

พื้นที่ = $(2x)(2y) = 4xy$.

ข้อ 1) $4x^2 + y^2 = 9$

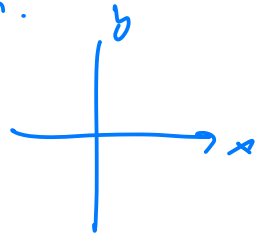
ข้อ 2) พื้นที่ = xy

ข้อ 3) $4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = 9$

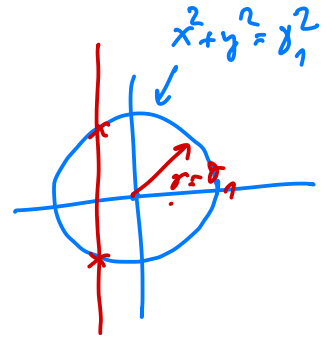
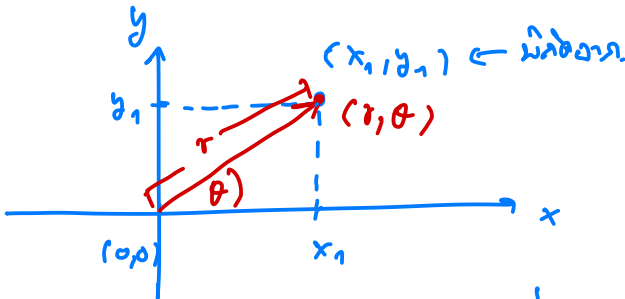
บทที่ 4: กราฟในพิกัด 2 มิติ และ 3 มิติ.

พิกัด 2 มิติ: - เวกเตอร์ฉาก (x, y)

- เวกเตอร์ (r, θ)



→ 2 มิติ เวกเตอร์



ความสัมพันธ์:

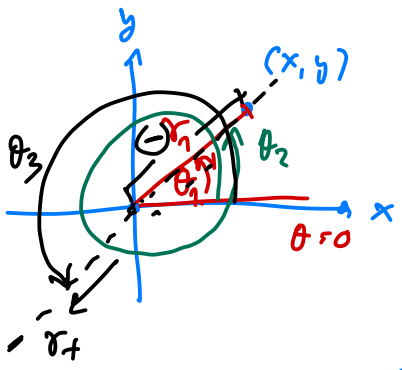
$x = r \cos \theta$

$y = r \sin \theta$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

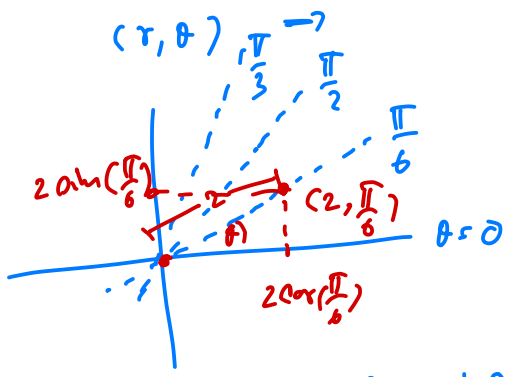
หมายเหตุ: ค่าของ $(x, y) \rightarrow (r, \theta)$ จะต้องมีค่าของ (r, θ) เช่น



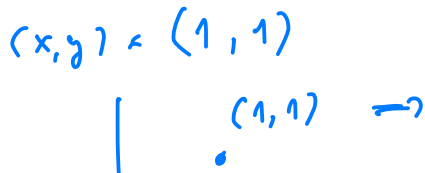
- $(r_1, \theta_1) = (r_1, \theta_2)$
 $\theta_2 = 2\pi n + \theta_1$
- $(r_1, \theta_1) = (-r_1, \theta_1 + \pi)$

Ex: จงเขียนจุดต่อไปนี้ในพิกัดขั้ว.

- 1.) $(2, \frac{\pi}{6})$ หารค่า x และ y ให้ได้. $x = r \cos \theta = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6})$
 $y = r \sin \theta = 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{6})$



2.) จงเขียนพิกัดขั้วของจุด $(1, 1)$ ในพิกัดเรขาคณิต. ให้ $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$

$(1, 1)$ ในพิกัดขั้วคือ $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ ในพิกัดเรขาคณิต.

⇒ เส้นโค้งในพิกัดเชิงขั้ว.

เส้นตรงในขั้ว! ในรูปพิกัดขั้ว.

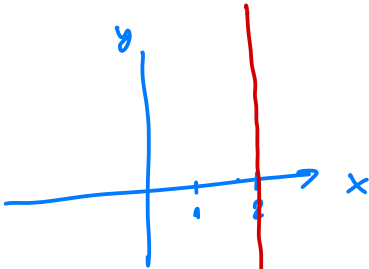
• $r \cos \theta = 2$

⇒ $x = 2$

ตามลำดับ.

