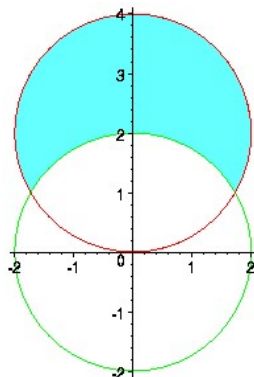


1. Carefully sketch the region that is inside  $r = 4 \sin \theta$  but outside  $r = 2$ . Then, write an integral expression that represents the area of the region. Do not evaluate your integrals.



2. Find the slope of the curve  $r = 4 \sin \theta$  at the point where  $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= r \cos \theta = 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
 y &= r \sin \theta = 4 \sin \theta \sin \theta \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{8 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{4(\cos \theta)^2 - 4(\sin \theta)^2} \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}} &= \frac{8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{4\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Sketch a plot of the conic section described by  $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{25} = 1$  on the axes below. Make sure you show and label all important points and/or lines connected to this conic section.

