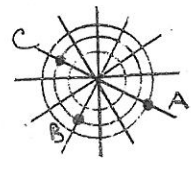


Key

Pre-Calculus

Chapter 6 Review - Day 2

12a. Give three pairs of polar coordinates to represent point A on this graph.



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left( 3, \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \left( 3, -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \left( -3, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \left( -3, -\frac{7\pi}{6} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Plot the following points on the graph.

$\left(-2, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  label as B

$\left(2, -\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$  label as C

13. Convert to rectangular:  $r = 3\cos\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r^2 &= 3r\cos\theta \\
 x^2 + y^2 &= 3x \\
 x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4} + y^2 &= \frac{9}{4} \\
 \boxed{\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 &= \frac{9}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

14. Convert to polar:  $x + y = 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta &= 4 \\
 r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) &= 4 \\
 \boxed{r = \frac{4}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}}
 \end{aligned}$$

For problems 15-18, use  $z_1 = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i$  and  $z_2 = -10i$ .

15. Write both in polar form, then find  $z_1 \cdot z_2$ .

$z_1 \cdot z_2 = 40 \operatorname{cis} \frac{20\pi}{6}$

$$\boxed{40 \operatorname{cis} \frac{10\pi}{3}}$$

$z_1 = 4 \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{6}$

$z_2 = 10 \operatorname{cis} \frac{3\pi}{2}$

16. Write both in polar form, then find  $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{4}{10} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2}{5} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

17. Find  $z_1^6$ . Write the final answer in standard form.

$$\begin{aligned} (4 \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{6})^6 &= 4^6 \operatorname{cis} 11\pi \\ &= 4096 \operatorname{cis} \pi \\ &= \boxed{-4096} \end{aligned}$$

18. Find all the cube roots of  $z_1$ .

$$\sqrt[3]{4 \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{6}} = \sqrt[3]{4} \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{\frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi k}{3} \right)$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{18}$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4} \operatorname{cis} \frac{23\pi}{18}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4} \operatorname{cis} \frac{35\pi}{18}$$

19. Solve and graph:  $x^3 - 27 = 0$

$$x^3 = 27$$

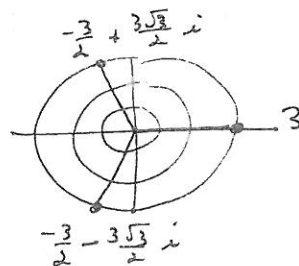
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$$x^3 = 27 \operatorname{cis} 0 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{27} \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{0 + 2\pi k}{3} \right)$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow 3 \operatorname{cis} 0 = 3$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow 3 \operatorname{cis} \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow 3 \operatorname{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



$$3 \cos 0 + 3 \sin 0 i$$

$$3 + 0i$$