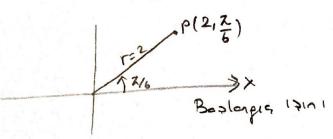
## Kutipsal Koordinatton Orizin(kuhp) c Boplongia 17101 \*Dielende kutupsal koordinat, tenim lomak için buna kutup diyengis kutup desilen bir O orijini ve bir başlangıç işini Sabitliyoruz. Bu durumu düzlende bir Pnoktosini (1,9) kutupsal koordinat qifti ile põsterebitiris. Burada r, Pain Origine olan uzaklijî ve oda baplongia ipini ile OP arosindali yonti osiyi vermektedir 0 -0 P(r,-9) r: kutuptan Plye olan yanın Haaklık (kutup) kutup ekseni O: kutpekseninder OP'ye olan. yonis agi. Kutpsal Koordinatlar: P(r, 0) Olda Plus Oldon Plye Bazlanpia Izininda Ofte ola Jahlo olar yohli 1120klik

\* r negatif déper alabildipi ian p(r,0) noktor tenimonirken yont usalulu kovramini kullenyorus \* Distendekt bir noktonin sadece bir gift karteryen koordinat olmasına korşın sonsuz miktersda kuhpsol Koordinat gifti vardu.

\$ 09: 9= 2 isini üserinde 2 birim vzattaki bir noktonin

r=2 ve 0=2 kumpsal kvordinatles vordv.



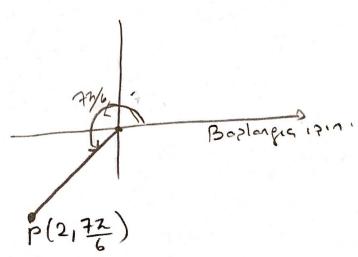
Ama ayn nokta. r=2 ve 0=-117 kutpscl koordinatlarina da

P=(2,7)=(2,-112) Boplenger 17111 0=0

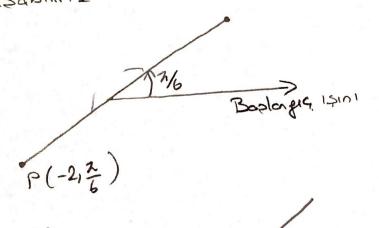
\* Eger 1=0 ise & agisi ne olusa olsus P kutptu.

\* Bozen r negaty deper alabiliti

örnegin, noktoyi baplagis, işininden saatin teis yonunde 72 radyon dondirûp 2 birim originden sterleyeeh P(2, 72) noktosina varabitiriz



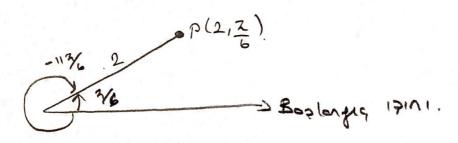
Ja da aynı noktayı aqıyı saatin ters yanunde 7 kadan dondordikter sonra originder ters yonde. 2 birm iterleyerek Ulazabiliri2



P(2,72)=P(-2,3)

MOT: Eper 120 ise. P, Jagili Izinin tes yonundeli Ota agili Izin iJzeniade olyp kutypten Irl birim uzalliktadir.

3): P(2, 7) noktosinin tom kutipsal koordinatlarini bulunua.

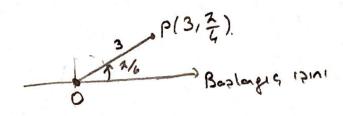


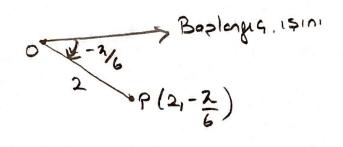
r=2 iqin aqılorın tom listeri

1=-2 igin agilarin tom listes i -52, -32 +22, -32 +42, ---

$$I = -2 IGin agillarin Im listes i - 52, -52 + 22, -52 (2, \frac{2}{6}) = (-2, -52) = (-2, \frac{72}{6}) - --- (-2, \frac{72}{6}) (-2, \frac{72}{6})$$

 $\delta n$ :  $(3,\frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  $(2,\frac{\pi}{6})$ ,  $(-3,\frac{\pi}{3})$  noktalarının kutipsal koordinatlarda. põsteriniz.

