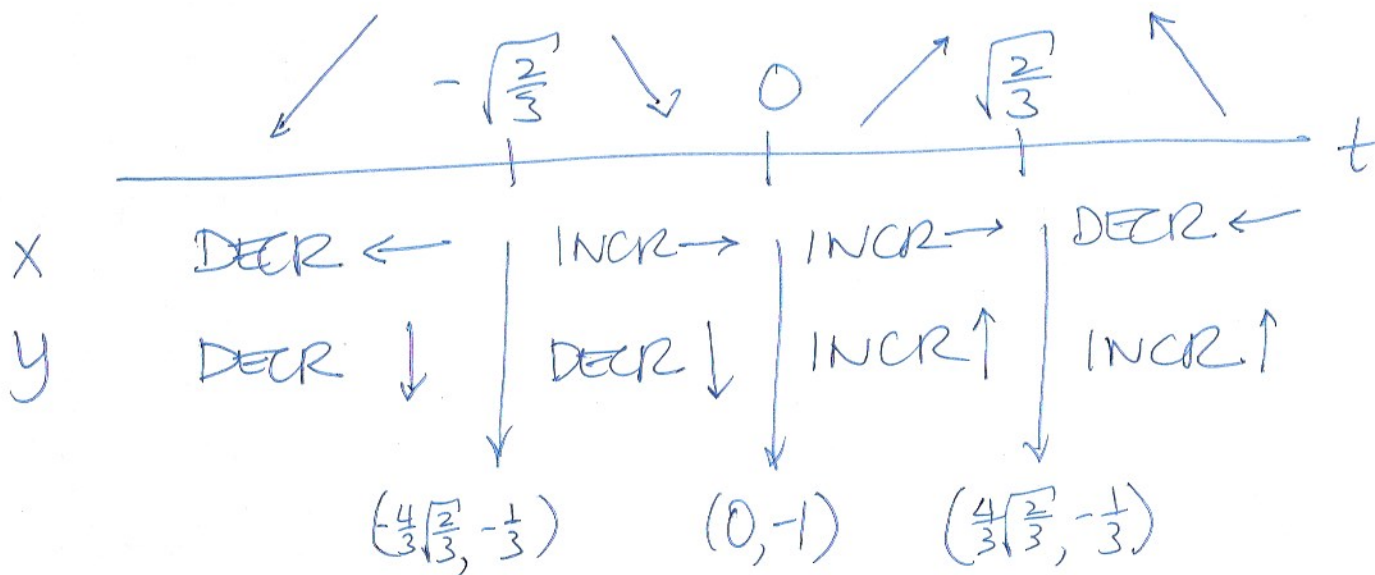
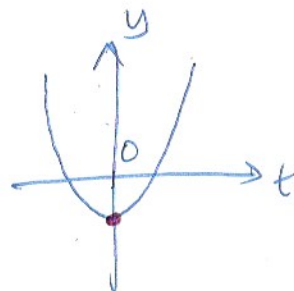
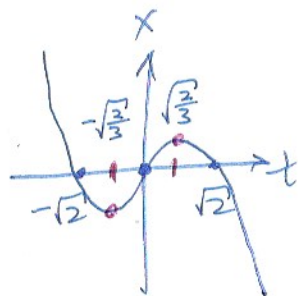


RECONSIDER $x = 2t - t^3 = t(2 - t^2)$

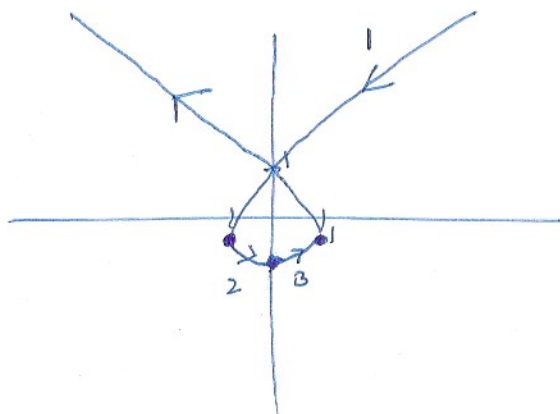
$y = t^2 - 1$

$x'(t) = 2 - 3t^2 = 0$

$t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$



$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}(2 - \frac{2}{3})$
 $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

