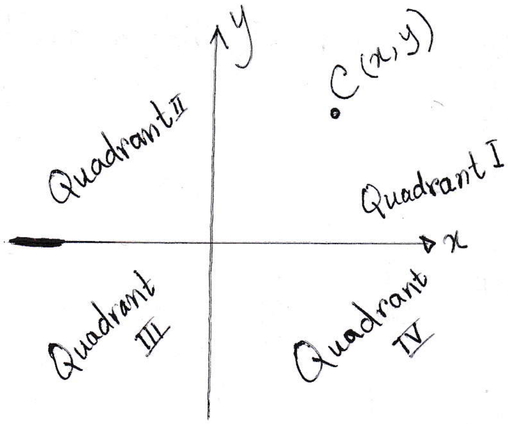
Week 11

MAT 110 DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS & COORDINATE GEOMETRY

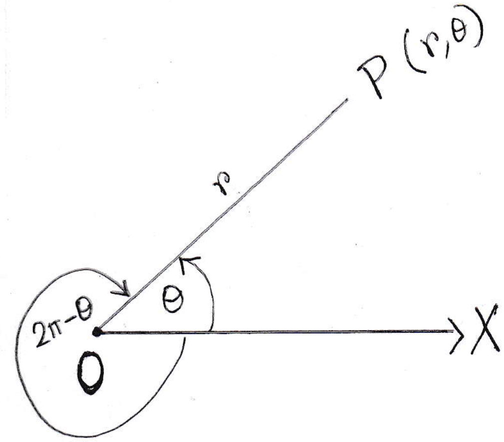
INTRODUCTION TO POLAR COORDINATES

Cartesian Coordinate



Coordinate point: $C(x,y)$

Polar Coordinate



O – pole

OX – polar axis

P – any point in the plane

OP ~ r ~ radius vector or radius

$\angle XOP = \theta$
Vectorial angle

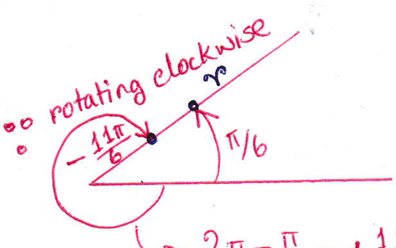
Polar coordinate point:
$P(r,\theta)$

r → distance and always +ve.

We will get infinite number of polar coordinates for a specific "r" value such as:

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \pm 2n\pi$

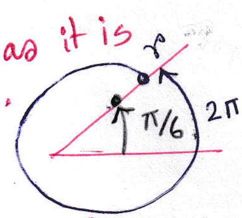
$n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$
+ve integers



$(r, \frac{\pi}{6}) = (r, -\frac{11\pi}{6})$

$\hookrightarrow 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = +\frac{11\pi}{6}$

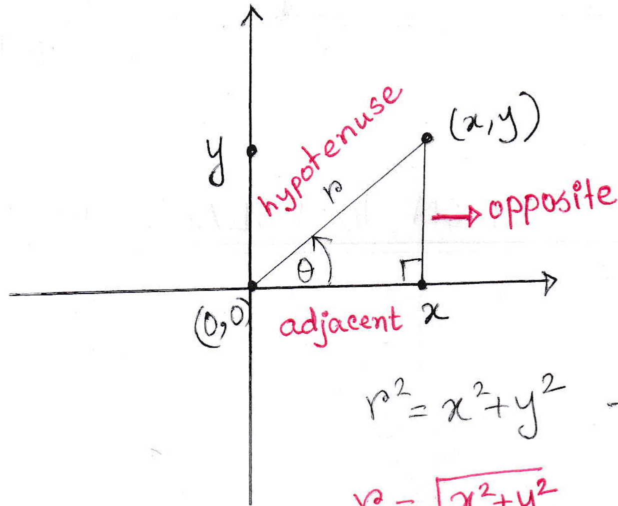
Consider as $-\frac{11\pi}{6}$ as it is rotating clockwise.



