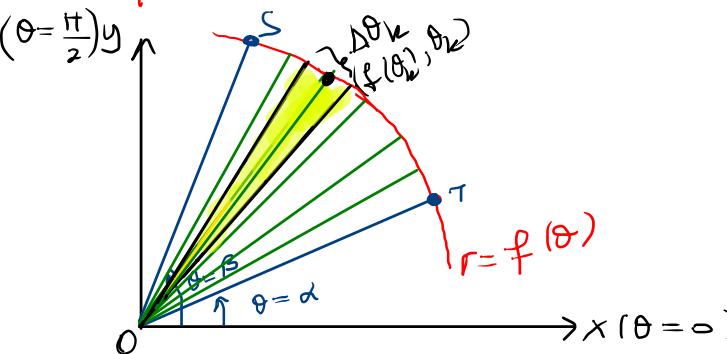


## Kutupsal koordinatlarda alanlar ve uzunluklar



TOS bölgesinin  $\theta = \alpha$ ,  $\theta = \beta$  i̇sinlari ve  $r = f(\theta)$  egrisi ile sınırlı olduğunu kabul edelim. Bölgeye n tane üst üste binmeyen tabanlı TOS açısının bir P bölünüşünün üzerinde olan perdeye şekilli dairesel kesitle yaklaşım da bulunuruz. Bir kesitin yarıçapı  $r_k = f(\theta_k)$  ve radyan olarak ölçulen merkez açısı  $\Delta\theta_k$  dir.

$$\text{Bir daire diliminin alanı : } A_k = \frac{1}{2} r_k^2 \cdot \Delta\theta_k = \frac{1}{2} [f(\theta_k)]^2 \Delta\theta_k$$

TOS bölgesinin alanı ise yaklaşık olarak ;

$$\sum_{k=1}^n A_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} [f(\theta_k)]^2 \Delta\theta_k$$

şeklinde hesaplanır. Eğer  $f$  sürekli ise  $P$  bölünüşünün normu sıfıra yaklaşırken bu yaklaşımın iyileşmesini bekleriz. ( $P$  nin normu  $\Delta\theta_k$  nin en büyük değeridir)

$$A = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \|P\| \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{k=1}^n A_k = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \|P\| \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2} [f(\theta_k)]^2 \Delta\theta_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta=\alpha}^{\theta=\beta} [f(\theta)]^2 d\theta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r=f(\theta) \quad \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \\ \text{egrisi ile orjin} \\ \text{arasındaki bölgenin} \\ \text{alanı} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \Delta\theta_k \rightarrow 0$$

Or  $r = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$  kardioidiyle çevrili olan alanı hesaplayın.

$$D(f(\theta)) = \mathbb{R}$$

$\cos\theta$  periyodik olduğunu ve periyodu uzunluğunun bir aralık tanım kümesi (incelenece aralığı) olarak göz önüne alınabilir.  
inc. aralığı :  $[-\pi, \pi]$

$$\theta \rightarrow -\theta \Rightarrow r = 2[1 + \cos(-\theta)] = 2[1 + \cos\theta] = r \quad \text{Kutupsal eksen simetri ekseni.}$$

$$\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta \Rightarrow r = 2[1 + \cos(\pi - \theta)] = 2[1 - \cos\theta] \neq r$$

$\neq -r$

$$\theta \rightarrow \pi + \theta \Rightarrow r = 2[1 + \cos(\pi + \theta)] = 2[1 - \cos\theta] \neq r$$

$\neq -r$

$$r^1 = -2\sin\theta < 0$$

$$r=0 \Rightarrow 2(1 + \cos\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos\theta = -1$$

$\theta = \pi$

$$\frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi [2(1 + \cos\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

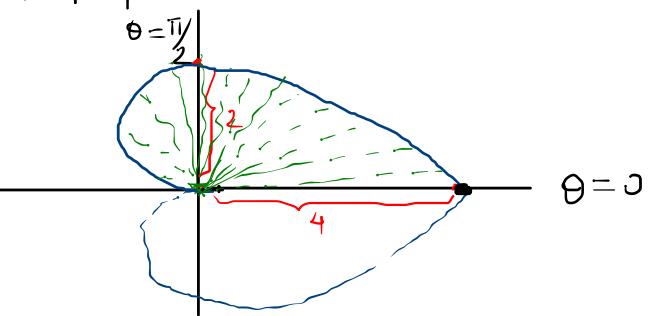
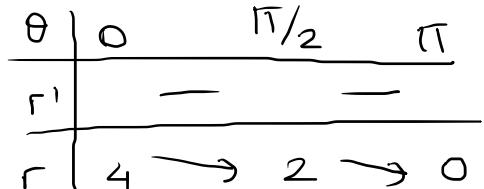
simetri yok.

