

10.5 chapter intro

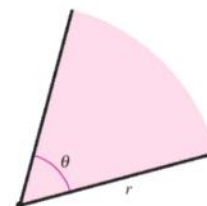
Thursday, April 30, 2015 9:38 PM

10.5 Area and Arc Length in Polar Coordinates

- Find the area of a region bounded by a polar graph.
- Find the points of intersection of two polar graphs.
- Find the arc length of a polar graph.
- Find the area of a surface of revolution (polar form).

Area of a Polar Region

The development of a formula for the area of a polar region parallels that for the area of a region on the rectangular coordinate system, but uses sectors of a circle instead of rectangles as the basic elements of area. In Figure 10.48, note that the area of a circular sector of radius r is $\frac{1}{2}\theta r^2$, provided θ is measured in radians.



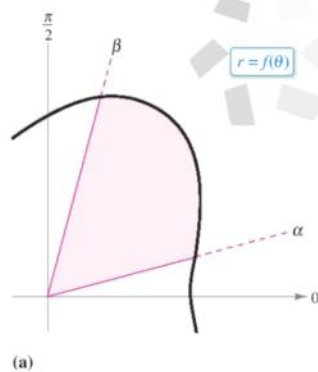
The area of a sector of a circle is $A = \frac{1}{2}\theta r^2$.

Figure 10.48

Consider the function $r = f(\theta)$, where f is continuous and nonnegative on the interval $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$. The region bounded by the graph of f and the radial lines $\theta = \alpha$ and $\theta = \beta$ is shown in Figure 10.49(a). To find the area of this region, partition the interval $[\alpha, \beta]$ into n equal subintervals

$$\alpha = \theta_0 < \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \dots < \theta_{n-1} < \theta_n = \beta.$$

Then approximate the area of the region by the sum of the areas of the n sectors, as shown in Figure 10.49(b).



(a)

Radius of i th sector $= f(\theta_i)$

Central angle of i th sector $= \frac{\beta - \alpha}{n} = \Delta\theta$

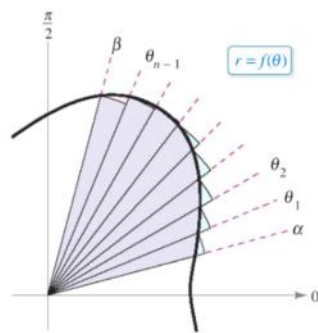
$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Delta\theta [f(\theta_i)]^2$$

Taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ produces

$$A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n [f(\theta_i)]^2 \Delta\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [f(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

which leads to the next theorem.



(b)

Figure 10.49

THEOREM 10.13 Area in Polar Coordinates

If f is continuous and nonnegative on the interval $[\alpha, \beta]$, $0 < \beta - \alpha \leq 2\pi$, then the area of the region bounded by the graph of $r = f(\theta)$ between the radial lines $\theta = \alpha$ and $\theta = \beta$ is

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [f(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2 d\theta. \quad 0 < \beta - \alpha \leq 2\pi$$

You can use the formula in Theorem 10.13 to find the area of a region bounded by the graph of a continuous *nonpositive* function. The formula is not necessarily valid, however, when f takes on both positive *and* negative values in the interval $[\alpha, \beta]$.