

## 习题 3.5(P185)

1. 求下列曲线的弧微分.

(1)  $y = \ln(1 - x^2)$

解:  $y' = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$ ,  $ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-2x}{1-x^2}\right)^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} dx$

(2)  $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}$

解:  $y' = sh \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(sh \frac{x}{a}\right)^2} dx = ch \frac{x}{a} dx$

(3)  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$

解:  $x'_t = -3a \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t$ ,  $y'_t = 3a \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t$

$$(x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2 = 3^2 a^2 \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t, \quad ds = 3a |\sin t \cdot \cos t| dt$$

(4)  $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  (心脏线)

解:  $\rho'(\theta) = -a \sin \theta$

$$\rho^2 + \rho'^2 = 2a^2(1 + \cos \theta), \quad ds = \sqrt{2a} \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta$$

或:  $ds = 2a \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta$

2. 抛物线  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  上哪一点处的曲率最大?

解:  $y' = 2ax + b$ ,  $y'' = 2a$

$$K = \frac{|2a|}{(1 + (2ax + b)^2)^{3/2}}, \text{ 所以当 } x = -\frac{b}{2a} \text{ 时, 曲率最大,}$$

当  $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$  时,  $y = -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}$ , 故在点  $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}\right)$  处曲率最大.

3. 求下列曲线在指定点处的曲率.

(1)  $y = \ln \sec x, M_0 = (x_0, y_0)$

解:  $y' = \frac{\sec x \cdot \tan x}{\sec x} = \tan x, y'' = \sec^2 x$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|\sec^2 x|}{(1 + \tan^2 x)^{3/2}} = |\cos x|$$

$$K|_{(x_0, y_0)} = |\cos x_0|$$

(2)  $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}, M_0 = (a, a \cosh 1)$

解:  $y' = sh \frac{x}{a}, y'|_{x=a} = sh 1, y'' = \frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a}, y''|_{x=a} = \frac{1}{a} \cosh 1$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} \cosh 1}{(1 + sh^2 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh^2 1}$$

(3)  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$ , 在  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处

解:  $x'_t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -a \sin t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -a, x''_t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -a \cos t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$

$$y'_t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = b \cos t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0, y''_t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -b \sin t|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -b$$

故  $K = \frac{|y''_t \cdot x'_t - y'_t \cdot x''_t|}{((x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{ab}{a^3} = \frac{b}{a^2}$

(4)  $\rho = a\theta$ , 在  $\theta = \pi$  处

解:  $\begin{cases} x = a\theta \cos \theta \\ y = a\theta \sin \theta \end{cases}$ ,

$$x'_\theta|_{\theta=\pi} = a(\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta)|_{\theta=\pi} = -a, x''_\theta|_{\theta=\pi} = a(-2 \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)|_{\theta=\pi} = a\pi$$

$$y'_\theta|_{\theta=\pi} = a(\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta)|_{\theta=\pi} = -a\pi, y''_\theta|_{\theta=\pi} = a(2 \cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta)|_{\theta=\pi} = -2a$$

$$K = \frac{|y''_{\theta} \cdot x'_{\theta} - y'_{\theta} \cdot x''_{\theta}|}{((x'_{\theta})^2 + (y'_{\theta})^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2 + \pi^2}{a(1 + \pi^2)^{3/2}}$$

4. 求曲线  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处的曲率.

解: 方程两边对  $x$  求导:  $2x - y - xy' + 2yy' = 0$  (\*)

即  $y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$ , 所以  $y'(1, 1) = -1$

(\*) 式对  $x$  求导:  $2 - y' - y' - xy'' + 2(y')^2 + 2yy'' = 0$

得  $y''(1, 1) = -6$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

5. 曲线  $y = \sin x (0 < x < \pi)$  上哪一点处的曲率半径最小? 求该曲率半径.

解:  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|\sin x|}{(1 + \cos^2 x)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sin x}{(1 + \cos^2 x)^{3/2}}$$

$R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{(1 + \cos^2 x)^{3/2}}{\sin x}$ , 当  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $\sin x$  最大, 而  $(1 + \cos^2 x)^{3/2}$  最小, 此时, 曲

率半径  $R$  取得最小值, 即在点  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)$  处,  $R_{\min} = 1$

6. 求曲线  $y = \ln x$  在与  $x$  轴交点处的曲率圆.

解: 曲线与  $x$  轴交点为  $(1, 0)$ , 由于  $y' = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ , 所以,  $y'(1) = 1$ ,  $y''(1) = -1$ ,

$$R = \frac{[1 + y'^2(1)]^{3/2}}{|y''(1)|} = 2^{3/2}$$

设曲率中心为  $O'(\xi, \eta)$ , 则有

法 1: 
$$\begin{cases} (\xi-1)^2 + (\eta-0)^2 = R^2 \\ \frac{\eta-0}{\xi-1} = -\frac{1}{y'(1)} \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} (\xi-1)^2 + \eta^2 = 8 \\ \frac{\eta}{\xi-1} = -1 \end{cases}$$

解得:  $(\xi-1)^2 = 4$ , 根据曲线的凸性得  $\xi-1 > 0$ , 故得  $\xi = 3$ ,  $\eta = -2$

法 2: (套用求曲率中心的公式), 故曲率中心为  $\xi = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''} = 1 - \frac{1(1+1^2)}{-1} = 3$ ,

$$\eta = y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''} = 0 + \frac{1+1^2}{-1} = -2,$$

所以曲率圆方程为  $(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 8$