



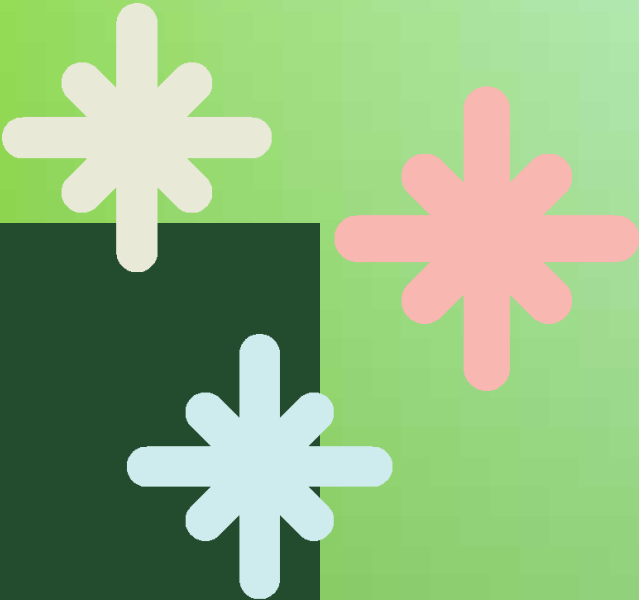
*Let's consider  
a circle*



Now another  
circle of same or  
smaller radius  
with a common  
point

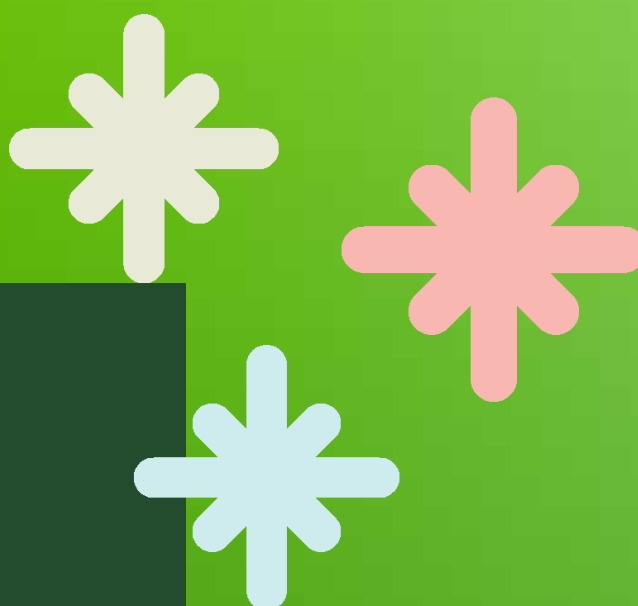




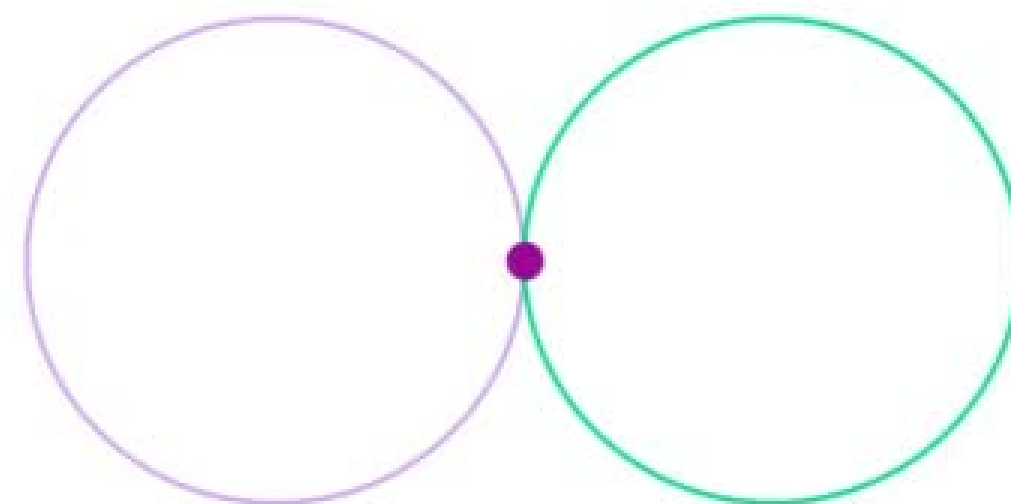

