

1. Find the area of the region outside the circle  $r = \frac{1}{2}$  and inside the circle  $r = \cos(\theta)$ .

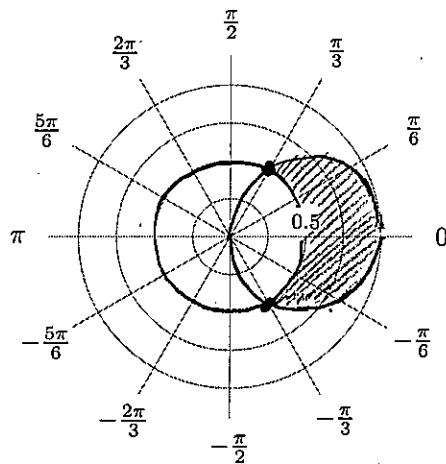
(Find intersection points and sketch the curves first.)

Intersection points:

$$\text{Solve } \frac{1}{2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

Intersections:  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3})$   $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{3})$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \cos^2 \theta - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4} \right]_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4} \right]_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi/3}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{\cos -\pi/3 \sin -\pi/3}{2} + \frac{-\pi/3}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ square units}}$$

1. Find the area of the region inside the curve  $r = \sqrt{\cos(\theta)}$  and outside the circle  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

(Find intersection points and sketch the curves first. Note:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.7$ )

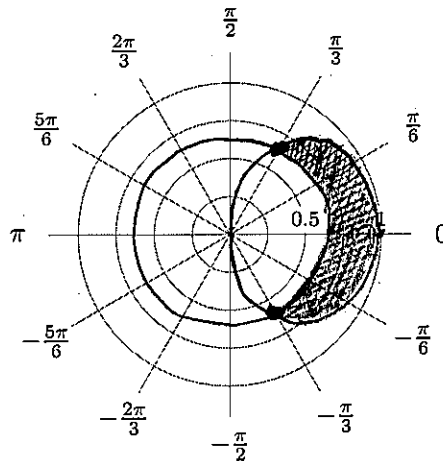
Intersection points:

$$\text{Solve } \sqrt{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Intersections:  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{\cos \theta}^2 d\theta - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin \theta - \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi/3}{2} \right) - \left( \sin -\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{-\pi/3}{2} \right) \right)$$

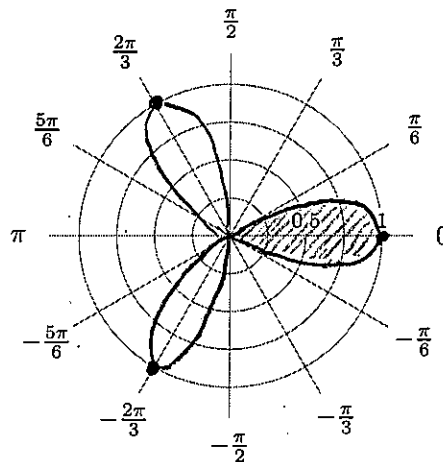
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ square units}}$$

1. Find the area inside one leaf of the rose  $r = \cos(3\theta)$ .  
(Sketch the curve first.)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2(3\theta) d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 3\theta \\ du &= 3d\theta \\ \frac{1}{3} du &= d\theta \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{3(-\frac{\pi}{6})}^{3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2(u) \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\cos(u) \sin(u)}{2} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left( \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{0 \cdot 1}{2} \right) - \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{0 \cdot (-1)}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{12} \text{ square units}}$$

1. Find the area contained between the circles  $r = 1$  and  $r = 2 \sin(\theta)$ .  
(Find intersection points and sketch the curves first.)

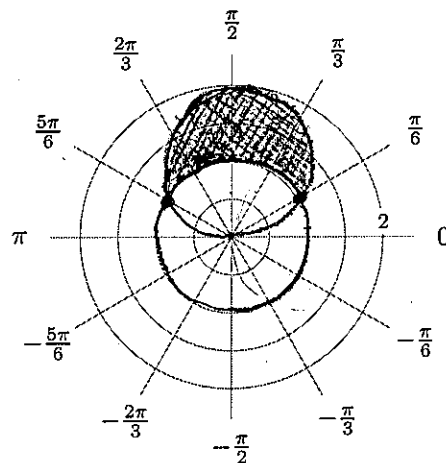
To find intersections, solve

$$1 = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

Intersections:  $(1, \frac{\pi}{6}), (1, \frac{5\pi}{6})$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} (2 \sin(\theta))^2 - 1^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} 4 \sin^2(\theta) - 1 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 4 \left( \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)}{2} \right) - \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta - 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \frac{5\pi}{6} - 2 \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5\pi}{6} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ square units}}$$