Limaçon

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In mathematics, **limaçons** (pronounced with a soft *c*), also known as **limaçons of Pascal**, are heart-shaped mathematical curves. The **cardioid** is a special case, with a cusp.

They arise in polar coordinates in the form

 $r = a + b \sin \theta$

which in Cartesian coordinates is

$$(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2} - (a^{2} + 2by)(x^{2} + y^{2}) + b^{2}y^{2} = 0.$$

Swapping x and y in the above equation also gives a limaçon, which in polar coordinates is.

 $r = a + b\cos\theta$

The term derives from the Latin word *limax* which means "snail".

The limaçon is a rational plane algebraic curve.

History

Formal research on limaçons is attributed to Étienne Pascal, father of Blaise Pascal. However investigations began earlier by the German Renaissance artist, Albrecht Dürer. Dürer's *Underweysung der Messung (Instruction in Measurement)*, contains specific geometric methods for producing limaçons.

Visualizations



Note: the centre graph of the above image is spelled incorrectly. The correct spelling is "cardioid".

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