

## Special Types of Polar Functions

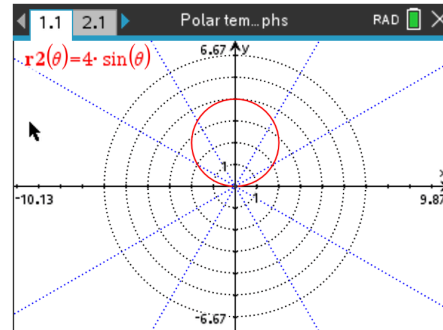
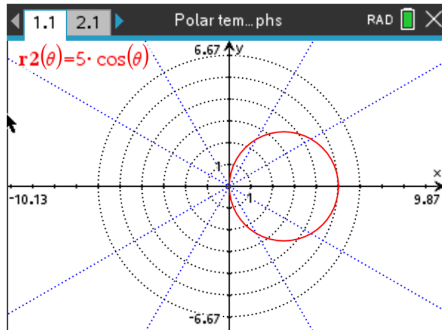
Here are some Polar Functions that it might be useful to recognize:

### Circles

Function:  $r(\theta) = a \cos \theta$

or

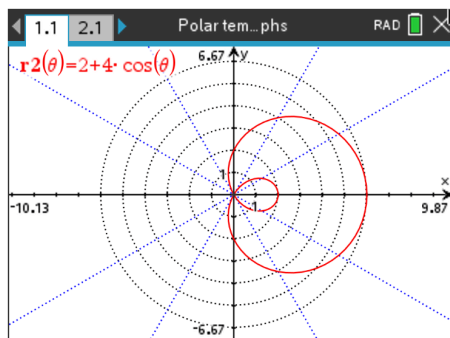
$r(\theta) = a \sin \theta$



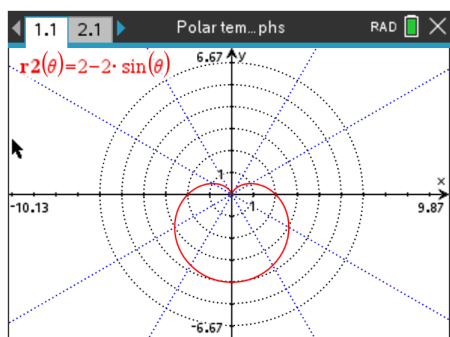
### Limaçons

Function:  $r(\theta) = a \pm b \cos \theta$  or  $r(\theta) = a \pm b \sin \theta$  where  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$

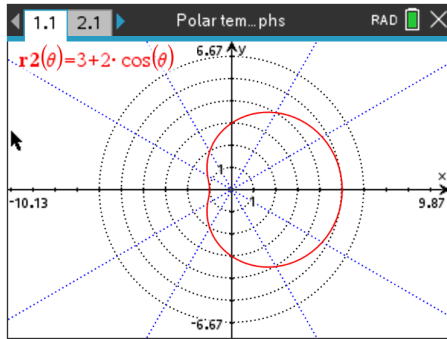
If  $\frac{a}{b} < 1$ , this will be a Limaçon with an inner loop.



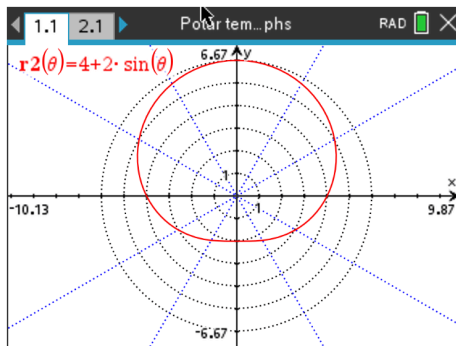
If  $\frac{a}{b} = 1$ , this will be a heart shaped Limaçon or a Cardioid.



If  $1 < \frac{a}{b} < 2$ , this will be a dimpled Limaçon.



If  $\frac{a}{b} \geq 2$ , this will be a convex Limaçon.

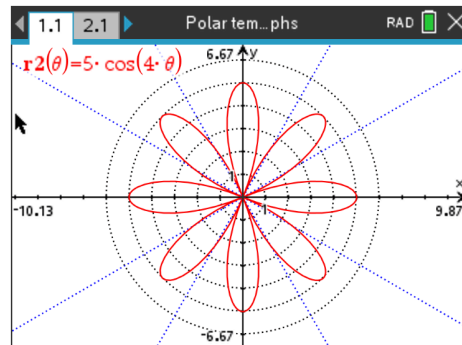
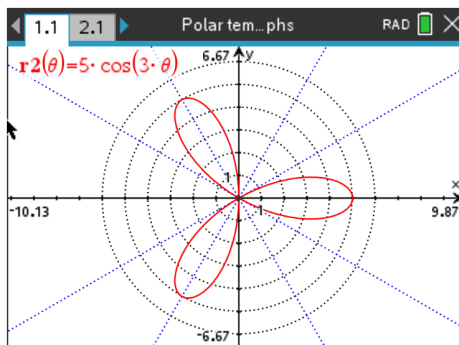


## Rose Curves

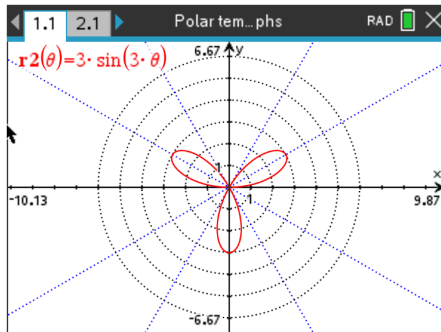
$n$  petals when  $n$  is odd,  $2n$  petals when  $n$  is even ( $n \geq 2$ ).

$$r(\theta) = a \cos(n\theta) \quad (\text{odd } n)$$

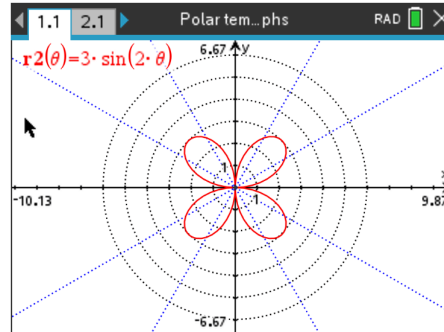
$$r(\theta) = a \cos(n\theta) \quad (\text{even } n)$$



$$r(\theta) = a \sin(n\theta) \quad (\text{odd } n)$$



$$r(\theta) = a \sin(n\theta) \quad (\text{even } n)$$



### Archimedean Spiral

$$r(\theta) = a \cdot \theta$$

