

Exercícios da 2ª Lista

1c. Ache a equação polar a partir da equação cartesiana:

$$x^2 = 6y - y^2$$

Solução:

$$x^2 = 6y - y^2$$

$$r^2 \cos^2 \theta = 6 r \operatorname{sen} \theta - r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta$$

$$r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta = 6 r \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta) = 6 r \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$r^2 = 6 r \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$r = 6 \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

2c. Ache a equação cartesiana a partir da equação polar $r^2 = \theta$.

Solução:

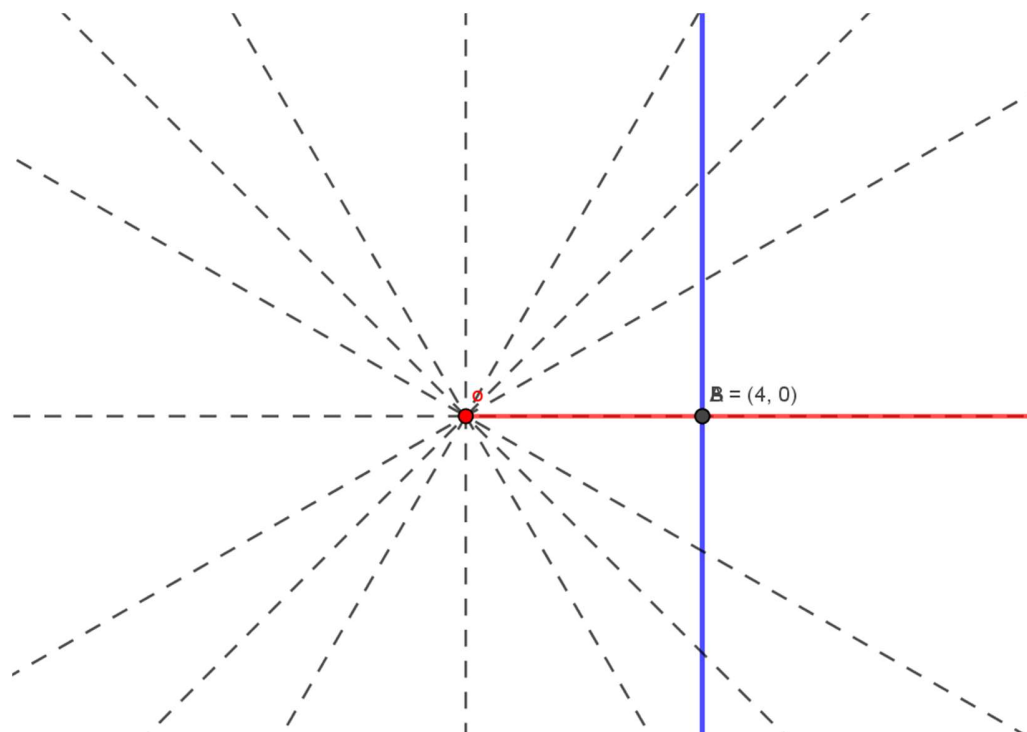
$$r^2 = \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

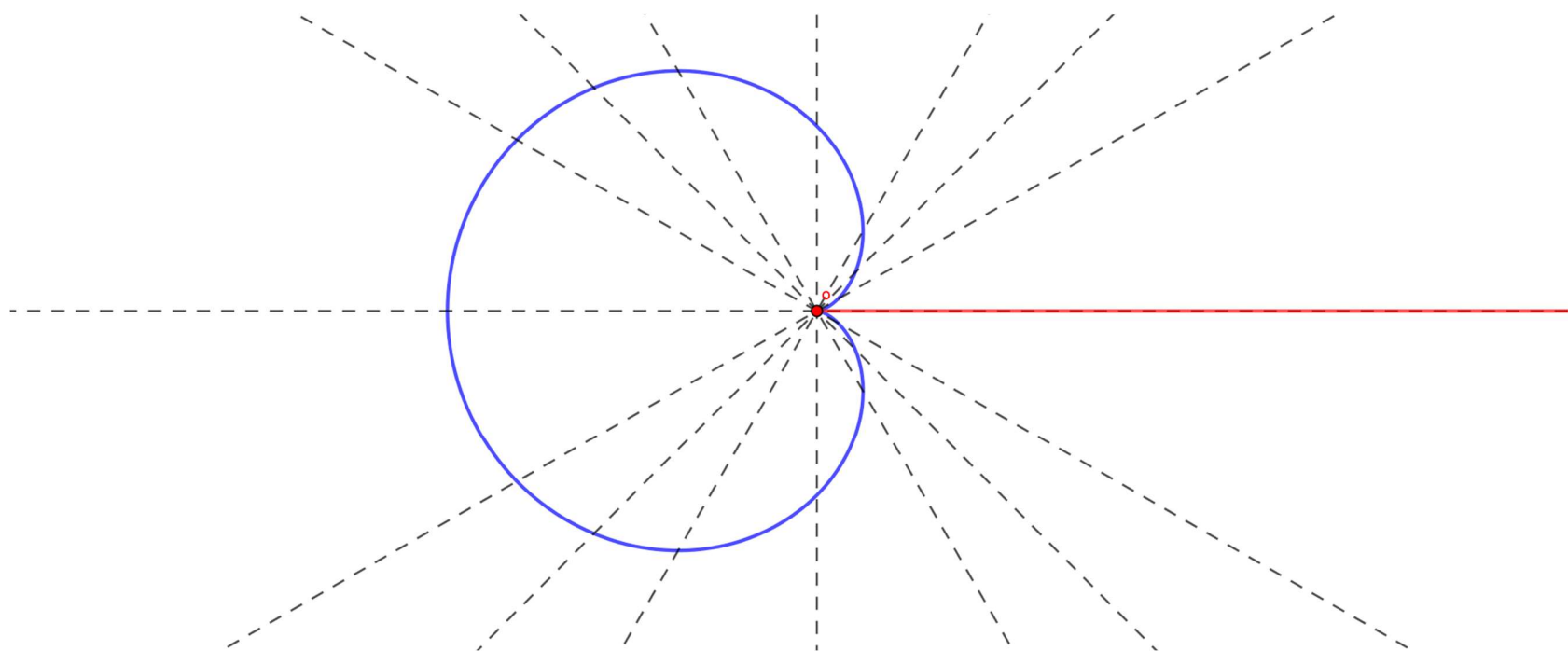
$$\operatorname{tg}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y = x \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + y^2)$$