$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi = \frac{13\pi}{6}$

$(r, \frac{\pi}{6}) = (r, \frac{13\pi}{6})$

Adding or subtracting $2n\pi$ does not change our polar coordinate pt from the original "θ"



$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ → by Pythagorean Thm

$r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$ → $\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{r}{y}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$ → $\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} = \frac{r}{x}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$ → $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta} = \frac{x}{y}$

$x = r\cos\theta$ — (i) , $y = r\sin\theta$ — (ii)

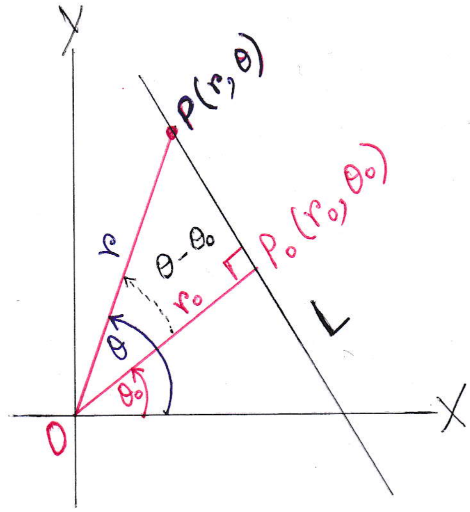
Sq eqn (i) → $x^2 = r^2\cos^2\theta$

Sq eqn (ii) → $y^2 = r^2\sin^2\theta$

Add → $x^2 + y^2 = r^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)$

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

Polar Equations for Conic Sections



OP, OP₀, PP₀ form a triangle

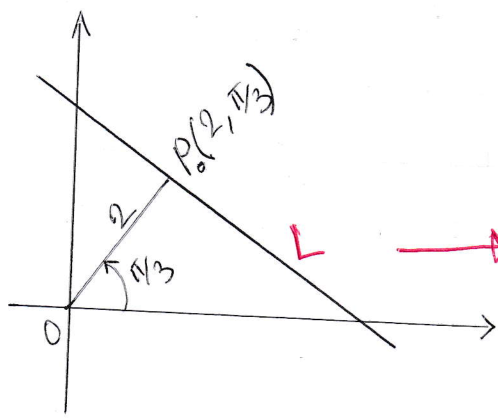
$OP = r$
$OP_0 = r_0$ } Arms of the triangle
PP_0

$\triangle OPP_0$ is a right angle triangle

$\cos(\theta - \theta_0) = \dfrac{r_0}{r}$ $\left[\cos\theta = \dfrac{x}{r}\right]$ Standard

$\boxed{r\cos(\theta - \theta_0) = r_0}$ $\longrightarrow$ Eqn of Line in Polar coordinates

θ_0, r_0 are fixed



$\longrightarrow$ Given $r_0 = 2$, $\theta_0 = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

Eqn of L is:

$r\cos(\theta - \theta_0) = r_0$

$r\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2$

We know,

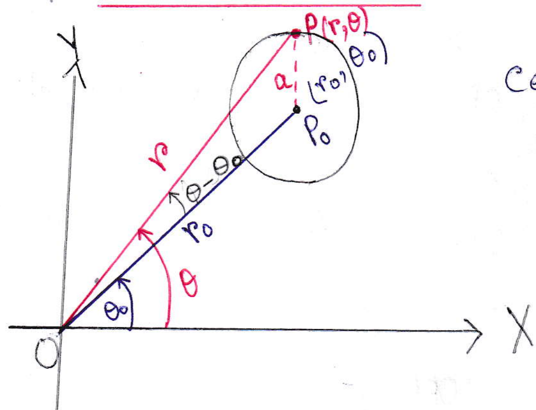
$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A\cos B + \sin A\sin B$$

$$\therefore\ r\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \underbrace{r\cos\theta}_{x}\ \underbrace{\cos\frac{\pi}{3}}_{1/2} + \underbrace{r\sin\theta}_{y}\ \underbrace{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}_{\sqrt{3}/2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right) + y\left(\tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \sqrt{3}\,y = 4$$ $\longrightarrow$ Eqn of Line in cartesian coordinate for the given line in Polar coordinate

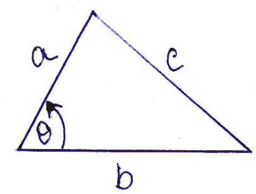
CIRCLE



Center: $(r_0, \theta_0) \rightarrow P_0$; radius $= a$

P is any pt on the circle with coordinate (r, θ)

Cosine formula for triangle:



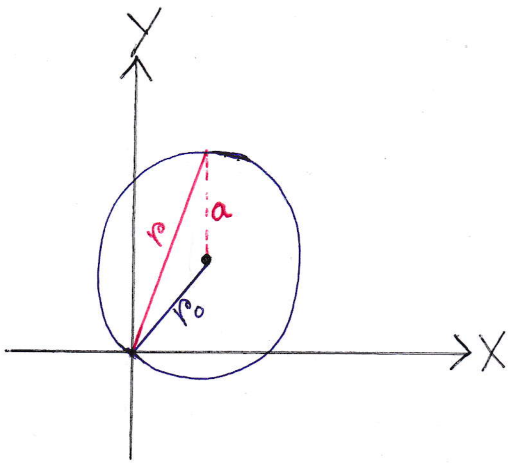
$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos\theta}$$

