

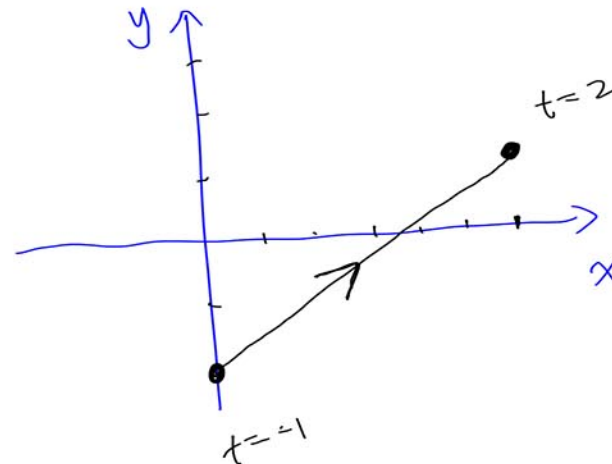
LECTURE NO. 23

7.1 Parametric Equations

Wright State University

Parametric Equations

- A function $y = f(x)$ with $a \leq x \leq b$ defines a curve in the 2-dim plane. For examples, $y = 2x^2$ with $0 \leq x \leq 2$ is part of a parabola.
- **Parametric Equations** give another way to define a curve in the 2-dim plane, in which each of x and y is a continuous function of the parameter t .
- Example: $x = 2t + 2$, $y = t - 1$, $-1 \leq t \leq 2$.

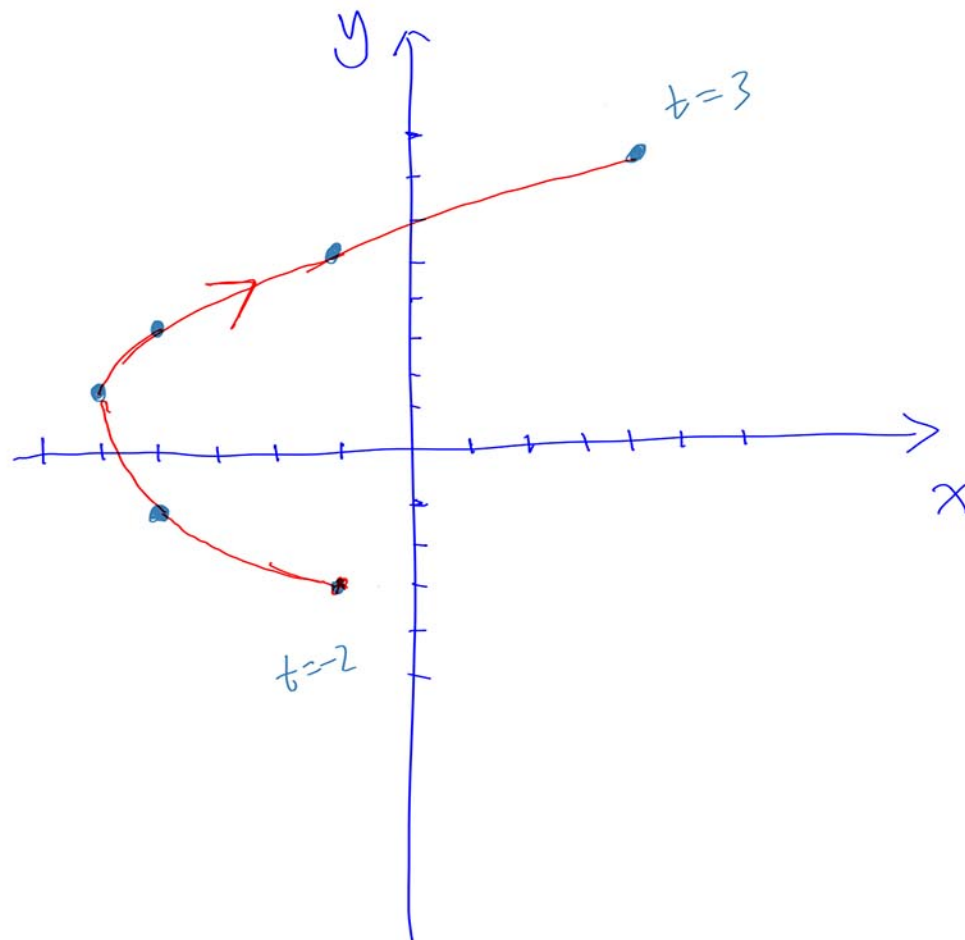


$$\begin{aligned} t &= -1 \\ x &= -2 + 2 = 0 \\ y &= -1 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 2 \\ x &= 4 + 2 = 6 \\ y &= 2 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Graph the parametric Equation $x = t^2 - 5$, $y = 2t + 1$, $-2 \leq t \leq 3$