$$k = \frac{\text{Radius of 1st Circle}(R)}{\text{Radius of 2nd Circle}(r)}$$

*Follow the  
common point on  
the second circle*



$$k = 1$$








*What you got is a  
Epicycloid*

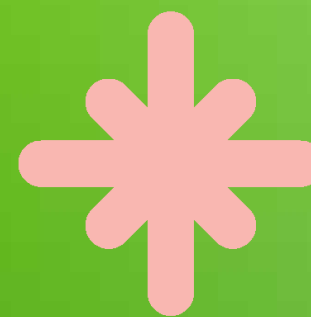


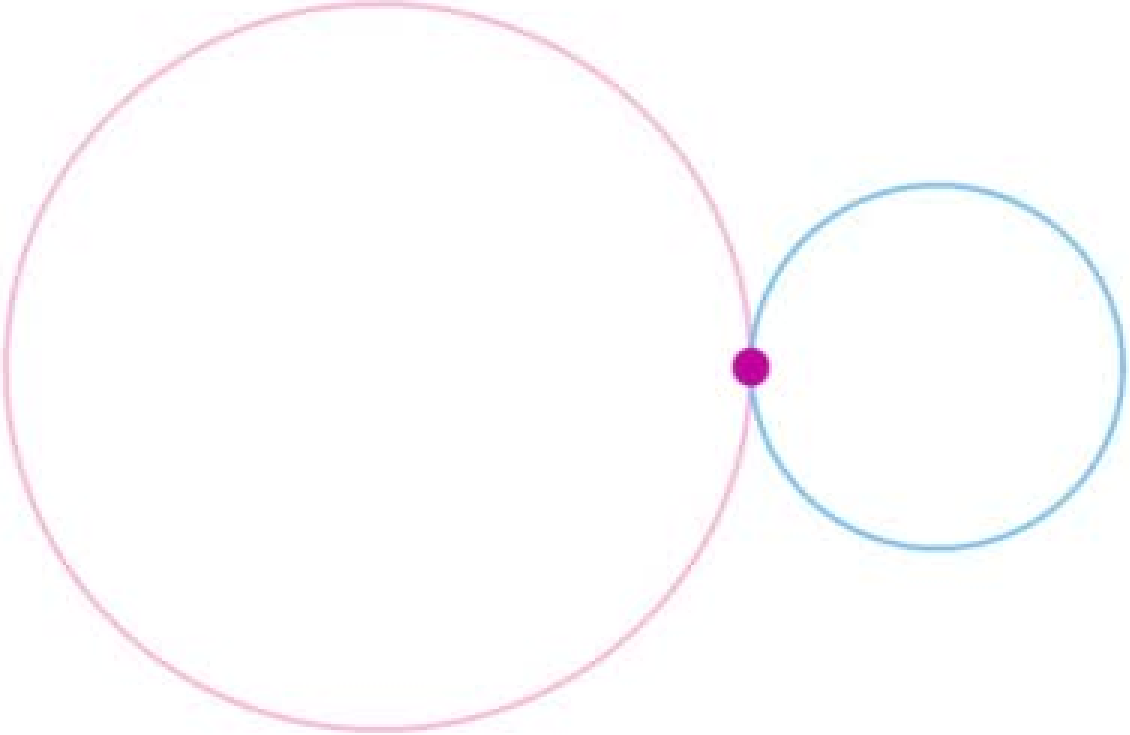