If the center of the circle is at the origin (0,0), then the equation of the circle is defined as:
r = a; while a is the radius of the circle

For the ΔOPP_0

$$\boxed{a^2 = r^2 + r_0^2 - 2 r r_0 \cos(\theta - \theta_0)} \quad \text{(i)}$$

Eqn of circle in Polar coordinate system



If the circle passes through the origin then $r_0 = a$

$a \rightarrow$ radius of the circle

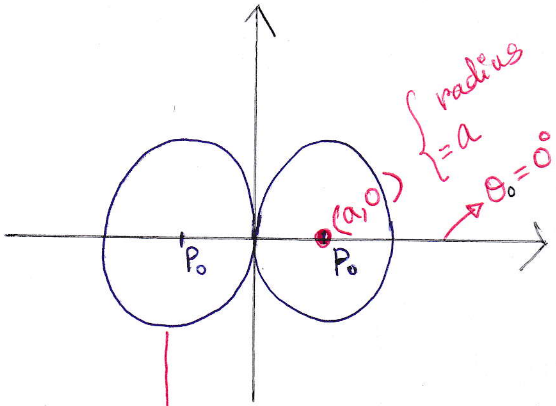
$\therefore$ Eqn of circle in polar coordinate systems:

$$a^2 = r^2 + a^2 - 2ra\cos(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$0 = r^2 - 2ar\cos(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$r^2 = 2ar\cos(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\boxed{r = 2a\cos(\theta - \theta_0)} \quad \text{(ii)}$$



<u>Center</u> of circle P_0 is on "x" axis

It passes through the origin

It is on the right side of "x" axis

Eqn of circle:

$r = 2a\cos(\theta - \theta_0)$ → Ref (ii): circle passes through the origin

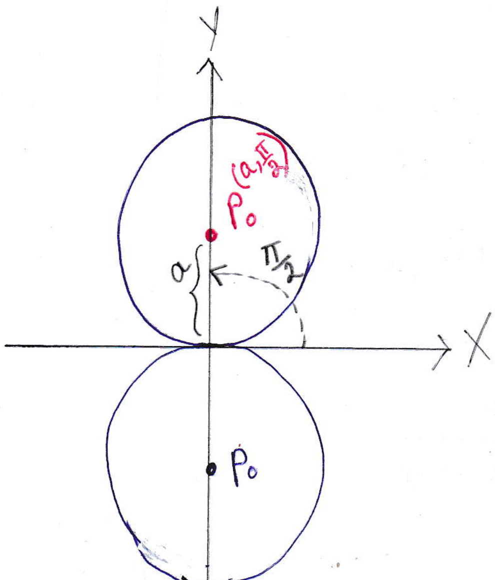
$\because \theta_0 = 0$

$\boxed{r = 2a\cos\theta}$ — (iii)

As "x" axis on the negative direction

$-r = 2a\cos\theta$

$\boxed{r = -2a\cos\theta}$ — (iii)



The circle is on the +ve "y" axis

radius = a

Angular coordinate = $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Eqn of circle:

$r = 2a\cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2})$ → Refer (ii)

$r = 2a\sin\theta$

$\therefore \boxed{r = 2a\sin\theta}$

The circle is on the -ve "y" axis

$\boxed{r = -2a\sin\theta}$

Recall $\cos(A-B)$

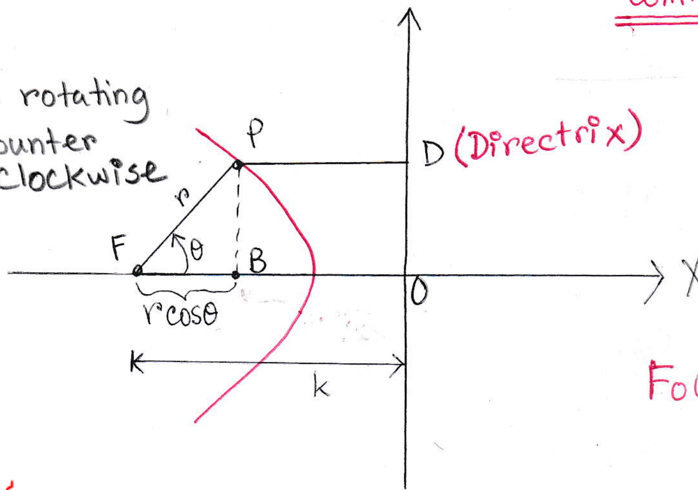
$\cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos\theta\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin\theta\sin\frac{\pi}{2}$

