10.1 Curves defined by parametric equations

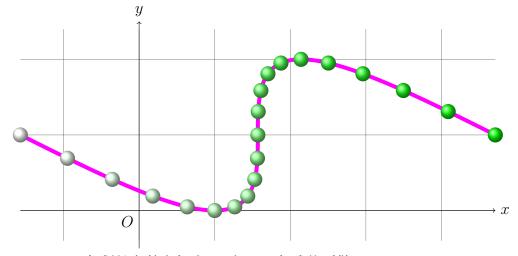
- 1. parametric curve 參數曲線
- 2. cycloid 擺線 and conchoid 蚌線

0.1 Parametric curve

愛心線 $(x^2+y^2-1)^3=x^2y^3$ 是 rectangular (or Cartesian) coordinate system 直角 (或卡式) 坐標系方程式的曲線。

Define: parametric curve [,pɛrəˈmɛtrɪk] 參數曲線

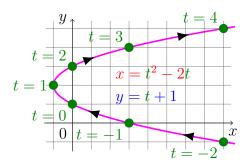
- 1. **parameter** [pəˈræmətə] 參數: t.
- 2. **parametric equations** 參數方程式: x = f(t), y = g(t). x, y 看成是第三個變數 t 的函數。
- 3. **parametric curve** 參數曲線: (x, y) = (f(t), g(t)). 每個 t 決定一個點 (x, y), 隨著 t 變化, (x, y) = (f(t), g(t)) 畫出的曲線。
- 4. *initial point* 起點: (f(a), g(a)), *terminal point* 終點: (f(b), g(b)), 當 t 有給範圍 $a \le t \le b$ 時。



Note: 相對於參數方程式, 只由 x, y 組成的叫做 *Cartesian equation*。

Example 0.1 Sketch and identify the curve defined by $x = t^2 - 2t$, y = t + 1. (沒特別指定, t 的範圍就是 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 。)

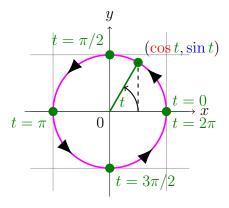
$$t = y - 1$$
, $x = (y - 1)^2 - 2(y - 1) = y^2 - 4y + 3$, a parabola.

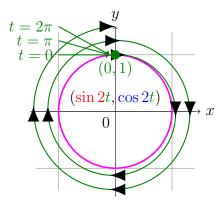


Note: 要標方向 (→), 從小往大。

Example 0.2 What curve is represented by $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$?

$$x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$
, a unit circle.
initial point = terminal point = $(1,0)$, counterclockwise 逆時針繞一圈。



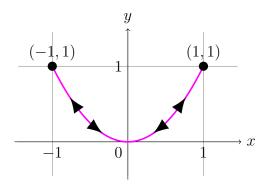


Example 0.3 What curve is represented by $x = \sin 2t$, $y = \cos 2t$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$?

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sin^2 2t + \cos^2 2t = 1$$
, a unit circle.
initial point = terminal point = $(0,1)$, clockwise 順時針繞兩圈。

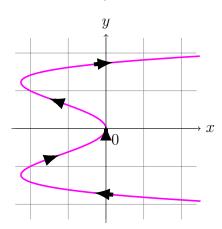
Example 0.4 Sketch curve with parametric equations $x = \sin t$, $y = \sin^2 t$.

$$x^2 = \sin^2 t = y$$
, a parabola. : $-1 \le \sin t \le 1$, $-1 \le x \le 1$.

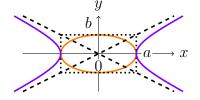


Example 0.5 Give parametric equations for $x = y^4 - 3y^2$.

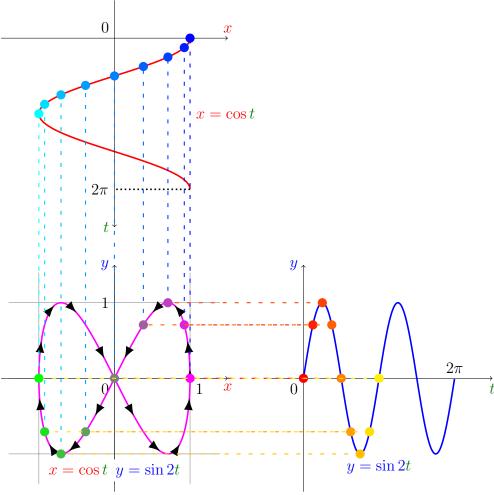
$$x = t^4 - 3t^2, y = t.$$



Additional: Hyperbola 雙曲線 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \iff x = a \sec t, y = b \tan t.$ (Ex 10.1.34) Ellipse 橢圓 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \iff x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t.$



Question: 要怎麼畫參數曲線?



