Calculus	,
Area of Polar Functions	.*

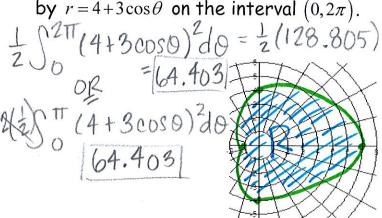
300s0	0
7	0
4	π/2
1	TT
4	311/2
7	211

Name	
Date	Pd

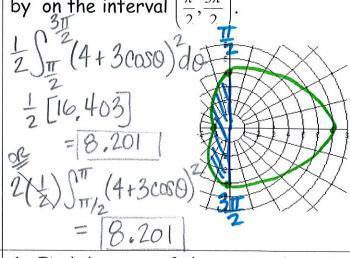
For each sketch the area of the region and then find the area.

r= 4+

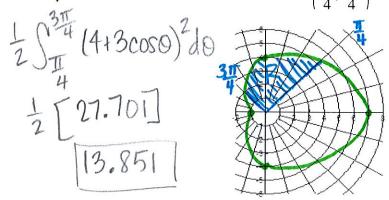
1. Find the area of the region bounded by  $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$  on the interval  $(0,2\pi)$ .



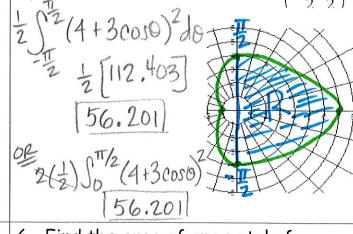
2. Find the area of the region bounded by on the interval  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ .



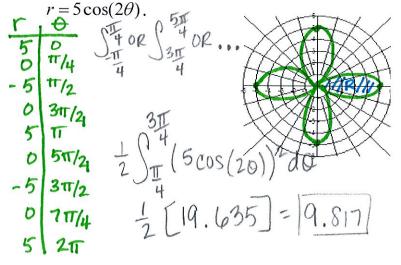
3. Find the area of the region bounded by  $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$  on the interval  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ .



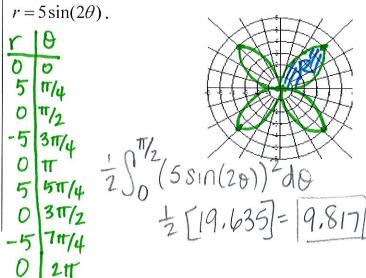
4. Find the area of the region bounded by  $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$  on the interval  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .



5. Find the area of one petal of



6. Find the area of one petal of

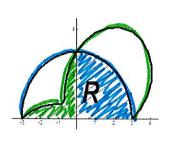


## Calculus

## Area of Polar Functions

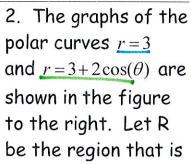
Name\_\_\_\_\_Pd.

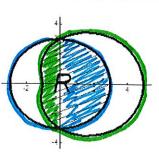
1. The graphs of the polar curves  $\underline{r}=3$  and  $\underline{r}=3+2\sin(2\theta)$  are shown in the figure to the right for  $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ . Let



R be the shaded region that is inside the graph of r=3 and inside the graph of  $r=3+2\sin(2\theta)$ . Find the area of R.

$$3 = 3 + 2\sin(20)$$
 $0 = 2\sin(20)$  Intersect
 $\sin(20) = 0$ 
 $9 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}S_{\pi/2}(3 + 2\sin(20))^2 + \frac{1}{4}T(3)^2$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}[5.279] + 9\frac{\pi}{4}$ 
 $2.639 + 7.068 = 9.707$ 





inside the graph of r=3 and also inside the graph of  $r=3+2\cos(\theta)$ , as shaded in the figure. Find the area of R.

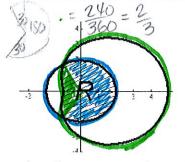
$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (3+2\cos\theta)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\pi(3)^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[10.558] + \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

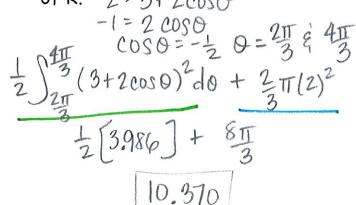
$$5.279 + 14.137$$

$$19.416$$

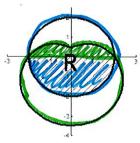
3. The graphs of polar curves r=2 and  $r=3+2\cos(\theta)$  are shown in the figure to the right Let R be the regio



that is inside the graph of r=2 and also inside the graph of  $r=3+2\cos(\theta)$ , as shaded in the figure. Find the area of R.  $2=3+2\cos\theta$ 



4. The graphs of polar curves r=2 and  $r=2-\frac{3}{2}\sin(\theta)$  are shown in the figure to the right.



Let R be the region that is inside the graph of r=2 and also inside the graph of  $r=3-\frac{3}{2}\sin(\theta)$ , as shaded in the figure. Find the area

of R. 
$$2=2-\frac{2}{2}\sin\theta$$
  
 $0=-\frac{2}{2}\sin\theta$   
 $\sin\theta=0$   $\theta=0, \pi$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}(2-\frac{2}{2}\sin\theta)^{2}d\theta + \frac{1}{2}\pi(2)^{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\left[4.101\right] + 2\pi$