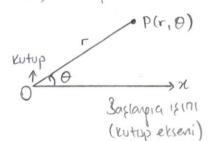
#### KUTUPSAL KOORDINATLAR

n ve y dik koordinatları düzlemdeki bir P nolitasını bir dikey doğru ile bir yatay doğrunun kesismesi olarak belirtir. Kutupsal koordinatlar ise bir P nolitasını, bir gemberk merkezinden gilan bir isinin kesismesi olarak belirtir. Kutupsal koordinatı tanımlamak igin önce bir O orijini (bura kutup" denir) ve bir başlargıq isini sabitlenir. Bu durunda düzlemde bir P nolitasını, (r.O) kutupsal koordinat gifti ile posterebiliriz.



\* Bir nolitayi temsil eden sonsit tane kutupsal loordinat aifti vardir.

\* toer r=0 ise o ne olursa olsun P kutuptur

a Eper 120 ise P, O agili isinin ters yonunderii OtTI agili isin üzerinde olup kutuptan Irl birim uzaklılıtadır.

$$(r,\theta):\theta > 0 > 0, r > 0$$

$$(r, \theta) = (r, \theta + 2\pi) = \dots = (r, \theta + 2k\pi)$$
  
=  $(-r, \theta + \pi) = (-r, \theta + 3\pi) = \dots = (-r, \theta + (2k+1)\pi)$  (keV)

• 
$$(r,\theta): \theta(0, r)0$$

O

(r,  $\theta$ ) 

Kutpp ekseni

$$(r,0):0>0, r<0$$

$$(r,0):0>0$$
kutup eksen

Smele: P(2, T16) roktasinin tum kutupsal koordinatlarini bulunuz.

$$\frac{(2, \pi_{16})}{6} = (2, \frac{\pi}{6}) = (-2, -\frac{5\pi}{6}) = (-2, \frac{7\pi}{6})$$

$$\frac{(2, \pi_{16})}{6} = (-2, \frac{7\pi}{6}) = (-2, \frac{7\pi}{6})$$

# Kutupsal Denklember ve Grafikleri

#### Denklem

#### Grafini

r=a

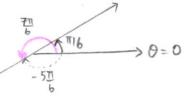
Merkezi o da garcapi lal olan cuember

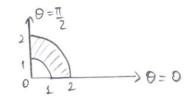
O'dan peace ve kutup elseni ile Do acisi yapan dopru

Ornele: Kutupsal koordinatlari osapidaki sartlari saplayan noktalar kumesmin prafipini gizin

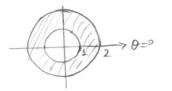


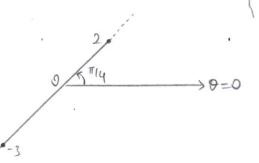
b) 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\theta = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$ 

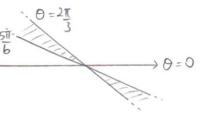


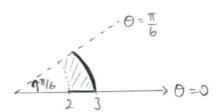


kisitlamasi olmasaydi

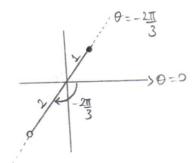




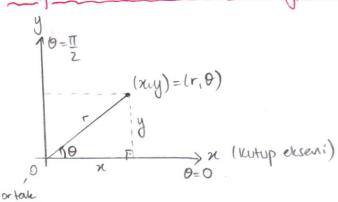




$$8) - 1 < r < 2$$
,  $0 = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 



## Kutupsal Koordinatlor ile Kortetgen Koordinatlor Arasındaki ilizki



$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$
,  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$ 

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = y = r \sin\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow x = r\cos\theta$$

Druck: x2+y2=a2 gemberinin kutupsal denklemmi yatin

$$x = r\cos\theta$$
  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = r^2 = a^2 \implies r = |a| \end{cases}$ 

Omeh - x2 + (y-3)2 = 9 cumberinin kutupsal denklumini yazın.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 6y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 6rsin\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 6sin\theta$$

Druh: r2=a200520 nin kartezgen denklemini yazın.

$$x = r\cos\theta$$

$$y = r\sin\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$(r^2)^2 = \alpha^2(x^2 - y^2) = \alpha^2(x^2 - y^2) = \alpha^2(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$(r^2)^2 = \alpha^2(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow (x^2 + y^2)^2 = \alpha^2(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\frac{0}{\text{nnell}}$$
:  $r = \frac{4}{2\cos\theta - \sin\theta}$  non hertetyen denklemini yesten.

$$r(2\cos\theta - \sin\theta) = y = 2r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta = y = 2x - y = y = 2x - y$$

