

10.46 Polar Graphs, Equations, Derivatives p. 722

43-87

(skip #54)

Graph polar equation

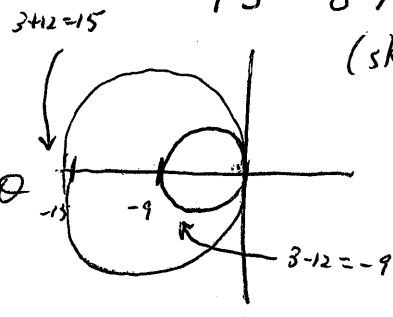
44) $r = 3(1 - 4\cos\theta)$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$r = a - b\cos\theta$

$a < b$

Limaçon (inner loop)



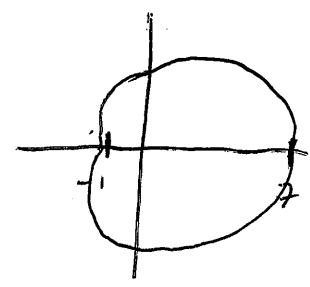
46) $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

dimpled limaçon

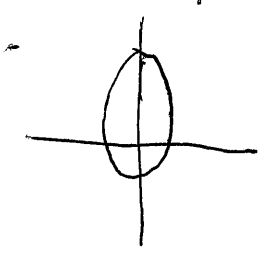
$r = a + b\cos\theta$

$1 < \frac{a}{b} < 2$



48) $r = \frac{2}{4 - 3\sin\theta}$

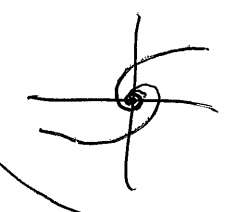
$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$



50) $r = 3\sin\left(\frac{5\theta}{2}\right)$

$0 \leq \theta < 4\pi$

52) $r^2 = \frac{1}{\theta}$ $r_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}}$ $r_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}}$ $[0, \infty)$



distance formula: $d = \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1r_2\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$

56) $(8, \frac{7\pi}{4}), (5, \pi)$

$d = \sqrt{8^2 + 5^2 - 2(8)(5)\cos(\frac{7\pi}{4} - \frac{4\pi}{4})}$

$d = \sqrt{89 - 80\cos(\frac{3\pi}{4})}$

$d = \sqrt{89 - 80(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}$

$d = \sqrt{89 + 40\sqrt{2}} \approx 12.0652$

$$58) (4, 2.5) (12, 1) \quad d = \sqrt{4^2 + 12^2 - 2(4)(12)\cos(2.5-1)}$$

$$\approx \boxed{12.3}$$

60) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and slopes of tangent lines

$$r = 2(1 - \sin \theta) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{d\theta} = (-2\cos \theta)(\sin \theta) + (2 - 2\sin \theta)\cos \theta \\ \frac{dx}{d\theta} = (-2\cos \theta)\cos \theta + (2 - 2\sin \theta)(-\sin \theta) \end{array} \right\} \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$x = (2 - 2\sin \theta) \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = (2 - 2\sin \theta)(\sin \theta)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\substack{r, \theta \\ (2, 0)}} = \frac{(-2\cos \theta)(0) + (2)(1)}{(-2)(1) + 0} = \frac{0+2}{-2} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(3, 7\pi/6)} = \frac{-2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) + (2-1)(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{(-2)(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + (1)(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{\text{undefined}}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(4, 3\pi/2)} = \frac{(0)(-1) + (4)(0)}{(-0) + (4)(1)} = \frac{0}{4} = \boxed{0}$$

62) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at θ . $r = 3 - 2\cos \theta$, $\theta = 0$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$x = (3 - 2\cos \theta) \cos \theta = 3\cos \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -3\sin \theta - 4\cos \theta(-\sin \theta)$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = (3 - 2\cos \theta)(\sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2\sin \theta \sin \theta + (3 - 2\cos \theta)\cos \theta$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=0} = \frac{0 + (3-2)(1)}{0 - 4(0)} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ undefined}$$

At $\theta = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{DNE}$ (vertical tangent)

64) Find equation of tangent line $r=4$, $\theta = \pi/4$

$$(r, \theta) \rightarrow (4, \pi/4)$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$x = 4 \cos(\pi/4) = 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = 4 \sin(\pi/4) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 4 \cos \theta \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -4 \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4 \cos \theta}{-4 \sin \theta} = \frac{4 \cos \pi/4}{-4 \sin(\pi/4)} = -1$$

$$y - 2\sqrt{2} = -1(x - 2\sqrt{2})$$

point $(2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$
 $m = -1$

66) Find horizontal, vertical tangents $r = a \sin \theta$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = a \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$0 = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = 0, \pi/2, \pi, 3\pi/2$$

horiz. tangents
 $(0, 0)$ $(a, \pi/2)$

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad x = a \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \cos \theta \cos \theta + a \sin \theta (-\sin \theta)$$

$$= a \cos^2 \theta - a \sin^2 \theta = a (\cos 2\theta)$$

$$0 = \cos 2\theta$$

$$2\theta = \pi/2, 3\pi/2, 5\pi/2, 7\pi/2$$

$$\theta = \pi/4, 3\pi/4, 5\pi/4, 7\pi/4$$

vert. tangents: $(\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}, \pi/4)$, $(\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}, 3\pi/4)$

