

*Unit #4: Parametric and Polar Equations*

*Topic: Parametric Equations*

*Objective: SWBAT analyze parametric equations by identifying points, graphing, and eliminating the parameter.*

**Parametric Equations:**



Imagine hitting a golf ball and watching its flight path until it lands. We can write rectangular equations that model the height of the ball as a function of the distance travelled, but often we are interested in analyzing each of these separately as a function of time.

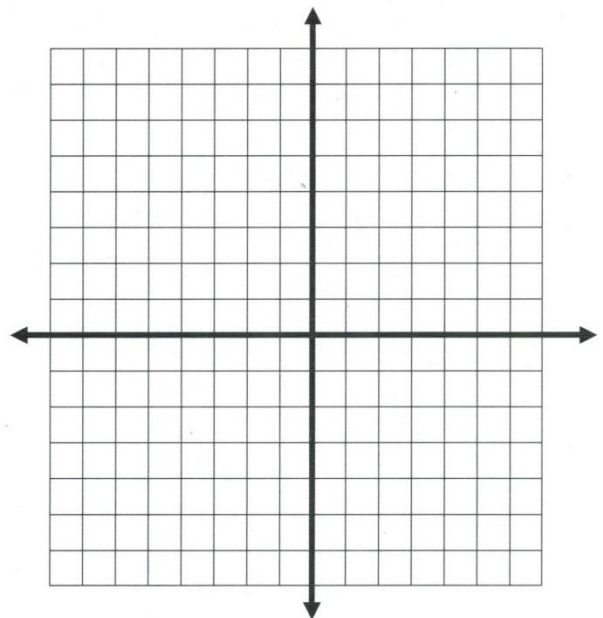
To do this, we would need two separate equations, one to model the height of the ball (call it  $y$ ) as a function of time,  $t$ , and another to model the distance the ball travels (call it  $x$ ) as a function of time,  $t$ . This is the idea behind parametric equations.

In general, parametric equations are a pair of equations that involve a third, independent variable which usually represents time. Both  $x$  and  $y$  are now dependent variables.

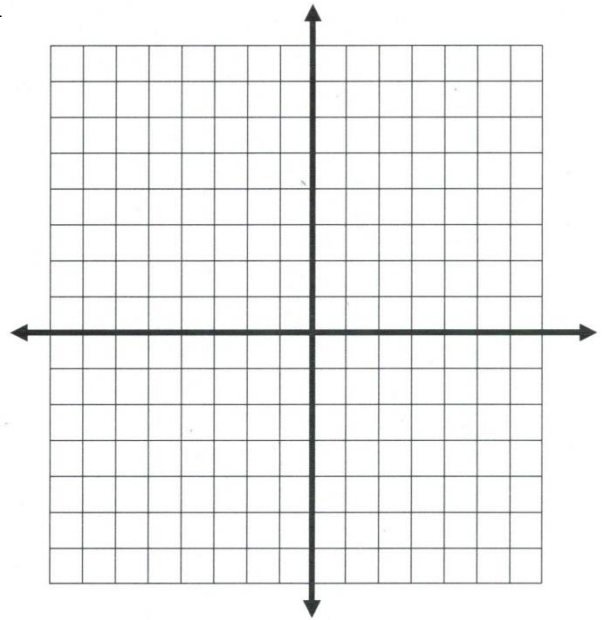
**Example #1:**

A particle moves through the  $xy$ -plane. Its position at given in feet at time  $t$  seconds is modeled by the equations below. Without a calculator, make a table, and sketch the curve the particle follows, indicating its direction. Then eliminate the parameter.

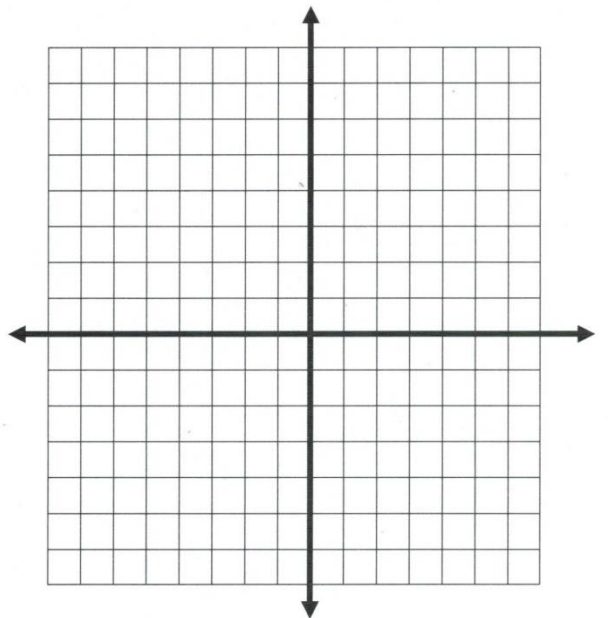
$$x = t^2 - 4 \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{t}{2}, \quad -2 \leq t \leq 3$$



*Example #2:* Do the same for  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}}$ ,  $y = \frac{t}{t+1}$  for  $t \geq 0$ .