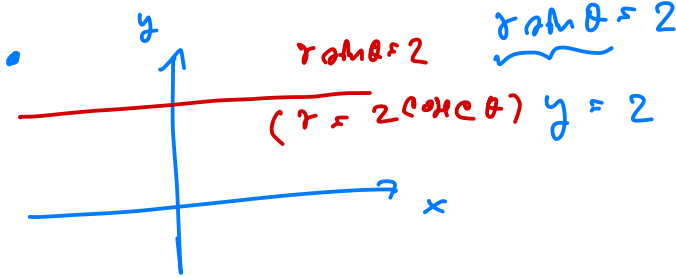
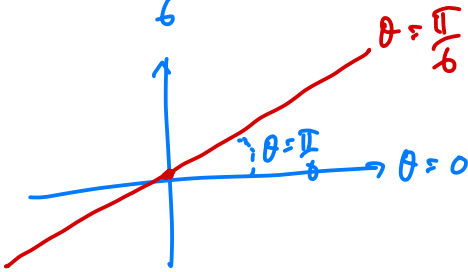
$x = r \cos \theta$

$y = r \sin \theta$

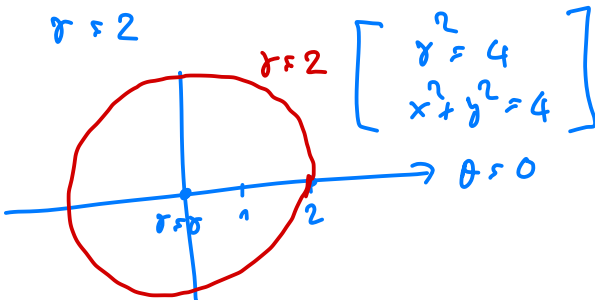


$r \cos \theta = 2 \Rightarrow r = \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$

• $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$



• $r = 2$

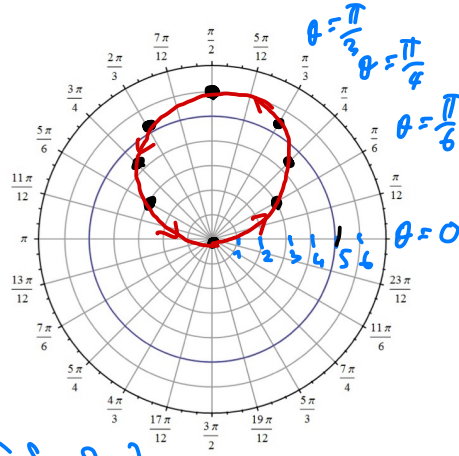


\Rightarrow פונקציה טריגונומטרית

פונקציה טריגונומטרית:

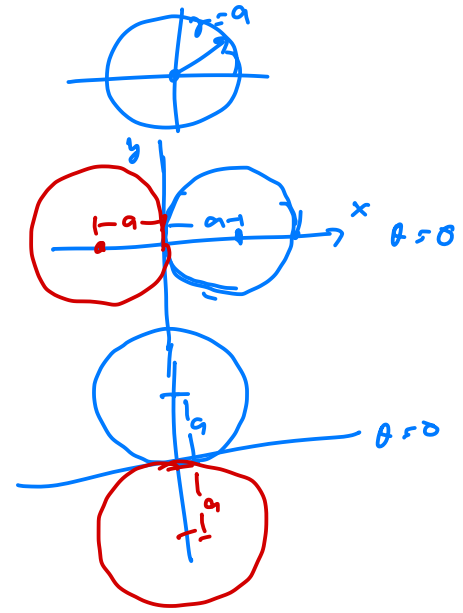
טריגונומטרית

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
r	0	3	4.2	5.2	6	5.2	4.2	3	0



\Rightarrow פונקציה טריגונומטרית

- $r = a$
- $r = 2a \cos \theta$
 $r = -2a \cos \theta$
- $r = 2a \sin \theta$
 $r = -2a \sin \theta$

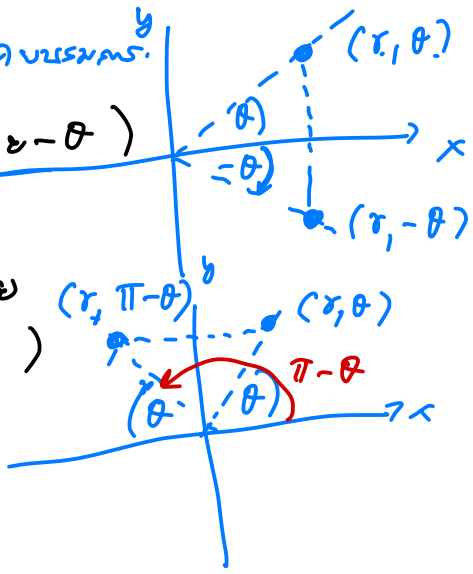


=> សម្រាប់ សម្រាមាស:

កាត់បន្ថយសម្រាមាស:

កាត់បន្ថយ

សម្រាមាស សម្រាមាស សម្រាមាស (កោង θ ជំនួស $-\theta$)

