### Polar Coordinates

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Polar coordinated describe a point by the angle and distance.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
,  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$   
 $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ 

By some convention, the principal angle is  $-\pi < \theta \le \pi$  although, a principal angle of  $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$  is also common.

#### **Negative Radius**

A point with a  $\theta \in (-\pi, \pi]$  and r > 0 can also be expressed with a negative radius.

$$\theta \mapsto \theta + \tau$$
$$r \mapsto -r$$

### Example 1

$$r = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta) + \sin(\theta)}$$
 
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$$r\cos(\theta) + r\sin(\theta) = 1$$
 
$$x + y = 1$$
 
$$y = 1 - x$$

This is a straight line with slope -1 and y-intercept 1.

### Example 2

$$r = \sin \theta$$

$$r^{2} = r \sin \theta$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = y$$

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

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

This is a circle with radius  $r=\frac{1}{2}$  and origin  $O=(0,\frac{1}{2}).$ 

# Shapes in polar Coordinates

### Graphing

A graph of a polar equation  $r=g(\theta)$  is the set of all points in the plane what satisfy the equation.  $\theta$  does not need to be a principal angle and r does not need to be positive. Sometimes it is easier to convert a polar function into a Cartesian function.

#### Circle

A circle is described with  $r(\theta) = c$  where c is a constant. The radius of this circle is |c|.

# **Polar Tangents**

The derivative of a polar function can be calculated the same way a parametric function's derivative is calculated with  $x = r \cos \theta$ , and  $y = r \sin \theta$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{\frac{dr}{d\theta}\sin(\theta) + r\cos(\theta)}{\frac{dr}{d\theta}\cos(\theta) - r\sin(\theta)}$$