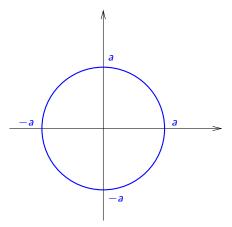
MTH1102D Calcul II

Chapitre 6, section 3 : Les coordonnées polaires

Introduction

- Description de courbes simples en coordonnées polaires.
- Description de régions simples en coordonnées polaires.

1. Cercle
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
.



- Ensemble des points à distance a de l'origine : r = a.
- Algébriquement :

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}$$

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

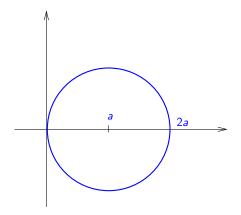
$$\Rightarrow r^{2} (\cos^{2}(\theta) + \sin^{2}(\theta)) = a^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{2} = a^{2}$$

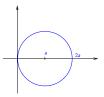
$$\Rightarrow r = a \quad (r \ge 0)$$

On a $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$.

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



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



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

$$\Rightarrow (r \cos(\theta) - a)^{2} + r^{2} \sin^{2}(\theta) = a^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{2} \cos^{2}(\theta) - 2ar \cos(\theta) + A^{2} + r^{2} \sin^{2}(\theta) = A^{2}$$

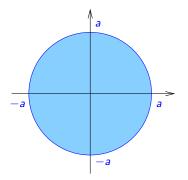
$$\Rightarrow r^{2} (\cos^{2}(\theta) + \sin^{2}(\theta)) - 2ar \cos(\theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{2} - 2ar \cos(\theta) = 0 \quad (\text{si } r \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2a \cos(\theta)$$

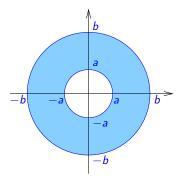
On a
$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

3. Disque
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \}$$



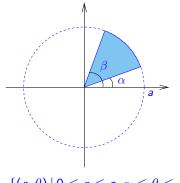
$$D = \{ (r, \theta) \, | \, 0 \le r \le a, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \}$$

4. Anneau
$$D = \{(x,y) | a^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le b^2\}$$



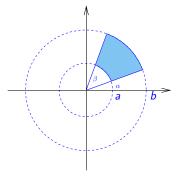
$$D = \{(r, \theta) | a \le r \le b, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi\}$$

5. Secteur d'un cercle de rayon a



$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \le r \le a, \alpha \le \theta \le \beta\}$$

6. Rectangle polaire



$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid a \le r \le b, \alpha \le \theta \le \beta\}$$

Résumé

- Description de courbes polaires simples.
- Description de régions simples en coordonnées polaires.