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## 8.1 Parametric Equations

1a)  $n = t - 3$  — (1)       $y = t^2 - 1$  — (2)  
 $n + 3 = t$  — (1)  
Sub (1) in (2)  
 $y = (n + 3)^2 - 1$

Domain =  $-6 \leq n \leq 0$   
Range =  $-1 \leq y \leq 8$

b)  $n = \frac{2}{t}$  — (1)       $y = t^2 + 1$  — (2)  
 $t = \frac{2}{n}$  — (3)

Sub (3) in (2)

$$y = \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 + 1$$

Domain =  $n > 0$

$$y = \frac{4}{n^2} + 1$$

Range =  $y > 1$

c)  $n = 2t - 1$  — (1)       $y = \frac{3}{t^2}$  — (2)  
 $\frac{n+1}{2} = t$  — (3)

Sub (3) in (2)

$$y = \frac{3}{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2}$$

Domain:  $n > -1$

$$y = \frac{12}{(n+1)^2}$$

Range:  $0 < y \leq 3$

## 8.1 Parametric Equations

2a)  $x = \ln(t+2) \quad \text{--- (1)}$   $y = \frac{1}{t+3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$

Sub (2) in (1)

$$t+3 = \frac{1}{y}$$

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

$$t = \frac{1}{y} - 3 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$e^x = \frac{1}{y} - 1$$

$$e^x + 1 = \frac{1}{y} \implies y = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$$

Domain :  $x > 0$

Range :  $0 < y < \frac{1}{2}$

b)  $x = \ln(4+t) \quad \text{--- (1)}$   $y = t^2 + 10t + 25 \quad \text{--- (3)}$   
 $e^x = 4+t$   
 $e^x - 4 = t \quad \text{--- (2)}$

Sub (2) in (3)

$$y = (e^x - 4)^2 + 10(e^x - 4) + 25$$

$$y = e^{2x} - 8e^x + 16 + 10e^x - 40 + 25$$

$$y = e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1$$

Domain :  $x > 0$

Range :  $y > 4$

c)  $x = e^{2t}$

$$y = e^{6t} + 2e^{4t}$$
$$y = (e^{2t})^3 + 2(e^{2t})^2$$
$$y = x^3 + 2x^2$$

Domain :  $x > 0$

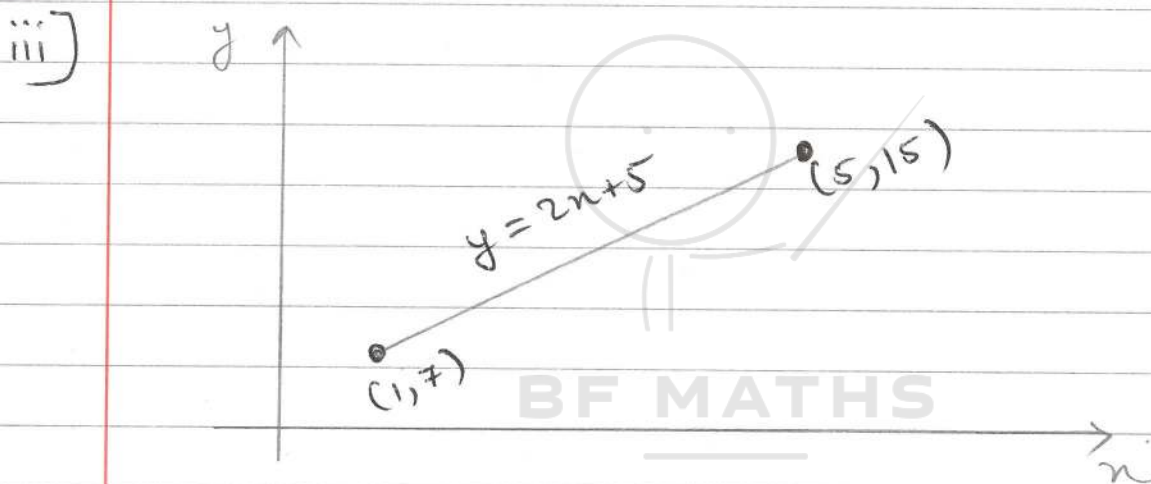
, Range :  $y > 0$

## 8.1 Parametric equations

3a i)  $n = t^{1/2} + 1$  — (1)  $y = 2t^{1/2} + 7$  — (3)  
 $n - 1 = t^{1/2}$  — (2)

