

Worksheet for 2021-08-30

Conceptual questions

Question 1. Find a parametrization for the curve $y^2 = x^3$ that traces out the entire curve (not just part of it!).

Question 2. Let $x = f(t), y = g(t)$ be a parametric curve such that $g'(3) = 0$. What can you conclude (if anything) about the tangent line at $t = 3$?

Question 3. True or false: for a parametric curve $x = f(t), y = g(t)$, we have $d^2y/dx^2 = \frac{d^2y/dt^2}{d^2x/dt^2}$.

Computations

Problem 1. Find a Cartesian equation for the parametric curve $x = t^3 + t, y = t^2 + 2$. Hint: compute x^2 .

Find the slope of this curve at the point $(10, 6)$. If you remember implicit differentiation, try using that on the Cartesian equation and check that you get the same answer.

Problem 2 (Stewart §10.2.54). Compute the arclength of the “astroid” $x = \cos^3 t, y = \sin^3 t$ depicted in Figure 1. (Stewart §10.2.34 asks you for the area.)

Problem 3. There are two points on the curve

$$x = 2t^2, y = t - t^2, -\infty < t < \infty$$

where the tangent line passes through the point $(10, -2)$. Find these two points.

CONCEPTUAL

① $x = t^2$
 $y = t^3 \quad -\infty < t < \infty$

② If we also knew that $f'(3) \neq 0$ then we could conclude that the tangent at $t=3$ is horizontal. But as it stands, we can't conclude that.

③ Very false! See the beginning of §10.2.

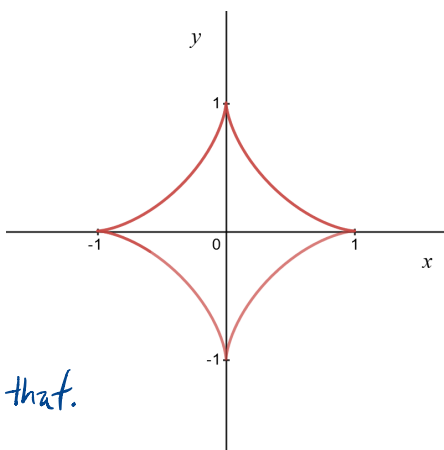


FIGURE 1. Problem 3

COMPUTATIONAL

① $x^2 - y^3 + 4y^2 - 5y + 2 = 0$

$(10, 6)$ is ② $t = 2$.

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3t^2+1}$ which evaluates to $\boxed{4/13}$.

② 6

③ $(2, 0)$ and $(50, -20)$.

