

# Cal Poly Department of Mathematics

## Puzzle of the Week

Apr 3 - 9, 2009

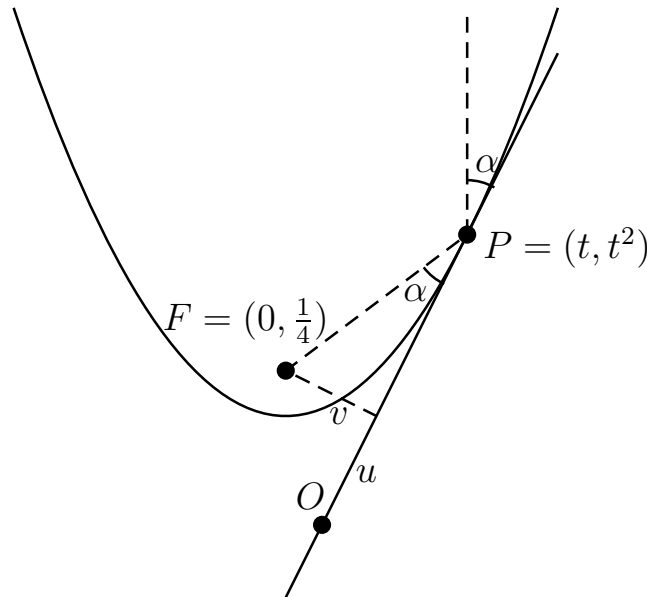
Recall the parabola  $y = x^2$  has focus at  $(0, 1/4)$ . If we roll the parabola (without slipping) along the  $x$ -axis what is the locus of points traced out by the focus?

*Solutions should be submitted to Morgan Sherman:*

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*before next Friday. Those with correct and complete solutions will have their names listed in next week's email announcement. Anybody is welcome to make a submission.*

*Solution:* Keep the  $xy$ -coordinates fixed in the reference frame of the parabola and suppose the point  $P = (t, t^2)$  is in contact with the "ground". From the point of view of the parabola the ground is the tangent line at  $P$ . Let  $O$  denote the origin and  $(u, v)$  the focus in the reference frame of the ground. See the diagram below and note the following two facts:



1. The condition “rolls without slipping” implies  $|OP|$  = the arclength along the parabola from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(t, t^2)$ . From the formula for arclength from calculus we calculate

$$|OP| = \int_0^t \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} dt = \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{4t^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \sinh^{-1}(2t).$$

2. The focus of a parabola satisfies the property that any ray of light shining straight down onto the parabola will reflect and pass through the focus. Hence the two labeled angles ( $\alpha$ ) in the diagram are equal. Thus

$$\cot \alpha = \text{slope of the tangent line} = 2t.$$

From this we find

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}}.$$

Now we are ready. From the diagram we have:

$$v = |FP| \sin \alpha = \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4t^2 + 1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} u &= |OP| - |FP| \cos \alpha \\ &= \left[\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{4t^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \sinh^{-1}(2t)\right] - \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{2t}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sinh^{-1}(2t) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$v = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(2t)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\sinh^2(4u) + 1}$$

or

$$v = \frac{1}{4} \cosh(4u)$$

This curve describes the famous “catenary” (e.g. the shape of a hanging telephone wire).