

## Homework 5

**1** Consider the following curves:

$$C_1: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 2t^2 - 1 \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < 1, \quad C_2: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 2t^2 - 1 \end{cases}, \quad -1 < t < 1,$$

$$C_3: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = 8t^2 - 1 \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < \frac{1}{2}, \quad C_4: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \cos 2t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$C_5: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 2t - 1 \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < 1, \quad C_6: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = 1 - t \\ y = 1 - 2t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < 1,$$

$$C_7: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = \sin^2 t \\ y = -\cos 2t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad C_8: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \sqrt{1 - t^2} \end{cases}, \quad -1 < t < 1,$$

$$C_9: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < \pi, \quad C_{10}: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = \cos 2t \\ y = \sin 2t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$C_{11}: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < 2\pi, \quad C_{12}: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}, \quad 0 < t < 2\pi \text{ (ellipse)},$$

Draw the images of these curves.

Write down their velocity vectors.

Indicate parameterised curves which have the same image (equivalent curves).

In each equivalence class of parameterised curves indicate curves with same and opposite orientations.

**2** Consider the curves  $C_1, C_2$  given by the parametric equations

$$C_1: \mathbf{r}(\tau) \begin{cases} r(\tau) = \frac{1}{2 - \cos \tau} \\ \varphi(\tau) = \tau \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq \tau < 2\pi, \quad C_2: \mathbf{r}(t) \begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{2}{3} \cos t + \frac{1}{3} \\ y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin t \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t < 2\pi.$$

Here the curve  $C_1$  is defined in polar coordinates  $r, \varphi$ , the curve  $C_2$  is defined in usual cartesian coordinates ( $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$ ).

Show that the images of both curves are ellipses.

Check that these ellipses coincide.

<sup>†</sup> Find foci of this ellipse <sup>\*</sup>.

**3** Consider the following curve (helix):  $\mathbf{r}(t): \begin{cases} x(t) = a \cos \omega t \\ y(t) = a \sin \omega t \\ z(t) = ct \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_0.$

Show that the image of this curve belongs to the surface of cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ .

Find the velocity vector of this curve.

Find the length of this curve.

Finish the following sentence:

*After developing the surface of cylinder to the plane the curve will develop to the...*

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<sup>\*</sup> Ellipse can be defined as a locus of points in a plane such that the sum of the distances to two fixed points is a constant. These two fixed points are called foci.