| restart: |
|----------|
|          |
| Testate, |

# Algunas coordenadas en 2Dimensiones

#### > with(plots):

Se dan los cambios de coordenadas desde los distintos sitemas de coordenadas al cartesiano (rectangular)

$$(u, v) \longrightarrow (x, y)$$

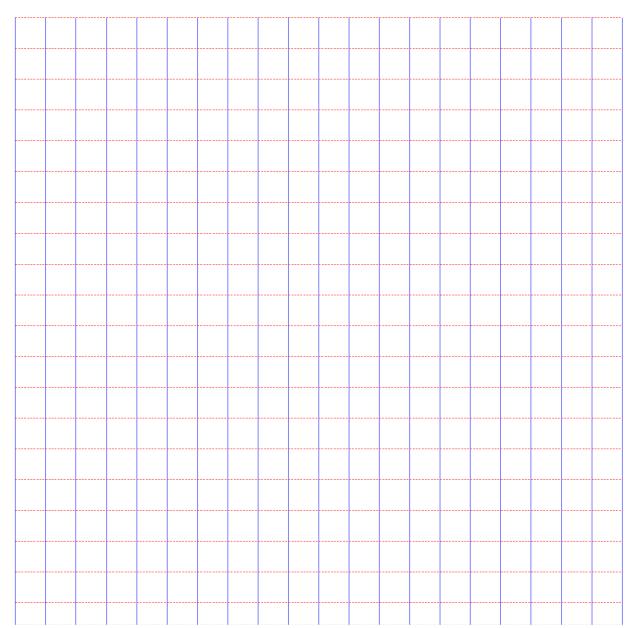
junto con la representación gráfica del sistema correspondiente.

#### Cartesianas

```
x = u
y = v
```

> coordplot(cartesian, title=`Coordenadas Cartesianas`);

#### Coordenadas Cartesianas

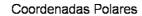


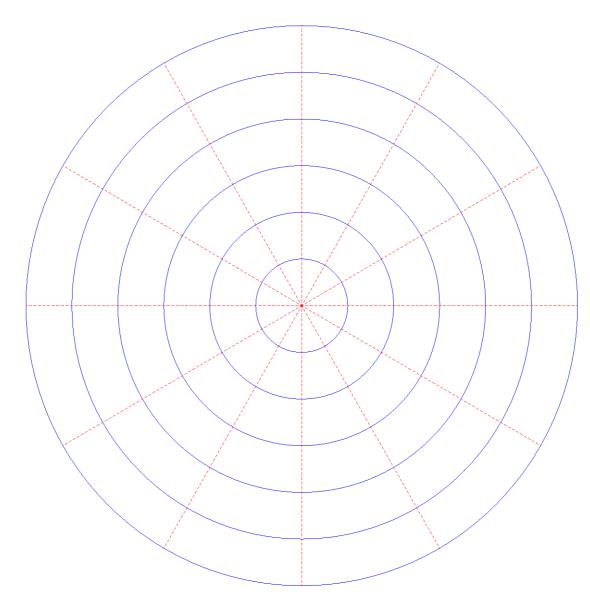
### Polares

```
x = u*cos(v)

y = u*sin(v)
```

> coordplot(polar, title=`Coordenadas Polares`);



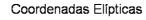


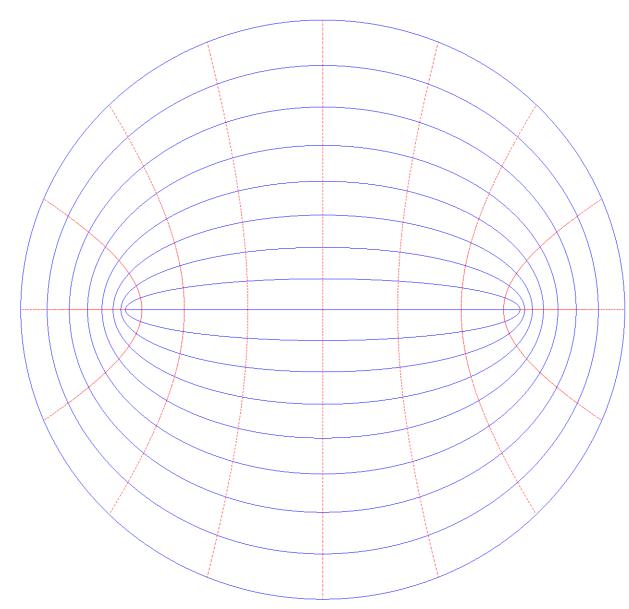
## Elípticas

```
x = \cosh(u) * \cos(v)

y = \sinh(u) * \sin(v)
```

> coordplot(elliptic, title=`Coordenadas Elípticas`);





