KUTUPSAL KOORDINATLAR

x ve y dik koordinatlanı düzlemdeki bir P noktosini bir dikey doğru ile bir yatay doğrunun kesismesi olorak belirtir. Kutupsal koordinatlar ise bir P noktosini, bir cemberle merkezinden cikan bir isinin kesismesi olorak belirtir ve asağıdaki gibi tanımlanır:

Obelem Berinde bir nokta ve bu noktadan cikan bir isin secelim. Noktaya kutup, isina ise kutup ekseri denir.
Bu durumda düzlemdeki herhangi bir P noktasını (riA)
kutupsal koordinat eifti ile gösterebiliriz. Burada r. P'nin orjine olan yönlü uzaklığı; A'da kutup ekseri ile OP arasında.
ki yönlü acıdır.

Positif O + Sout in tersi yanunde ? O'
Negotif O + Sout yanunde alcolor.

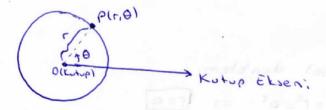
Kutup Ekseni

(-0)

KiEkseni

wer icin osagigari del islevir.

(r,0): Kutup eksenine of derece og ile duran doğru üzerinde, kutuptan r birim uzaklıkta bulunan noktadır.



r: Kutipton P'ye olon

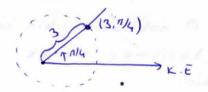
O: Kutup ekserinden OP'ye olanon yarlo oci

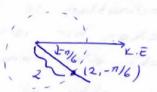
#Bir noltogi temsil eden sonsuz miltordo Lutupsol koordinat

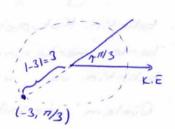
* Eger 1=0 ise O ne olurso olsun P Lituptur.

* Eger 1<0 ise: P. O acili isinin ters yönündeki Otracili
isin üzerinde olup kutuptan Irl birim uzaklıktadır.

$$(3,\frac{\pi}{4}),(2,-\frac{\pi}{6}),(-3,\frac{\pi}{3})$$
 notalarini Lutupial Loordinats disterinde gosterinis.







Eger 060621, 100 kabul edilinse düzlemin her noktosina tek. bir (1,0) kutupsal cifti kansılık gelir.

Kutupsal Koordinatlar ile Kartezyen Koor. Arasındaki Bağıntılar

$$x_5 + \lambda_5 = L_5$$

$$\lambda = L_8 = V_0$$

$$X = L_0 = V_0$$

x²+y²= a² cemberinin kutupsal denklemi?
 x=rC∞0 y=rSin0 => x²+y²=r²=o² => [r=a]

& r2=02 Cos20 'nin kattezgen denklemi?
x=rCos0 y=rSin0 Cos20= Cos20-Sin20

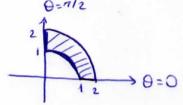
 $L_5 = 05(C00_5\theta - 2!v_5\theta) = 05(\frac{L_5}{X_5} - \frac{L_5}{A_5}) = \frac{L_5}{\sigma_5}(x_5 - \lambda_5)$

 $\frac{\left(x_5^{+}\lambda_5\right)_5^{-} \circ \left(x_5^{-}\lambda_5\right)}{\left(x_5\right)_5^{-} \circ \left(x_5^{-}\lambda_5\right)} \qquad x_5^{-} \times_5^{+}\lambda_5 \qquad 0 |q_1 \circ d_1 \circ q_2 \circ d_2$

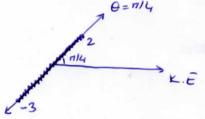
Exutupsal koordinatlari asagidaki sartlari saglayan (3)

noktolor Limesinin grafiĝini cisinis.

a) $1 \le r \le 2$ ve $0 \le 0 \le \frac{\pi}{2}$



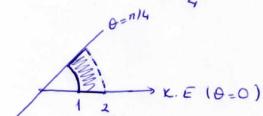
6)-35-52



c) $\frac{2\pi}{3} \le \theta \le \frac{5\pi}{6}$

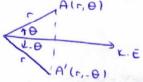


d) 15 r 2 , 0 5 0 5 7/4



Simetri Ozellikleri

① a) r=f(θ) da θ yerine -θ yazdığımızda f(-θ)=f(θ)=r
ise kutup etserine göre simetri vardır.



