

CH. 13 REVIEW(13.1) Plane Curves

$$\text{Graph } C: \begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \\ t \text{ in } I \end{cases}$$



May help to get rect. eq.

- ① ETP
- ② Directly relate x, y

$$\text{Ex } \begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = 9t^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x^2$$

- ③ Use IDs

$$\text{Ex } \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Restrict graph; Orientation Tools:

- ① Point-plotting (\checkmark $t=0$, endpts. of interval; shouldn't be only tool)
- ② Sign of $\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}$
- ③ ETP, ④ Use IDs, other relationships
- ④ Restrictions on x, y (Sign, extreme values)
- ⑤ As $t \uparrow$, does $x \uparrow, \downarrow$? y ? When?
- ⑥ As $t \rightarrow \infty$ or $-\infty$...
- ⑦ Graph x and/or y against t .
- ⑧ Templates (Circles, Ellipses, etc.)

13.2


tan
normal

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

Hor., vert. tan lines

$$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dy'/dt}{dx/dt}}$$

$\frac{d}{dt}$ whole thing

$$\sim L = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

13.3 PCs

Graph r or $r^2 = f(\theta)$

① 

② $r < 0$ 

③ When does $r \rightarrow 0$?

④ $r = 0$? (Pole)

Basic shapes

\circ , limaçons, ω , ∞ , roses

Polar Eq. \Leftrightarrow Rect. Eq.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

Watch Q!

$$x = r \cos \theta$$


$$y = r \sin \theta$$

Tangent lines

$$m = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\frac{d}{d\theta}(r \sin \theta)}{\frac{d}{d\theta}(r \cos \theta)}$$

13.4 \int_S

$$A = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$$

Sym., , r_{out} vs. r_{in} , "-" areas

$$\oint L = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$