Sub (2) in (3)  
 $y = 2(n-1) + 7$   
 $y = 2n + 5$

ii) Domain :  $1 < n < 5$   
Range :  $7 < y < 15$



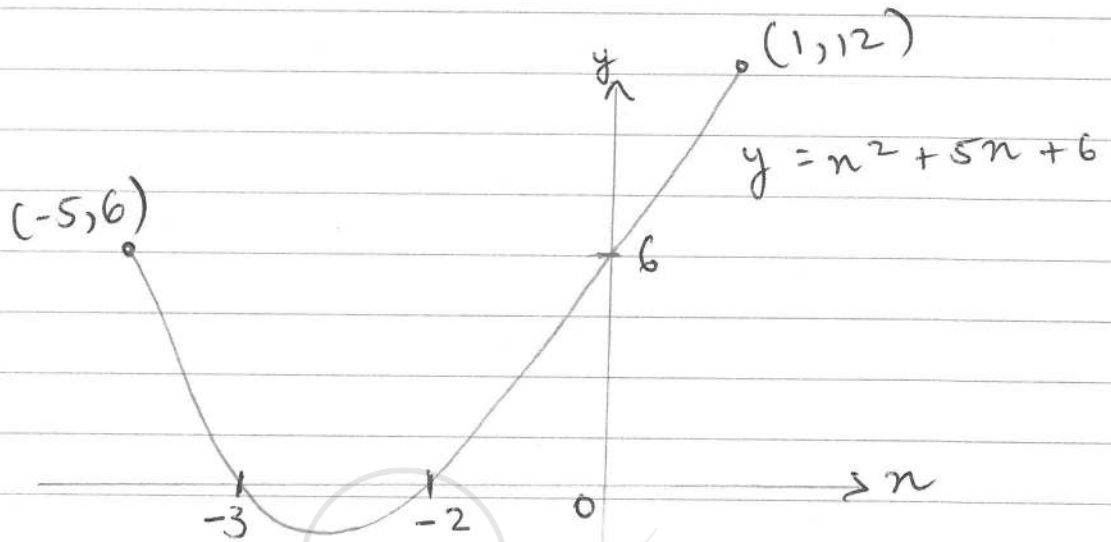
b i)  $n = 2t + 1$  — (1)  $y = 4t^2 + 14t + 12$  — (3)  
 $\frac{n-1}{2} = t$  — (2)

Sub (2) in (3)  
 $y = 4\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)^2 + 14\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) + 12$   
 $y = 4\left(\frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{4}\right) + 7n - 7 + 12$   
 $y = n^2 - 2n + 1 + 7n - 7 + 12$   
 $y = n^2 + 5n + 6$

## 8.1 Parametric Equations

bii)  $-5 \leq n \leq 1$  : Domain  
 $-\frac{1}{4} \leq y \leq 12$  : Range

iii)



ci)

$$n = \ln(2-t) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$y = 5-t \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$t = 5-y \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Sub (1) into (3)

$$n = \ln(2-5+y)$$

$$e^n = -3+y$$

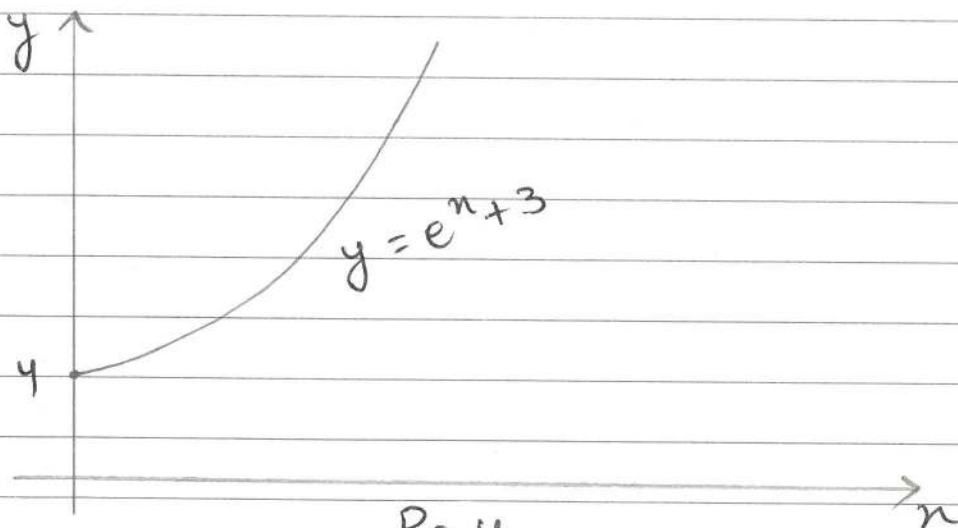
$$y = e^n + 3$$

ii)

Domain :  $n > 0$

Range :  $y > 4$

iii)



## 8.1 Parametric Equations

4a)  $n = 3t$  — (1)       $y = (1-t)(9-t)$  — (3)  
 $t = \frac{n}{3}$  — (2)

Sub (2) in (3)