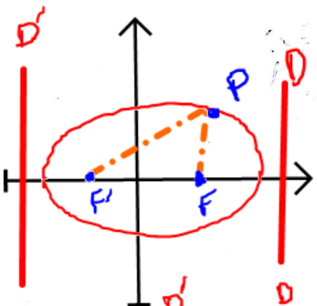
$= \cos\theta(0) + \sin\theta(1)$

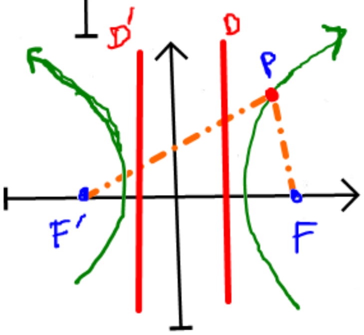
$\cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin\theta$

Combine Eqn of Parabola, Ellipse, Hyperbola

θ rotating counter clockwise







Focus directrix eqn:

$$PF = e\,PD$$

∵ $PF \propto PD$

the ratio of PF & PD is a constant "e"

e → eccentricity of the conic section

$$r = e\,(OF - BF)$$

$$r = e\,(k - r\cos\theta)$$

$$r + er\cos\theta = ke$$

$$r(1 + e\cos\theta) = ke$$

$$\boxed{r = \frac{ke}{1 + e\cos\theta}}$$

We can reach the eqn of parabola, ellipse, hyperbola from this general eqn above.

Parabola: $e = 1$, $r = \dfrac{k}{1 + \cos\theta}$

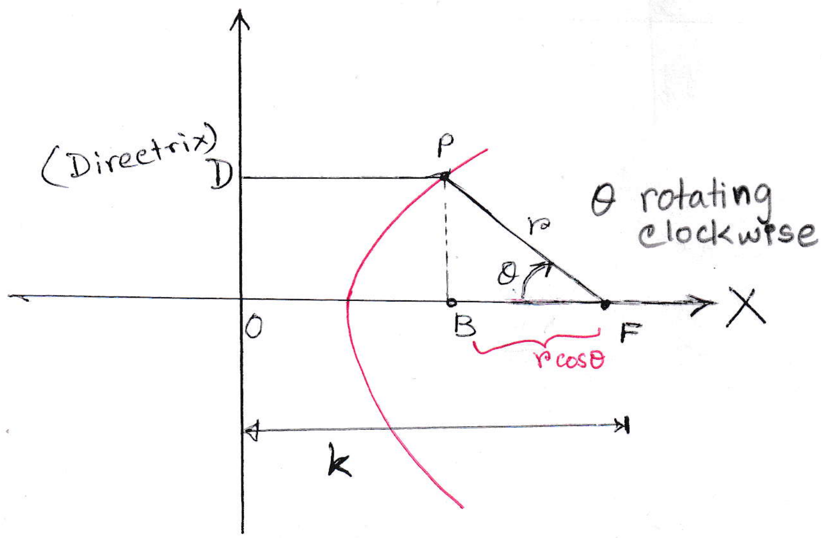
Ellipse: $0 < e < 1$, take $e = \frac{1}{2}$, $r = \dfrac{k/2}{1 + \frac{\cos\theta}{2}}$

$$r = \frac{k}{2 + \cos\theta}$$

Hyperbola: $e>1$

Let's take $e=2$

$$r = \frac{2k}{1+2\cos\theta}$$



Focus directrix eqn:

$$PF = e\,PD$$

$$r = e(OF - BF)$$

$$= e(k - (-r\cos\theta))$$

$$= e(k + r\cos\theta)$$

$$r - er\cos\theta = ke$$

$$r(1 - e\cos\theta) = ke$$

$$\boxed{r = \frac{ke}{1 - e\cos\theta}}$$

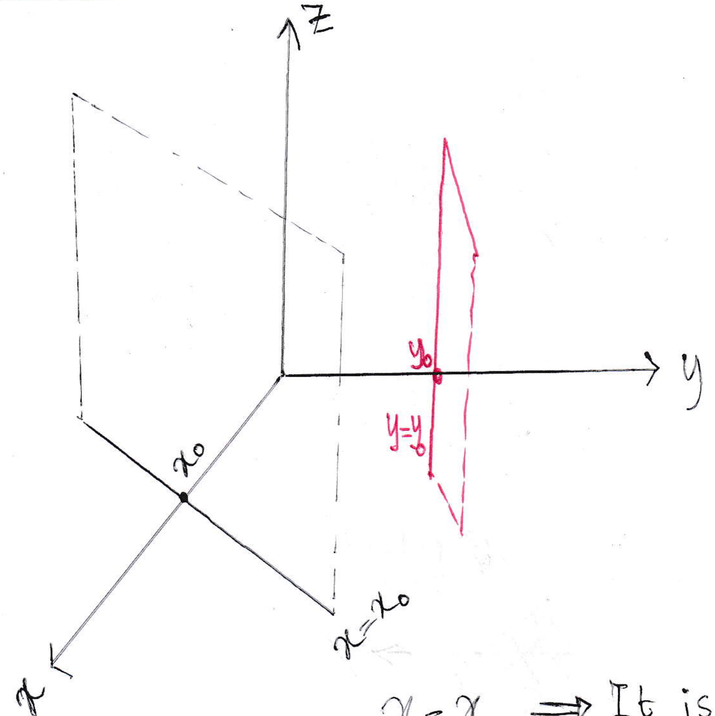
Parabola: $e = 1$, $r = \dfrac{k}{1-\cos\theta}$

Ellipse: $0 < e < 1$, take $e = \frac{1}{2}$, $r = \dfrac{k/2}{1 - \frac{\cos\theta}{2}} = \dfrac{k}{2+\cos\theta}$

Hyperbola: $e > 1$

take $e = 2$ $\quad r = \dfrac{2k}{1-2\cos\theta}$

Cylindrical Coordinates



3-D Space

$\underbrace{P(r, \theta, z)}_{\text{Coordinate point}}$

$x = x_0 \Rightarrow$ It is a plane through x-axis } 3-D

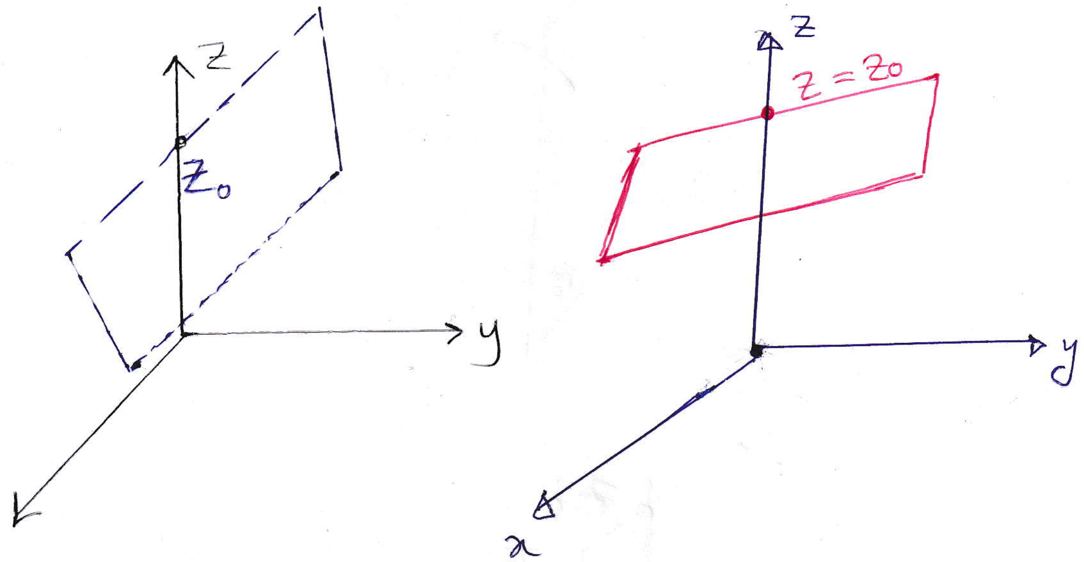
$x = x_0 \Rightarrow$ a $\underbrace{\text{straight line}}_{\text{(vertical)}}$ } 2-D

