

## Activity 1

1. Given the Cartesian equation  $y = 5(x - 2)$ , find two different parameterizations of the curve.

Possible Solutions: Using the natural parameterizations, we let  $x(t) = t$ , then  $y(t) = 5(t - 2)$  and take the parameter interval  $-\infty < t < \infty$ .

Alternatively, we can use  $x(t) = t + 2$ , then you get  $y(t) = 5(t + 2 - 2) = 5t$  and take the parameter interval  $-\infty < t < \infty$ .

2. A hiker in Yellowstone National Park is traveling along a path defined by the parametric equations  $x(t) = 80 - 4t$ ,  $y(t) = 3t$ . A bear leaves another area of the park and walks along the path described by  $x(t) = 2t$ ,  $y(t) = 20 + t$ .
  - (a) Consider the Cartesian equations for the hiker and bear. Do these suggest that the paths of the hiker and bear intersect?
  - (b) If the paths meet, do the hiker and bear reach the intersection at the same time  $t$ ?

Possible Solutions: To determine whether the paths intersect, find the Cartesian representations of the given curves:

Hiker: Solve for  $t$  in terms of  $x$ ,  $x = 80 - 4t \Rightarrow t = 20 - \frac{x}{4}$ , which we then plug in for  $t$  in the equation for  $y$  to get  $y = 3t = 3(20 - \frac{x}{4}) = \frac{-3}{4}x + 60$ .

Bear: Solve for  $t$  in terms of  $x$ ,  $x = 2t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{2}$ , and then plug this into the equation for  $y$  to get  $y = 20 + t = \frac{1}{2}x + 20$ .

So we have two lines in the plane, one with slope  $\frac{-1}{4}$  and the other with slope  $\frac{1}{2}$ , so they are not parallel and so they must intersect somewhere.

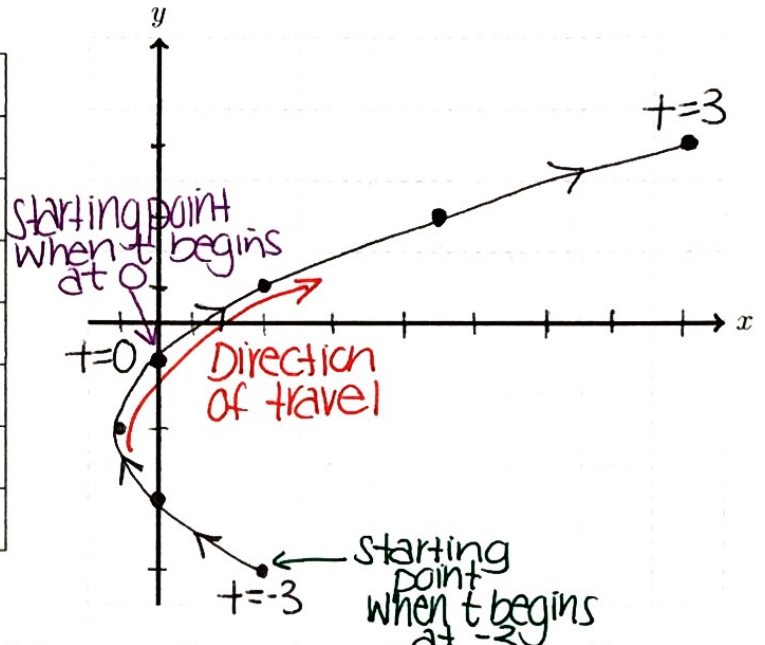
Now find out whether the bear and hiker collide, we just check if the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates are equal at the same  $t$ , so we set the  $x(t)$ 's equal and solve for  $t$  and do the same for the  $y(t)$ 's and check if the  $t$ 's are the same:

$80 - 4t = 2t \Rightarrow t = 13.\bar{3}$ ,  $20 + t = 3t \Rightarrow t = 10$ . Since these two  $t$  values are not the same, we conclude that the bear and the hiker do not meet!

# Handout - Graphing Parametric Equations

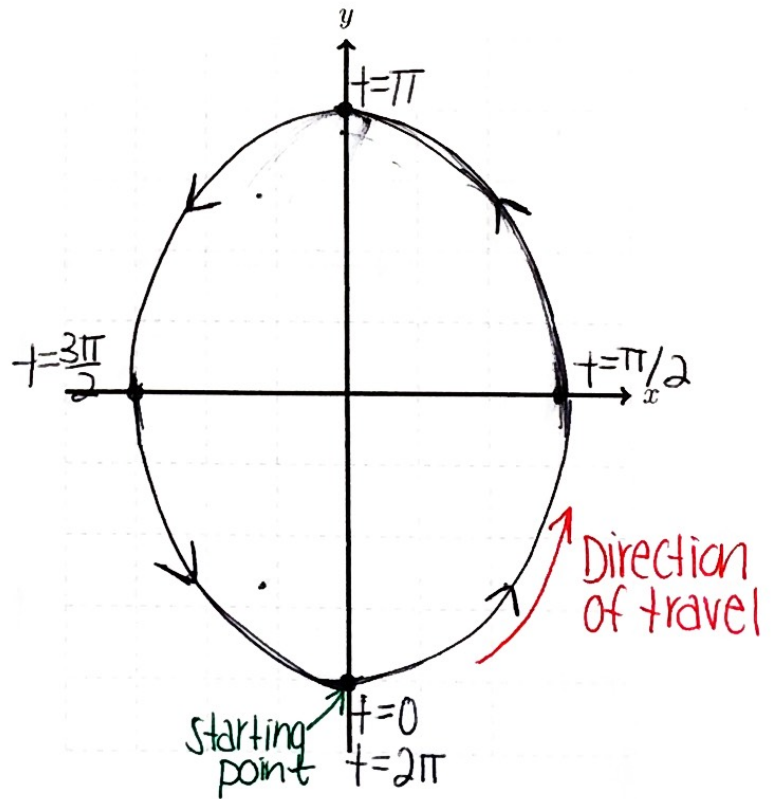
Consider how to sketch the graph of the parametric equations:  $x(t) = t^2 + 2t$ ,  $y(t) = 2t - 1$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 3$ . Or for  $-3 \leq t \leq 3$ .