*This reduces to a  
Cardioid for  $k = 1$*

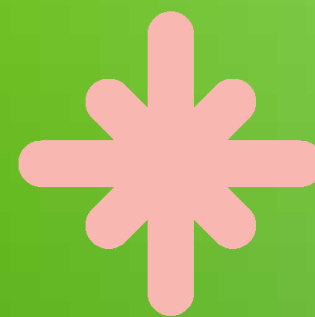


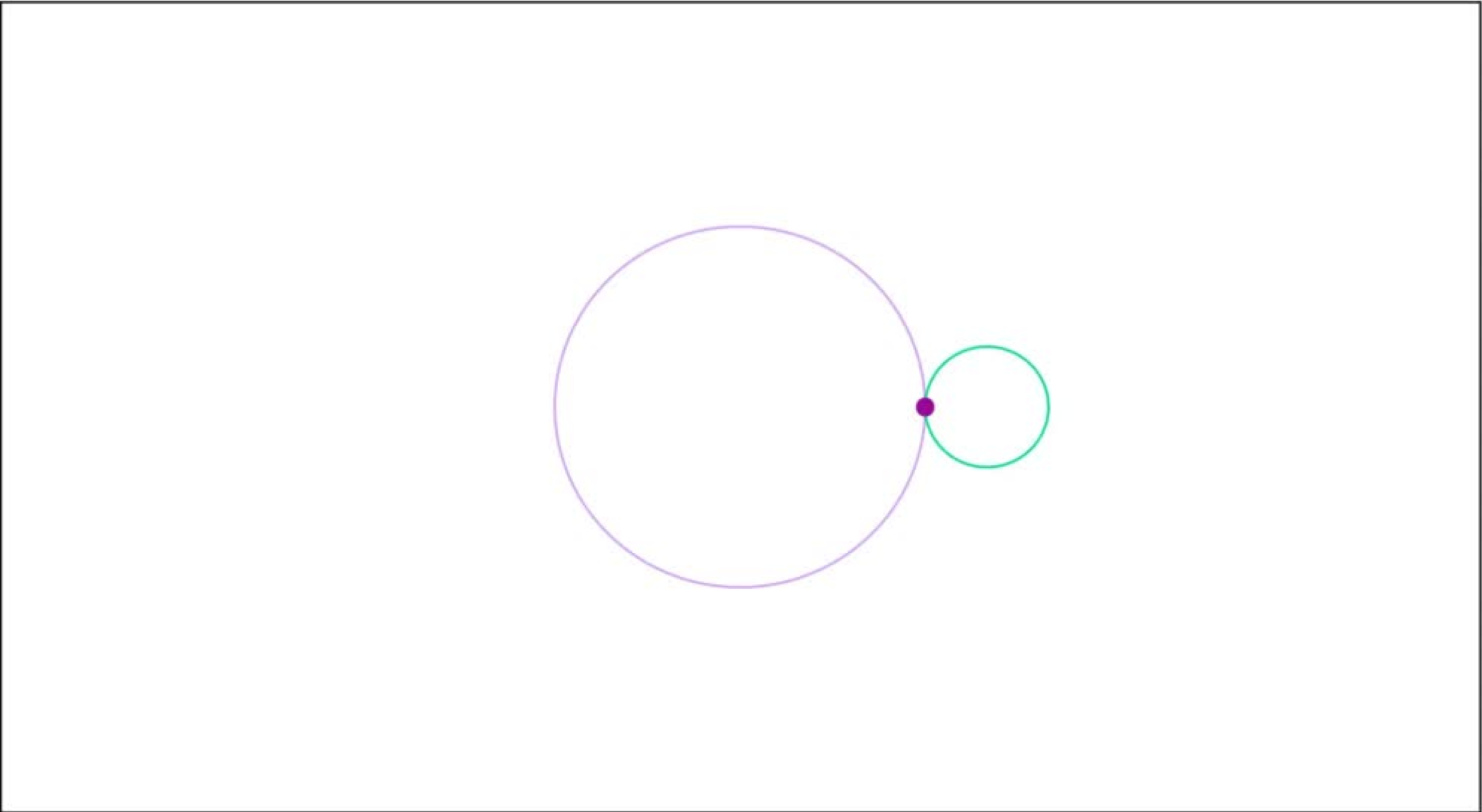
$$k = 2$$



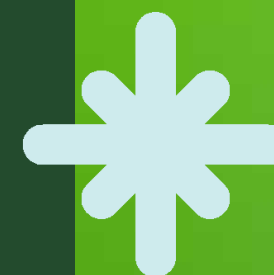
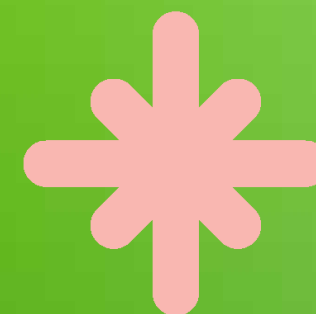