*Example #3:* Do the same for  $x = 2 + 3\cos t$ ,  $y = -1 + 2\sin t$ , for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

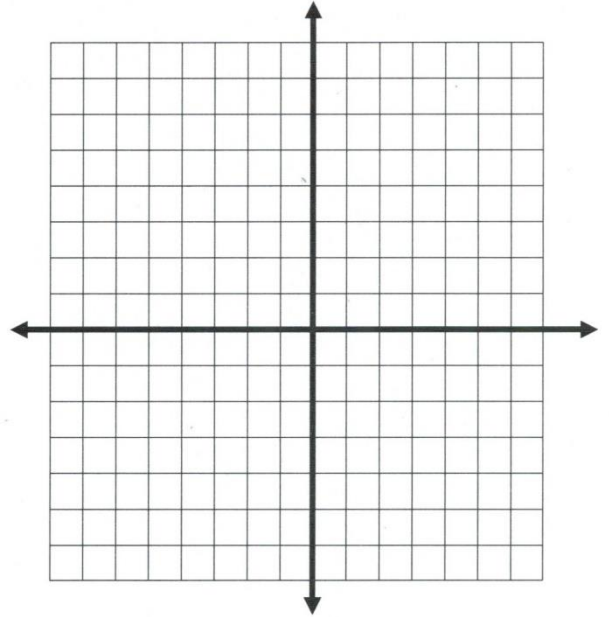


In example #3 we made use of the trigonometric identity \_\_\_\_\_  
to sketch an \_\_\_\_\_. Which trigonometric identity would you use to  
obtain the graph of a \_\_\_\_\_?

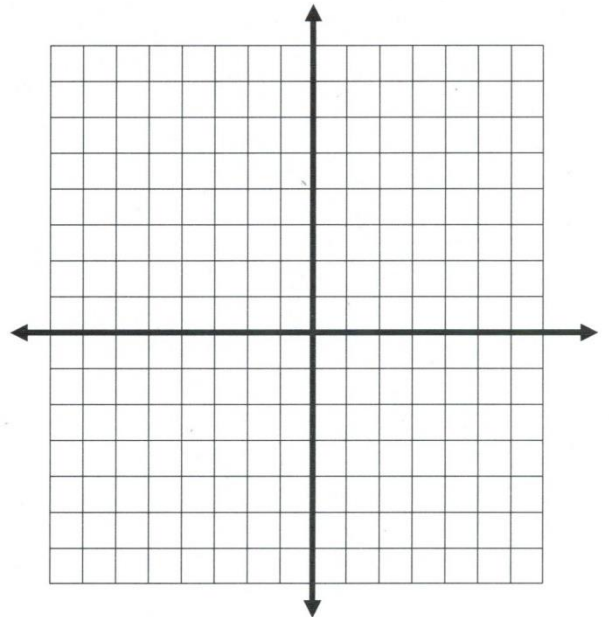
Problem Set #1: For each of the following, sketch the curve represented by the parametric equations and eliminate the parameter and write the corresponding rectangular equation.

**CALCULATOR ALLOWED**

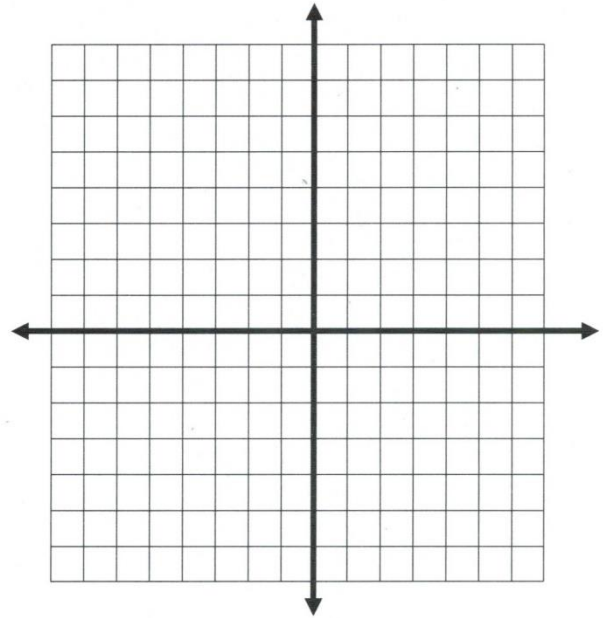
1.  $x = 3 - 2t$      $-2 \leq t \leq 2$   
 $y = 2 + 3t$



