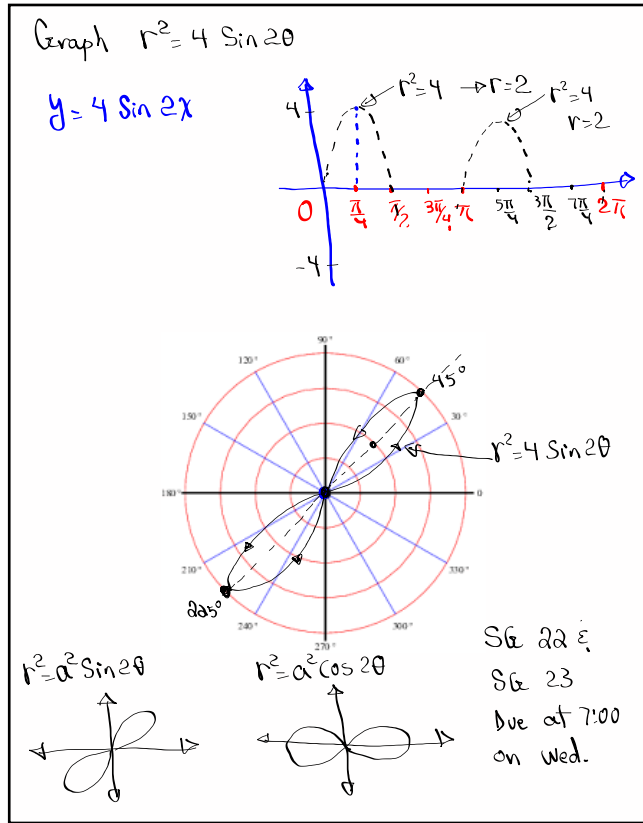
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Jan 31-10:51 AM



Jan 31-10:54 AM



Jan 31-11:03 AM