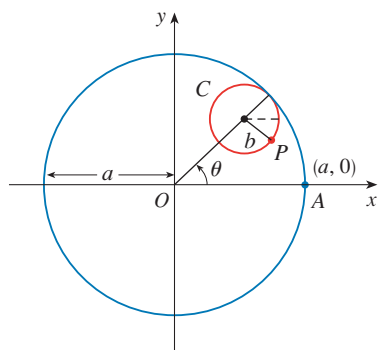


## 9.1

## LABORATORY PROJECT: RUNNING CIRCLES AROUND CIRCLES

This project can be completed anytime after you have studied Section 9.1 in the textbook.



**TEC** Look at Module 9.1 to see how hypocycloids and epicycloids are formed by the motion of rolling circles.

In this project we investigate families of curves, called *hypocycloids* and *epicycloids*, that are generated by the motion of a point on a circle that rolls inside or outside another circle.

1. A **hypocycloid** is a curve traced out by a fixed point  $P$  on a circle  $C$  of radius  $b$  as  $C$  rolls on the inside of a circle with center  $O$  and radius  $a$ . Show that if the initial position of  $P$  is  $(a, 0)$  and the parameter  $\theta$  is chosen as in the figure, then parametric equations of the hypocycloid are

$$x = (a - b) \cos \theta + b \cos\left(\frac{a - b}{b} \theta\right) \quad y = (a - b) \sin \theta - b \sin\left(\frac{a - b}{b} \theta\right)$$

2. Use a graphing device to draw the graphs of hypocycloids with  $a$  a positive integer and  $b = 1$ . How does the value of  $a$  affect the graph? Show that if we take  $a = 4$ , then the parametric equations of the hypocycloid reduce to

$$x = 4 \cos^3 \theta \quad y = 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

This curve is called a **hypocycloid of four cusps**, or an **astroid**.

3. Now try  $b = 1$  and  $a = n/d$ , a fraction where  $n$  and  $d$  have no common factor. First let  $n = 1$  and try to determine graphically the effect of the denominator  $d$  on the shape of the graph. Then let  $n$  vary while keeping  $d$  constant. What happens when  $n = d + 1$ ?
4. What happens if  $b = 1$  and  $a$  is irrational? Experiment with an irrational number like  $\sqrt{2}$  or  $e - 2$ . Take larger and larger values for  $\theta$  and speculate on what would happen if we were to graph the hypocycloid for all real values of  $\theta$ .
5. If the circle  $C$  rolls on the *outside* of the fixed circle, the curve traced out by  $P$  is called an **epicycloid**. Find parametric equations for the epicycloid.
6. Investigate the possible shapes for epicycloids. Use methods similar to Problems 2–4.