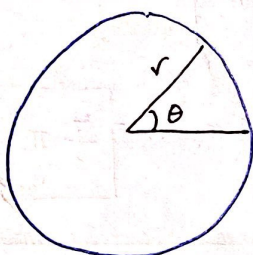


## Áreas de regiones polares

■ Área de una "rebanada de pizza".



\* el círculo tiene ángulo  $2\pi$

La rebanada o sector circular tiene un ángulo central  $\theta$ .

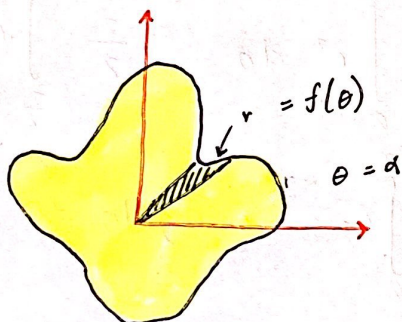
$$A_{\text{rebanada}} = \pi r^2 \left( \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right) = \frac{r^2}{2} \theta$$

Si la pizza tiene 8 pedazos

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ó } 45^\circ$$

$$A = \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi r^2}{8} = \pi \frac{144}{8}$$

Área de una Región polar  
 $r = f(\theta)$   $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$



Considere una rebanada muy delgada "infinitesimal".

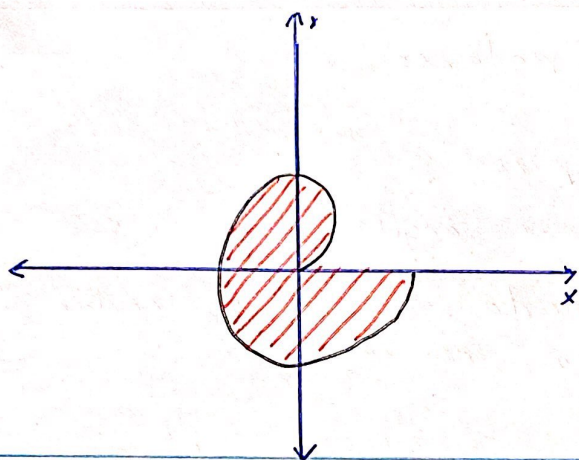
$$r = f(\theta) \quad d\theta$$

Integre  $dA$  en  $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$

$$\underbrace{dA}_{\text{área infinitesimal}} = \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = \frac{f^2(\theta)}{2} d\theta$$

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

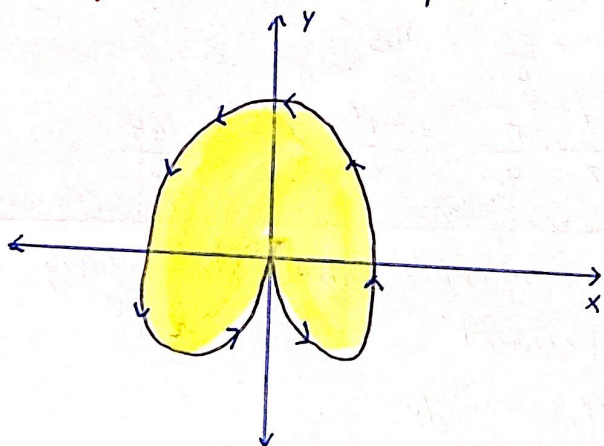
Ej: Encuentra el área dentro del espiral  $r = \theta$  en  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \theta^2 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \theta^3 \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} 8\pi^3 = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} \pi^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ej 1: Encuentra el área de las siguientes regiones:

a) Encerrada por el cardioides  $r = 1 - \sin\theta$



limites  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = \frac{2}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} r^2 d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin\theta) d\theta =$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta - 2\cos\theta + \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{3}{2} \theta + 2\cos\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2\theta) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} 2\pi + 2\cos(2\pi) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4\pi) - 0 - 2\cos(0) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(0) \right)$$

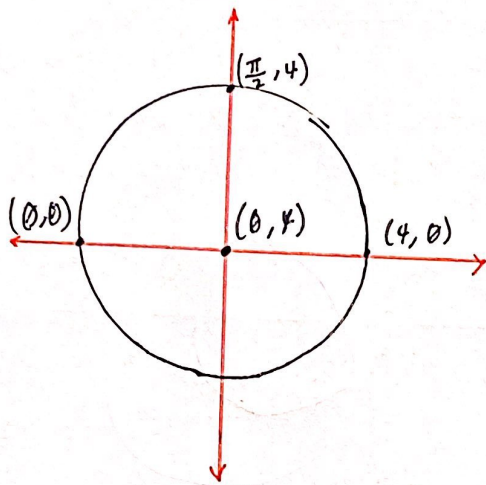
$$\therefore = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$



Hay tangentes verticales en  $\theta = 0$  y en  $\theta = \pi$

Hay tangentes horizontales en  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

b) Dentro del círculo  $r = 4 \sin \theta$  en  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} r^2 d\theta = \\
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} 16 \sin^2(\theta) d\theta = \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} 8 \sin^2(\theta) d\theta = \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} 4(1 - \cos(2\theta)) d\theta \\
 &= 4\theta - 2\sin(2\theta) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 4\pi - 2\sin(2\pi) - 0 + 0 = \boxed{4\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

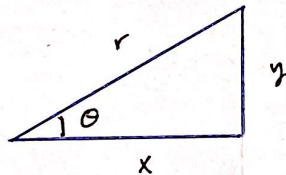
Ejercicio 2: Rosa de 4 pétalos.

a) Encuentre la derivada  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  de  $r = \cos(2\theta)$

Ecs. Paramétricas de la curva polar

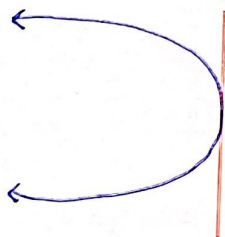
$$y = r \sin(\theta)$$

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \cos(2\theta) \sin(\theta) \\
 x &= \cos(2\theta) \cos(\theta)
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 \sin 2\theta \sin(\theta) + \cos(2\theta) \cos(\theta)}{-2 \sin(2\theta) \cos(\theta) - \cos(2\theta) \sin(\theta)}$$

b) Compruebe que la rosa tiene tangentes verticales en  $\theta = 0$  y en  $\theta = \pi$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ no existe} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 \cdot 0 + 1}{-2 \cdot 0 - 0} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ no existe}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 \cdot 0 - 1}{2 \cdot 0 - 0} = \frac{-1}{0} \text{ no existe}$$