Omele- Kutupsal Denklem

roso=1

r2cososin0=4

 $r^2\cos^2\theta - r^2\sin^2\theta = 1$ 

 $r = 1 + 2r\cos\theta$ 

r=1-cos0

r=2acss0

r=4000

Kartezyen Derkinpi

 $\frac{2y}{2} = 4$   $\frac{2y}{2} = 4$ 

 $y^2 - 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$ 

 $x^{4}+y^{4}+2x^{2}y^{2}+2x^{3}+2xy^{2}-y^{2}=0.$ 

 $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 

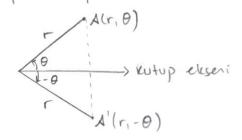
 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$ 

## Kutupsal Koordinatlarda Grafik Gizimi

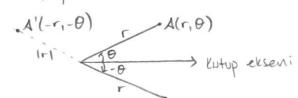
#### Simetri

1. simetri ozellipi:  $r = f(\theta)$  fonksiyonunda  $\theta \rightarrow -\theta$  yazılırsa

a) f(-0) = f(0) = r ise kutup eksenine pore simetri vardir.



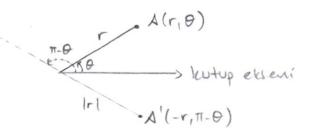
b)  $f(-\theta) = -f(\theta) = -r$  ise  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ye pore simetri vardir.



2 simetri szellyő: r=f(0) fonksigonunda 0-) TI-O yazılırsa

a) 
$$f(\pi - \theta) = f(\theta) = r$$
 ise  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ye por simetri vardir.

b)  $f(\pi - \theta) = -f(\theta) = -r$  ise kutup eksenine pone simetri vardur.



3-simetri bellipi:

a) 
$$f(\pi+\theta) = f(\theta) = r$$
 ise origine pore simetriletir.

b) (r,0) epri berinde iken (-r,0) de épri berinde no >k.1

$$x = r\cos\theta = f(\theta)\cos\theta$$

$$y = r\sin\theta = f(\theta)\sin\theta$$

$$dx = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{f'(\theta)\sin\theta + f(\theta)\cos\theta}{f'(\theta)\cos\theta - f(\theta)\sin\theta}$$

(r,0) mktasında r=f(0) nin epimi:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(r,\theta)} = \frac{f'(\theta)\sin\theta + f(\theta)\cos\theta}{f'(\theta)\cos\theta - f(\theta)\sin\theta}\Big|_{(r,\theta)}$$

### Kutupsal KoordinaHarda Grafik Gizimi

r=f(0) eprisinm profipi aizilirleen;

- 1) Epri periyodik ise periyodu bulunur.
- 2) Simetrisi inceleurp aitim aralipi belirleur
- 3) Three yardiniyla r=f(0) nin depisimi incelenr.
- 4) Bazi & déperteri iain (O,f(O)) rolitatari bulunur
- 5) 0, r ve r' déperterini i averen table yapılır.

1) Periyod: 277 - [0,277] aralıpı

2) 
$$1 - \text{simetri}$$
?  $\theta \rightarrow -\theta = f(-\theta) = a(1 + \cos(-\theta)) = a(1 + \cos\theta) = f(\theta) = r$   
=) Kutup eksenne pone simetrile

2-simetri? 
$$\theta \to \pi - \theta \Rightarrow f(\pi - \theta) = a(1 + \cos(\pi - \theta)) = a(1 - \cos\theta)$$
  
= 2-simetri "bt-, ypk-

3-simetri? 
$$\Theta \rightarrow \pi + \Theta \Rightarrow f(\pi + \Theta) = \alpha(1 + \cos(\pi + \Theta)) = \alpha(1 - \cos\Theta)$$
  
=) 3. simetri 52. yok.

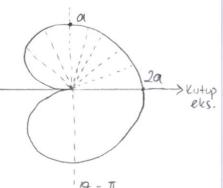
inclume avalupi : [0,71]. (Kutup eks. pone simutrik oldupundan)

3)  $r'=-asin \theta < 0 \Rightarrow [0,71]$  de avalan by fonksiyondur.

4) 
$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2a$$
 (2a,0)

(17,c)

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow r = a \qquad \left(a, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



$$2)\theta + -\theta \Rightarrow f(-\theta) = \alpha(1-\sin(-\theta)) = \alpha(1+\sin\theta) \neq f(\mp\theta) \quad (1-\sin(-\theta))$$

$$\theta + \pi - \theta = \int f(\pi - \theta) = \alpha(1 - \sin(\pi - \theta)) = \alpha(1 - \sin \theta) = f(\theta)$$
  
=  $|\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  'ye pone smutrih (2-simetri 52-)

3) 
$$r' = -\alpha \cos \theta < 0$$
  $\left(\theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$ 

4) 
$$Q = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow r = 2\alpha$$
 5)

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow r = 0$$
 $r \Rightarrow a$ 

0=-1

3) 
$$r' = \sin \theta > 0$$
 (0  $\epsilon(0,\pi)$ ) =  $to,\pi J$  de ortan by fortusiyon

