

No calculators will be allowed and no partial credit will be given.

1. Convert the polar point $(2, -\frac{\pi}{2})$ to an equivalent polar point where $r > 0$ and $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.
2. Convert the polar point $(-2, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 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 $(2, \frac{\pi}{2})$.
4. Find the Cartesian coordinates of the point whose polar coordinates are $(-3, \frac{\pi}{6})$.
5. The Cartesian coordinates of the point P are $(-1, 0)$. Find the polar coordinates of P for which $r > 0$ and $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

1. $\left(2, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

2. $\left(2, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

3. $(0, 2)$

4. $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

5. $(1, \pi)$