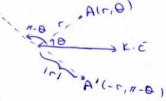
b) $r=t(\theta)$ do θ yeine $-\theta$ yezhinea $t(-\theta)=-t(\theta)=-r$ oluyor ise $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ ye gare simetri vardir.

A'(-1,-0) = -112 A(1,0)

 $\Theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ye gore simetri vardir.

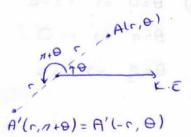
A(composition Accid)

b) r=f(0) do A yerine 1-0 yazılınca p(1-0)=- f(0)=-r ise kutup ekserine göre simetri vardır.



(3) r=F(0) da 0 yerine 17+0 yazılınca (hutiba) pire simetri vardır.

b)(1,0) egri ozerinde iten (-1,0) do egri ozerinde ise orijine gare simetri vordin.



http://avesis.yildiz.edu.tr/pkanar/dokumanlar

Kutupsal Koordinatlando Egri Cizimi

LET(0) viv destigive eiserfor:

- @ Egri perigodit ise perigodu bulunur.
- 2 Simetri durumu incelerip cisim oroliqi belirlenin
- 3 r= F(0) no degisimi torev yardimiyle incelenir.
- @ Bozi O'lan icin (O, F(O)) noktolari bulunur.
- (5) O, r, r' iceren table yapılıp eğri cizilir.
- € r=a(1+Cos0) (0>0) egrisinin grapiqini siziniz.
- O Periyod: 21 > EO,217] de cizilir.
- (1) 07-0 => \$\(\epsilon (1+\Cos(-0)) = \alpha (1+\Cos0) = \epsilon (0) = \epsilon \) \(\text{Simetri var} \)

0+10-0 =1 +10-01= all+ Coslor-01=all- Cos01 =12. Simetri ozelligi yok

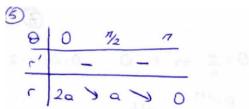
0 -1 10 => f(1+0) = a(1+ Cos(1+0)) = a (1-Cos0) => 3.

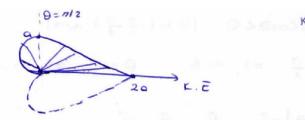
Kutup eksenine gore simetri olduğundan inceleme aralığı: [0,17]

- 3 +(01=-05100 KD (0E(0,1) 1610)

A= n = 0

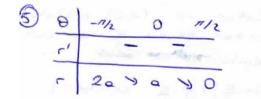
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$ r = 0

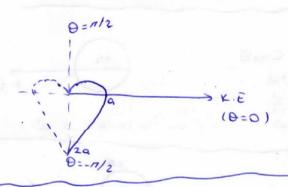




(2)
$$\theta \rightarrow -\theta = 1$$
 $f(-\theta) = 0$ $(1-\sin(-\theta)) = 0$ $(1+\sin(\theta)) \neq f(\theta)$, $f(\theta) = 1$ 1.8 . HOK
 $\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta = 1$ $f(\pi - \theta) = 0$ $(1-6\sin(\pi - \theta)) = 0$ $(1+\sin(\theta)) \neq f(\theta) = 1$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ye give simetri var

$$\Theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$
 $\Theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ $\Theta = 0 = 0$ $\Theta = 0$





€ r= 2-4Sino egrisini cizin.

$$\theta \to -\theta = 1$$
 $f(-\theta)=2-4\sin(-\theta)=2+4\sin\theta+f(\theta)$, $-f(\theta)=1$. Simetri yok $\theta \to \pi-\theta = 1$ $f(\pi-\theta)=2-4\sin(\pi-\theta)=2-4\sin\theta=f(\theta)=\frac{\pi}{2}$ ye give soon. $\theta = \pi+\theta = 1$ $f(\pi+\theta)=2-4\sin(\pi+\theta)=2+4\sin\theta+f(\theta)$, $-f(\theta)=3$. Sim. yok. Pariyod 2π , $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ye give simetri var = 1 inceleme analiqui $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$