t	x	y
-2	-1	-3
-1	-4	-1
0	-5	1
1	-4	3
2	-1	5
3	4	7

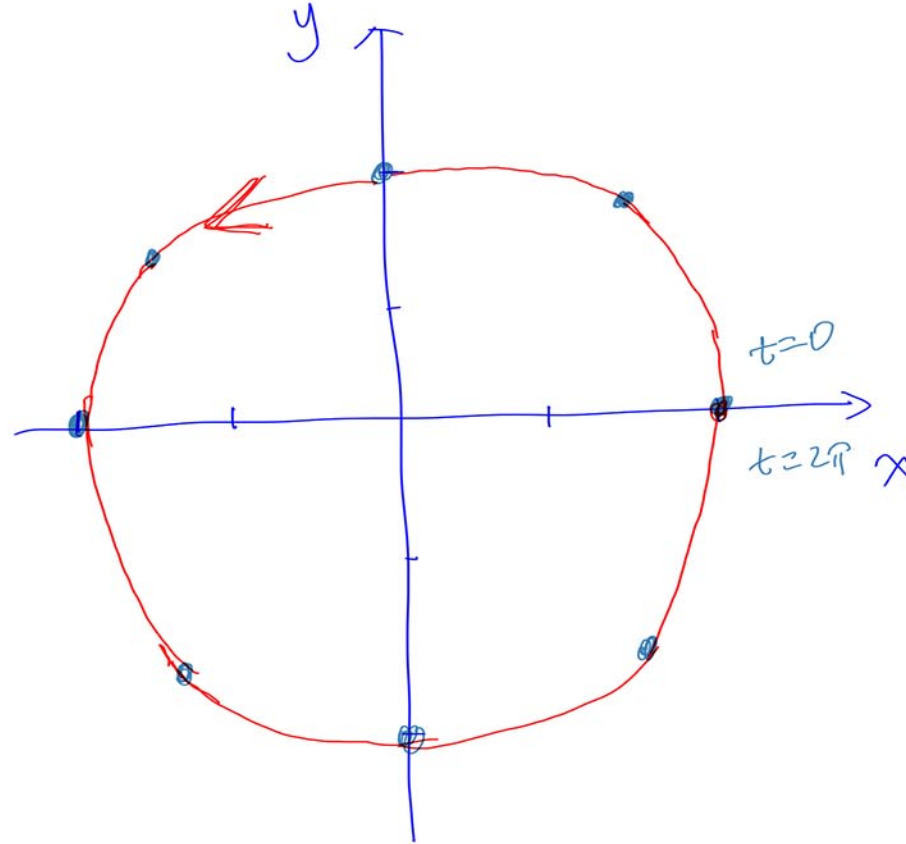


Graph the parametric Equation $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 2 \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

(Radian)

t	$x = 2 \cos t$	$y = 2 \sin t$
0	2	0
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	2
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
π	-2	0
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2}$
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	0	-2
$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2}$

$t = 2\pi$



It may be useful to eliminate the parameter t

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

Solve for t from $y = 2t + 1$

$$y - 1 = 2t$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}(y - 1)$$

now plug in $t = \frac{1}{2}(y - 1)$ into the x -equation

$$x = \left[\frac{1}{2}(y - 1) \right]^2 - 3$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}(y - 1)^2 - 3$$

← a parabola!

Here $-3 \leq y \leq 7$

$$t = -2 \quad y = -4 + 1 = -3$$

$$t = 3 \quad y = 2 \cdot 3 + 1 = 7$$

Eliminate the parameter t in $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 3 \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

$$x = 2 \cos t \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{x}{2}$$

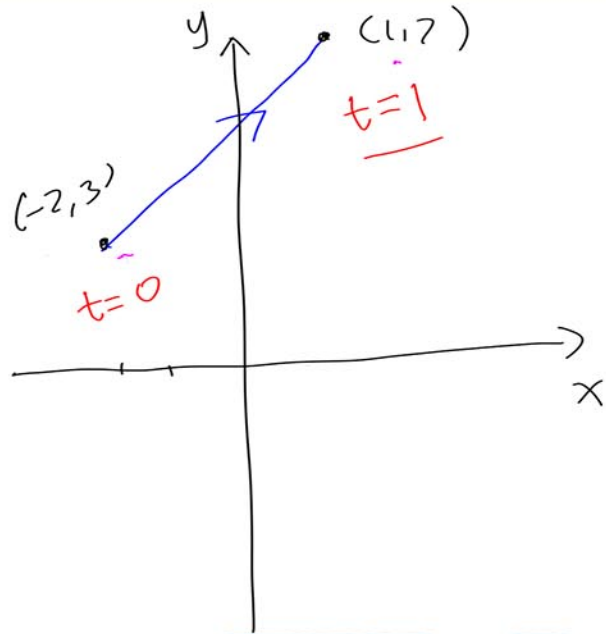
$$y = 3 \sin t \quad \sin t = \frac{y}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

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

ellipse !

Find a parametric equation for the line segment from $(-2, 3)$ to $(1, 7)$



each x and y is a linear function of t

$$x = mt + \underline{b}$$

$$y = nt + \underline{c}$$

Easy way $t=0$ for $(-2, 3)$ (starting point)
 $t=1$ for $(1, 7)$ (ending point)

Remark

$$x = 3t - 2$$

$$y = 4t + 3$$

$$b = -2, \quad c = 3$$

$$x = mt - 2$$

$$y = nt + 3$$

$$t = 1$$

$$x = m - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow m = 3$$

$$y = n + 3 = 7 \Rightarrow n = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = 3t - 2, \quad y = 4t + 3}$$