3c. Faça um esboço do gráfico da equação $r \cos \theta = 4$



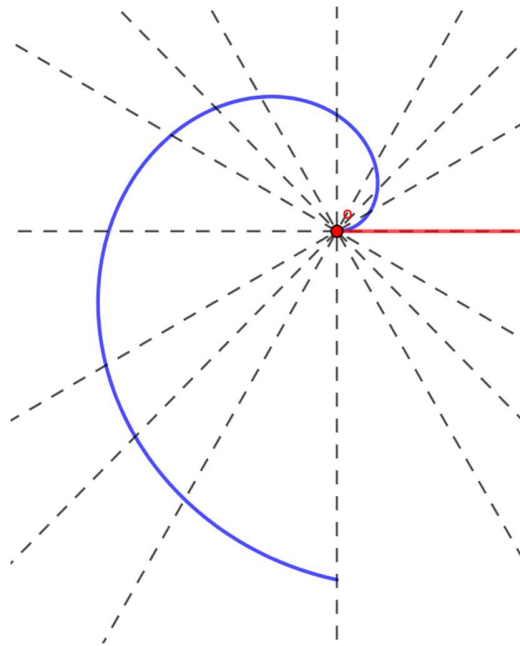
3g) Faça um esboço do gráfico da equação $r = 4 - 4\cos \theta$



(Cardióide)

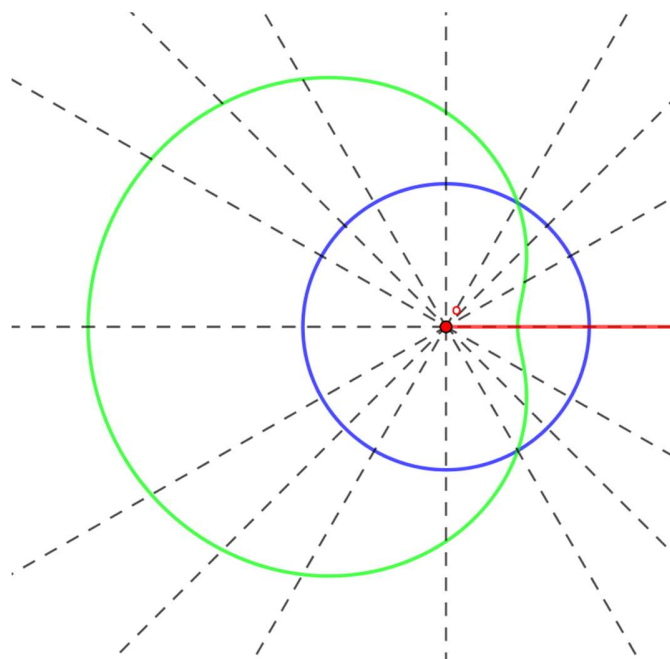
5. Ache a área da região limitada pelo gráfico da equação $r = \theta$,
de $\theta = 0$ a $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$.

Solução:



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \theta^2 d\theta = \left[\frac{\theta^3}{6} \right]_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{3\pi}{2} \right]^3 = \frac{27\pi^3}{48} = \frac{9\pi^3}{16}$$

7. Ache a área da região limitada pelos gráficos das equações $r = 2$ e $r = 3 - 2\cos \theta$



Intersecções

$$3 - 2\cos\theta = 2$$

$$2\cos\theta = 1$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ou } \theta = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

Então os pontos de intersecção são $\left(2, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ e $\left(2, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$

$$A = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (3 - 2\cos\theta)^2 d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} 2^2 d\theta \right] =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (3 - 2\cos\theta)^2 d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} 2^2 d\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (9 - 12\cos\theta + 4\cos^2\theta) d\theta + 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} d\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(9 - 12\cos\theta + 4 \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) \right) d\theta + 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} d\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (9 - 12\cos\theta + 2(1 + \cos 2\theta)) d\theta + 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} d\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (11 - 12\cos\theta + 2\cos 2\theta) d\theta + 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} d\theta =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [11\theta - 12 \operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{sen} 2\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + [4\theta]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} = \\
& \frac{11\pi}{3} - 12 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3} = \\
& \frac{11\pi}{3} - \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3} = \\
& \frac{19\pi}{3} - \frac{11\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$