68) Horizontal tangent $r = a \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = (a \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta) (\sin \theta)$$

$$y = a \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta (-\sin \theta)$$

$$= 2a \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta - 2a \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$0 = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta] = 0$$

$$0 = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = 0, \pi$$

$$2\theta = \pi/2, 3\pi/2$$

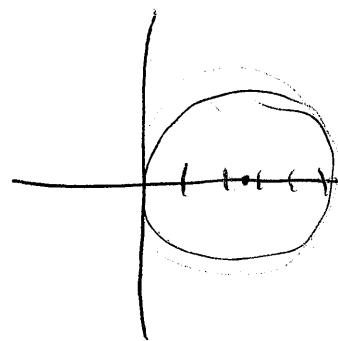
$$\theta = \pi/4, 3\pi/4$$

Horiz. tangents

$(\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4}, \pi/4)$, $(\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4}, 3\pi/4)$, $(0, 0)$

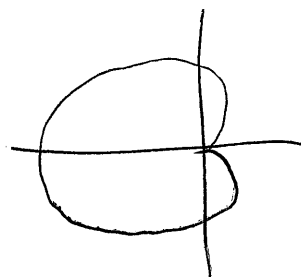
70) Find tangents at pole

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 5 \cos \theta \\
 r^2 &= 5r \cos \theta \\
 r^2 &= 5x
 \end{aligned}
 \left| \begin{aligned}
 x^2 + y^2 &= 5x \\
 x^2 - 5x + y^2 &= 0 \\
 (x - \frac{5}{2})^2 + (y - 0)^2 &= \frac{25}{4}
 \end{aligned} \right.$$



Tangent at pole: $\theta = \pi/2$

72) $r = 3(1 - \cos \theta)$ cardioid



74) $r = -\sin(5\theta)$ rose curve w/ 5 petals

Symmetry about $\theta = \pi/2$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\cos(5\theta)(5) = 0$$

$$5\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}, \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{10}, \frac{3\pi}{10}, \frac{5\pi}{10}, \frac{7\pi}{10}, \frac{9\pi}{10}$$

$$0 = -\sin 5\theta$$

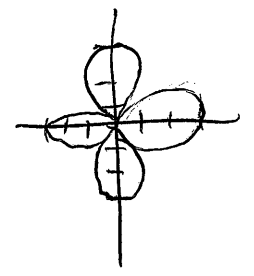
$$5\theta = \sin^{-1}(0)$$

$$5\theta = \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, 4\pi, 5\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{2\pi}{5}, \frac{3\pi}{5}, \frac{4\pi}{5}$$

76) $r = 3\cos 2\theta$ Rose curve, 4 petals

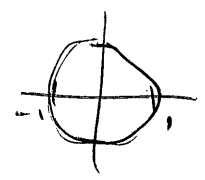
Rel. extrema ($\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0$) $(3, 0), (-3, \frac{\pi}{2}), (-3, \frac{3\pi}{2}), (3, \pi)$



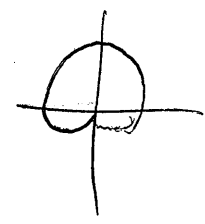
Tangents at poles $0 = 3\cos 2\theta$
 $2\theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$
 $2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

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

78) $r = 1$ circle

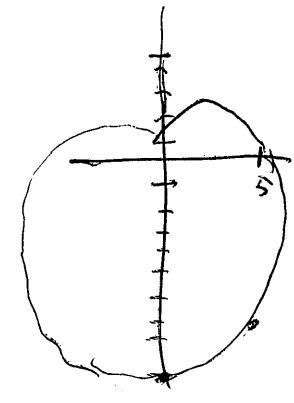


80) $r = 1 + \sin \theta$ cardioid



82) $r = 5 - 4\sin \theta$
 Symmetric to $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

θ	r
$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	9
$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	7
0	5
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	3
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1

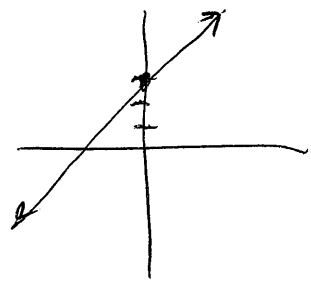


84) $r = \frac{6}{2\sin \theta - 3\cos \theta}$

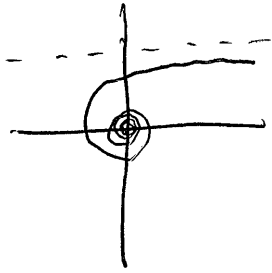
$2r\sin \theta - 3r\cos \theta = 6$

$2y - 3x = 6$

$y = \frac{3}{2}x + 3$



$$86) \quad r = \frac{1}{\theta}$$



$$88) \quad r^2 = 4 \sin \theta \quad \text{Lemniscate} \quad \text{Rel. extrema } (\pm 2, \pi/2)$$

