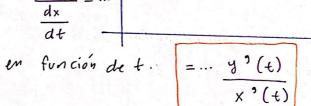
Curva
$$(x = f(t))$$
 as $t \subseteq b$

$$G: x = f(t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = ...$$

$$y \to x \to t$$



$$t = to$$
; $m = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=to}$

Ec. Recta fai ente

$$y = y_1 + m(x - x_i)$$

Ejercicio 1: 7.135

Encuentra la ec. de recta

I tangente a la curre

$$e: x = 1 + 2t ; y = 2 - 2t^3$$

delución 1:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^{3}(t)}{x^{3}(t)} = \frac{-6t^{2}}{2} = -3t^{2}$$

Pendiente
$$m = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1}$$
 $= -3(1)^2 = -3$

delución 2: Elimine el parametro t.

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

$$y = 2 - \frac{2}{8}(x-1)^3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{4}(x-1)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{$$

$$x(1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\dots = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot 2^2 = -3$$

Recta tangente:
$$X(1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

 $Y(1) = 2 - 2 = 0$

a)
$$x = 1 + 2\sqrt{t}$$
; $y = e^{t^2}$ en $t = 1$

Perivada:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^{3}(t)}{x^{3}(t)} = \frac{2t e^{t^{2}}}{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = 2 t \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{t^{2}}$$

Pendiente:
$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=1}$$
 = $2 \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{1^2} = 2e$

$$x(1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

Ecuación de la recta tangenta:

$$y = e + 2e(x-3) = -5e + 2ex$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{4}{16}(x-1)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^3 \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{X=3}$$
 = $e^{\frac{1}{16}(2^{4})}$ $\frac{1}{4}(2^{3}) = 2e$

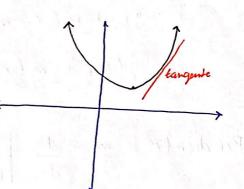
misma respuesta

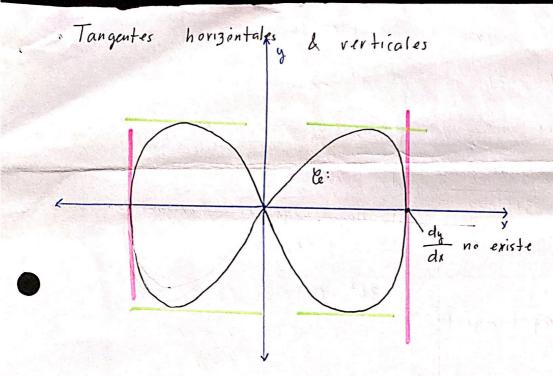


$$x - 1 = 2 t^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 4 \pm$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4} \left(x - 1 \right)^2$$





tangente horizontal:

tangente vertical:

cuando
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

wando dy no existe

$$\mathcal{C}: X = \mathcal{F}(t) ; \quad y = g(t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \emptyset$$

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^3(t)}{x^2(t)} = indef.$

tangente norigontal

tangente vertical

dada una curra le hay: En verumen,

tangentes horizontala $y^{\circ}(t) = 0$ & $x^{\circ}(t) \neq 0$

tangentes verticales $x^{3}(t) = 0$ & $y^{3}(t) \neq 0$

para eritai 1

Ejercicio 2: La curra le se definida por:

$$x = t^3 - 3t$$
 j $y = t^3 - 3t^2$

a) en cuentre dy

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 - 6t}{3t^2 - 3}$$

$$y = t^3 - 3t^3$$

b) i En ciáles puntos (x,y) la tangiente es horizontal a la curva le?

Hay targentes horizontales counde y (t) = 0

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 - 6t}{3(t^2 - 1)} \text{ se indefine } | x^3(0) = 0 - 3 \neq 0 \qquad x^3(0) = 12 - 3 \neq 0$$

Puntos:

$$X(1) = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$x(-1) = -1 + 3 = 2$$

$$3t^2 - 6t = 3t (6-2) = 0$$

$$t = 0$$

 $t = 2$

$$x^{3}(0) = 0 - 3 \neq 0 \qquad x^{3}(0)$$

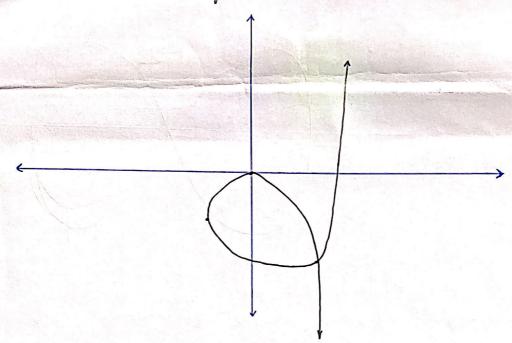
Puntos:
$$x(0) = 0 - 0 = 0$$
 $(0,0)$
 $x(2) = 8 - 6 = 2$

$$y(0) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

 $y(2) = 8 - 12 = -4$ (2,4)

tangentes verticales en (-2,2) & (-2,4)

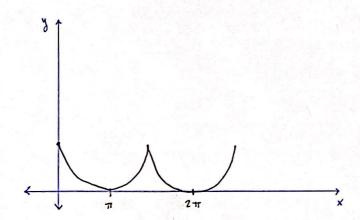
d) Bosqueje la curva utilizando sólo las tangentes horizontales y verticales



Exercicio 3: Cicloide invertido

$$X = r \left(\Theta + \cos \Theta \right)$$

$$y = r \left(1 + \sin \theta \right) \qquad 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^{2}(\theta)}{x^{2}(\theta)} = \frac{r(\omega s\theta)}{r(1-\sin\theta)} = \frac{\omega s\theta}{1-\sin\theta}$$