

### 9.3 Arc Length (Parametric Form)

Calculus

# Solutions

Practice

What is the length of the curve defined by the parametric equations? Solve without the use of a calculator.

1.  $x(t) = 6t + 10$  and  $y(t) = 14 - 4t$  for the interval  $-1 \leq t \leq 3$ ?

$$\int_{-1}^3 \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-4)^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 \sqrt{52} dt$$

$$t \cdot \sqrt{52} \Big|_{-1}^3 \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \cdot 26 \\ 4 \cdot 13 \end{matrix}$$

$$3\sqrt{52} - -1\sqrt{52}$$

$4\sqrt{52} \text{ or } 8\sqrt{13}$

2.  $x = \frac{a}{2}t^2$  and  $y = \frac{b}{2}t^2$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. What is the length of the curve from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 1$ ?

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{(at)^2 + (bt)^2} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2(a^2 + b^2)} dt = \int_0^1 t\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$$

$$\frac{t^2}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \Big|_0^1$$

$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

3.  $x(t) = 2t^2$  and  $y(t) = \frac{2}{3}t^3$  for the interval  $1 \leq t \leq 4$ ?

$$\int_1^4 \sqrt{(4t)^2 + (2t^2)^2} dt$$

$$\int_1^4 \sqrt{4t^2(4 + t^2)} dt$$

$$\int_1^4 2t \sqrt{4 + t^2} dt \quad \begin{matrix} u = 4 + t^2 \\ \frac{du}{2t} = dt \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_5^{20} \sqrt{u} du$$

$$\frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_5^{20} = \frac{2}{3} \left[ (20)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{3} [20\sqrt{20} - 5\sqrt{5}]$$

$$\frac{2}{3} [40\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{5}]$$

$\frac{70}{3} \sqrt{5}$

4.  $x(\theta) = 5 \cos \theta$  and  $y(\theta) = 5 \sin \theta$  for the interval  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(-5 \sin \theta)^2 + (5 \cos \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{25(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)} d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} 5 d\theta$$

$$5\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$10\pi$

5.  $x(t) = 7t - 2$  and  $y(t) = 4 - 8t$  for the interval  $1 \leq t \leq 5$ .

$$\int_1^5 \sqrt{(7)^2 + (-8)^2} dt$$

$$\int_1^5 \sqrt{113} dt$$

$$t \sqrt{113} \Big|_1^5 \quad \rightarrow \quad 5\sqrt{113} - \sqrt{113}$$

$4\sqrt{113}$

6. If a curve is described by the parametric equations  $x = t^2$  and  $y = 2e^{2t}$ , then which of the following gives the length of the path from  $t = 0$  to  $t = \ln 3$ ?

$$x' = 2t \quad y' = 4e^{2t}$$

$$(x')^2 = 4t^2 \quad (y')^2 = 16e^{4t}$$

C

A.  $\int_0^{\ln 3} \sqrt{4t^2 + 4e^{4t}} dt$

B.  $\int_0^{\ln 3} \sqrt{t^4 + 4e^{4t}} dt$

C.  $\int_0^{\ln 3} \sqrt{4t^2 + 16e^{4t}} dt$

D.  $\int_0^{\ln 3} \sqrt{t^2 + 2e^{2t}} dt$

7. Which of the following gives the length of the path described by the parametric equations  $x = 2 + 4t$  and  $y = 3 + t^2$  from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 1$ ?

$$y' = 2t$$

$$(y')^2 = 4t^2$$

$$x' = 4$$

$$(x')^2 = 16$$

D

A.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{4 + 2t} dt$

B.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{(2 + 4t)^2 + (3 + t^2)^2} dt$

C.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{16t^2 + t^4} dt$

D.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{16 + 4t^2} dt$

8. Which of the following gives the length of the path described by the parametric equations  $x = \cos t^3$  and  $y = e^{5t}$  from  $t = 0$  to  $t = \pi$ ?

$$y' = 5e^{5t}$$

$$(y')^2 = 25e^{10t}$$

$$x' = -3t^2 \sin t^3$$

$$(x')^2 = 9t^4 \sin^2 t^3$$

A

A.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{9t^4 \sin^2(t^3) + 25e^{10t}} dt$

B.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{-3t^2 \sin(t^3) + 5e^{5t}} dt$

C.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{9t^4 \sin^2(t^3) + 25e^{5t}} dt$

D.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{(\cos(t^3))^2 + (e^{5t})^2} dt$

9. Which of the following gives the length of the path described by the parametric equations  $x = \sin 3t$  and  $y = \cos 2t$  from  $t = 0$  to  $t = \pi$ ?

$$y' = -2\sin(2t)$$

$$(y')^2 = 4\sin^2(2t)$$

$$x' = 3\cos(3t)$$

$$(x')^2 = 9\cos^2(3t)$$

D

A.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin^2 3t + \cos^2 2t} dt$

B.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{\cos^2 3t + \sin^2 2t} dt$

C.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{9\cos 3t + 4\sin 2t} dt$

D.  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{9\cos^2 3t + 4\sin^2 2t} dt$

10. Which of the following gives the length of the path described by the parametric equations  $x = \sqrt{t}$  and  $y = 3t - 1$  from  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ?

$$y' = 3$$

$$(y')^2 = 9$$

$$x' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

B

A.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{t}{4} + 9} dt$

B.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}t^{-1} + 9} dt$

$$(x')^2 = \frac{1}{4t}$$

C.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}t + 3} dt$

D.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3} dt$

No test prep. Problems 6-10 are great examples of problems you may see on the AP Exam.