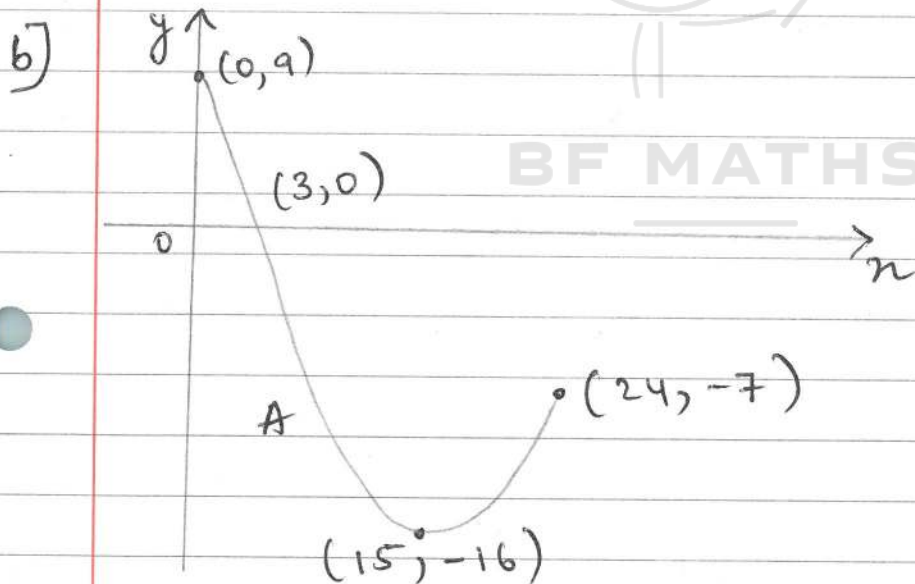
$$y = \left(1 - \frac{n}{3}\right)\left(9 - \frac{n}{3}\right)$$

$$y = \left(9 - \frac{n}{3} - 3n + \frac{n^2}{9}\right)$$

$$y = \left(9 - \frac{10n}{3} + \frac{n^2}{9}\right)$$

Domain :  $0 \leq n \leq 24$

Range :  $-16 \leq y \leq 9$



5a)  $n = \ln(t+5)$  — (1)

$$y = 2t + 12$$
 — (2)

$$\frac{y-12}{2} = t$$
 — (3)

Sub (3) in (1)

$$n = \ln\left(\frac{y-12}{2} + 5\right)$$

## 8.1 Parametric Equations

5a) Cont.

$$e^n = \frac{y-12}{2} + 5$$

$$2e^n = y - 12 + 10$$

$$2e^n = y - 2$$

$$y = 2e^n + 2$$

5b) When  $n=0$

$$y = 2(1) + 2$$

$$y = 4$$

Minimum value is  $(0, 4)$

6a)  $n = e^{3t}$  — (1)       $y = e^{9t} - 2e^{6t} - 5e^{3t} + 6$  — (2)

$$y = (e^{3t})^3 - 2(e^{3t})^2 - 5e^{3t} + 6 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Sub (1) in (3)

$$y = n^3 - 2n^2 - 5n + 6$$

Sub  $n = -2$  in  $f(n)$

$$f(n) = n^3 - 2n^2 - 5n + 6$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^3 - 2(-2)^2 - 5(-2) + 6$$
$$= 0$$

Hence  $(n+2)$  is a factor of  $f(n)$

## 8.1 Parametric Equations

6a) Cont.

$$\begin{array}{r} n^2 - 4n + 3 \\ n+2 \overline{) n^3 - 2n^2 - 5n + 6} \\ \underline{n^3 + 2n^2} \phantom{- 5n + 6} \\ -4n^2 - 5n + 6 \\ \underline{-4n^2 - 8n} \phantom{+ 6} \\ 3n + 6 \\ \underline{3n + 6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$y = (n+2)(n^2 - 4n + 3)$$

$$y = (n+2)(n-3)(n-1)$$

$$y = (n-1)(n+2)(n-3)$$

b) when  $y = 0$   
 $n = 1$ ,  $n = -2$ ,  $n = 3$

$$n = (1, 0), (3, 0)$$

when  $n = 0$

$$y = 6$$

$$y = (0, 6)$$

So:  $x$ -axis =  $(1, 0)$  &  $(3, 0)$

$y$ -axis =  $(0, 6)$

## 8.1 Parametric Equations

7a)  $C_1: x = 5t^2$  — (1)  $y = 3t^2 + 2$  — (2)  
 $\frac{x}{5} = t^2$  — (3)

Sub (3) in (2)  
 $y = 3\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + 2$

$$y = \frac{3x}{5} + 2$$

$C_2: x = 3\sqrt{t} - 3$  — (1)  $y = 9 - 5\sqrt{t}$  — (3)  
 $\frac{x+3}{3} = \sqrt{t}$  — (2)

Sub (2) in (3)  
 $y = 9 - 5\left(\frac{x+3}{3}\right)$

$$y = 9 - \frac{5x + 15}{3}$$

$$3y = 27 - 5x - 15$$

$$y = -\frac{5x}{3} + 4$$

$$\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{5}{3}y = -1$$

$\therefore$  The line segments are perpendicular

7b)  $C_1 = (0, 2) \quad (20, 14)$   
 $= \sqrt{12^2 + 20^2}$   
 $= 4\sqrt{34}$

## 8.1 Parametric Equations

7b)

Cont.

$$\begin{aligned}c_2 &\Rightarrow (-3, 9) \quad (3, -1) \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 + (-6)^2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{36}\end{aligned}$$

8)

$$x = 4t^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$y = 8t^3 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{4}} = t \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Sub (3) in (2)

$$y = 8 \left( \sqrt{\frac{x}{4}} \right)^3$$

$$y^2 = 8^2 \left( \sqrt{\frac{x}{4}} \right)^{3 \times 2}$$

$$y^2 = 64 \left( \frac{x^3}{64} \right)$$

$$y^2 = x^3$$

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