$$k = 3$$

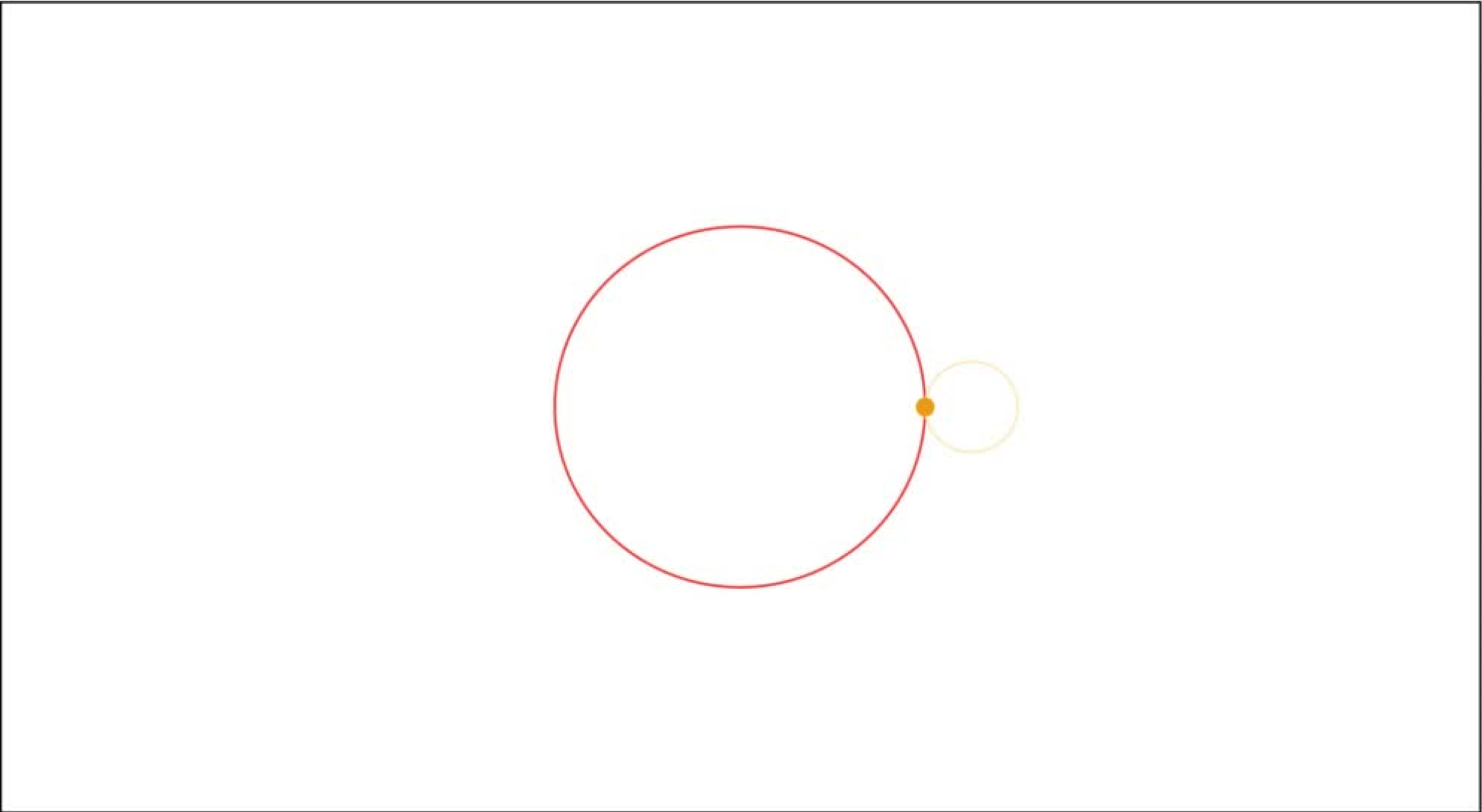




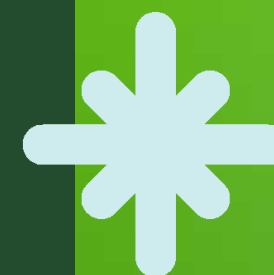
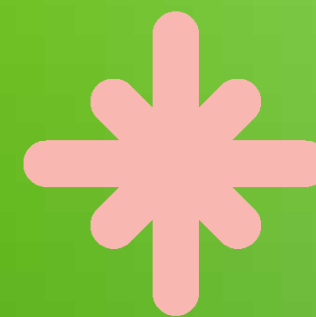
$$k = 4$$

