

MAT 155B - FALL 12 - EXAMPLES OF SECTIONS 10.1 AND 10.2

Question 1. Eliminate the parameter in $x = \tan^2 t$, $y = \sec t$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$, to find the Cartesian equation of the curve.

Question 2. For which values of t is the curve $x = \cos 2t$, $y = \sin t$, $0 < t < \pi$, concave upward?

Question 3. Set up an integral that represents the length of the curve $x = t + \sqrt{t}$, $y = t - \sqrt{t}$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

Solutions.

1. Since

$$1 + \tan^2 t = \sec^2 t,$$

we obtain

$$1 + x = y^2 \Rightarrow x = y^2 - 1.$$

For $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ we have $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 1$. Hence the curve is the portion of the parabola $x = y^2 - 1$ in the first quadrant.

2. We have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\sin t}{-2 \sin 2t} = \frac{\sin t}{4 \sin t \cos t} = \frac{1}{4 \cos t} = \frac{1}{4} \sec t,$$

where we used $\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t$. Computing the second derivative,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sec t \right)}{2 \sin 2t} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sec t \tan t}{-4 \sin t \cos t} = -\frac{1}{16} \sec^3 t.$$

Recall that a curve is concave up when the second derivative is positive. Hence we need

$$-\frac{1}{16} \sec^3 t > 0 \Rightarrow \sec^3 t < 0 \Rightarrow \sec t = \frac{1}{\cos t} < 0 \Rightarrow \cos t < 0.$$

For $0 < t < \pi$, $\cos t$ is negative when $\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi$.

3. Recall that

$$L = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2} dt.$$

Computing, we find

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}},$$

and therefore

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \right)^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{2t}.$$

Hence,

$$L = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{2t}} dt.$$