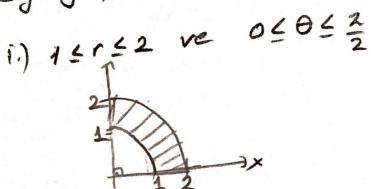


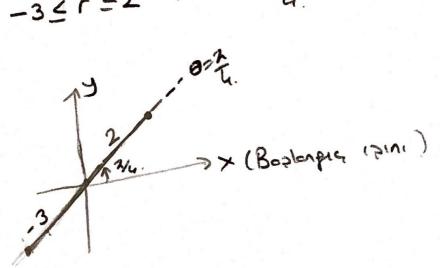


(-3, \frac{2}{3})

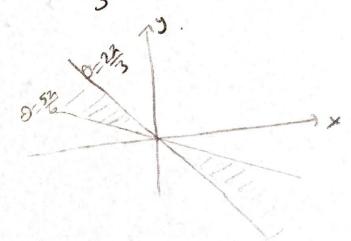
(-3,\frac{2}{3})

On: Kulpsal koordinatleri asajidahi sartlari Soplayen noktalar kumesinin propijini giziniz





111) 
$$\frac{27}{3} \le 0 \le \frac{57}{6}$$
 (r 172erinde kisitlema yok)



Kut-psal Denklemler ve. Gragitulari P(x,y) = P(n,0)

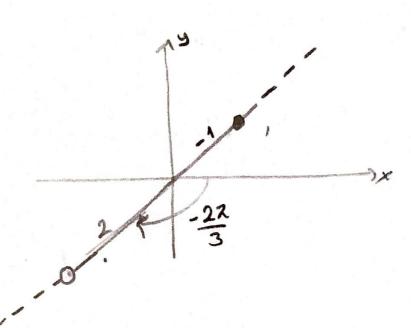
P(x,y) = P(n,0)

No | y

Boolengis 1 > mi (kutip ekseni)

Orijin COSO = = = > X=10039 Sing = = = y = rsing. +00 == == ôn: x2+y2=02 genbernin kutpsal gostermini bulmuz  $X = r \cos \theta \gamma$   $\Rightarrow \chi^2 y^2 = r^2$ ,  $r = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} = \alpha$ Merkezi origin O'da yarışapı lal olan genter Ovent Denkler O'don gegen ve beplengig i zini ile 00 agisi yopen doğru \* F= a \* 0=00 dr: r=1 ve r=-1 merkezi O'da yarıcapı I olan genber 59: 0=3, 9=72 ve 0=-52 birer doprudir. 

Soplayon noktalar komesinin propipini Giziniz



Kutupsal ve Kartezyen Koordinatlar Arasındaki İlişki  $x = r\cos\theta$  y = 3 y = 7 y = 7 y = 7 y = 7gemberi için kutupsal denklen bulunuz.  $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$ x2+(y-3)2= 9 r2cus20+ (rsing-3)2=9 r2cos29+r2sin20-brsin0+x=x X=rcose =)
Y=rsine 13 ( \$02,50+21450) 12-615178=0 r= 61sin0 Dr: (x-a)2+y2=a2 gemberinin kutipsal derklemini bulunua.  $X=r\cos\theta$  y=)  $(x-a)^2+y^2=a^2$   $y=r\sin\theta$  y=)  $(r\cos\theta-a)^2+r^2\sin^2\theta=a^2$ r2cos29-2racos9+97+r2sin20=97 12cus 20+2sin2 = - 2ra cos 0 = 0 12=210c080 r=29cos 0

Dr. Asagidaki kutupsal koordinatlanın yerine kartezyen derklemleini bulunuz ve bu grafikleri tanımlayınız.

