

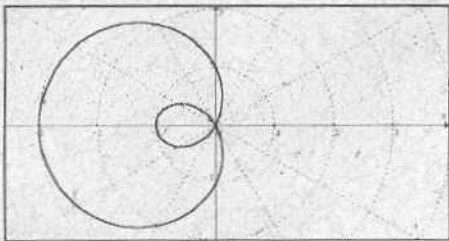
## Limaçon (3 tipos)

Equação polar:  $r = a \pm b \cos(\theta)$ , ou  $r = a \pm b \sin(\theta)$ ;  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  e  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

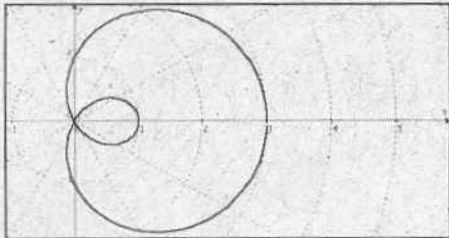
A primeira equação é de uma curva simétrica em relação ao eixo polar ( $\cos(\theta)$ ) e a segunda ( $\sin(\theta)$ ), uma curva simétrica em relação ao eixo a  $90^\circ$ .

1º caso – Limaçon com um laço ( $|a| < b$ )

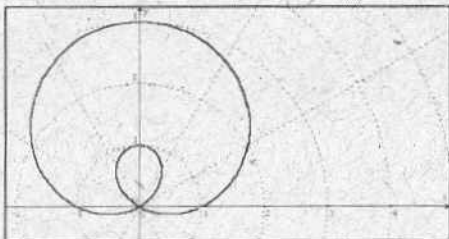
1.1)  $r = 1 - 2\cos(\theta)$



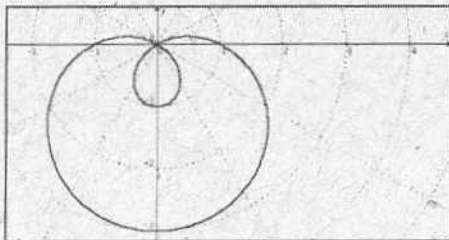
1.2)  $r = 1 + 2\cos(\theta)$



1.3)  $r = 1 + 2\sin(\theta)$

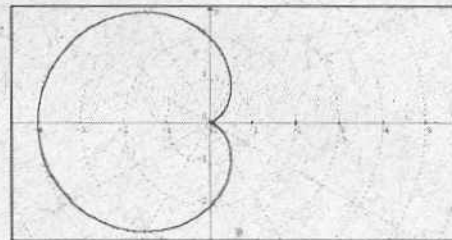


1.4)  $r = 1 - 2\sin(\theta)$

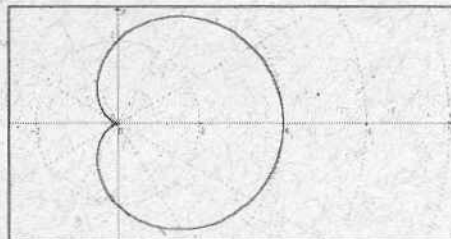


2º caso – Cardióide ( $|a| = b$ )

