Lunes 4 noviembre

Las 13 Lourdenadas Pulares, Dermadas y A'ions

Lunes 11 noviembre. Mar 12 noviembre

Parcial 3 Parcial 3.

Final Jueves 21 de noviembre.

Corto II Jueves 31 A'reas y Lungitud Arco Uveves 6 Coordenadas Polares.

Curuas Poiares r=f(A) & variable independiente.

(Identifique cada punto (r, 0) y luego se conectan por medio de una curva).

Curuas Polares comunes, circunferencias, cardinides, espirales y floras.

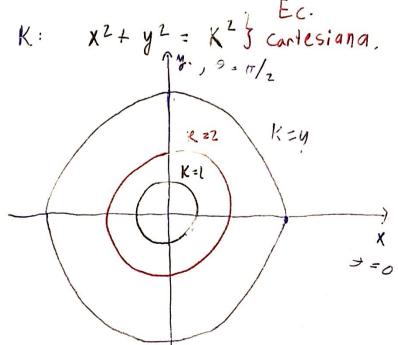
a. Circunferencia de radio K: X2+ y2 = K23 c

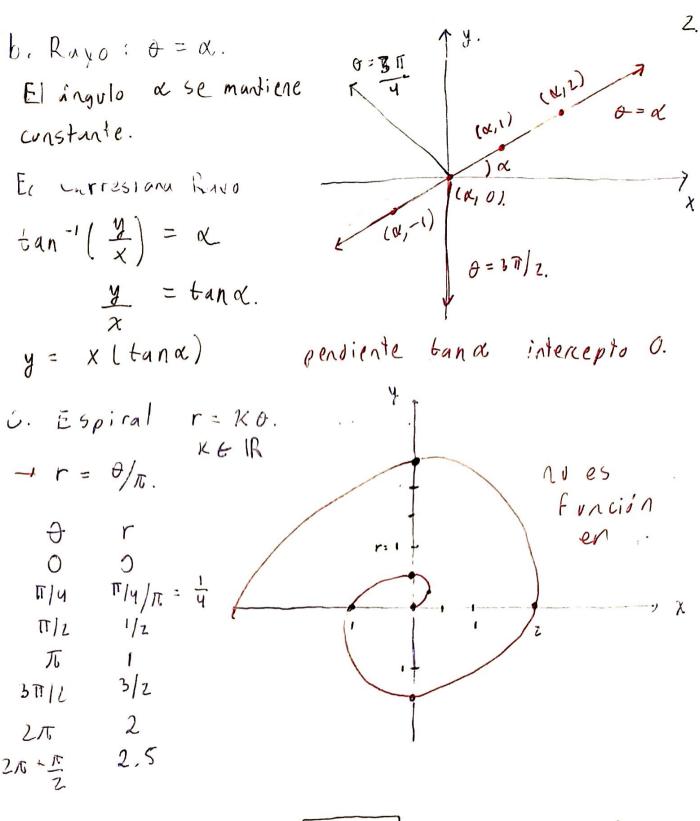
$$r = \sqrt{\chi L + y L'}$$

$$6 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

r= K.

Circunferencia de radio K. Lentrada en el origen





Ec. Cartesian a
$$\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{\chi})$$

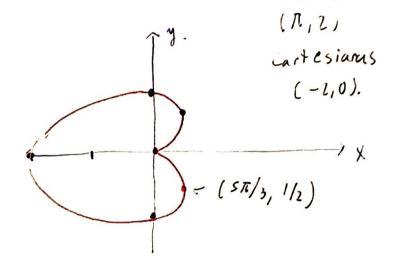
Palares

J. Cardioides r= 1 ± sino i r= 1 ± coso.

Grafique
$$r = 1 - \cos \theta$$
, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

- T/3

1-1/2=1/2

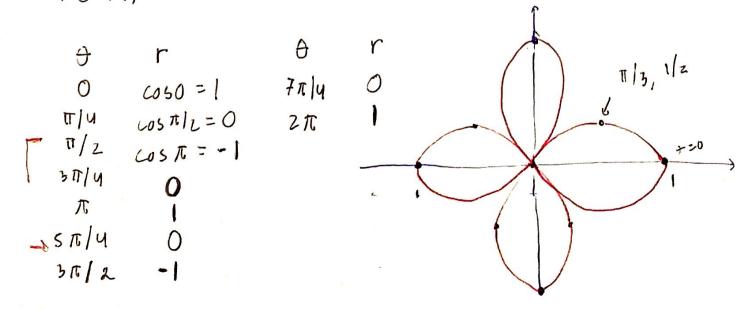


Ecs. Cartesimas:
$$\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} = 1 - \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2}}$$

 $\chi = r \in 0.50$

e. Rusa de n pétalos $r = \cos n + \frac{1}{2}$. $r = \sin n \phi$. $r = \cos 2\theta$. Múltiplos de $\pi/4$.