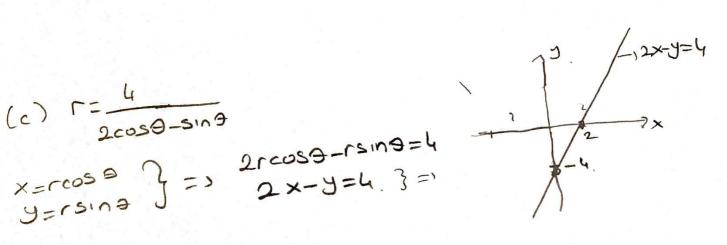
$$x=r\cos\theta$$
?  $r\cos\theta=-4$   
 $y=r\sin\theta$ .  $J=)$   $x=-4$ 

$$y = r \sin \theta$$
.  $(=)$   $x^2 + y^2 = 4.2$ 

(b) 
$$r^2 = 4r\cos\theta$$
  
 $x = r\cos\theta$   
 $y = r\sin\theta$ .  
 $y = r\sin\theta$ .  
 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 

$$\frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}$$

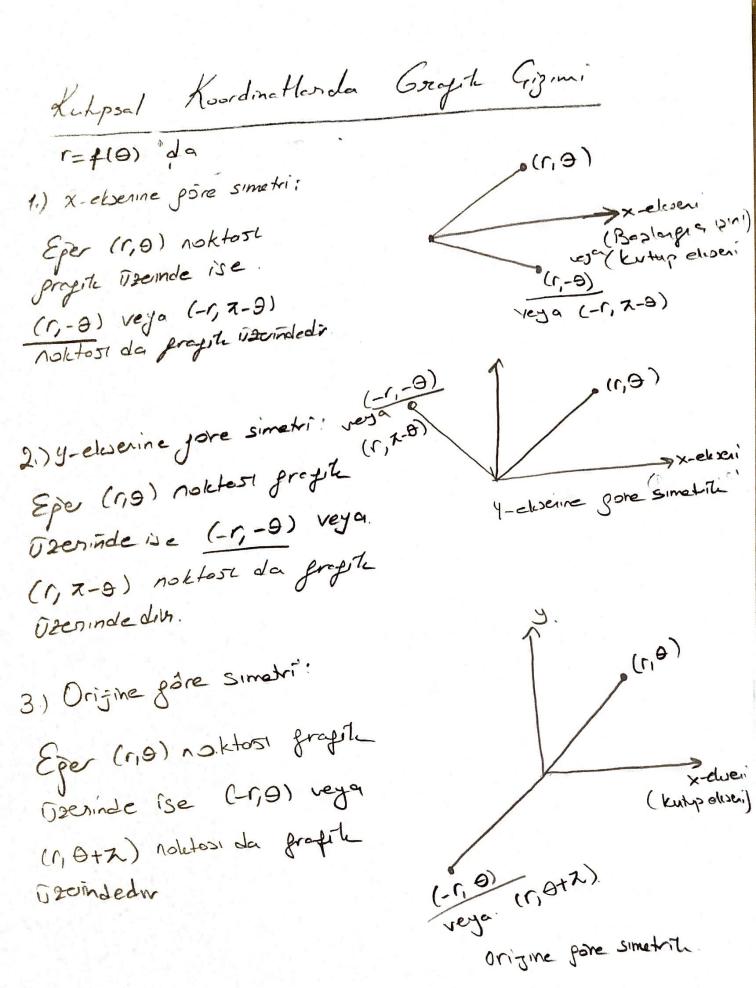
$$x = r\cos\theta = 3 = 3$$



(d) 
$$r = 1 + 2r\cos\theta$$
  
 $x = r\cos\theta$   
 $y = r\sin\theta$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$   
(r)<sup>2</sup> =  $(1 + 2r\cos^2\theta + 4r\cos^2\theta + 4r\cos\theta)^2$   
 $(r)^2 = (1 + 2r\cos^2\theta + 4r\cos\theta)^2$   
 $(r)^2 = (1 + 2r\cos\theta)^2$   
 $(r)^2 = (1 + 2r\cos\theta)^2$ 

$$(e)$$
  $r = 1 - \cos \theta = \int rile copalin  $r^2 = r - \cos \theta = \int x^2 d^2 = (-x)$$ 

) 
$$\Gamma = 1 - \cos \theta = \int \Gamma (x^2 + y^2 + x)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
  
 $(x^2 + y^2 + x)^2 = \Gamma^2 = \int \Gamma (x^2 + y^2 + x)^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 



$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\mathcal{E}_{pim}} : r = f(\theta) & \text{kulpsal epininin epimi} \\ & x = recase = f(\theta) case \\ & \mathcal{Y} = rsin0 = f(\theta) sin0 \end{aligned}$$

$$& (r, \theta) \text{ noktosinda } r = f(\theta) & \text{kulpsal epininin epimi} \\ & (r, \theta) \text{ noktosinda } r = f(\theta) & \text{kulpsal epininin epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosinda originda per yerisinin epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosinda originda per yerisinin epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida originda originda per yerisinin epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida originda originda per yerisinin epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida originda originda epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida originda originda epimi} \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida original epimi } \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida original epimi } \\ & (\theta = \theta, \text{noktosida o$$

an: 12 4 caso sprisi hage ekselve gore simetribile. \* (1,0) you're (1,-0) alalim.

