

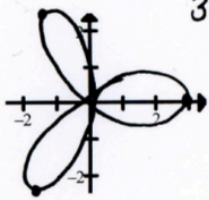
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**BC Topic 13 - Polar Area**

due Wednesday, February 7

$$\text{Polar area} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2 d\theta$$

Example 1. Find the area of one petal of the curve  $r = 3\cos(3\theta)$ .



$$3\cos(3\theta) = 0$$

$$3\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

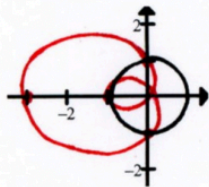
$$A = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (3\cos(3\theta))^2 d\theta = 2.356$$

Desmos visualization



**Intersections of Polar Graphs**

Example 2. Find the points of intersection of the graphs of  $r = 1 - 2\cos\theta$  and  $r = 1$ .



$$1 - 2\cos\theta = 1$$

$$-2\cos\theta = 0$$

$$\cos\theta = 0$$

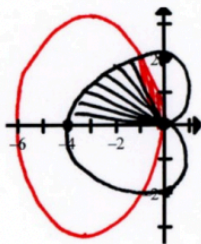
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Points:  $(1, \frac{\pi}{2}), (1, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

also:  $(1, \pi)$  or  $(-1, 0)$  see graph

**Area between two curves**

Example 3. Find the area of the region common to the two regions bounded by  $r = -6\cos\theta$  and  $r = 2 - 2\cos\theta$ .



$$-6\cos\theta = 2 - 2\cos\theta$$

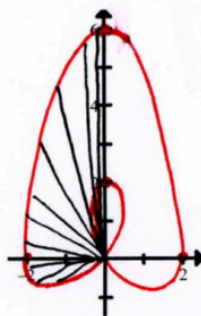
$$-4\cos\theta = 2$$

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

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$A = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (-6\cos\theta)^2 d\theta + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (2 - 2\cos\theta)^2 d\theta = 15.708$$

Example 4. Find the area between the loops of  $r = 2(1 + 2\sin\theta)$ .



$$2(1 + 2\sin\theta) = 0$$

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

$$\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$A = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{7\pi}{6}}^{\frac{11\pi}{6}} (2(1 + 2\sin\theta))^2 d\theta - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{7\pi}{6}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (2(1 + 2\sin\theta))^2 d\theta = 33.351$$



Without using a calculator, graph the following polar curves and find the points of intersection.

1.  $r = 1 + \sin \theta$  and  $r = 1 - \sin \theta$                       2.  $r = 1 + \sin \theta$  and  $r = 1 - \cos \theta$

3. Use a calculator to graph the following curves. Then find the points of intersection.

$r = 6 - 8 \sin \theta$  and  $r = 2$

Graph the following polar curves without using a calculator. Set up a definite integral for the area of the indicated region. Use a calculator to evaluate the integral.

4. the interior of  $r = 1 - \cos \theta$

5. one petal of  $r = 4 \sin(3\theta)$

6. one petal of  $r = 3 \cos(2\theta)$

7. the common interior of  $r = 3 - 2 \cos \theta$  and  $r = -3 + 2 \cos \theta$

Use a calculator to graph the following curves. Set up a definite integral for the area of the indicated region. Use a calculator to evaluate the integral.

8. between the loops of  $r = 1 + 2 \sin \theta$

9. inside  $r = 3 \cos \theta$  and outside  $r = 2 - \cos \theta$

10. common interior of  $r = 3$  and

11. region bounded by  $r = \theta + \sin(3\theta)$  and

$r = 6 \sin(2\theta)$

the  $x$ -axis for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

12. Given the parametric equations  $x = 4t - 1$  and  $y = 8t - 4$ , eliminate the parameter to write the corresponding rectangular equation. Sketch the curve indicating the orientation without using a calculator.

13. Without using a calculator given the parametric equations  $x = 3t + 5$  and  $y = 8t^2 + 4$ , find an equation of the line tangent to the curve when  $x = 2$ .

14. Without using a calculator given the parametric equations  $x = 4 \cos \theta$  and  $y = 8 \sin \theta$ , determine the concavity on an interval containing  $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ .

15. Given the parametric equations  $x = 2 + 2 \cos \theta$  and  $y = 1 + \sin \theta$ , show work to determine the points of horizontal and vertical tangency. Graph with a calculator to see if your answers appear correct.

16. Without a calculator convert the polar point  $(3, \frac{3\pi}{2})$  to rectangular form.

17. Without a calculator convert the polar point  $(4, \frac{2\pi}{3})$  to rectangular form.

18. Without a calculator convert the rectangular point  $(-5, -5)$  to polar form. Give two answers such that  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

19. Using a calculator convert the rectangular point  $(-1.372, 5.164)$  to polar form. Give two answers such that  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

1. $(1, 0), (1, \pi), (0, 0)$	2. $(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3\pi}{4}), (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{7\pi}{4}), (0, 0)$	4. 4.712
5. 4.188 or 4.189	6. 3.534	7. 10.557 or 10.558
10. 22.110 or 22.111	11. 7.000	12. $y = 2x - 2$
15. V.T: $(4, 1), (0, 1)$	H.T: $(2, 2), (2, 0)$	17. $(-2, 2\sqrt{3})$
19. $(5.343, 1.830), (-5.343, 4.972)$		18. $(5\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}), (-5\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$