1. Convert the polar point \((3, -3\pi)\) to an equivalent polar point where \(r > 0\) and \(0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\).

2. Convert the polar point \((-2, 3\pi)\) to an equivalent polar point where \(r > 0\) and \(0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\).

3. Find the Cartesian coordinates of the point whose polar coordinates are \((4, 2\pi)\).

4. Find the Cartesian coordinates of the point whose polar coordinates are \(\left(2, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\).

5. The Cartesian coordinates of the point P are \((-3, -3)\). Find the polar coordinates of P for which \(r > 0\) and \(0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\).
1. \((3, \pi)\)
2. \((2, 0)\)
3. \((4, 0)\)
4. \(\left(1, \sqrt{3}\right)\)
5. \(\left(3\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)\)