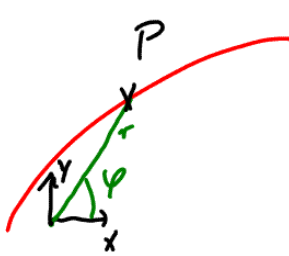


Parameterdarstellung vs Polardarstellung



$$P = (x, y)$$

$$x = x(t)$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$P = (x, y)$$

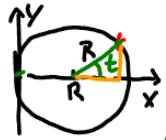
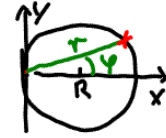
$$x = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

$$P = (r, \varphi)$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$r = r(\varphi)$$



$$(x-R)^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (r \cos \varphi - R)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi = R^2$$

$$r^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) - 2rR \cos \varphi + R^2 = R^2$$

$$r^2 - 2rR \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$r(r - 2R \cos \varphi) = 0$$

Polargleichung

$$r = 2R \cos \varphi$$

aus der impliziten Gl.

Parameterdarstellung

$$x = R + R \cos t$$

$$y = R \sin t$$

Polargl. aus der Parameterdarstellung

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = R^2 ((1 + \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t)$$

$$r^2 = R^2 (1 + 2 \cos t + 1) = 2R^2 (1 + \cos t)$$

Es ist $t = 2\varphi$

$$\cos 2\varphi = \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$= 2R^2 (1 + \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)$$

$$r^2 = 2R^2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \varphi = 4R^2 \cos^2 \varphi$$

Polargleichung $r = 2R \cos \varphi$

Ableitung $y = f(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx(t)} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$$

Polar

$$x = r(t) \cos t$$

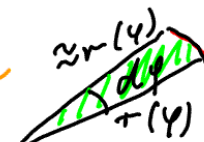
$$y = r(t) \sin t$$

$$\dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos t - r \sin t$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin t + r \cos t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{r} \sin t + r \cos t}{\dot{r} \cos t - r \sin t}$$

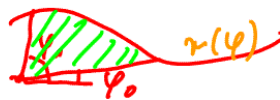
Flächen



$$\frac{\text{Sektor}}{\pi r(\varphi)^2} = \frac{d\varphi}{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sektor} = \frac{1}{2} r(\varphi)^2 \cdot d\varphi$$

Polar

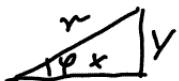


$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} r^2 d\varphi$$

Flächen aus Parameterdarstellung

Aus S. 861 f

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} (x(t)^2 + y(t)^2) \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \cdot dt$$



$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{\dot{y}x - y\dot{x}}{x^2} dt = \frac{x^2 (\dot{y}x - y\dot{x})}{(x^2 + y^2)x^2} dt$$

$$\text{Also } A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} (\dot{y}x - y\dot{x}) dt \quad \text{mit } t_0 \text{ aus } x(t_0) = r(\varphi_0) \cdot \cos \varphi_0$$

$$t_1 \text{ entspr. } y(t_1) = r(\varphi_1) \cdot \sin \varphi_1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\dot{y}x - y\dot{x}) dt$$

Bogenlänge
$$s = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} dt = \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} \sqrt{r^2 + \dot{r}^2} d\varphi$$