1 | **Jacobian Determinant for Polar**

We are to determine (pun not intended) the polar correction factor for a double integral, $dA = r \, dr \, d\theta$.

To do this, we will have to first figure the change of bases expressions such that we can take:

$$f(x, y) = g(r, \theta) \tag{1}$$

Fortunately, this is already derived to use from before.

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

Therefore, we have that:

$$f(x, y) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \tag{3}$$

And therefore, we can figure $J_{r,\theta}$:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} cos\theta & -r \sin \theta \\ sin\theta & r \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

Taking its determinant, then:

$$det(J) = r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta = r \tag{5}$$

And therefore, the change-of-basis result would be:

$$dx \, dy = r \, dr \, d\theta \tag{6}$$

2 | **Jacobian Determinant for Spherical**

We again need to figure a correction factor for $dx \, dy \, dz = \rho^2 \, \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\phi$.

We therefore have to figure a change of bases for the expression:

$$f(x, y, z) = g(\rho, \theta, \phi) \tag{7}$$

We can leverage the shape of the object to determine the parameterization:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \phi \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

We will now figure the matrix for $J_{\rho,\theta,\phi}$:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} sin\phi \cos \theta & -\rho \, sin\phi \sin \theta & \rho \, cos\phi \cos \theta \\ sin\phi \sin \theta & \rho \, sin\phi \cos \theta & \rho \, cos\phi \sin \theta \\ cos\phi & 0 & -\rho \sin \phi \end{bmatrix} \tag{9}$$

```
var("rho phi theta")
M = matrix([[sin(phi)*cos(theta), -rho*sin(phi)*sin(theta), rho*cos(phi)*cos(theta)], [sin(phi)*sin(the
M
M.det().full_simplify()
```

Not quite sure why Sage didn't simply $(-\rho)^2$ into ρ^2, but, we can see that:

$$dx \ dy \ dz = \rho^2 \sin\phi \ d\rho \ d\theta \ d\phi \tag{10}$$

3 | **Surface area in polar**

Given the fact that:

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \ dx \ dy \tag{11}$$

We are to figure the corresponding for a function in polar.

I suppose we can work this out as if we are doing traditional u-substitution: that is, we are to find a function that corrects for the correction factor as well as the dx and dy components.

Recall again, that:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

Furthermore: per the chain and total derivative rule, we have that:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \tag{13}$$

and,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \tag{14}$$

To actually figure this, then, we have to find expressions for each of the rightward partials.

Take, first, $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$; we have:

$$x = r \ cos\theta \tag{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \theta = arccos\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \tag{16}$$

Taking its partial derivative by x:

```
pft,pfr,t = var("pft pfr t")

f(x,r)= arccos(x/r)
expand((pft*(f.diff(x)) + pfr/cos(t))^2)
```

We can continue this chain of relations:

```
f(y,r)= arcsin(y/r)
f.diff(y)
```