

**Section 12.7 Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates**

In the plane, we have seen rectangular and polar coordinates. This section extends the idea of polar coordinates to  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Why would we want to do such a thing? Well, remember that the area of a cardioid is easy to compute in polar coordinates and a massive pain to do in rectangular. Sometimes different coordinate systems are more convenient because of the inherent symmetry of a situation. So here we are.

Cylindrical coordinates are a very simple generalization of polar coordinates. If you want to know the cylindrical coordinates of a point, you just convert its  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates to  $r$  and  $\theta$  and leave  $z$  alone. One important note here:  $r$  is *not* the distance from the origin in cylindrical coordinates, it is the distance from the  $z$ -axis.

Spherical coordinates are a little bit more complicated, but can be very powerful. In spherical coordinates,  $\rho$  is really just the distance from the origin.  $\theta$  is still about rotation in the  $xy$ -plane: how far do you have to rotate from the positive  $x$ -axis towards the positive  $y$ -axis to get to your point?  $\phi$  is a measure of how much you have to rotate down from the positive  $z$ -axis to get to your point. This means that the positive  $z$ -axis has  $\phi = 0$ , points above the  $xy$ -plane have  $\phi < \pi/2$ , points on the  $xy$ -plane have  $\phi = \pi/2$ , points below the  $xy$ -plane have  $\phi > \pi/2$ , and points on the negative  $z$ -axis have  $\phi = \pi$ . We will always have  $\rho > 0$  and  $\phi \in [0, \pi]$ .

Find the following definitions/concepts/formulas:

- formulas for rectangular $\leftrightarrow$ cylindrical coordinates
- level surfaces (for coordinate systems)
- angle of declination
- formulas for rectangular $\leftrightarrow$ spherical coordinates

Examples 1, 2, and 3 are the basic examples of rectangular $\leftrightarrow$ cylindrical. Example 4 is a nice way to think about how to graph directly in cylindrical coordinates, and a glimpse into why they might be useful.

Examples 5, 6, and 7 are the basic examples of rectangular $\leftrightarrow$ spherical. Examples 8 and 9 are supposed to give you a feel for spherical coordinates, and a glimpse into why they might be useful.

Please make sure the the summary on page 732 (preferably including the pictures) makes it into your formula sheet for quizzes and exams.