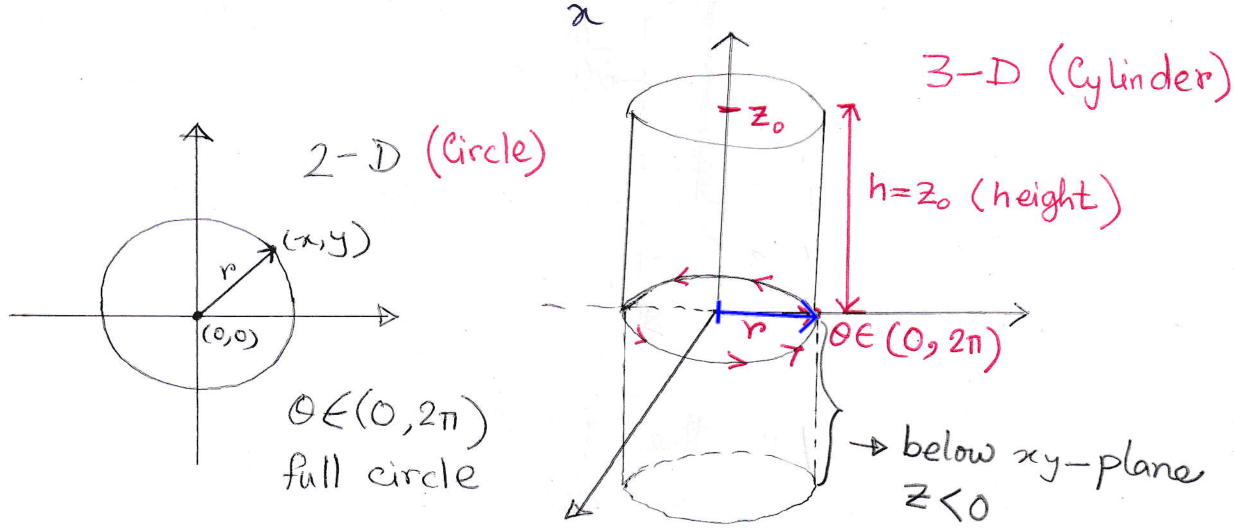
$x = x_0 \Rightarrow$ This plane can be extended infinitely in the direction of y-axis & in the direction of z-axis.

Similarly $y = y_0 \Rightarrow$ A plane through y-axis $\rightarrow$ 3-D
$\Rightarrow$ A horizonal line $\rightarrow$ 2-D

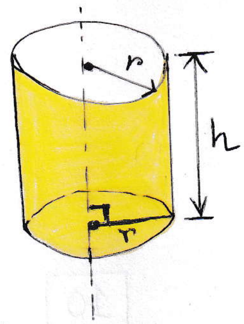
$y = y_0 \Rightarrow$ This plane can be extended infinitely in the direction of x-axis & in the direction of z-axis.

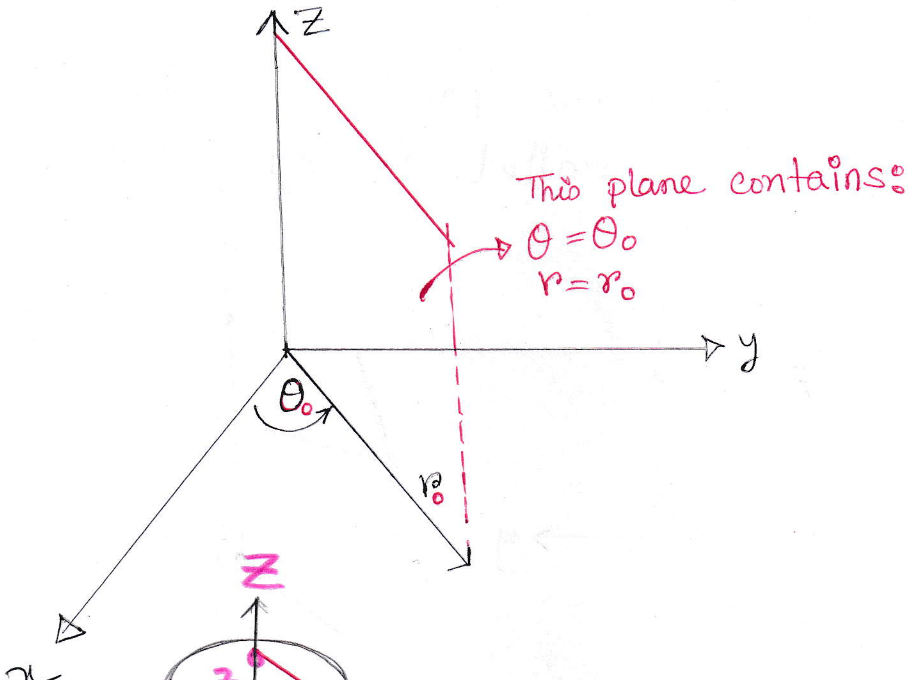
$Z = Z_0 \Rightarrow$ A plane parallel to the horizon or parallel to xy-plane.