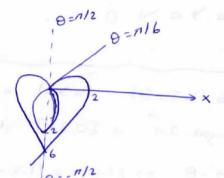
(=-400040 (0 e (-7,7) icin)



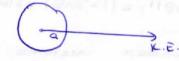
$$\Theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = \sum_{r=-2}^{\infty} r = -2$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 => $c = 0$ $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2$

$$\frac{\theta - \frac{n}{2}}{c'} = 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Sekiller



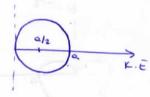
Yericopi let olon (x2+y2=02)

2 0=x



Egimi a olon doğru

3 (=0 C01B 12= 02 Cos2 8 x2+y2=02. x2 (x,+2,),= 0, x, x, x, x, x, 2, = 0 × - 0),+2,= 0,



Kutup ve (0,0) noktolorindan gecen a yaricophi

((x-\frac{a}{2})^2+y^2=\frac{a^2}{2} cemberi)

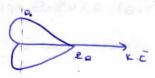
(r=a Sino



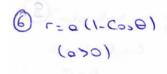
Kutup ve $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ nokto-Janicapli cember

 $\left(x^2 + \left(y - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$ cemberi)

(1+ C008) (000)

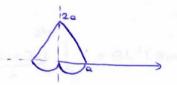


x-ekseri bayunca uzanan sivri ucu x-ekseninin pozitif Januade alon Kardiyaid

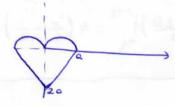




x-ekseni boyunca K. (8)
utanan sivri ucu x-ekseninin negatik yanande
olan Kardiyaid



y-etseri boyunco uzanan sivri ucu y-etserinin pozitik yanande olan Kardiyoid



y-ekseri boyunca uzanan sivri ucu y-ekserinin negotif yanande alan Karidiyaid.

Kutupsal Koordinatlando Alan Hesabi

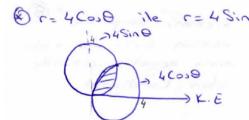
r=f(θ) dentlemiyle verilmis bir eğrinin θ=x ve θ=β doğrularıyla sınırlandığı alan:

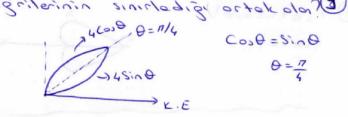
@ r=1+coso egrisinin alani?

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\Theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\Theta}{4} \right)^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} = 0 \left[A = \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$$





$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/4} (4 \sin \theta)^{2} d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (4 \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = 8 \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta + 8 \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$=4(0-\frac{5in20}{2})\int_{0}^{\pi/4}+4(0+\frac{5in20}{2})\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}=4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)+4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{2n-4}{4}$$

Yay Uzunluğu

(=f(0) denklemli egrinin 0=x, 0=B orosindoki yay venligu

€ r=1+Cost egrisinin uzunlugu?

r=1+C000 r'=-Sin0

 $r^{2} + (r')^{2} = 1 + 2 \cos \theta + \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta = 2 + 2 \cos\theta$ $= 2 + 2 \left[2 \cos^{2}\theta - 1 \right] = 4 \cos^{2}\theta$

$$S = \int_{2}^{2\pi} |2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta = \int_{2}^{\pi} |2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta + \int_{2}^{2\pi} |-2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta$$

$$=4\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}-4\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}=8$$

$$r^{2}+(r^{\prime})^{2}=Co^{2}\theta+S^{\prime}v^{2}\theta=$$

$$r^{2}+(r^{\prime})^{2}=Co^{2}\theta+S^{\prime}v^{2}\theta=$$

$$S = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta = \theta \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r^2 + (r')^2 = 1 - 2 \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 2 - 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} = \left| 2 \cos \left(\frac{n - 2\theta}{4} \right) \right| = 2 \left(1 + \left(2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{n - 2\theta}{4} \right) - 1 \right) \right) = 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{n - 2\theta}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{S}{2} = \int \left| 2 \cos \left(\frac{7 - 2\theta}{4} \right) \right| d\theta = \int 2 \cos \left(\frac{n - 2\theta}{4} \right) d\theta = \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{n - 2\theta}{4} \right)}{-n/2}$$