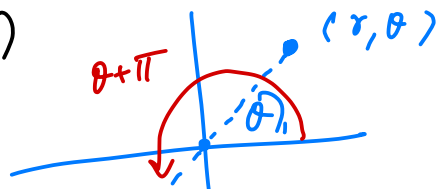


សម្រាមាស សម្រាមាស សម្រាមាស (កោង θ ជំនួស $\pi - \theta$)

សម្រាមាស សម្រាមាស សម្រាមាស

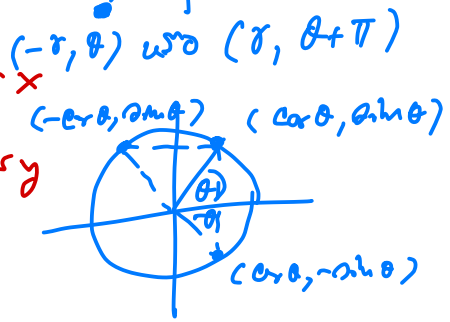
កោង π ជំនួស $-\pi$

ឬ $(\text{កោង } \theta \text{ ជំនួស } \theta + \pi)$



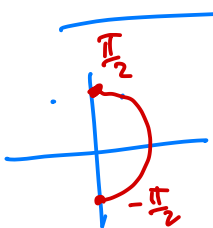
សម្រាប់ សម្រាមាស:

- $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$
- $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$ — សម្រាមាស x
- $\sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$ — សម្រាមាស y
- $\cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta$



Ex: កំរិតសរុប តើជាអ្វី? $r = 1 + \sin \theta$

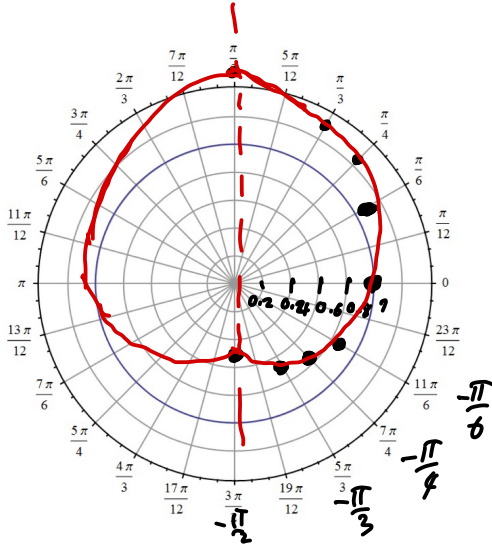
ចំពោះសម្រាមាស: កោង θ ជំនួស $\pi - \theta$ ឬ 90°



$r = 1 + \sin(\pi - \theta) = 1 + \sin(\theta)$ សម្រាមាស

θ	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
r	0.52	0.67	0.75	0.83	1	1.16	1.25	1.33	1.48

$r = 1 + \cos\theta$



$\Rightarrow r = 1 + 2 \cos\theta$

ναρῶν εἰς ἄλλας: $r = 1 + 2 \cos(-\theta) = 1 + 2 \cos(\theta)$

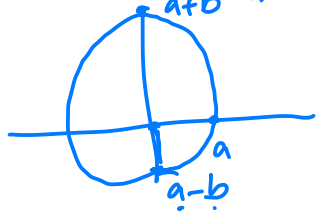
$\theta \rightarrow (-\theta)$ ἕκαστος ἑστὶν ἑξ ἄλλων ἀντιθέτων ἁπλοῦν

ἑξ ἄλλων ἀντιθέτων: εἰς ἁπλοῦν ἑξ ἄλλων (Limacons).

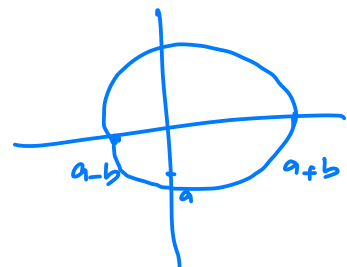
$r = a \pm b \cos\theta$, $r = a \pm b \cos\theta$

ἑξ ἄλλων ἀντιθέτων y

$a > b$



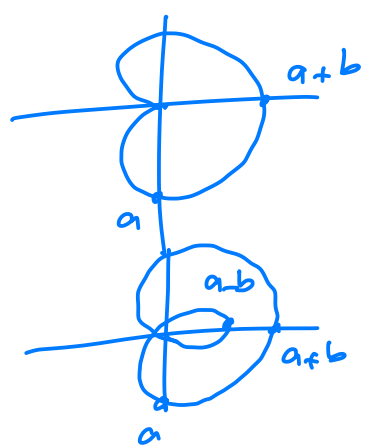
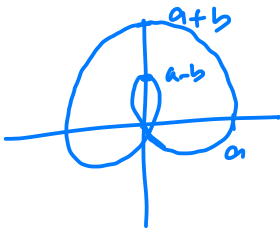
ἑξ ἄλλων ἀντιθέτων x



$$a = b$$



$$a < b$$



Σημειώσεις: συμπληρώστε. (από το $\rho^2 = r - r^2$)

$$r^2 = \pm a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$, r^2 = \pm a^2 \sin 2\theta$$

