## Lab 2: The Spirograph

## September 20, 2006

In this lab, we use the Spirograph (a child's toy from Hasbro) to investigate parametric curves.

We'll simplify the problem to a small circle rotating about a larger, fixed, circle. There is a pen attached to the smaller circle (denoted by an asterisk in Figure 1). Define R to be the radius of the large circle, r is the radius of the small circle, and r + h is the "radius" to the pen. Furthermore, we have two angles- Let t be the angle for the large circle and  $\theta$  is the angle for the smaller circle.

Here are the lab questions. Your write up should be a discussion that incorporates the answers- Don't just list them! See the **sample write** (on the class website) up for an example. You might also see the grading sheet to get an idea of how the lab will be graded (also online).

- 1. Come up with parametric equations, x(t) and y(t), for the path of the pen in the Spirograph. There are multiple ways of defining t- For this lab, let us assume that t is the angle coming from the large, fixed, circle. Here are some notes that might help you get started:
  - (a) Given a circle of radius r, the (x, y) coordinates of a point on its boundary are  $(r \cos(\theta), r \sin(\theta))$ , where  $\theta$  is the central angle (measured from the positive x-axis).
  - (b) The arc length s from a circle of radius r, and measured from a central angle  $\theta$ :  $s = r\theta$
  - (c) Try first writing the coordinates of the rotating circle. Define t as the angle for the fixed circle, and  $\theta$  be the angle for the small circle. What are the coordinates of the pen?

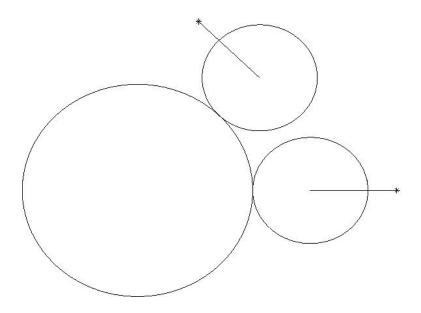


Figure 1: The set up for the spirograph.

- 2. Come up with some nice patterns! You should try different end values of t.
- 3. Do all the curves end up being periodic (in the sense that the curve is closed)? Can you describe when you will get closed curves? (Experiment with different values of R and r).
- 4. Give the general formula for the arc length of the pen in the spirograph. Give a numerical value for the arc length of a closed curve (from your previous example).
- 5. You can bring in some of the mathematical names of these curves. You might do a little internet research to see if there is anything interesting about them.

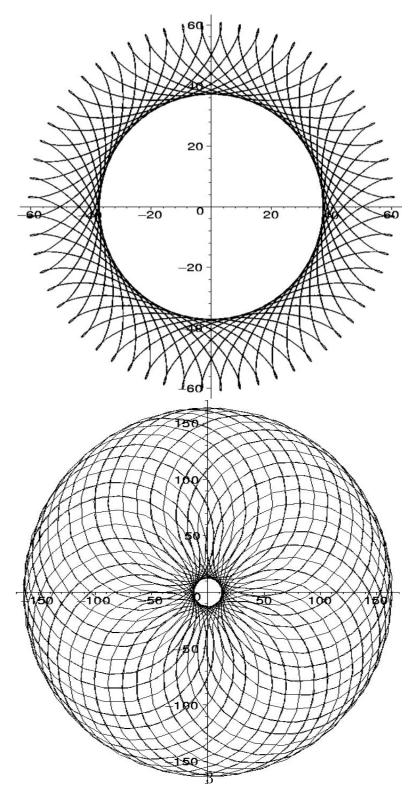


Figure 2: Two examples.