Remark:

- 1. 畫圖要標示 t 從小到大的方向。
- 2. 從 parametric equations 得到 Cartesian(rectangular) equation: 消去 t。
- 3. 從 Cartesian equation 得到 parametric equations:

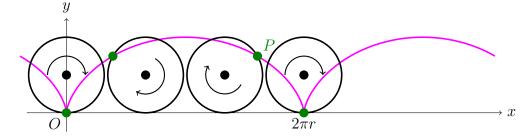
if y = f(x), let x = t, y = f(t), $t \in \text{domain of } f$;

if x = g(y), let y = t, x = g(t), $t \in$ domain of g.

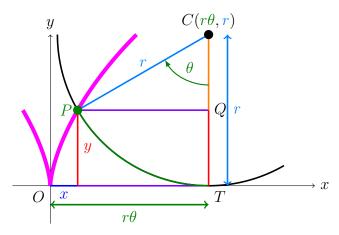
- 4. 不同 parametric equations 可得到方向速率不一樣的相同曲線。
- 5. parametric equations 可以表現比 rectilinear equations 更多的曲線。

0.2 Cycloid & conchoid

Define: The curve traced out by a point on the circumference of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line is called a *cycloid* [ˈsɑɪ,kləɪd]. 圓周上一點當圓沿一直線滾動所得的曲線稱爲擺線。



Example 0.6 If circle has radius r and rolls along x-axis and if one position of P is the origin, find parametric equations.



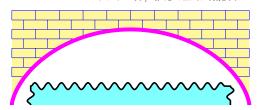
Suppose center is C, and $CT \perp x$ -axis at T, $\theta = \angle TCP$. Then $|OT| = r\theta$, |CT| = r, and P(x, y) has $x = |OT| - |PQ| = r\theta - r\sin\theta = r(\theta - \sin\theta),$ $y = |CT| - |CQ| = r - r\cos\theta = r(1 - \cos\theta).$

The parametric equations of cycloid are

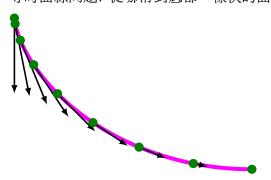
$$x = r(\theta - \sin \theta), \quad y = r(1 - \cos \theta), \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Story: Cycloid, the Helen of Geometers 幾何學的海倫 (眾人搶)

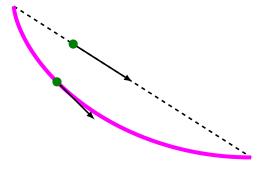
• 1599 Galileo 加利略, 橋要蓋成擺線。



- 1634 Roberval 羅伯歐, 橋下面面積 $3\pi r^2$ (10.2會敎到)。
- 1658 Wren 雷恩, 弧長 8r (10.2會敎到)。
- 1673 Huygens 海更斯, **The Tautochrone Problem** ['tɔtəkron] 等時曲線問題: 從哪滑到底都一樣快的曲線? 倒過來的 (inverted) 擺線。



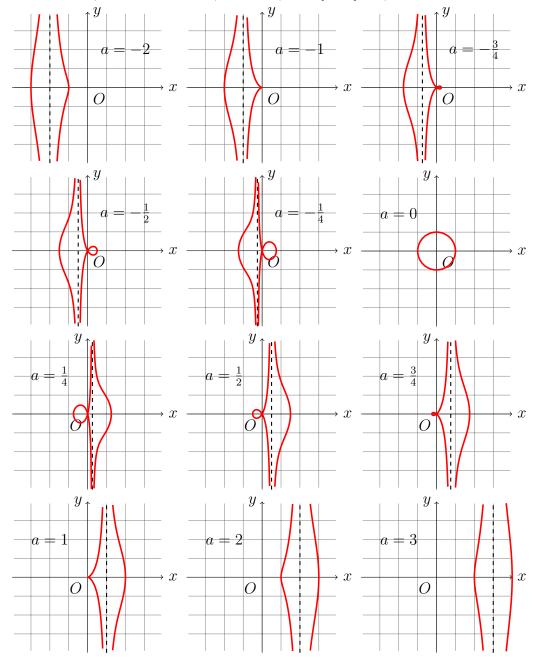
• 1696 Bernoulli 白努力, **The Brachistochrone Problem** [brəˈkɪstə,kron] 最速降線問題:滑 (斜下方)下來最快的曲線?倒過來的擺線。



Conchoids of Nicomedes: ['kaŋkɔɪd]

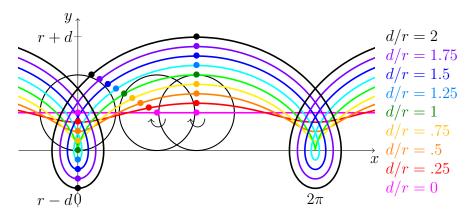
$$x = a + \cos t$$
, $y = a \tan t + \sin t$.

