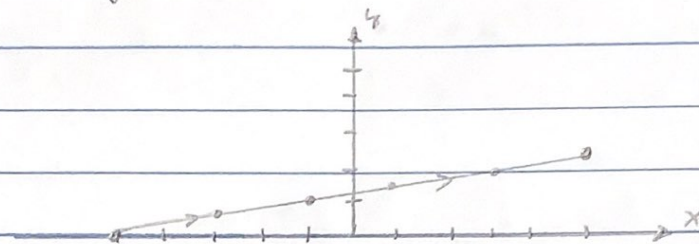


Cálculo 2, Stewart vol 2, ed 8, cap 10.1

5 $x = 2t - 1$

$y = \frac{1}{2}t + 1$

t	x	y
-2	-5	0
-1	-3	$\frac{1}{2}$
0	-1	1
1	1	$\frac{3}{2}$
2	3	2
3	5	$\frac{5}{2}$

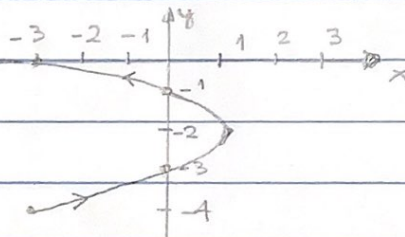


$t = (y - 1)2 \rightarrow t = 2y - 2 \rightarrow x = 4y - 4 - 1 = 4y - 5$

9 $x = 1 - t^2$

$y = t - 2$ $-2 \leq t \leq 2$

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



$t = y + 2 \rightarrow x = 1 - (y + 2)^2 = 1 - y^2 - 4y - 4$

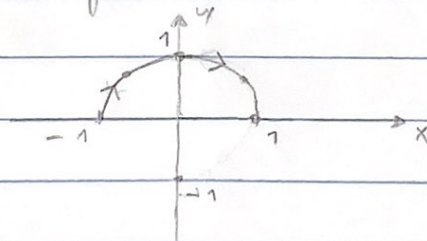
$x = -y^2 - 4y - 3$ $-4 \leq y \leq 0$

11 $x = \sin \frac{1}{2}\theta$

$y = \cos \frac{1}{2}\theta$

$-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$

θ	y	x
$-\pi$	0	-1
$-\pi/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$-\sqrt{2}/2$
0	1	0
$\pi/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$
π	0	1



$x = \sin(\frac{1}{2}\theta) \rightarrow \arcsin x = \frac{1}{2}\theta \rightarrow \theta = 2 \arcsin x$

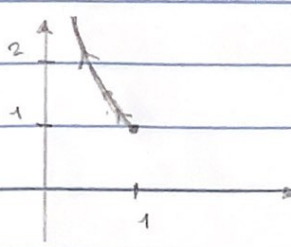
$y = \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ $x \geq 0$

13 $x = \sec t$

$y = \csc t$

$0 < t < \pi/2$

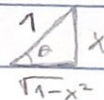
t	x	y
0	1	1
$\pi/4$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$2/\sqrt{2}$
$\pi/2$	0	tende ∞



$t = \arcsin x$

$\arcsin x = ?$

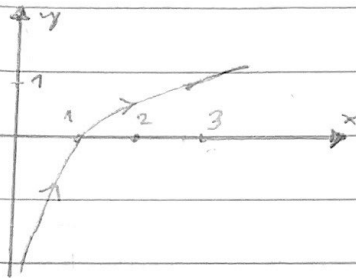
$\sec ? = x$



$y = \csc(\arcsin x) = \csc(?) = \frac{1}{\sin(?)} = \frac{1}{x}$, $y \geq 1$

15 $x = t^2$ $y = \ln t$

t	x	y
0	0	$-\infty$
1	1	0
2,77	7,6	1



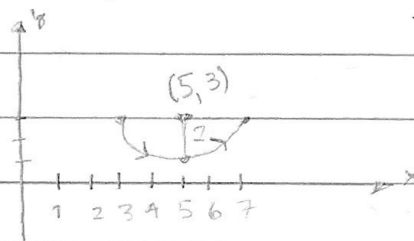
$t = \sqrt{x}$ $y = \ln \sqrt{x}$

19 $x = 5 + 2 \cos \pi t$

$y = 3 + 2 \sin \pi t$

$1 \leq t \leq 2$

t	x	y
1	3	3
3/2	5	1
2	7	3



$\left(\frac{x-5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-3}{2}\right)^2 = 1$