

Parametrics Quiz Topics

- Graphing
- Eliminating the Parameter
- Converting rectangular to parametric
- Solving applications
 - Velocity/distance
 - ferris wheel
- Derivatives of parametrics
- Area under parametrics curve

$$A = \int_a^b y dx$$

- Arc length

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

$$x = t + 1 \quad x = t^2 + 2$$

$$y = t^2 \quad y = t$$

$$t = x - 1 \quad x = y^2 + 2$$

$$y = (x - 1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - 2 &= y^2 \\ y &= \sqrt{x - 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 3 \cos \theta \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$y = 4 \sin \theta \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{16} = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$y = x^2 - 4$$

$$x = t$$

$$y = t^2 - 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{16} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} = \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow x = 4 \cos \theta$$

$$y = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$x = vt \cos \theta$$

$$y = h + vt \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

gravity

$$x = r \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{\text{seconds}}\right)$$

$$y = h - r \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{\text{seconds}}\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

find equation of line when
 $t = ?$

point-slope form $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$$x = t^2 - 4 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$y = t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 4$$

find area

$$A = \int_0^4 y dx$$

$$A = \int_0^4 t(2t) dt = \int_0^4 2t^2 dt = \frac{2t^3}{3} \Big|_0^4$$

$$\frac{2(4)^3}{3} - \frac{2(0)^3}{3} = \frac{128}{3}$$

$$x = 4 \cos t$$

$$y = 4 \sin t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

find area

$$dx = -4 \sin t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} 4 \sin t (-4 \sin t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} -16 \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= -16 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = -16 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$x = 2 \cos^2 t$$

$$y = 2 \cos t \sin t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$dx = -4 \cos t \sin t dt$$

$$dy = -2 \sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(-4 \cos t \sin t)^2 + (-2 \sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t)^2} dt$$