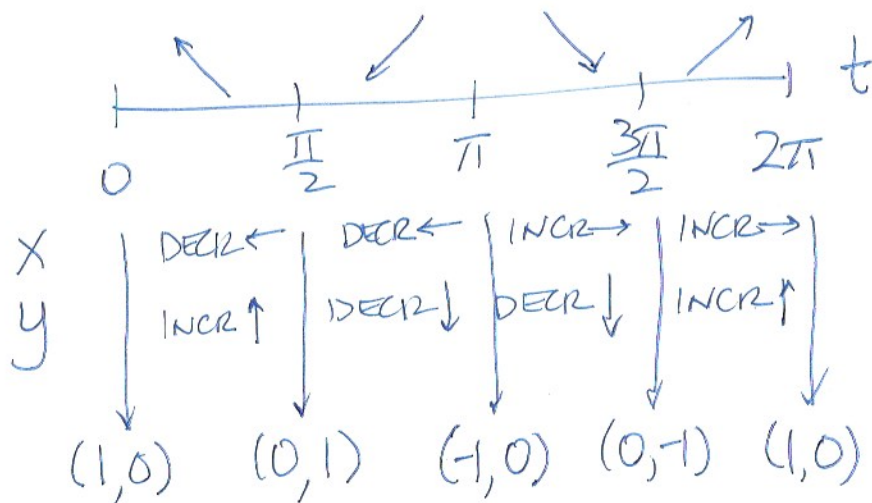
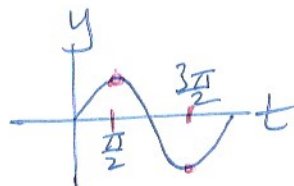
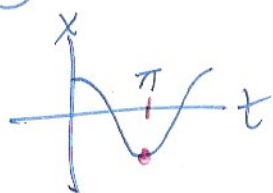


CONSIDER

$$x = \cos t$$

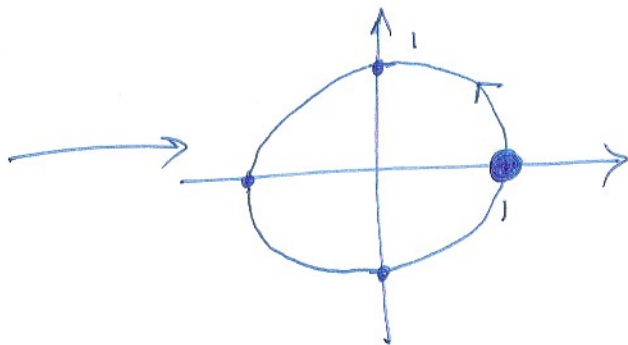
$$y = \sin t$$

$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



$$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



ELIMINATING THE
PARAMETER

$$t = \cos^{-1} x$$

$$y = \sin(\cos^{-1} x)$$

$$t = \cos^{-1} x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$t \in Q_1, Q_2$$

$$y = \sin t \geq 0 \rightarrow Q_1, Q_2$$

★ NEVER USE
INVERSE TRIG
ID OR HYP FOR
ELIMINATING THE
PARAMETER —

USE
IDENTITIES
INSTEAD

$x = \cos t$
 $y = \sin t$
 $(x^2 + y^2 = 1)$

$t \in [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow$ CIRCLE CENTER $(0, 0)$ RADIUS 1

START @ $(1, 0)$ COUNTERCLOCKWISE

RIGHTMOST
POINT

CIRCLE CENTER (h, k) RADIUS r

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{r^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{r^2} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x-h}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-k}{r}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$

$$\frac{x-h}{r} = \cos t, \quad \frac{y-k}{r} = \sin t$$

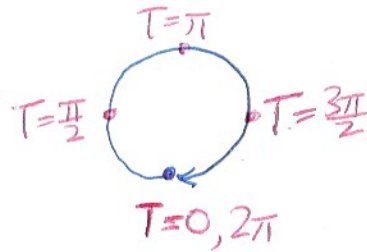
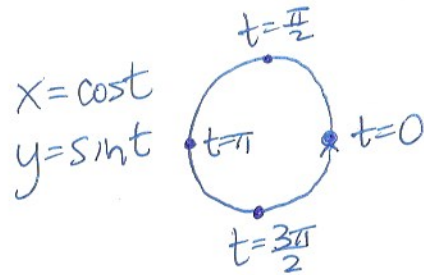
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = h + r \cos t \\ y = k + r \sin t \end{array}}$$

eg. CIRCLE CENTER $(-1, 2)$ RADIUS 4

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -1 + 4 \cos t \\ y = 2 + 4 \sin t \end{array} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

UNIT CIRCLE

START @ BOTTOM, CLOCKWISE



$$x = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - T\right)$$

$$y = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - T\right)$$

$$t = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \pi \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0$$

$$T = 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi \quad \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$t = mT + b$$

$$t = -T + b$$

$$t = \frac{3\pi}{2} - T$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta T}$$

$$= \frac{\pi - \frac{3\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

$$b = \text{VALUE OF } t \text{ WHEN } T = 0$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2}$$