12-4 cos(-0) = 4 coso. - x-elsenine pore simetrilation

\* (1,0) ye ine. (-1,-0) alalim

(-r)2=4cos(-9)

12= 4cas 8. (-1,-9) grafitelii (1,9) noktosinda. (y-ekseine gore simetallation)

\* (1,9) yeine. (-1,9) alalim.

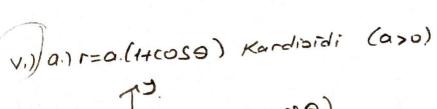
(-r)2=40000

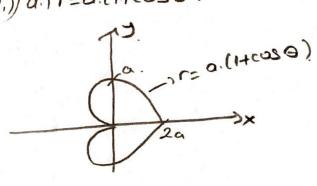
12= 40059 (-1,0) grafitetelii (1,0) naktavinda. Corijine fore Simulation.

On: r=a.(1+coso) (070) 1) Peryod: 22 12) Simetri x-cloenine pore simetritu r(0)=r(-0) a.(1+cus)=a.(1+cus(-9)) (1+0059) 0 0 1/4 1/3 1/2 1/4 1/) Kadiyoid. r (0-00), r(0) non Oo kadar dândwrdnesyle elde edilii r= a.(1+cos (0-Z)) = Kardyoidi
z kadojitk
zdordoritk r=a.(1+ sine) 1 -> Kardiyoid. r=a.(1-cos0) | Kardiyoidi r=a.(1-cos0) | Kardiyoidi dondirdih

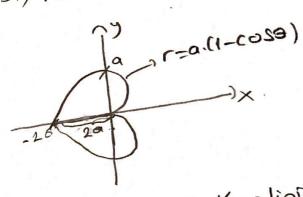
kardyord.

Streetpsal Epriler (Orenti) i) ( t=a), Yarıqapı lal olen Gember. (x2+y2=a2) merkezi O'da yargapi ) r=a. or: 1=1 veya 1=-1 mertezi O da yarıqapı I olan gember. fd , x (Kutp eliseri yada boplangic ipini) (i) 0=d iii) r=acase , Mokezi (210), yarıçapı 2 Ola cember NOT: r=acosa ), rileth x2+y2= ax  $x^2 - \alpha x + \frac{\alpha^2}{4} + y^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$ (x-a)2+y2, M(210) iv.) r=asin a r= arsin3 x345=09 x2, y2-ay+a2=a2  $\chi^{2} + (y - \alpha)^{2} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{2}$ Merkezi M(0,0) Targopi a olar gente

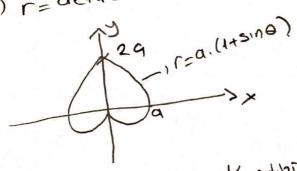




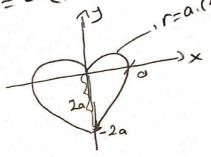
b.) r=a.(1-cosa) Kardioidi (a>o)



C.) r=a(1+sine) Kordioidi (a>o)



d.) (= a.(1-sina) Kardibidi (a>0) r=a.(1-s.na.



