

9.3 Finding Arc Lengths of Curves Given by Parametric Equations

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS parametric equations 参数方程

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **arc length of a parametric curve**.**You must be able to:**

- apply $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$
- set up the integral from parametric equations
- recognise it as summing tiny hypotenuses $\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$

1 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 parametric arc-length formula

For $x = x(t)$, $y = y(t)$ with t from a to b :

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

■ Setting it up

For $x = t^2$, $y = t^3$ on $[0, 1]$: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2$, so

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^4} dt.$$

■ A curve that simplifies

For a circle $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$: $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t$, so the integrand is $\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = 1$. Then $L = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = 2\pi$ (the circumference).

■ Same idea as before

This is the $\sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$ hypotenuse summed along the curve, now with both x and y depending on t .

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 State the parametric arc-length formula. [1]

2.2 For $x = t^2$, $y = t^3$, write $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2$. [2]

2.3 For $x = 3t$, $y = 4t$ on $[0, 2]$, set up and evaluate the arc length. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The parametric arc length uses the integrand [1]

A	B
C	D

A $\sqrt{1 + (dy/dx)^2}$

B $\sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2}$

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

D $(dx/dt)(dy/dt)$

3.2 A curve is $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$ for $0 \leq t \leq \pi$.

(a) Show the integrand simplifies to 1. [2]

(b) Evaluate the arc length. [1]

3.3 Set up (do not evaluate) the arc-length integral for $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$ on $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$. [3]