**8A Finding Cartesian Equations**

1. a) Draw the graph of the function:

$$x=2t y=t^{2}$$

$$-3\leq t\leq 3$$

1. Find the Cartesian equation of the curve
2. A curve has parametric equations:

$x=ln\left(t+3\right)$ $y=\frac{1}{t+5}$

1. Find a Cartesian equation of the curve in the form $y=f(x)$, $x>k$, where $k$ is a constant to be found.
2. Write down the range of $f(x)$

**8B Finding Cartesian Equations with Trig**

1. A curve has parametric equations:

$x=sint+2$, $y=cost-3$, $t\in R$

1. Show that a Cartesian equation of the curve is given by:

$$\left(x-2\right)^{2}+\left(y+3\right)^{2}=1$$

1. Hence, sketch the curve…
2. A curve has parametric equations:

$x=sint$, $y=sin2t$, $-\frac{π}{2}\leq t\leq \frac{π}{2}$

1. Find a Cartesian equation of the curve in the form $y=f(x)$, $-k\leq x\leq k$, stating the value of the constant $k$.
2. Write down the range of $f(x)$
3. A curve has parametric equations:

$x=cot⁡(t)+2$, $y=cosec^{2}t-2$

$$0<t<π$$

1. Find the equation of the curve in the form $y=f(x)$ and state the domain of x for which the curve is defined

b) Hence, sketch the curve

**8C Sketching Graphs**

1. Draw the curve given by the parametric equations:

$x=3cost+4$, $y=2sint$ $0\leq t\leq 2π$

**8D Intersections**

1. The diagram shows a curve C with parametric equations:

$x=at^{2}+t$, $y=a\left(t^{3}+8\right)$, $t\in R$

Where a is a non-zero constant. Given that $C$ passes through the point (-4,0):

1. Find the value of $a$



1. Find the coordinates of the points $A$ and $B$ where the curve crosses the y-axis
2. A curve is given parametrically by the equations:

$x=t^{2}$, $y=4t$

The line $x+y+4=0$ meets the curve at A. Find the coordinates of A.

1. The curve in the diagram is given parametrically by the equations:

$x=cost+sint$, $y=\left(t-\frac{π}{6}\right)^{2}$

$$-\frac{π}{2}<t<\frac{4π}{3}$$

1. Find the point where the curve intersects the line $y=π^{2}$



1. Find the coordinates of the points A and B where the curve meets the y-axis

**8E Modelling**

1. A plane’s position at time t seconds after take-off can be modelled with the following parametric equations:

$x=\left(vcosθ\right)t,$ $y=\left(vsinθ\right)t$, $t>0$

Where $v$ is the speed of the plane, $θ$ is the angle of elevation of its path, $x$ is the horizontal distance travelled (m) and $y$ is the vertical distance travelled (m), relative to a fixed origin.

When the plane has travelled 600m horizontally, is has climbed 120m.

1. Find the angle of elevation, $θ$.

Given that the plane’s speed is $50ms^{-1}$.

1. Find the parametric equations for the plane’s motion
2. Find the vertical height of the plane after 10 seconds
3. Show that the plane’s motion is a straight line
4. Explain why the domain, $t>0$ is not realistic
5. A stone is thrown from the top of a 25m high cliff with an initial speed of $5ms^{-1}$ at an angle of $45^{°}$. Its position after $t$ seconds can be described using the following parametric equations:

$x=\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}t,$ $y=\left(-4.9t^{2}+\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}t+25 \right)$

$$0\leq t\leq k$$

Where $x$ is the horizontal distance (m), $y$ is the vertical distance (m) from the ground, and $k$ is a constant.

1. Given that the model is valid from the time the stone is thrown until the time it hits the ground, find the value of $k$.
2. Find the horizontal distance travelled by the stone by the time it hits the floor ground
3. The motion of a figure skater relative to a fixed origin $O$, at time $t$ minutes is modelled using the parametric equations:

$x=8cos20t,$ $y=12sin\left(10t-\frac{π}{3}\right)$

$$t\geq 0$$

Where $x$ and $y$ are measured in metres.

1. Find the coordinates of the figure skater at the beginning of their motion.



1. Find the coordinates of the point where the figure skater intersects their own path, given that it takes place on the x-axis
2. Find the coordinates of the points where the curve intersects the y-axis
3. Find how long it takes the figure skater to complete on figure of eight motion