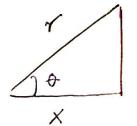
r(T(4) = cos(2T(4) = cos(T(2) = 0



Ejercicio 4: Sea r= 29ino.

a. Encuentre una ecuación cartesiana para la corva.

Elininer & d y exprese en términos de x & y.



$$y = rsin\theta$$
 = $\frac{y}{r}$
 $x = rcos\theta$.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2.$$

$$r = 2\sin\theta = \frac{2y}{r} = r^2 = 2y$$
.

 $\chi^2 + y^2 = 2y$. Ec. Cartesiana.

b. Identifique y grafique la curva

Ec. Linconferencia
$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

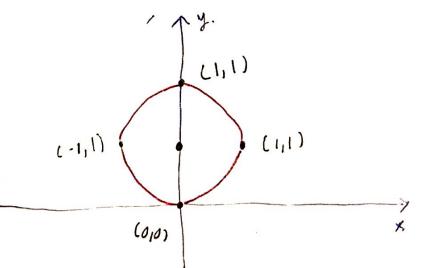
centrada (4,6) y radio r

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0 + 1$$

Complete
$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4}$$

$$(2 + (y-1)^2 = 1)$$

virconferencia radio 1 centrada en Lo, 1).



Ec. Circonferencia. r= Asino + Boso.

A,B walquier constante. centro fuera del origen.

Derivadas de Funciones Polares:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \qquad y = S(t) \quad x = g(t),$$

Dada una función pular n = f(0) r'(0)

Reescriba en coordenadas cartesianas

$$y = r \sin \theta$$
. = $f(\theta) \sin \theta$ θ es el parámetro.
 $\chi = r \cos \theta$. = $f(\theta) \cos \theta$.

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)}.$$

Ejercicio S: Considere el cardioide $r=1-cos\theta$ a. Encuentre $\partial \theta/\partial x$.

$$y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \lambda \theta$$
.
 $x = r \cos \theta = \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta$

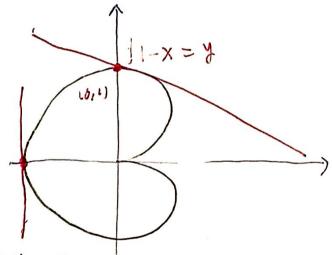
$$\frac{Jy}{dx} = \frac{y^{1}(\theta)}{x^{1}(\theta)} = \frac{\cos\theta - \cos 2\theta}{-\sin\theta + 2\sin 2\theta}.$$

$$X(\pi/2) = -05\pi/2 - (05\pi/2)^2 = 0$$

$$Y(\pi/2) = \sin \pi/2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi = 1$$

$$m = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\Big|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{\cos \pi/2 - \cos \pi}{-\sin \pi/2 + 2\sin \pi} = \frac{+1}{-1}$$

Ec. Recta Tangense:
$$y = y(\pi/2) + m(X - XL\pi/2)$$
)
$$|y = 1 - X|$$



T. U x= 2.

C. Encuentre la ecuación de la recta tangente en o = To.

$$m = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{\theta = \pi} = \frac{\cos \pi - \cos 2\pi}{-\sin \pi + 2\sin 2\pi} = \frac{-2}{0}$$

May una tangente vertical

$$X(\pi) = Cos\pi - (cos\pi)^2 = -1 - 1 = -2.$$

 $y(\pi) = 0$

 $\chi = -2$

Ejercicio 6: Considere la ec. polar r= 25ina. ccirculo de radio 1 centrado en (D,1)

a. Encuentre la denuada dy/dx.

$$\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} = 2 \frac{y}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2}} \qquad \chi^2 + y^2 = 2y.$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y + 1 = 1$$
 $x^{2} + (y - 1)^{2} = 1$

$$X = r \cos \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$
.

$$\frac{\int y}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{4 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos 2\theta} = 2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = 2 \frac{\tan 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}.$$

b. Encupatre la tangente a la curva en $\theta = \pi/6$.

$$y(\pi/6) = 2(\sin \pi/6)^2 - 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $x(\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$$m = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{\theta=\pi/6} = 2 \tan \pi/3. -2 \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = 2 \sqrt{3}$$

Ec. Recta Tangente:
$$y = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}' \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}'}{4}\right)$$