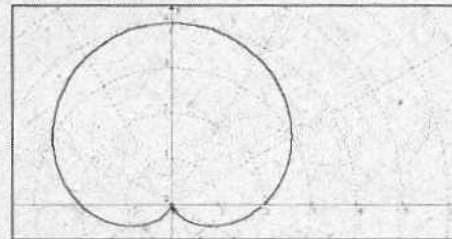
2.1)  $r = 2 - 2\cos(\theta)$



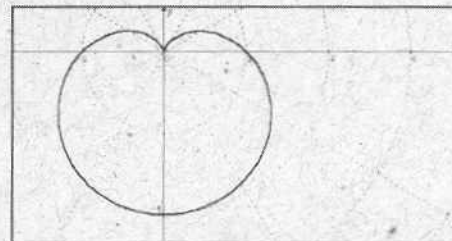
2.2)  $r = 2 + 2\cos(\theta)$



2.3)  $r = 2 + 2\sin(\theta)$

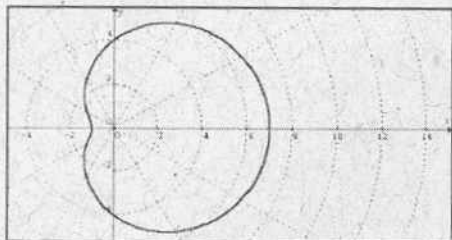


2.4)  $r = 2 - 2\sin(\theta)$

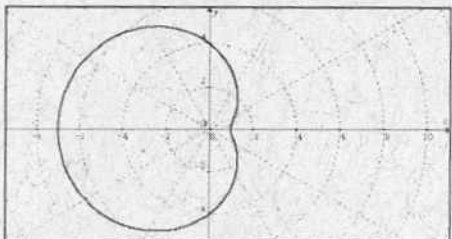


### 3º caso – Limaçon sem laço ( $|a| > b$ )

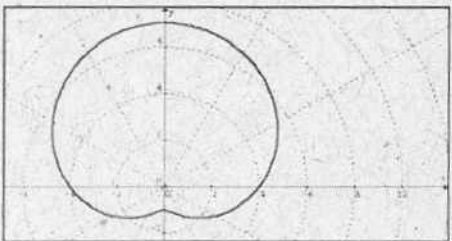
3.1)  $r = 4 + 3\cos(\theta)$



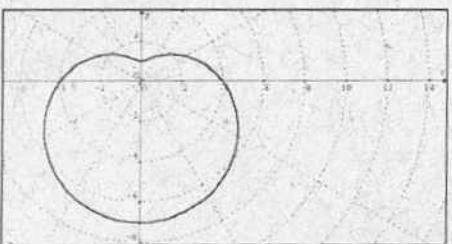
3.2)  $r = 4 - 3\cos(\theta)$



3.3)  $r = 4 + 3\sin(\theta)$



3.4)  $r = 4 - 3\sin(\theta)$



Obs: Para um traçado rápido do limaçon deve-se identificar o tipo e calcular as interseções com os eixos a  $90^\circ$  e polar.

- P/ eixo polar faz-se  $\theta = 0^\circ$  e  $\theta = 180^\circ$ ;
- P/ eixo a  $90^\circ$  faz-se  $\theta = 90^\circ$  e  $\theta = 270^\circ$ .

Se necessário, usar mais arcos côngruos.

### Rosácea

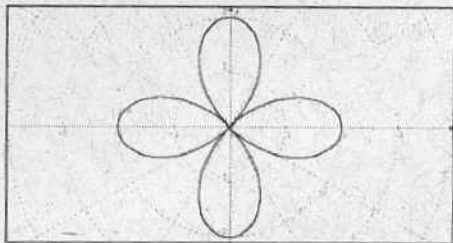
Equação polar:  $r = a\cos(n\theta)$ ,  $r = a\sin(n\theta)$ ,  
 $a \neq 0$  e  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ , com  $|n| \neq 1$ .

• Se  $n$  é par a rosácea tem  $2n$  pétalas;

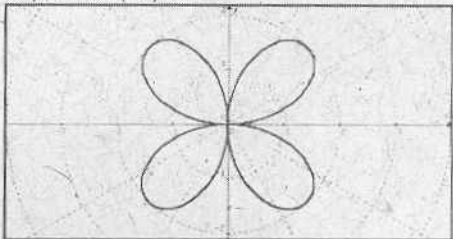
• Se  $n$  é ímpar a rosácea tem  $n$  pétalas.

O espaçamento entre os eixos das pétalas é dado por  $360^\circ / p$ , onde  $p$  é o número de pétalas.

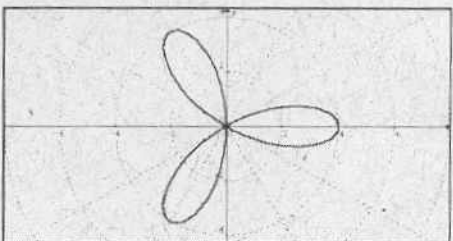
4.1)  $r = 2\cos(2\theta)$



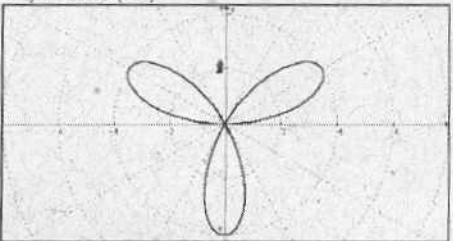
4.2)  $r = 2\sin(2\theta)$



4.3)  $r = 4\cos(3\theta)$



4.4)  $r = 4\sin(3\theta)$



Obs: é importante determinar a extensão de  $r$ , bem como os pontos que são as pontas das pétalas.

