

Work these on **notebook paper**. Do not use your calculator.

On problems 1 – 5, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

1. $x = t^2, y = t^2 + 6t + 5$

2. $x = t^2 + 1, y = 2t^3 - t^2$

3. $x = \sqrt{t}, y = 3t^2 + 2t$

4. $x = \ln t, y = t^2 + t$

5. $x = 3\sin t + 2, y = 4\cos t - 1$

6. A curve C is defined by the parametric equations $x = t^2 + t - 1, y = t^3 - t^2$.

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of t .

(b) Find an equation of the tangent line to C at the point where $t = 2$.

7. A curve C is defined by the parametric equations $x = 2\cos t, y = 3\sin t$.

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of t .

(b) Find an equation of the tangent line to C at the point where $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

On problems 8 – 10, find:

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of t .

(b) all points of horizontal and vertical tangency

8. $x = t + 5, y = t^2 - 4t$

9. $x = t^2 - t + 1, y = t^3 - 3t$

10. $x = 3 + 2\cos t, y = -1 + 4\sin t$

On problems 11 - 12, a curve C is defined by the parametric equations given. For each problem, write an integral expression that represents the length of the arc of the curve over the given interval.

11. $x = t^2, y = t^3, 0 \leq t \leq 2$

12. $x = e^{2t} + 1, y = 3t - 1, -2 \leq t \leq 2$