9.2 Second Derivatives of Parametric Equations

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS concavity

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **second derivative of a parametric curve** – testing concavity.

You must be able to:

- compute $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \dfrac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx/dt}$
- avoid the wrong "divide the second derivatives" shortcut
- use the sign of $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ to state **concavity**

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later – follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The correct formula

The second derivative is **not** $\dfrac{d^2y/dt^2}{d^2x/dt^2}$. Instead, differentiate the first derivative with respect to t, then divide by $\dfrac{dx}{dt}$ again:

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

■ A worked example

For $x = t^2$, $y = t^3$: $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{3t}{2}$. Then $\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(\dfrac{3t}{2}\right) = \dfrac{3}{2}$, and $\dfrac{dx}{dt} = 2t$, so

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3/2}{2t} = \frac{3}{4t}.$$

■ Concavity

At $t = 1$, $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3}{4} > 0$: the curve is **concave up** there. A negative value means concave down.

■ The two-step routine

1. Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ (a function of t). 2. Differentiate it w.r.t. t and divide by $\dfrac{dx}{dt}$.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 State the formula for $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for a parametric curve. [1]

2.2 For $x = t^2$, $y = t^3$, given $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{3t}{2}$, find $\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right)$. [1]

2.3 Complete: find $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for that curve. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The second derivative of a parametric curve is [1]

☐ **A** $\dfrac{d^2y/dt^2}{d^2x/dt^2}$

B $\dfrac{\frac{d}{dt}(dy/dx)}{dx/dt}$

C $\dfrac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$

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

3.2 A curve has $x = t$, $y = t^3 - 3t$.

(a) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$. [1]

(b) Find $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. [2]

(c) State the concavity at $t = 1$. [1]

3.3 For $x = t^2$, $y = t^2 + t$, find $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $t = 1$. [4]