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 4$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow r = 2$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow r = 0$$

incelene sadece pozitif değerler için yapıılır.  
 $[-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$

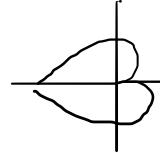


$$\frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} [2(1+\cos\theta)]^2 d\theta \Rightarrow$$

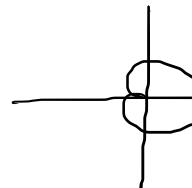
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 4 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta + 8 \int_0^{\pi} \cos\theta d\theta + 4 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\
 &= 4 \theta \Big|_0^{\pi} + 8 \sin\theta \Big|_0^{\pi} + 2 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2\theta d\theta \\
 &= 4\pi + 2\theta \Big|_0^{\pi} + \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 4\pi + 2\pi \\
 &= 6\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

NOT:

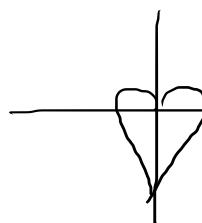
$$r = 1 - \cos\theta$$



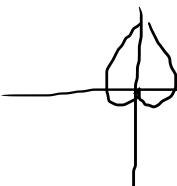
$$r = 1 + \cos\theta$$



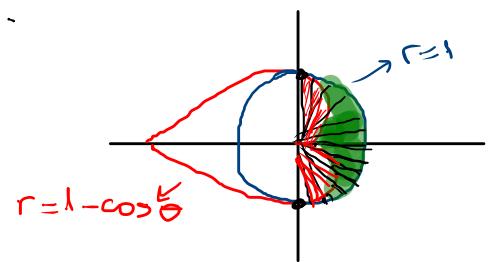
$$r = 1 - \sin\theta$$



$$r = 1 + \sin\theta$$



**Ör/**  $r = 1$  yembermih içinde ve  $r = 1 - \cos\theta$  kardioïdinin dışında kalan bölgenin alanını bulunuz.



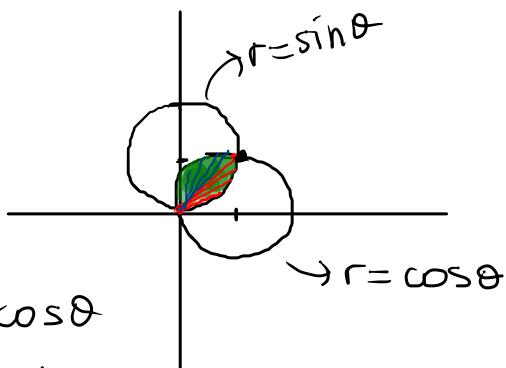
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [1^2 - (1-\cos\theta)^2] d\theta \\
 A &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - 1 + 2\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\theta d\theta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2\theta d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \, d\theta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \left[ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right] \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= 2 - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) + \frac{1}{4} [\sin \pi - \cancel{\sin 0}] \right] \\ &= 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} b r^2 \end{aligned}$$

Orij

$r = \cos \theta$  ve  $r = \sin \theta$  egrilerinin kesisim bolgesinin alanini bulunuz.



$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \cos \theta \\ \tan \theta &= 1 \\ \theta &= \pi/4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sin \theta)^2 \, d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\cos \theta)^2 \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) \, d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 0 \right] + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 0 \right] + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{\pi - 2}{8} b r^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### Kutupsal Eğrinin Uzunluğu

$r = f(\theta)$   $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$  eğrinin uzunluğunu için kutupsal koordinat formülünü parametrik yasayından yararla nasıl elde ederiz.

$$x = r \cos \theta = f(\theta) \cos \theta \quad \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta = f(\theta) \sin \theta$$

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\left( \frac{dx}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{d\theta} \right)^2} d\theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = f'(\theta) \cos \theta - f(\theta) \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = f'(\theta) \sin \theta + f(\theta) \cos \theta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\left[ f'(\theta) \cos \theta - f(\theta) \sin \theta \right]^2 + \left[ f'(\theta) \sin \theta + f(\theta) \cos \theta \right]^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\left[ f'(\theta) \right]^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 f'(\theta) f(\theta) \cos \theta \sin \theta + \left[ f(\theta) \right]^2 \sin^2 \theta + \left[ f'(\theta) \right]^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 f'(\theta) f(\theta) \cos \theta + \left[ f(\theta) \right]^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{[f'(r)]^2 + f(r)^2} dr$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2} dr$$

*Orijinal egrisinin uzunlugunu hesaplayiniz.*

$$r' = \sin\theta$$

$$s = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\sin\theta)^2 + (1-\cos\theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2\theta + 1 - 2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$1 - \cos\theta = 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$s = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= -4 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -8 (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0)$$

$$= 8 \text{ br.}$$

~~Or/~~  $r=1$  gemberinin uzunluğunu bulunuz.

$$r' = 0$$

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi \text{ br}$$