### KUTUPSAL KOORD'NATLAR

x ve y dik koordinatlanı düzlemdeli bir P noktosini bir dikey doğru ile bir yatay doğrunun kesismesi olorak belirtir. Kutupsal koordinatlar ise bir P noktosini, bir cemberle merkezinden cikan bir isinin kesismesi olorak belirtir ve asağıdaki gibi tanımlanır:

Obelem beerinde bir nokto ve bu noktodon cikan bir isin secelim. Noktogo kutup, isina ise kutup ekseri denir.
Bu durumda doelemdeki herhangi bir P noktosini (riA)
kutupsal koordinat cifti ile gosterebiliriz. Burada r. P'nin orijine olan yanlo uzakliği; A'da kutup ekseri ile OP arasında.
ki yanlo acıdır.

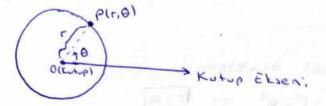
Positif O + Sout in tensi yanunde? O Negotif O + Sout yanunde alkulur.

Kutup Ekseni

P(r.-0)

met icin osogidati gol islenir:

(r,0): Kutup eksenine of derece on ile duran doğru üzerinde, kutuptan r birim uzaklıkta bulunan noktadır.



r: Kutupton P'ye olan

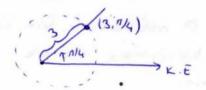
O. Kutup ekseninden OP'ye olanon yanla oci

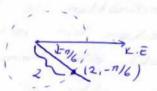
ABir noltogi temsil eden sonsuz miltordo Lutupsol koordinat cifti vardir.

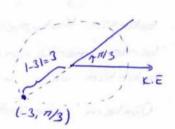
\* Eger 1=0 ise O ne olunso olsun P Lituptur.

\* Eger 1<0 ise: P. O acili isinin ters yönündeki Otracili
isin üzerinde olup kutuptan Irl birim uzaklıktadır.

$$(3,\frac{\pi}{4}),(2,-\frac{\pi}{6}),(-3,\frac{\pi}{3})$$
 notablarian Lutupial Localinate disterinde gosterinis.







# Eger 060620, 100 Labul edilinse dialemin her noktosina tek. bir (1,0) kutupsal cifti karsılık gelir.

Kutupsal Koordinatlar ile Kartezyen Koor. Arasındaki Bağıntılar

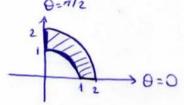
x²+y²= a² cemberinin kutupsal denklemi?
 x=rCosθ y=rSinθ => x²+y²=r²=o² => [r=q]

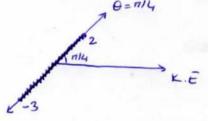
© 12=02 Cos20 'nin kottezgen denklemi? x=10000 y=15in0 Cos20= Cos20-Sin20

 $c_5 = 05(\cos_5\theta - \sin_5\theta) = 05(\frac{c_5}{x_5} - \frac{c_5}{a_5}) = \frac{c_5}{a_5}(x_5 - \lambda_5)$ 

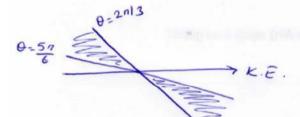
(xz+2)z= oz(xz-2) (Lz)z=oz(xz-2) (Lz)z=oz(xz-2) noktolor Limesinin grafiĝini ciziniz.

a)  $1 \le r \le 2$  ve  $0 \le 0 \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

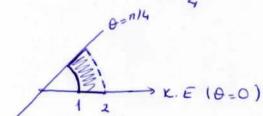




c)  $\frac{2\pi}{3} \le \theta \le \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 

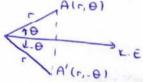


d) 15 r 2 , 0 5 0 5 7/4



## Simetri Ozellikleri

(Da) r=f(0) da 0 yerine -0 yazdığımızda f(-0)=f(0)=r
ise kutup etserine göre simetri vardır.



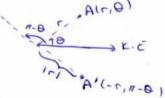
b)  $r=f(\theta)$  do  $\theta$  yeine  $-\theta$  yezhinea  $f(-\theta)=-f(\theta)=-r$  oluyor ise  $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$  ye gare simetri vardir.

