

P.249.2. 求出螺旋线 $\begin{cases} x=R\cos t \\ y=R\sin t \\ z=bt \end{cases}$ ($R>0, b>0, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 在点 $(\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}})$ 处的切线方向余弦。
 并证明曲线上任一点处的切线与z轴的夹角为常数。
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解: $\vec{r}(t) = (R\cos t, R\sin t, bt)$
 $\vec{r}'(t) = (-R\sin t, R\cos t, b)$
 $\vec{r}'_0(t) = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} = \frac{(-R\sin t, R\cos t, b)}{\sqrt{(-R\sin t)^2 + (R\cos t)^2 + b^2}} = (\frac{-R\sin t}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}, \frac{R\cos t}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}})$
 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{R\sin t}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{R\cos t}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{b}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}}. \gamma = \arccos \frac{b}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2}} = \text{常数}.$

P.249.3 设 $\vec{a} = \vec{a}(t), \vec{b} = \vec{b}(t)$ 是两个可导的向量函数。 $\alpha < t < \beta$.

证明: $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{b}(t) = \vec{a}'(t) \cdot \vec{b}(t) + \vec{b}'(t) \cdot \vec{a}(t)$

证: $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{b}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{a}(t+\Delta t) \cdot \vec{b}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{b}(t)}{\Delta t}$
 $= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\vec{a}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{a}(t)] \cdot \vec{b}(t+\Delta t) + \vec{a}(t) \cdot [\vec{b}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{b}(t)]}{\Delta t}$
 $= \vec{a}'(t) \cdot \vec{b}(t) + \vec{a}(t) \cdot \vec{b}'(t)$ 证. $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), |\vec{r}(t)| = C. \Rightarrow x^2(t) + y^2(t) + z^2(t) = C^2$
 $\frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 2x\dot{x} + 2y\dot{y} + 2z\dot{z} = 0 \Rightarrow x\dot{x} + y\dot{y} + z\dot{z} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0$

P.249.4 设 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$ ($\alpha < t < \beta$) 是光滑曲线, 且 $|\vec{r}(t)| = C$ (常数).
 证明: $\vec{r}(t)$ 与切线垂直. 即 $\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0$
 证: 设 $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ (在平面上).
 由 $|\vec{r}(t)| = C$, 从而 $\vec{r}(t)$ 是圆上的点, 且 $x^2 + y^2 = C^2$

$\begin{cases} x(t) = C\cos t & 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \\ y(t) = C\sin t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \vec{r}(t) = (C\cos t, C\sin t) \\ \vec{r}'(t) = (-C\sin t, C\cos t) \end{cases}$

从而 $\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = (C\cos t, C\sin t) \cdot (-C\sin t, C\cos t)$

证: $|\vec{r}(t)| = C$. 即 $\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}(t) = |\vec{r}(t)|^2 = C^2$
 $\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}(t)) = 2\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0$

证: $\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}(t) + \vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0$

$2\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0, \vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) = 0$