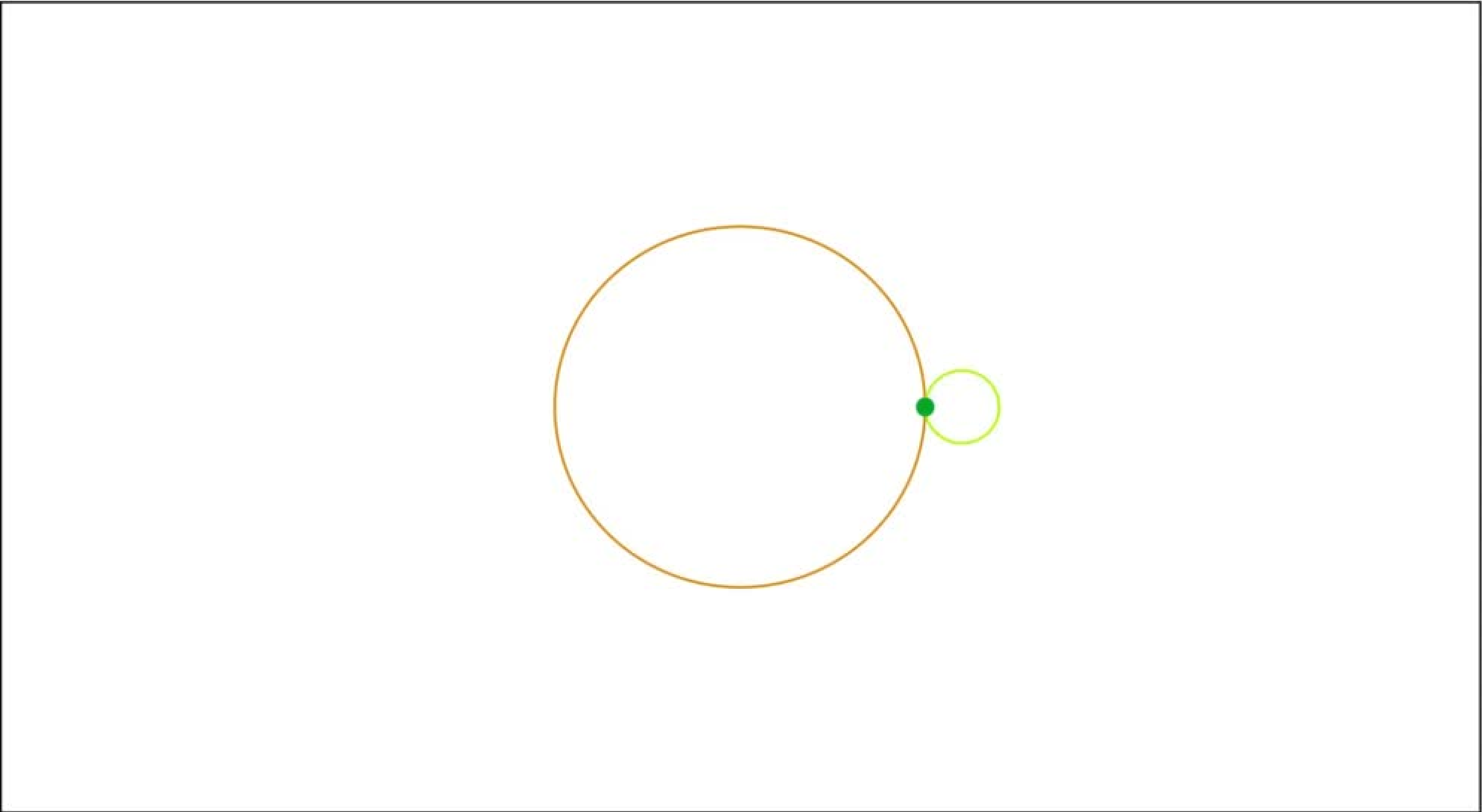




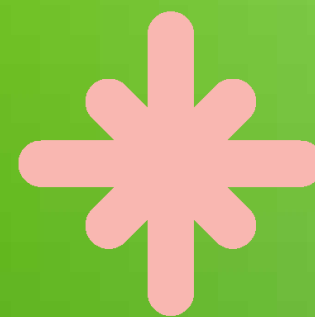


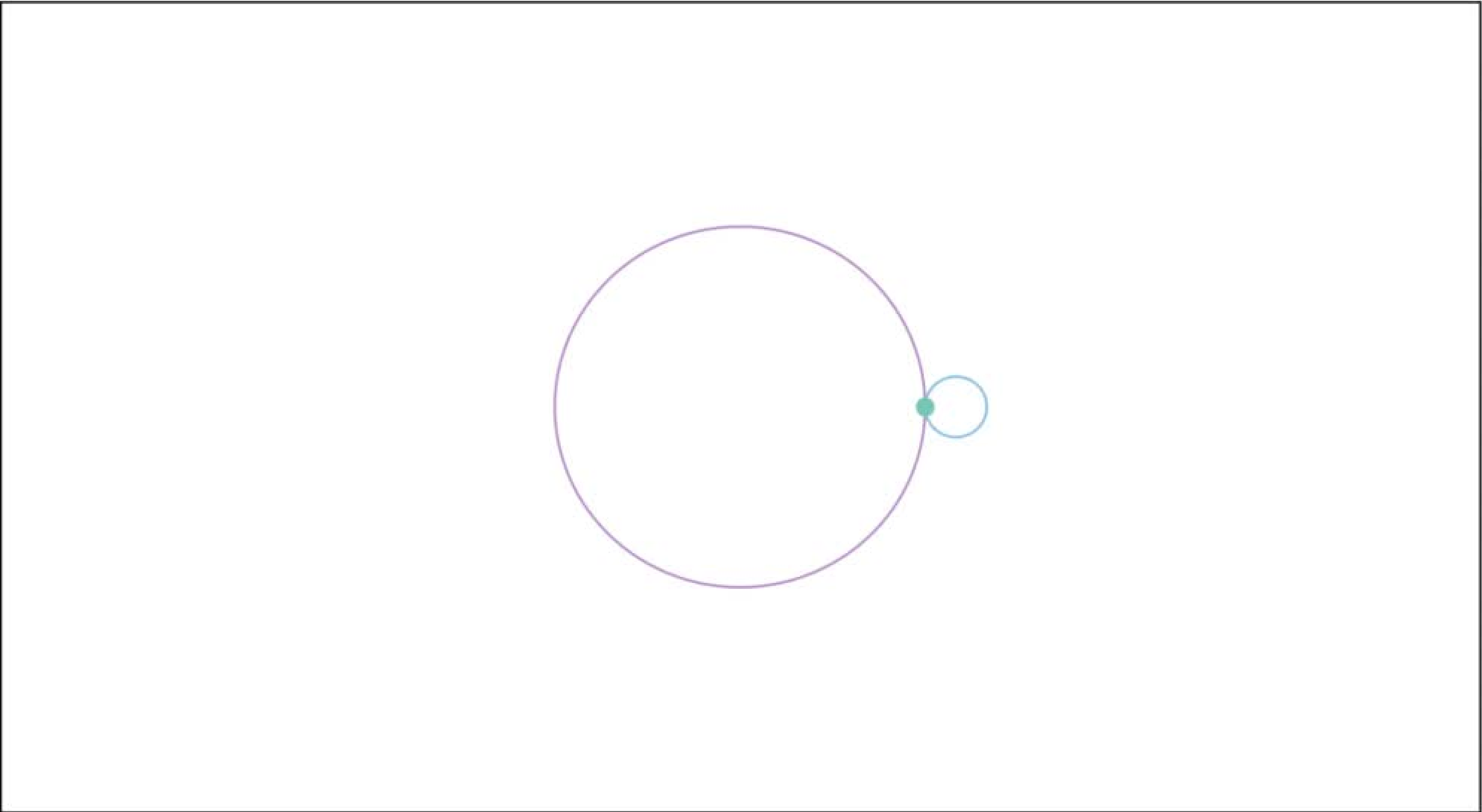
$$k = 5$$




