

# 3.13 Trigonometry and Polar Coordinates

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS polar 极坐标

## Objective

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Build the skills to answer exam questions on **trigonometry and polar coordinates**.

**You must be able to:**

- convert between **polar** 极坐标  $(r, \theta)$  and rectangular  $(x, y)$  coordinates

## 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

### ■ Polar coordinates

A point is  $(r, \theta)$ :  $r$  is the distance from the origin,  $\theta$  the angle. Convert with

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}.$$

### ■ Example

$(r, \theta) = (2, 0)$ :  $x = 2 \cos 0 = 2$ ,  $y = 2 \sin 0 = 0$ , so the point is  $(2, 0)$ .

## 2 Practice

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2.1 State  $x$  in terms of  $r$  and  $\theta$ . [1]

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2.2 State the formula for  $r$  given  $x$  and  $y$ . [1]

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**2.3** Convert  $(r, \theta) = (2, 0)$  to rectangular coordinates. [2]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** In polar coordinates,  $x$  equals [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A**  $r \sin \theta$   
**B**  $r \cos \theta$   
**C**  $r/\theta$   
**D**  $r + \theta$

**3.2** The radius  $r$  equals [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A**  $x + y$   
**B**  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   
**C**  $x^2 + y^2$   
**D**  $x/y$

**3.3** Convert  $(r, \theta) = (4, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

- (a) Find  $x$ . [1]  
(b) Find  $y$ . [1]  
(c) State the rectangular point. [1]