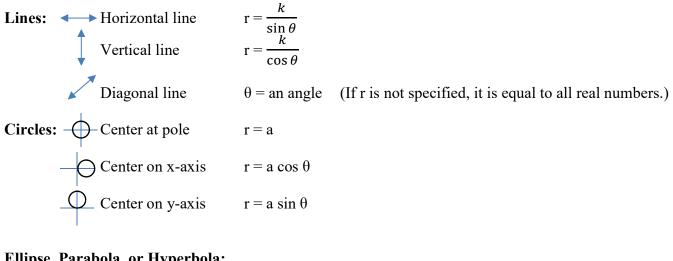
Polar Equations of Conics and Other Shapes

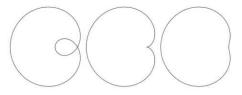


Ellipse, Parabola, or Hyperbola:

Horizontal $r = \frac{ep}{1 \pm e \cos \theta}$ Vertical $r = \frac{ep}{1 \pm e \sin \theta}$ If e < 1, it is an ellipse. If e = 1, it is a parabola. \sim If e > 1, it is a hyperbola.

Limaçons:

 $r = a \pm b \sin \theta$ $r = a \pm b \cos \theta$ or



If |a| < |b|, it has two loops.

If |a| = |b|, it has one loop and looks like a heart. It's called a cardioid.

If |a| > |b|, it has one flattened loop.

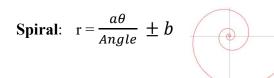
Rose Curves:

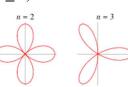
 $r = a \cos n\theta$

or $r = a \sin n\theta$

(n > 2)

If n is odd, the curve has n petals. If n is even, the curve has 2n petals.







Section Exercises 12.3

In Exercises 1 - 8, use your calculator to graph each function.

- a. Identify the function as a circle, ellipse, parabola, hyperbola, limaçon, or rose curve.
- b. For rose curves, indicate the number of petals. For limaçons, indicate whether it has one loop, has two loops, or it's a cardioid.

1.
$$r = \frac{6}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

2.
$$r = 3$$

3.
$$r = \frac{7}{1 - 2\sin \theta}$$

4.
$$r = 4 - 2\cos \theta$$

5.
$$r = 3\sin \theta$$

6.
$$r = 2\cos 3\theta$$

7.
$$r = 2 - 3\sin \theta$$

8.
$$r = \frac{9}{2 - \sin \theta}$$

In Exercises 9 - 15, write the equation for the function that is described.

- 9. A circle centered at the pole with a radius of 5.
- 10. A circle centered on the y-axis with a radius of 2.
- 11. A parabola symmetric to the x-axis with p = 2 that opens to the left.
- 12. A limaçon with two loops. b = 4
- 13. A cardioid with b = 2.
- 14. A rose curve with eight petals. Each petal is 3 units long.
- 15. A rose curve with five petals. Each petal is 2 units long.