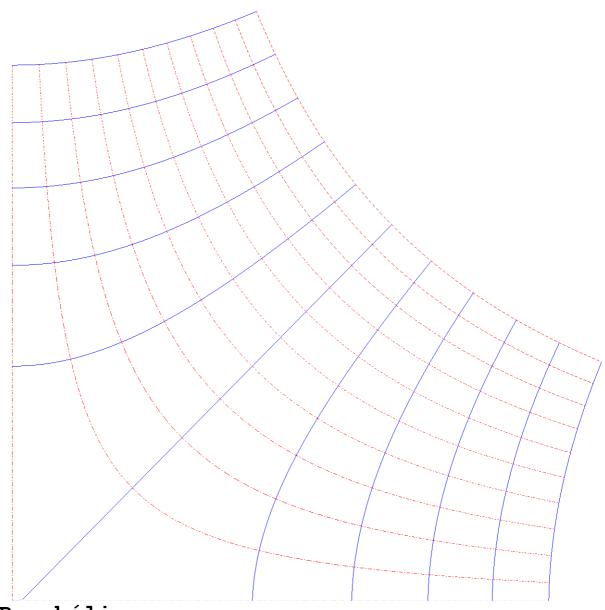
### Hiperbólicas

```
x = ((u^2+v^2)^(1/2)+u)^(1/2)
```

> coordplot(hyperbolic, title=`Coordenadas Hiperbólicas`);

 $y = ((u^2+v^2)^(1/2)-u)^(1/2)$ 

#### Coordenadas Hiperbólicas

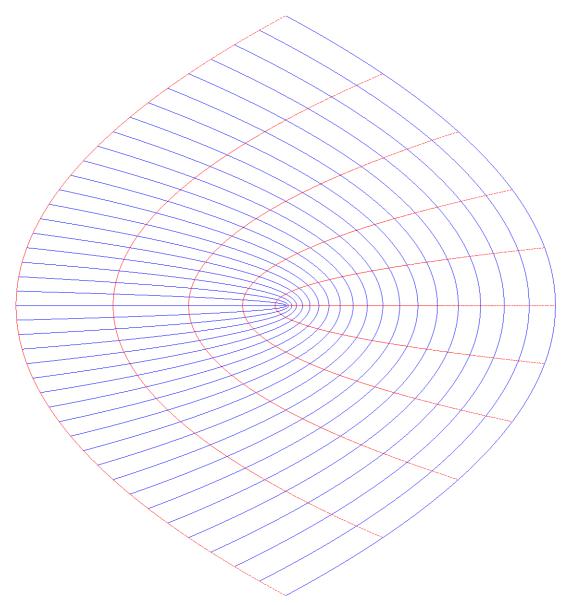


### Parabólicas

$$x = (u^2-v^2)/2$$
  
 $y = u^*v$ 

> coordplot(parabolic, title=`Coordenadas Parabólicas`);

#### Coordenadas Parabolicas

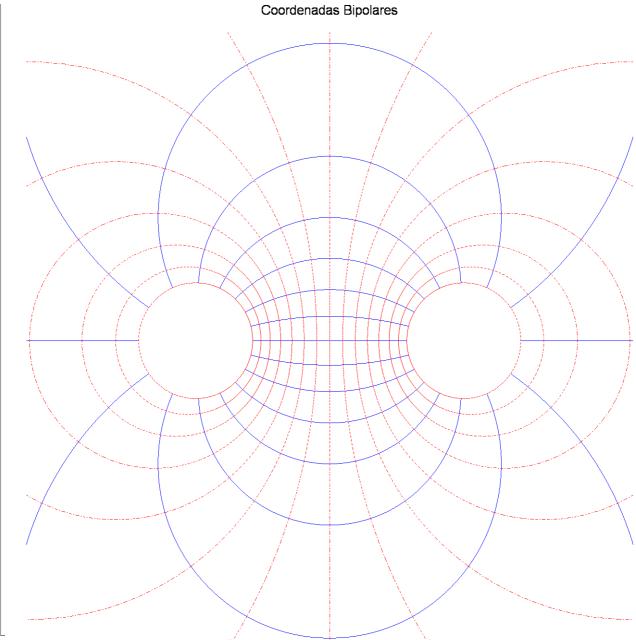


### Bipolares

```
x = \sinh(v) / (\cosh(v) - \cos(u))

y = \sin(u) / (\cosh(v) - \cos(u))
```

> coordplot(bipolar, title=`Coordenadas Bipolares`);



### Elípticas Inversas

```
x = a*\cosh(u)*\cos(v)/(\cosh(u)^2-\sin(v)^2)
```

> coordplot(invelliptic, title=`Coordenadas Elípticas Inversas`);

 $y = a*sinh(u)*sin(v)/(cosh(u)^2-sin(v)^2)$ 

