

1. Find the points of intersection for the polar graphs $r = \sqrt{3}\sin 2\theta$ and $r = 3\cos 2\theta$, for $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.
Please show all your work including the graphs of the two equations. (6 pts)

II. Matching: Match each quadric surface below to its corresponding name. [1 pts each]

- A:** Plane **B:** Hyperboloid of 1 Sheet **C:** Hyperboloid of 2 Sheets **D:** Ellipsoid
E: Elliptic Cone **F:** Hyperbolic Paraboloid (saddle) **G:** Elliptic Paraboloid **H:** None of the Above

2. $y^2 + 9z^2 = 9$ _____ 3. $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{6} = 1$ _____ 4. $x^2 + y^2 - 24 = 4z$ _____

5. $y^2 = 4x^2 + 16z^2$ _____ 6. $5x - 3y + 2 = 30$ _____ 7. $x = 4 - 5y^2 - 9z^2$ _____

8. Sketch a picture of, and write the equation for a circular cylinder with center: $(2, -3, 5)$, and radius = 4 that extends forever in the x direction. Note that this cylinder actually has infinite centers, so consider $(2, -3, 5)$ just one of them. [5]

Sketch:

Equation: _____

9. Sketch a picture of, and name the following curve $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = \frac{y^2}{12} + 1$ [5]

Sketch:

Name: _____

10. The quadric surface $9y^2 = 4x^2 + 36$ is a hyperbolic cylinder. Draw a sketch with the intercepts. Show all your work. [3]