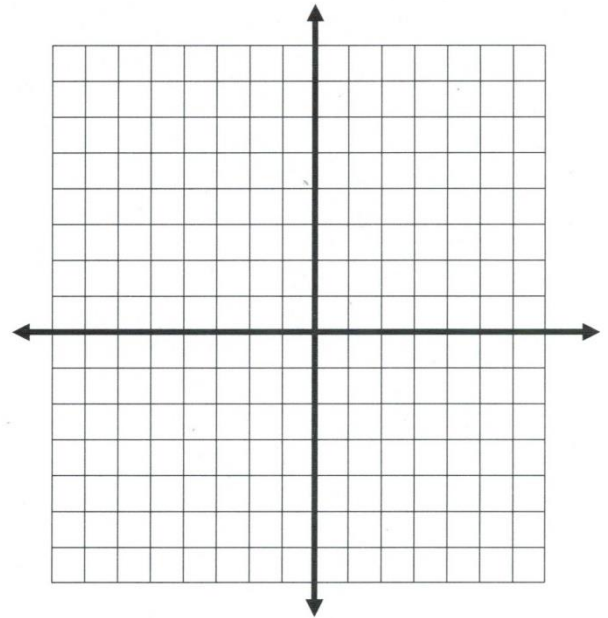
2.  $x = \ln(2t)$      $t > 0$   
 $y = 2t^2$



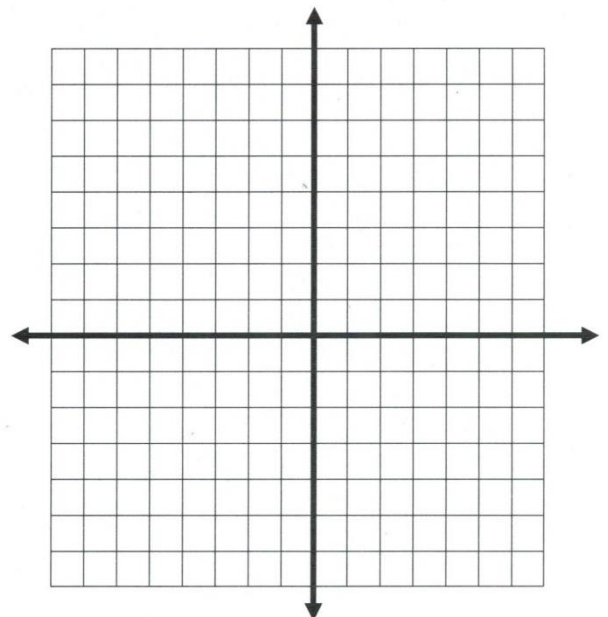
3.  $x = 4\sin(2\theta)$       $0 \leq t \leq \pi$   
 $y = 2\cos(2\theta)$



4.  $x = e^{2t}$       $-1 \leq t \leq 3$   
 $y = e^t$



5.  $x = \frac{1}{t}$       $\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 5$   
 $y = t + 1$



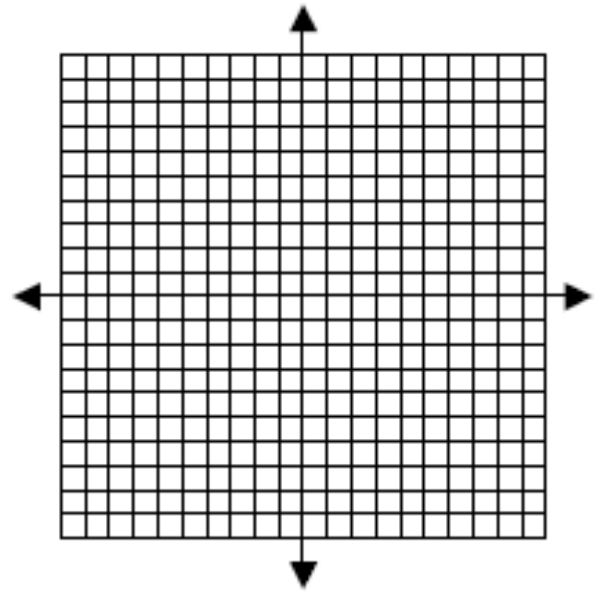
Name \_\_\_\_\_ U4L1 Homework

1. Fill in the table and sketch the parametric equation for  $t \in [-2, 6]$

$$x = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$$

$$y = 2 - t$$

t	x	y
-2		
-1		
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		



Problems 2-10: Eliminate the parameter to write the parametric equations as a rectangular equation.

2.  $x = \frac{1}{t-2}$   
 $y = 4t + 5$

3.  $x = 6 - t$   
 $y = \sqrt{3t - 4}$

4.  $x = \frac{1}{2}t + 4$   
 $y = t^3$

5.  $x = 3 \cos t$   
 $y = 3 \sin t$

6.  $x = 4 \sin(2t)$   
 $y = 2 \cos(2t)$

7.  $x = e^{-t}$   
 $y = e^{3t}$

8.  $x = t^3$   
 $y = 3 \ln t$

9.  $x = \frac{1}{4}t$   
 $y = t^2$

10.  $x = t + 2$   
 $y = t^2$