

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

1. 曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (a > 0)$ 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 对应点处的曲率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4a}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} \quad \frac{d \frac{dy}{dx}}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{a \cos t (1 - \cos t) - a \sin^2 t}{a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{a}$$

2. 求椭圆 $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在点 $(0, 2)$ 处的曲率.

$$8x + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \text{代入 } (0, 2) \Rightarrow y' = 0$$

$$8 + 2y' \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y'' = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = -2 \quad K = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

3. 求曲线 $y = \ln \sec x$ 在点 (x, y) 处的曲率及曲率半径.

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sec x} \cdot \tan x \cdot \sec x = \tan x$$

$$y'' = \sec^2 x$$

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

4. 求抛物线 $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$ 在其顶点处的曲率及曲率半径.

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

5. 求曲线 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ 在 $t = t_0$ 相应的点处的曲率.

$$K = \frac{2}{13a \sin(2t_0)}$$

6. 对数曲线 $y = \ln x$ 上哪一点处的曲率半径最小? 求出该点处的曲率半径.

$$y = \frac{1}{x}, \quad y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$K = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{(1 + \frac{1}{x^4})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{x^4})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{K} = (1 + \frac{1}{x^4})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\rho' = \frac{3}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{x^4})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{4}{x^5}) = -\frac{6}{x^5}(1 + \frac{1}{x^4})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{若 } \rho' = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{在 } (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \text{ 处取最小值.}$$

7. 曲线弧 $y = \sin x (0 < x < \pi)$ 上哪一点处的曲率半径最小? 求出该点处的曲率半径.

$$y' = \cos x$$

$$y'' = -\sin x$$

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{(1 + \cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{若 } \rho' = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rho = 1$$

$$\rho' = \frac{3}{2}(1 + \cos^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) - (1 + \cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{\rho'}{\sin x}$$

8. (16-2) 已知动点 P 在曲线 $y = x^3$ 上运动, 记坐标原点与点 P 间的距离为 l . 若点 P 的横坐标对时间的变化率为常数 v_0 , 则当点 P 运动到点 $(1, 1)$ 时, l 对时间的变化率是 $\sqrt{2}v_0$.

$$y = x^3 \Rightarrow l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + x^6}$$

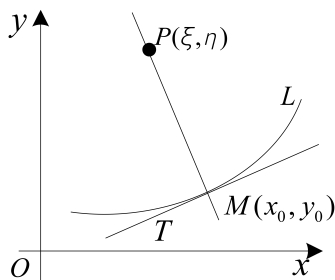
$$\frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{dl}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x + 6x^5}{\sqrt{x^2 + x^6}} \cdot v_0 \Big|_{x=1} = \sqrt{2} v_0$$

9. (91-2) 质点以速度 $t \sin t^2$ 米/秒作直线运动, 则从时刻 $t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 秒到 $t_2 = \sqrt{\pi}$ 秒内质点所经过的路程等于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 米.

$$S = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} t \sin t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin t^2 dt^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos t^2 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

10. (95-2) 如图, 设曲线 L 的方程为 $y = f(x)$, 且 $y'' > 0$, 又 MT, MP 分别为该曲线在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处的切线和法线.



已知线段 MP 的长度为 $\frac{(1 + y_0'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y_0''}$ (其中 $y_0' = y'(x_0)$, $y_0'' = y''(x_0)$), 试推导出点 $P(\xi, \eta)$ 的坐标表达式.

曲线半径

曲线半径公式 $(x_0 - \frac{y_0'(1+y_0'^2)}{f''(x_0)}, f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)^2 + 1}{f''(x_0)})$

常规求法:

$$|MP| = \sqrt{(x_0 - \xi)^2 + (y_0 - \eta)^2} = \frac{(1 + y_0'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y_0''} \Rightarrow (x_0 - \xi)^2 + (y_0 - \eta)^2 = \frac{(1 + y_0'^2)^3}{y_0''^2}$$

$$y_0' = -\frac{x_0 - \xi}{y_0 - \eta} \Rightarrow x_0 - \xi = -y_0'(y_0 - \eta) \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow y_0'^2(y_0 - \eta)^2 + (y_0 - \eta)^2 = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow (y_0 - \eta)^2 = \frac{(1 + y_0'^2)^2}{y_0''^2} \Rightarrow y_0 - \eta = \frac{-(1 + y_0'^2)}{y_0''} \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = \text{曲线半径} \\ \eta = -\text{曲线半径} \end{cases}$$