A(-1,-0) | 0=n/2 | A(1,0)

(a)  $r=r(\theta)$  do  $\theta$  yerine  $\pi-\theta$  yordine  $r(\pi-\theta)=r(\theta)=r$  ise  $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$  ye give simetri verdin.

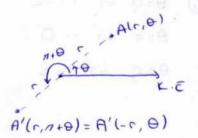
Alcomo Alco

b) r=f(0) do 8 yerine 1-0 yazılınca f(1-0)=-f(0)=-r ise kutup ekserine göre simetri vardır.



(3) r=F(0) da O yerine 7+0 yazılınca F(17+0)=F(0)=r ise oriine gare simetri vardır.

b)(1,0) egri decinde iten (-1,0) do egri decinde ise orine gare simetri vardir.



http://avesis.yildiz.edu.tr/pkanar/dokumanlar

## Kutupsal Koordinatlando Egri Cizimi

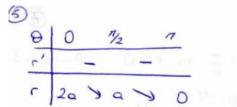
LETION un debligini eiserfen:

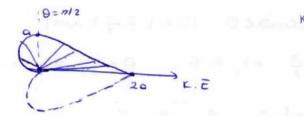
- @ Egri perigodit ise perigodo bulunur.
- @ Simetri durumu incelenip cisim oroliqui belinlenin
- 3 reflo) no degisini torev gardinigle incelenir.
- @ Bozi O'lan icin (0, f(0)) noktolari bulunur.
- (5) O, r, r' iceren table yaplip egri cizilir.
- € r=a(1+Cos0) (0>0) egrisinin grapiqini ciziniz.
- O Perigod: 21 > EO,217] de cizilir.
- ② θ-1-θ => ε(-θ)= α(1+Cos(-θ))= α(1+Cosθ)= ε(θ)= ε => Kutup Ek. gore simetri son θ-1π-θ => ε(π-θ)= α(1+Cos(π-θ))= α(1-Cosθ) => 2. simetri ozelliği yok

0 -> 10+0 => f(10+0) = a(1+ Cos(10+0)) = a(1-Cos0) => 3. "

Kutup eksenine gore simetri olduğundan inceleme oraliği: [0,17]

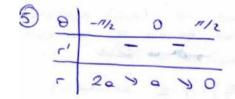
- 3 +(01=-05100 KD (0E(0,0) icin)
- $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2q$   $\theta = n \Rightarrow r = 0$   $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow r = q$

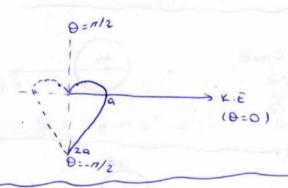




(2) 
$$\theta \rightarrow -\theta = 1$$
  $f(-\theta) = 0$   $(1-\sin(-\theta)) = 0$   $(1+\sin(\theta)) \neq f(\theta)$ ,  $g(\theta) = 1$   $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ye gare simetri vor

$$\Theta = \frac{7}{2} = 1 = 0$$
  $\Theta = \frac{7}{2} = 1 = 20$   $\Theta = 0 = 1 = 0$ 





# € r= 2-4Sin0 egrisini cizin.

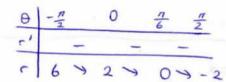
$$\theta \to -\theta = \int f(-\theta) = 2 - 4 \sin(-\theta) = 2 + 4 \sin\theta + f(\theta), -f(\theta) = 1 \cdot \sin\theta + i \cdot y = 0$$
 $\theta \to \pi - \theta = \int f(\pi - \theta) = 2 - 4 \sin(\pi - \theta) = 2 - 4 \sin\theta = f(\theta)$ 
 $\theta = \pi + \theta = \int f(\pi + \theta) = 2 - 4 \sin(\pi + \theta) = 2 + 4 \sin\theta = f(\theta), -f(\theta) = 3 \cdot \sin\theta = y = 0$ 
 $\theta = \pi + \theta = \int f(\pi + \theta) = 2 - 4 \sin(\pi + \theta) = 2 + 4 \sin\theta = f(\theta), -f(\theta) = 3 \cdot \sin\theta = y = 0$ 
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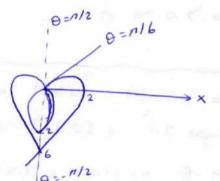