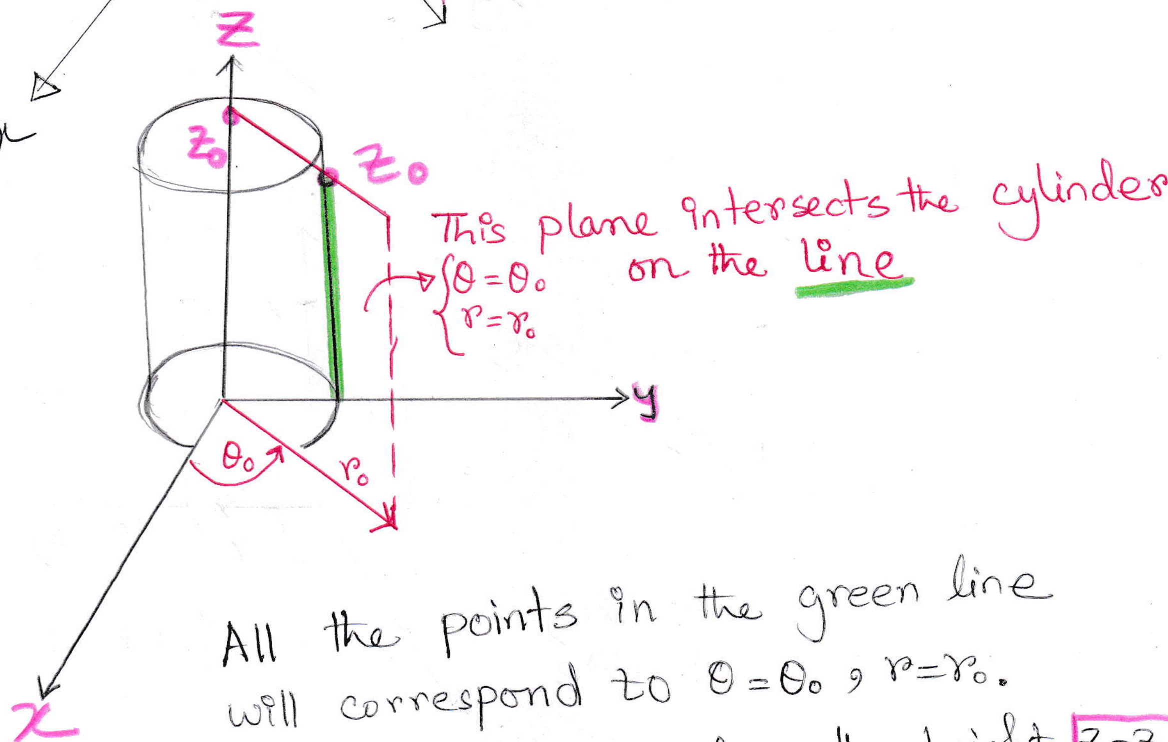




A right circular cylinder is a cylinder that has a closed circular surface having two parallel bases on both ends and whose elements are perpendicular ⊥ to its base. It is also called a right cylinder.