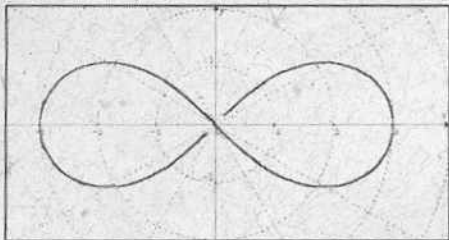
## Lemniscata

Equação polar:

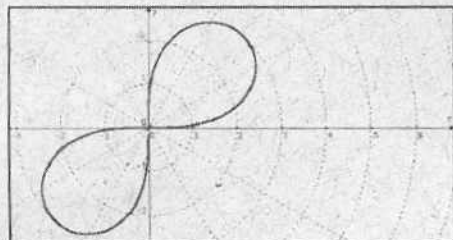
$$r^2 = a \cos(2\theta), \text{ ou } r^2 = a \sin(2\theta); a \neq 0.$$

Observar a extensão de  $\theta$ , se  $a > 0$ , então  $\cos(2\theta)$  ou  $\sin(2\theta)$  devem ser  $> 0$  e se  $a < 0$  então  $\cos(2\theta)$  ou  $\sin(2\theta)$  devem ser  $< 0$  (observe a variação de  $\theta$ ).

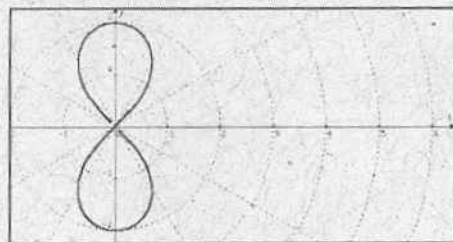
5.1)  $r^2 = 9 \cos(2\theta)$



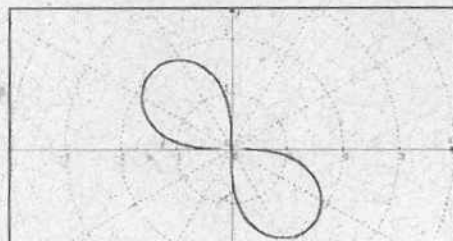
5.2)  $r^2 = 9 \sin(2\theta)$



5.3)  $r^2 = -4 \cos(2\theta)$



5.4)  $r^2 = -4 \sin(2\theta)$

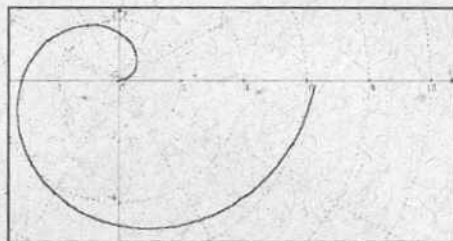


## Espiral de Arquimedes

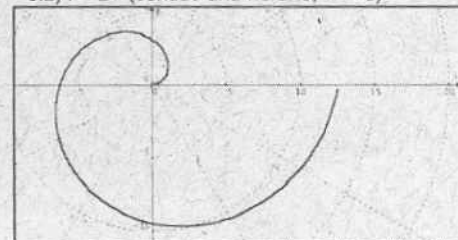
Equação polar:

$$r = a\theta; \theta \geq 0 \text{ (sentido anti-horário) ou } r = a\theta; \theta \leq 0 \text{ (sentido horário) e } a \neq 0.$$

6.1)  $r = \theta$  (sentido anti-horário,  $\theta \geq 0$ )



6.2)  $r = 2\theta$  (sentido anti-horário,  $\theta \geq 0$ )



Obs: O esboço da espiral faz-se atribuindo valores a  $\theta$  e marcando o gráfico ponto a ponto.