



Calculus AB – Arc Length (section 8.1)

Example 1

Calculate the arc length of the graph of $f(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^3 + x^{-1}$ over $[1, 3]$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x^{-2}\right)^2$$

$$\int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x^{-2}\right)^2} dx = 2.83$$

$$485: 7-10$$

Example 2 – Arc Length as a Function of the Upper Limit

$\cosh x$ = “hyperbolic cosine of x ” (pronounced “cosh x ”)

$\sinh x$ = “hyperbolic sine of x ” (pronounced “cinch x ”)

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

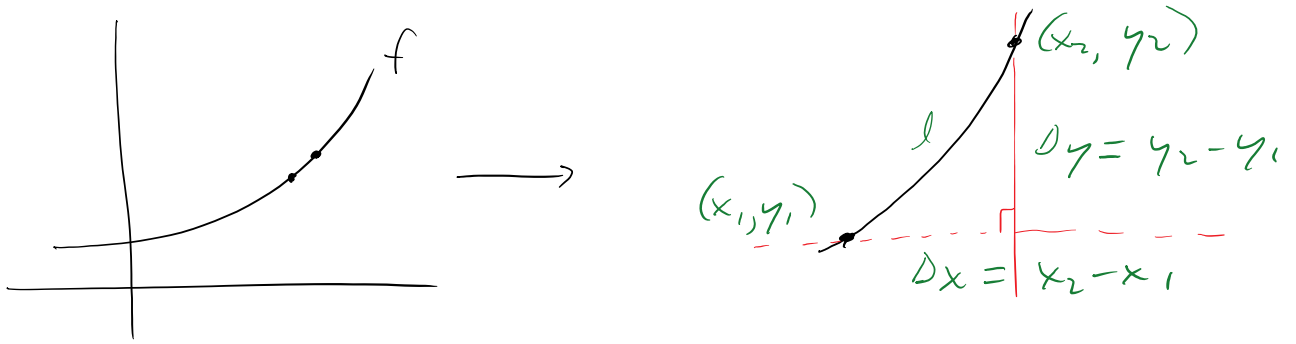
$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x \quad \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x = \cosh x$$

$$1 + \sinh^2 x = \cosh^2 x$$

→ Find the arc length of $y = \cosh x$ over $[0, a]$.
Then find the arc length over $[0, 2]$.

Example 3 – When Arc Length Cannot Be Calculated Exactly
Express the arc length L of $y = \sin x$ over $[0, \pi]$ as an integral. Then approximate L using
(a) the Trapezoidal Rule with 6 trapezoids, and
(b) a computer algebra system

Derive the formula for path length



$$l^2 \approx \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2$$

$$l \approx \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$l \approx \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + (y'(c))^2 \Delta x^2}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{\Delta x^2 (1 + (y'(c))^2)}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{1 + (y'(c))^2} \cdot \Delta x$$

Mean Value Theorem

$$\frac{Dy}{Dx} = y'(c) \text{ at some point } c$$

$$Dy = y'(c) \Delta x$$

$$Dy^2 = (y'(c) \Delta x)^2$$

lim $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ This becomes $\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx = l$

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2} dx = \text{arc length or path length}$$