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$$
 $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$ 
 $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r =$ 

> Kutup akseni

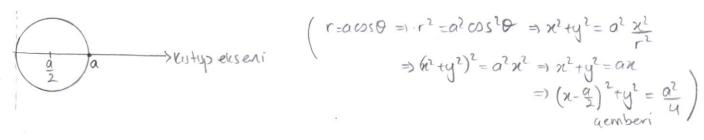
## Bazi Temel Schiller

#### Cemberler

1) r=a : lal yarı caplı merketil cember



2) r=acoso : kutup ve (a10) roktalarından peqen a yaraqlı gember



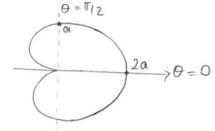
3)  $r = a sin \theta$  : Kutup ve  $(a, \frac{\pi}{2})$  voktalarından pegen a yarıqaplı gember

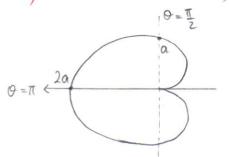


#### Doprular

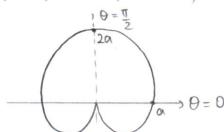
- 4) 0 = x =) Epimi x olan dopru
- 5)  $r\cos\theta = \alpha$  veya  $r = a \sec\theta$   $\Rightarrow x = a doprusu$  $r\sin\theta = b$  veya  $r = b \csc\theta \Rightarrow y = b doprusu$

### Kardiyoidler

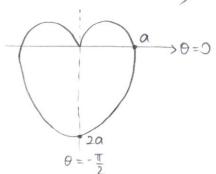




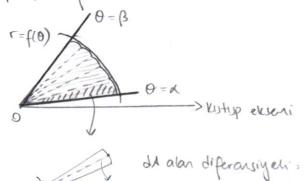
8)  $r=a(1+sin\theta)$  (a>2)



9)  $r = a(1 - sin \theta)$  (a))

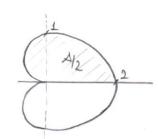


Kutupsal Koordinatlavda Alan



$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$$
(Alan diferensiyetimin integralidir)

Omel: r=1+0000 aprismm sinirladio bolgem alanini bulunuz



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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\theta + 2\sin \theta)_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \pi + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$A = 3\pi$$

$$\Theta = \alpha$$
,  $\theta = \beta$ ,  $r_1 = f_1(\theta)$  we  $r_2 = f_2(\theta)$  arasındalı bölgenm alanı:  $(r_1 < r_2)$ 

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c^2 d\theta - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c^2 d\theta - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c^2 - c^2 \end{pmatrix} d\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{1}{2} r_{2}^{2} d\theta - \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{1}{2} r_{1}^{2} d\theta = \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{1}{2} (r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2}) d\theta$$

omele: r=1 aemberinin iainde ve r=1-coso kardigoidmin disinda kalan

bolpmon along? 
$$\theta = \pi_{12}$$

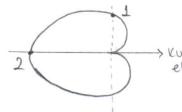
Kutup

ekseni  $2$ 
 $\Rightarrow A = 2 - \pi_{12}$ 
 $\Rightarrow A = 2 - \pi_{12}$ 

## Kutupsal Eprinin Waunlupu

$$L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta$$

Ornek = r = 1-0050 kardiyoidinm uzunlupunu bulunuz.



$$\begin{array}{c}
 ) \\
 ) \rightarrow \text{Kutup} \\
 ekseni \\
 \end{array}$$

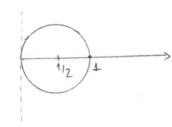
$$\begin{array}{c}
 r = 1 - \cos\theta \\
 r' = \sin\theta \\
 r' = \sin\theta \\
 r' = \sin\theta \\
 r' = \sin\theta
 \end{array}$$

$$=2-2\left(1-2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right)=4\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2+(r')^2}=\sqrt{u\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}}=\left|2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right|$$

$$L = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left| 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = -4\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 8$$

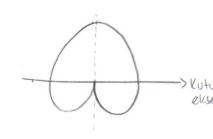
Orne: r=cost yemberinin uzunlupunu bulunuz.



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

$$\sqrt{r^{2} + (r^{1})^{2}} = 1 = 1 = 1 = \frac{3}{2}d\theta = \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi$$

Orneli: r=1+sin& kardiyoidinm uzunlupunu bulunuz.



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

$$= 2(1+\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)) = 2(1+(2\cos^{2}(\frac{\pi-2\theta}{4})-1))$$

$$= 4\cos^{2}(\frac{\pi-2\theta}{4})$$

$$\sqrt{r^{2}+(r^{1})^{2}} = |2\cos(\frac{\pi-2\theta}{4})|$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi - 2\theta}{u}\right) \right| d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi - 2\theta}{u}\right) d\theta = \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{\pi - 2\theta}{u}\right)}{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -4(0-1) = 4$$