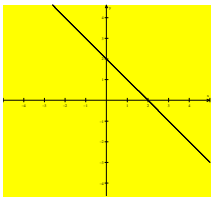
How to determine the portion and direction of a parametric curve when you are able to eliminate the parameter

Suppose you're given the parametric equations $x = 2 + t^2$, $y = -t^2$



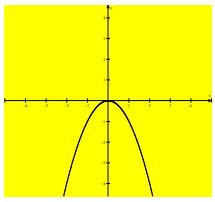
which corresponds to the rectangular equation $y = 2 - x$ (shown on the right ➡),

and you need to determine which part of the graph is being traced out and in what orientation.

1. Decide which parametric equation ($x =$ or $y =$) you find easier to analyze.

   $y = -t^2$ will be easier

2. Sketch a graph of the function you chose in step 1, with the horizontal axis representing t, and the vertical axis representing whichever variable you chose in step 1 (in this case, y).



3. Describe what's happening on the graph in step 2 as t goes from $-\infty$ to ∞ (ie. as you move from left to right). Every time the graph changes general direction (from going up to going down, from going down to going up, or making a sudden discontinuous jump), describe that change (from what value to what value).

   As t goes from $-\infty$ to ∞,
   $y = -t^2$ goes from $-\infty$ to 0 to $-\infty$

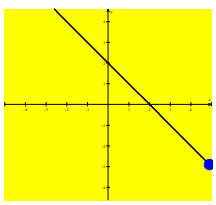
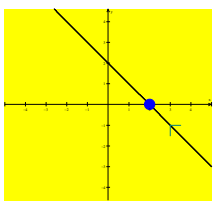
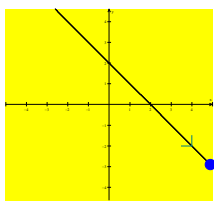
4. Go to the graph of the original rectangular equation and identify which "points" on its graph correspond to the $x-$ or $y-$values you found in step 3.

   Remember that

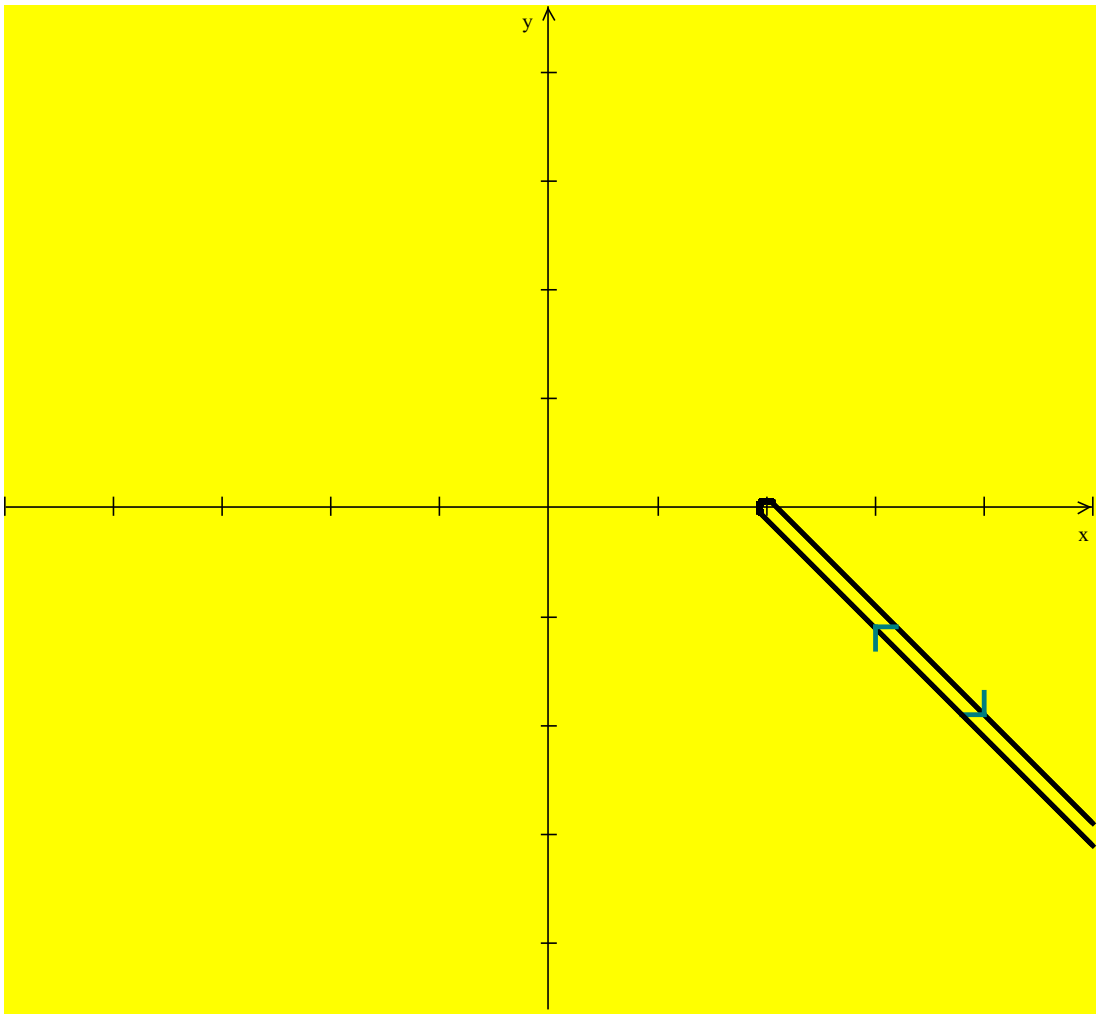
   $x = -\infty$ corresponds to the far left side of the graph | $y = -\infty$ corresponds to the bottom of the graph
   $x = \infty$ corresponds to the far right side of the graph | $y = \infty$ corresponds to the top of the graph
   $x = 0$ corresponds to the $y-$intercept of the graph | $y = 0$ corresponds to the $x-$intercept of the graph
   you can use the rectangular equation to find specific points

   $y = -t^2$ goes from $-\infty$ to 0 to $-\infty$, so the parametric curve goes from

   the bottom of the graph of $y = 2 - x$ | to the $x-$intercept $(2, 0)$ | to the bottom

5. Sketch out only what you described in step 4.



YOUR TURN: (check using your calculator AFTER you have a solution)

A. Analyze the parametric equations $\begin{aligned} x &= -t^4 \\ y &= -t^8 \end{aligned}$, which correspond to the rectangular equation $y = -x^2$, by analyzing the $x =$ equation.

B. Analyze the parametric equations $\begin{aligned} x &= e^{-t} \\ y &= 2 - e^{-t} \end{aligned}$, which correspond to the rectangular equation $y = 2 - x$, by analyzing the $x =$ equation.

C. Analyze the parametric equations $\begin{aligned} x &= e^{2t} \\ y &= -e^{t} \end{aligned}$, which correspond to the rectangular equation $x = y^2$.
You must decide which parametric equation to analyze (try both, but one will be easier than the other).

D. Analyze the parametric equations $\begin{aligned} x &= \sin t \\ y &= \cos^2 t \end{aligned}$, which correspond to the rectangular equation $y = 1 - x^2$.
You must decide which parametric equation to analyze.

E. Analyze the parametric equations $\begin{aligned} x &= 4 - 2\ln t \\ y &= \ln t \end{aligned}$.
You must find the rectangular equation, and decide which parametric equation to analyze.