t	x(t)	y(t)
-3	3	-7
-2	0	-5
-1	-1	-3
0	0	-1
1	3	1
2	8	3
3	15	5



Now consider how to sketch the graph of the parametric equations:  $x(t) = 3\sin(t)$ ,  $y(t) = -4\cos(t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 4\pi$ .

t	x(t)	y(t)
0	0	-4
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 2.12$	$-2\sqrt{2} \approx -2.828$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	3	0
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$2\sqrt{2}$
$\pi$	0	4
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$2\sqrt{2}$
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	-3	0
$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-2\sqrt{2} \approx -2.828$
$2\pi$	0	<del><math>2\sqrt{2} \approx 2.828</math></del> -4

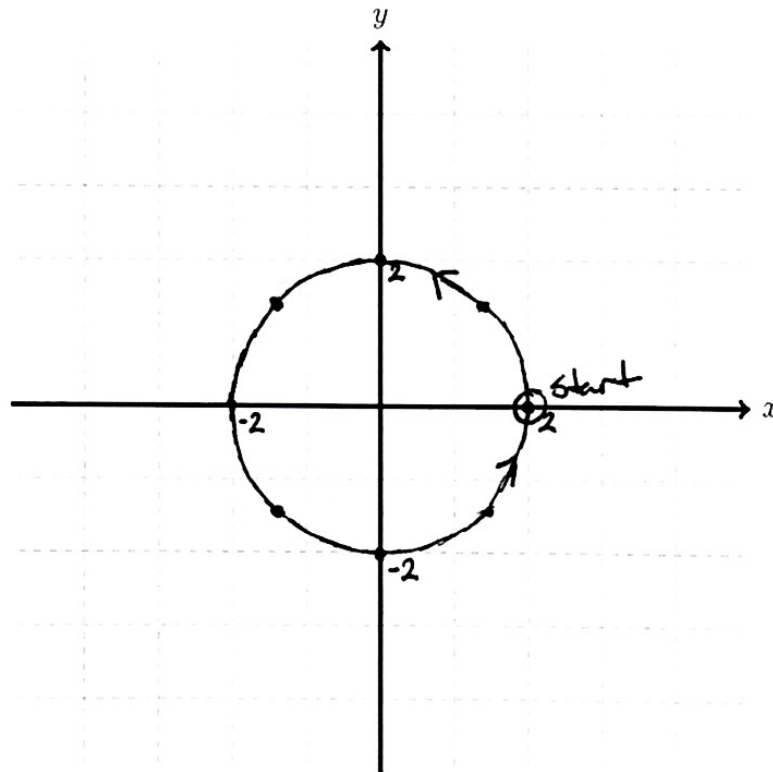


## Activity 2

1. Sketch the graph of the parametric equations:  $x(t) = 2 \cos(t)$ ,  $y(t) = 2 \sin(t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Indicate the start point and direction of travel.

$t$	$x(t)$	$y(t)$
0	2	0
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	2
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
$\pi$	-2	0
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$$



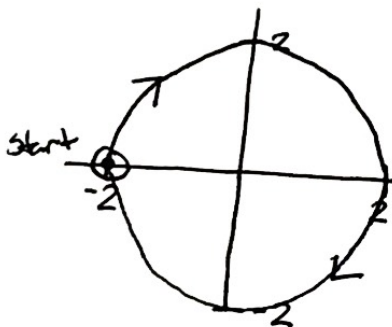
2. Describe in words what happens to the previous graph if we change the values of  $t$  to  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$ . What about  $0 \leq t \leq 4\pi$ ?

First, if we considered  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$  our start point would change from being  $(2, 0)$  to  $(-2, 0)$  and we would still travel counterclockwise through the circle.

Second, if we considered  $0 \leq t \leq 4\pi$  our start point would stay at  $(2, 0)$  and we would still travel counterclockwise, but we would trace the circle twice.

3. Consider the parametric equations  $x(t) = -2\cos(t)$ ,  $y(t) = 2\sin(t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . How is this curve different from the graph you sketched in Exercise 1?

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



First we notice that  $x(t)$  is negative compared to the  $x(t)$  in Ex. 1.

From plugging in  $t=0$  we see that we start at  $(-2, 0)$  instead of  $(2, 0)$ .

From graphing the 1<sup>st</sup> couple of  $t$  values we notice that this graph travels clockwise instead of counterclockwise.