## Assignment 13 Problem Two

## Michael Cai

May 1, 2016

## 2. A curve is defined by parametric equations $x = 2t^2 + 3, y = t^4$

- (a) Find the equation of the line tangent at t = -1(b) Find the value of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at t = -1

$$x = 2t^2 + 3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t$$

$$y = t^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 4t^3$$

$$x = 2t^{2} + 3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t$$

$$y = t^{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 4t^{3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4t^{3}}{4t} = t^{2}$$

$$y - y_{1} = m(x - x_{1})$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

When 
$$t = -1$$
,  $m = 1$ ,  $x = 5$ , and  $y = 1$ 

Therefore the equation of the line tangent at t=-1 is:

$$y - 1 = 1(x - 5)$$

$$y = x - 4$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(t^2)}{4t} = \frac{2t}{4t} = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(t^2)}{4t} = \frac{2t}{4t} = \frac{1}{2}$ The value of the second order derivative is going to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  regardless of the initial value of t.