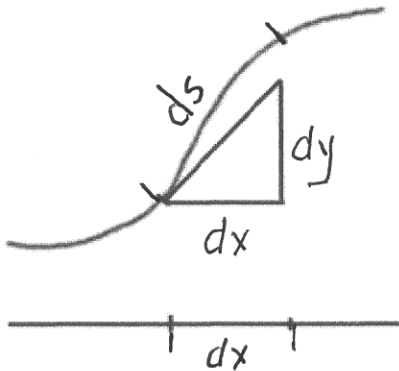


Arc Length for a Parametric Curve

Assume the smooth curve C is traversed exactly once as t increases from a to b .



The differential of arc length, ds , is:

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

so

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

(now ds will be entirely in terms of t)

$$\text{Length} = \int_{t=a}^{t=b} ds$$

Example – Arc Length

Find the length of the curve $x = e^{2t} \cos t$, $y = e^{2t} \sin t$ for $0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$.

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2e^{2t} \cos t - e^{2t} \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2e^{2t} \sin t + e^{2t} \cos t$$

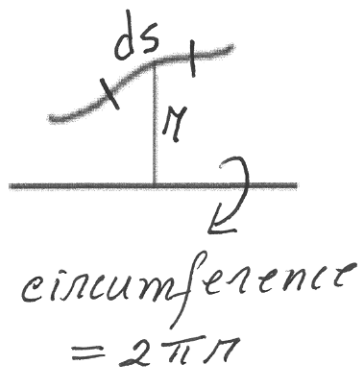
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 &= e^{4t} [4\cos^2 t - 4\cancel{\cos t \sin t} + \sin^2 t] \\ &\quad + e^{4t} [4\sin^2 t + 4\cancel{\sin t \cos t} + \cos^2 t] \\ &= e^{4t} [5\cos^2 t + 5\sin^2 t] = 5e^{4t} \end{aligned}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{5} e^{2t}$$

$$\text{Length} = \sqrt{5} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{2t} dt = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} [e^\pi - 1]$$

Surface Area (of Revolution)

If the smooth parametric curve C is rotated about an axis, the differential of surface area, dS , is



$$dS = 2\pi r ds$$

radius arc length

where we must express r and ds in terms of the parameter.

(a diagram helps you to set up r correctly)

Example – Surface Area

- The circle $(x-b)^2 + y^2 = a^2$ is given by the parametric equations
 $x = b + a \cos t$, $y = a \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

Assume $a < b$, and find the surface area obtained by revolving around the y -axis.

$$dS = 2\pi r ds$$

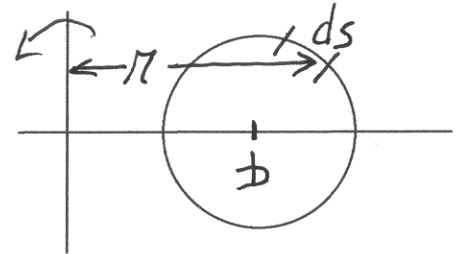
$$r = x = b + a \cos t$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} dt = a dt$$

$$\int_{\text{surf. area}} = 2\pi a \int_0^{2\pi} (b + a \cos t) dt = 4\pi^2 ab$$



$$r = x$$

revolves
to a
Torus
or donut.