## **EXAMPLE: ARCLENGTH**

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**Problem (4.2.8).** A rolling circle of radius R traces out a cycloid, which can be parameterized by  $\mathbf{c}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} R(t - \sin t) \\ R(1 - \cos t) \end{bmatrix}$ . One arch of the curve runs from t = 0 to  $t = 2\pi$ . Show that the length of this single arch is always four times the diameter of the circle.

**Strategy.** We integrate the speed of the curve given by the parameterization, on the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ .

Solution. For the parameterization given , the velocity is then

$$\mathbf{c}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ R(t - \sin t) \right] \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left[ R(1 - \cos t) \right] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(1 - \cos t) \\ R \sin t \end{bmatrix},$$

so that the speed at time t is

$$\begin{aligned} ||\mathbf{c}'(t)|| &= \sqrt{(R(1-\cos t))^2 + (R\sin t)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{R^2 - 2R^2\cos t + R^2\cos^2 t + R^2\sin^2 t} \\ &= \sqrt{R^2 - 2R^2\cos t + R^2(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)} \\ &= R\sqrt{2 - 2\cos t} \,. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we calculate the arclength

$$L(\mathbf{c}) = \int_0^{2\pi} ||\mathbf{c}'(t)|| \ dt = R \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos t} \ dt.$$

To work with this integral, we first use the identity

$$2 - 2\cos t = 4\left(\frac{1 - \cos t}{2}\right) = 4\sin^2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right).$$

Then

$$L(\mathbf{c}) = R \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos t} \, dt$$
  
=  $R \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4\sin^2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)} \, dt = 2R \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \, dt.$ 

We note here that, normally, we would need the absolute value signs around the integrand when we take the square root. Bit on the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ , the function  $\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \geq 0$ . Hence we do not need them. Hence we can finish the calculation now:

$$L(\mathbf{c}) = 2R \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt = 2R \left(-2\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$
$$= 4R \left(-\cos\pi + \cos\theta\right) = 8R.$$

And finally, 8R = 4D, where D is the diameter of the circle. THis completes the exercise.