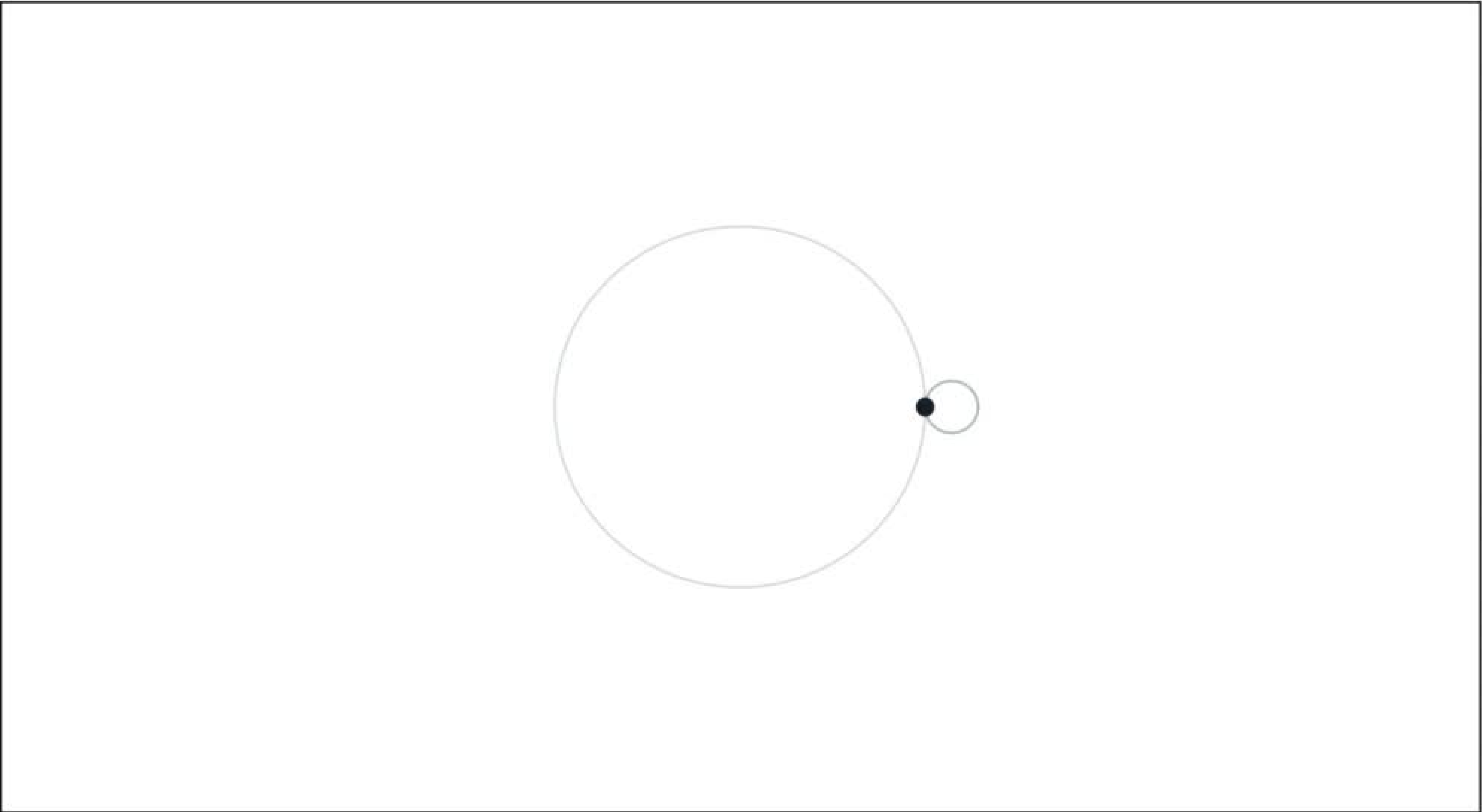


$$k = 6$$





$$k = 7$$




# Equation of epicycloid

$$x(\theta) = r(k+1)\cos(\theta) - r\cos((k+1)\theta)$$

$$y(\theta) = r(k+1)\sin(\theta) - r\sin((k+1)\theta)$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$k = \frac{R}{r}$$







Thank You  
for  
Watching

*Epicycloid*

