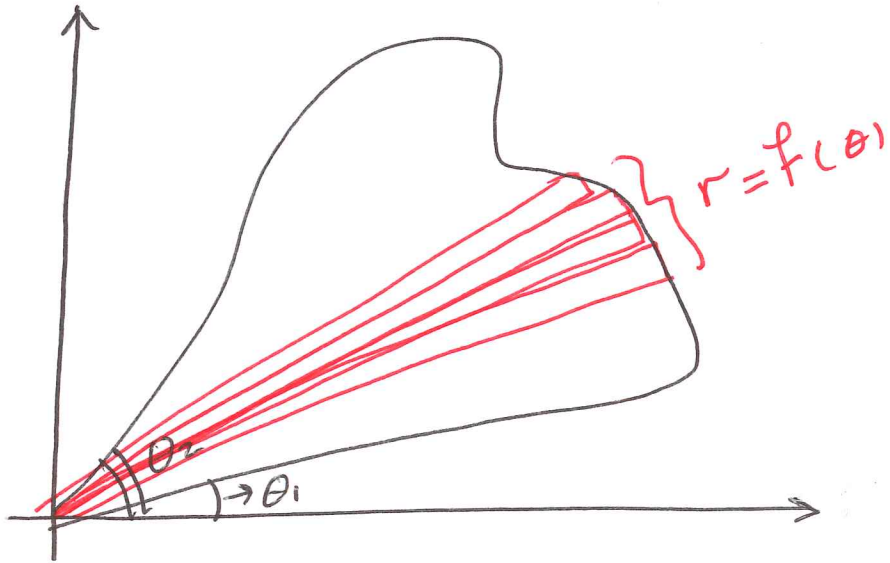
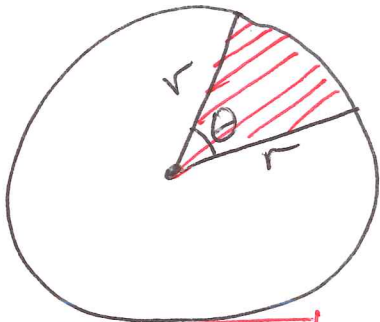


* Area for Polar Coordinates:



If $\theta = 2\pi$, then the area of entire circle is $(\frac{1}{2})r^2(2\pi) = \boxed{\pi r^2}$



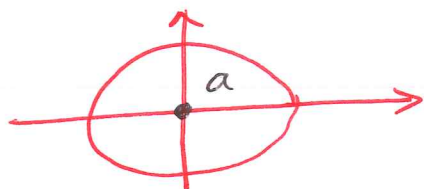
$\boxed{\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta}$ \Leftarrow Area of a sector of a circle

Thus, the area for polar coordinates is:

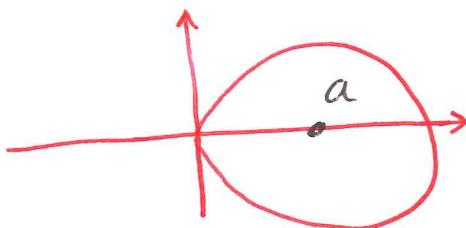
$$\boxed{A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta}$$

* Three Common Cases for Polar Coordinates:

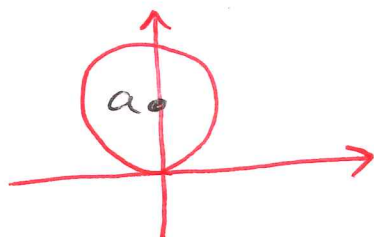
① $r = a$



② $r = a \cos \theta$



③ $r = a \sin \theta$



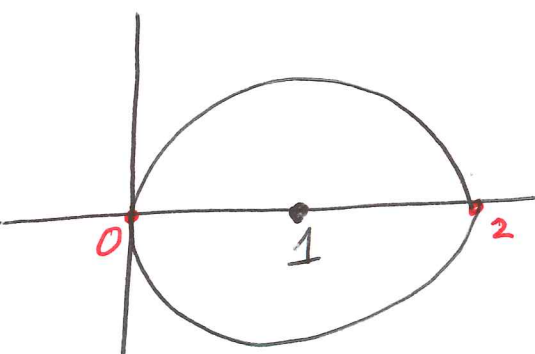
Example: Find the area inside the circle $r = 2 \cos \theta$.
(Set-up only).

Solution:

$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} r^2 d\theta$$

From the above 3 common cases for polar coordinates, we know how to draw it as follows:

$\pi r^2 = \pi (1)^2 = \pi$
 $\pi r^2 = \pi (0)^2 = 0$



OR apply:

r	2	1	0	-1	-2
θ	0	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$	$2\pi/3$	π

So, $A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (2 \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$

\Rightarrow ②

Another Possible Solution:

$$A = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (2 \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \right]$$

$$= (2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \left[\int_0^{\pi/2} 4 \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left[4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left[4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \right]$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (2 + 2 \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \left[2\theta + \frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \left[2\theta + \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left(2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) - \left(2(0) + \sin(2(0)) \right)$$

$$= \pi + \sin \pi - 0$$

$$= \boxed{\pi}$$

← same →

$$= \boxed{\pi} \text{ . therefore,}$$

Check your solution: $A = \pi r^2 = \pi (1)^2 = \boxed{\pi}$. therefore,
our solution is correct!! . □