尼科梅德斯 (西元前希臘數學家) 的蚌線 (conch[康殼]: 蚌)。



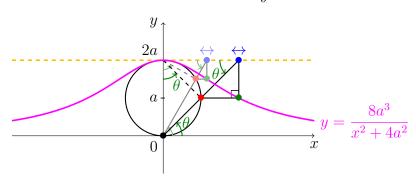
- ♦ Additional: Stories in Exercises
- ♠ *trochoid* 次擺線 (Exercise 10.1.40) Roberval 創字源於 "trochos" 希臘文的 wheel 輪子。

$$x = r\theta - d\sin\theta$$
 $y = r - d\cos\theta$



♡ witch of Maria Agnesi 箕舌線 (Exercise 10.1.43), see also §3.2。

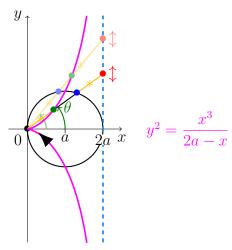
$$x = 2a \cot \theta \qquad y = 2a \sin^2 \theta$$



◇ cissoid of Diocles 戴可利斯的蔓葉線 (Exercise 10.1.44)

"cissoid"字意爲"像長春藤的", B.C. 180 希臘幾何學家 Diocles 試圖解決倍立方問題 (Delian problem) 時發現。

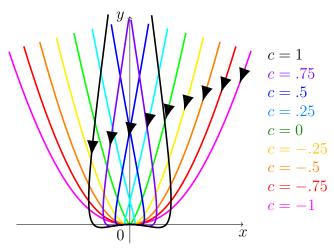
$$x = 2a\sin^2\theta$$
 $y = 2a\tan\theta\sin^2\theta$



♣ swallowtail catastrophe curves 燕尾型突變曲線 (Exercise 10.1.48)

爲混沌理論 (Chaos Theory) 中突變理論 (Catastrophe Theory) 裡的七種 基本型突變 (catastrophe): 摺疊 (fold), 尖點 (cusp), 燕尾 (swallowtail), 蝴 蝶 (butterfly), 雙曲臍 (hyperbolic umbilic), 橢圓臍 (elliptic umbilic), 抛物臍 (parabolic umbilic) 之一。

$$x = 2ct - t^3 \qquad y = -ct^2 + 3t^4$$



Lissajous figures/curves 利薩茹圖形/曲線 (Exercise 10.1.51)

1815 美國數學家 Bowditch 首先研究, 故又稱鮑迪奇曲線 (Bowditch's curves)。 1857 法國數學家 Lissajous 做更詳細的研究。其應用在示波器 (oscilloscopes) 上。

$$x = a \sin nt$$
 $y = b \cos mt$

(長 2a 寬 2b 的矩形 $[-a,a] \times [-b,b]$ 內。)

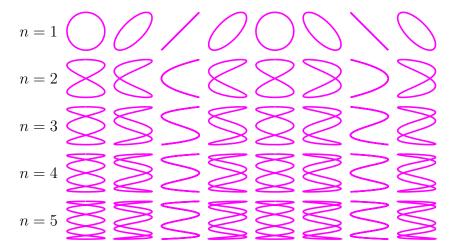
$$a = b \ m = 1 \ m = 2 \ m = 3 \ m = 4 \ m = 5$$

$$n=4$$

$$n=5$$

更一般的是 $x = a\sin(nt + c), y = b\cos(mt)$ 版本.

$$m = 1 \ c = \frac{0\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{1\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{2\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{3\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{4\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{5\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{6\pi}{4} \ c = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



Quiz 10.1

Matching parametric equations with figures:

(A)
$$x = t(\sin t + \cos t), y = t(\sin t - \cos t), 0 \le t \le 4\pi.$$

(B)
$$x = t(\sin t - \cos t), y = t(\sin t + \cos t), 0 \le t \le 4\pi.$$

(C)
$$x = t(\cos t + \sin t), y = t(\cos t - \sin t), 0 \le t \le 4\pi.$$

(D)
$$x = t(\cos t - \sin t), y = t(\cos t + \sin t), 0 \le t \le 4\pi.$$