 $f\cos\theta = a = 0$  x = a dogrusu  $f\sin\theta = b = 0$  y = b dogrusu

NOT: X=rcaso Y=rsing

## Koordinatorda Alanler ve 2/eunluklar Kutupsal

r=f(0), a < 9 < \beta \b

pevone setilli bölgenin alanı

Alon= 
$$\int \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta dir$$
. You

On: r=2 (1+coso) kordioidi ile geurili bolpenin alonini

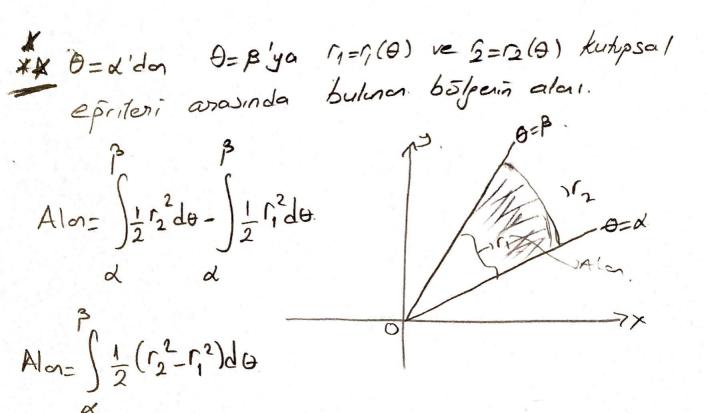
Alon= 
$$\int \frac{1}{2} . (2.(1+\cos\Theta))^2 d\Theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(1+\cos^{2}\theta+2\cos\theta)}{(1+\cos^{2}\theta)} d\theta$$

$$=2.\int_{0}^{2\pi} (1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}+2\cos \theta)d\theta$$

$$=2\left[\frac{30+\sin 23}{4}+2\sin 9\right]^{23}$$

or: r=4coso ile r=4sino egrileri arasnda kalon aloni hesap layiniz. îki epinin kesismi yéosa= Ksina Alon= $\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{3/4} \frac{(4\cos\theta)^{2}d\theta}{(4\cos\theta)^{2}d\theta} + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{3/4} \frac{(4\cos\theta)^{2}d\theta}{(4\cos\theta)^{2}d\theta}$ = 1. \\ 16.(1-cos20)de + 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 16.(1+cos29)de = 4 (4-cos29) de + 4 (1+cos29) de  $= h \left( \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + 4 \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$ = 4 [ 2 - 1 ] + 4 [ 2 - ( 2 + 1 ) ] = h - 2 + 22 - k - 2= 22-4



or: r=1 gembernin iginde ve r=1-casa kardividinin dipinda.

Kalen bölgenn alenini bulunuz.

Alen=  $\int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1^2 - (1-\cos\theta)^2 \right) d\theta$   $= 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 3 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 3 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 3 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 3 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos\theta \right) d\theta$   $= 3 \int \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos\theta \right) d\theta$ 

$$= 2 \int \frac{3}{1} (2\cos\theta - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}) d\theta = 2\sin\theta - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} = 0$$

$$= 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

## Kutpsal Eprinin Wountyou

Eper d< 9 < p analitinda r=f(9) fonksiyonunun surekli birinci turevi vorsa ve O deperi a'don B'ya. dépisiren P(r,9) nottass r=f(0) éprisini sadèce bir tes pequor ise bu durunda ejinin uzunluju apagidahi Sibidir,

$$L = \int V r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 d\theta.$$

In: r=1-cose kordiniation usunly unu bulunus.

r=1-cose =) dr = sine.

$$\Gamma = 1 - \cos \theta = ) d\Gamma = \sin \theta$$
.

$$\Gamma = 1 - \cos \theta = \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta} = \sin \theta.$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{\Gamma^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta}\right)^2} d\theta.$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{\Gamma^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \theta}\right)^2} d\theta.$$

$$23$$

$$L = \int V^{2} + (\frac{de}{de})^{2}$$

$$L = \int V(1 - \cos\theta)^{2} + (\sin\theta)^{2} de = \int V(1 - 2\cos\theta + \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta) de$$

$$L = \int V(1 - \cos\theta)^{2} + (\sin\theta)^{2} de = \int V(1 - 2\cos\theta + \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta) de$$

$$U = \int V(1 - \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta) de = \int V(1 - 2\cos\theta + \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta) de$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2-2\cos\theta} \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2\cdot\sqrt{(1-\cos\theta)}} \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2\cdot\sqrt{(1-\cos\theta)}} \, d\theta$$

$$L = \int \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta = \int \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \theta} d\theta = \int \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta = \int \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta$$

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$$= 4 \left(-\cos\frac{9}{2}\right) \int_{0}^{2\pi} = -4 \left(\cos 2 - \cos 0\right) = 8$$