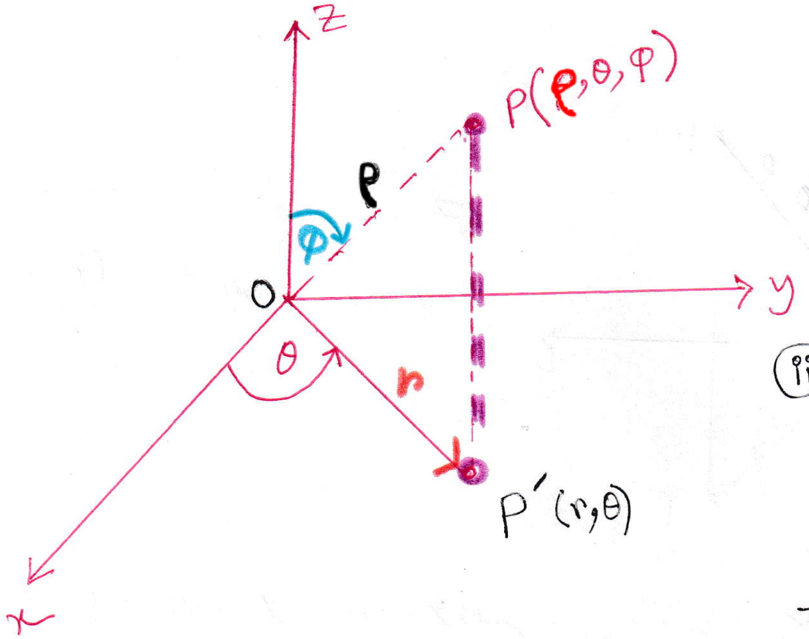


All the points in the green line will correspond to $\theta = \theta_0$, $r = r_0$.
Similarly if we introduce the height $\boxed{z = z_0}$, it will correspond to the green line as well.

Rectangular to Cylindrical	**Cylindrical to Rectangular**
$x = r\cos\theta$	$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
$y = r\sin\theta$	$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$
$z = z$	$z = z$

Spherical Coordinate

Eqn of sphere, center $(0,0,0)$
$[x^2+y^2+z^2=\rho^2]$



(i) $\rho \to$ rho
$\rho = |\vec{OP}| \to$ radius of sphere

$\rho \geq 0$

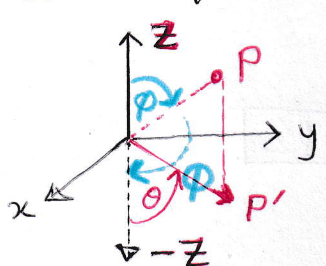
(ii) $\theta \to$ angle from x axis to the projection of the point P on xy-plane
$\to$ Vertical projection of P on xy-plane

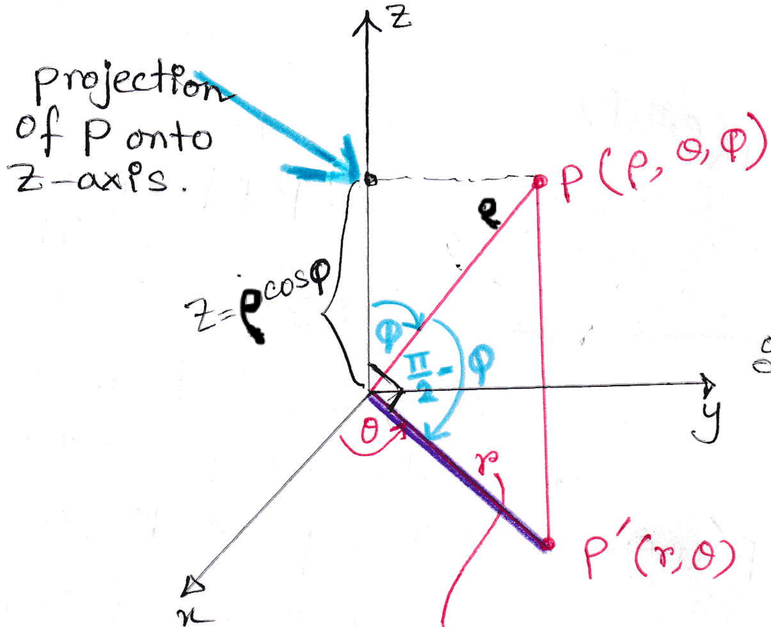
(iii) $\to$ Let's call the projecting point on xy-plane P' from the point P.

$P' \to (r,\theta)$ $\quad r = d\{(0,0), P'\}$

$\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$

(iv) $\varphi \to$ angle between OP to z-axis.
It starts to rotate from z-axis towards x-y plane. $\therefore \varphi \in (0, \pi/2)$
Then it rotates from xy-plane towards the $-$ve side of z-axis. $\therefore \varphi \in (\pi/2, \pi)$
Hence the complete turn of φ is $(0,\pi)$.





z ⊥ on xy-plane

∴ z axis to the line is 90°.

$r = \rho \sin\varphi$

$x = r\cos\theta = \rho \sin\varphi \cos\theta$

$y = r\sin\theta = \rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta$

$z = \rho \cos\varphi$

Rectangular to Spherical:	Spherical to Rectangular
$x = \rho \sin\varphi \cos\theta$	$\rho^2 = r^2 + z^2$
$y = \rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta$	$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$
$z = \rho \cos\varphi$	$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$
	$\cos\varphi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$