



March 7

SWBAT:

Find the first and second derivatives of parametric functions

### Essential Learning Goals

- \* Analyze curves in parametric form, polar form and vector form
- \* Calculate and interpret the derivative of curves given in parametric form, polar form and vector form - including velocity and acceleration
- \* Calculate the area of a region defined by polar curves.
- \* Calculate the length of parametric curves.

What does  
it mean?

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

The instantaneous rate  $y$  changes with respect to  $x$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}$$

The instantaneous rate  $y$  changes with respect to  $t$

$$\frac{dx}{dt}$$

The instantaneous rate  $x$  changes with respect to  $t$

If you have  $\frac{dy}{dt}$

and  $\frac{dx}{dt}$ ,

how can you get

$$\frac{dy}{dx}?$$

what about

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}?$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{y'}{x'} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{y'}{x'} \right) \rightarrow \frac{y''x' - x''y'}{(x')^2} = \frac{y''}{(x')^2} - \frac{x''y'}{(x')^2}$$

(equation 7)

derivative of the derivative first

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

(equation 11)

derivative of  $x$

$$= \frac{y'}{x'} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{y'}{x'} \right) \nearrow \frac{y''x' - x''y'}{(x')^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$y(t) = t^2 - t$$

$$x(t) = t^2 + t$$

$$\text{find } \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t - 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t-1}{2t+1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{2(2t+1) - (2t-1)2}{(2t+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{2(2t+1) - (2t-1)2}{(2t+1)^2}}{(2t+1)} = \frac{2(2t+1) - 2(2t-1)}{(2t+1)^3}$$

$$x(t) = \ln(5t)$$

$$y(t) = e^{5t}$$

$$\text{find } \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$y(t) = 5e^{5t}$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{t} \left( \frac{5}{t} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5e^{5t}}{\frac{1}{t}} = 5te^{5t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 25te^{5t} + 5e^{5t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{25te^{5t} + 5e^{5t}}{\frac{1}{t}} = t(25te^{5t} + 5e^{5t}) = 25t^2e^{5t} + 5te^{5t}$$