

Calculus II, Section 10.3, #16  
Polar Coordinates

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Identify the curve by finding a Cartesian equation for the curve.<sup>1</sup>

$$r = 4 \sec \theta$$

$$r = 4 \sec \theta \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sec \theta} = 4 \Rightarrow 4 \cos(\theta) \Rightarrow x = 4$$

Thus, the Cartesian equation is  $x = 4$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Stewart, *Calculus, Early Transcendentals*, p. 666, #16.