(=-400040 (0 e (-7,7) icin)

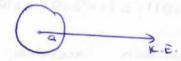
$$\Theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad r = 6 \qquad \Theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad r = -2$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 =>  $c = 0$   $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2$ 



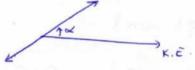


### Sekiller



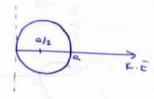
Yoricopi lal olan . (x2+32=02)

2 0=x



Egimi a olon doğru

3 1=0 C010 12= 02 C023 A x2+y2=02. x2 (x,+2,),= 0,x, x, x,+2,=0x -> (x-0),+2,=0



Kutup ve (0,0) noktolorindan gecen a yaricophi

((x-\frac{a}{2})^2+y^2=\frac{a^2}{2} cemberi)

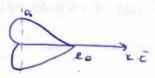
( r=a Sino



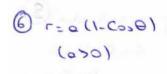
Kutup ve (0, 1/2) nokto-Jancaph cember

 $\left(x^2 + \left(y - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$  cemberi)

(1+ C000) (000)

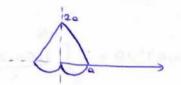


x-ekseni bayunca uzanan sivri ucu x-ekseninin pozitif Januade alon Kardiyaid

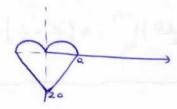




x-etxeni boyunce K. 8 utenan sivri ucu x-etxeni ninin negatit yanande olan Kardiyoid



y-etseri boyunco uzanan sivri ucu y-etserinin pozitic yanande olan Kardiyoid



y-ekseri boyunca uzanan sivri ucu y-ekserinin negotif yanınde olan Karıdiyaid.

Kutupsal Koordinatlando Alan Hesabi

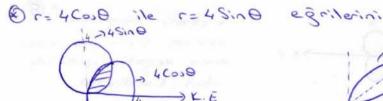
r=f(θ) dentlemiyle verilmis bir eğrinin θ=x ve θ=β
doğrulanıyla sınırlandığı alan:

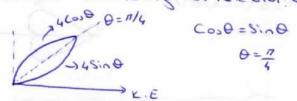
@ r=1+coso egrisinin alani?

$$\frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^{2}\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\theta}{2} + 2\sin \theta \right) + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos^{2}\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin^{2}\theta}{4} \right)^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} = 1 A = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$





$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/4} (4 \sin \theta)^{2} d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (4 \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = 8 \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta + 8 \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$=4(0-\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2})\int_{0}^{\pi/4}+4(0+\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2})\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}=4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)+4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{2\pi-4}{4}$$

Yay Uzunluğu

r=f101 dentlemli egrinin 0=x, 0=B orasindati yay venlgi

€ r=1+cost egrisinin uzunlugu?

 $= 2 + 2 \left[ 2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 2 + 2 \cos \theta \right]$   $= 2 + 2 \left[ 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 \right] = 4 \cos^2 \theta$ 

$$=4\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}-4\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}=8$$

$$\Gamma = Cos\theta \qquad \Gamma' = -Sin\theta$$

$$\Gamma^2 + (\Gamma')^2 = Cos^2\theta + Sin^2\theta =$$

$$S = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta = \theta \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r^{2} + (r')^{2} = 1 - 2 \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 2 - 2 \cos \theta$$

$$= 2 - 2 \left[1 - 2 \sin^{2} \theta\right] = 4 \sin^{2} \theta$$

$$\frac{S}{2} = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |2 \cos(\frac{\pi \cdot 20}{4})| d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |2 \cos(\frac{\pi \cdot 20}{4})| d\theta = \frac{2 \sin(\frac{\pi \cdot 20}{4})}{-\pi/2} |\frac{\pi/2}{4}$$