

# 追逐问题与最速降线问题

浙江大学 谈之奕



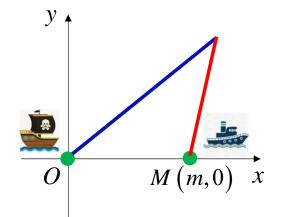
### • 追逐问题

- 一商船 (merchant vessel) 与一海盗船 (pirate ship) 从不同地点同时出发。两船可实时观测到对方的位置
- 两船均沿直线航行,海盗船在确定航行方向前可观测到商船的航行方向
- 两船在航行过程中速率保持不变,海盗船的速率是商船的 k 倍
- 商船能否逃脱海盗船的追逐

### • 数学模型

• 以海盗船初始位置为原点,商船初始位置为M(m,0),建立直角坐标系





### 数学建模



### • 追逐问题

• 若在某一时刻,海<u>盗船</u>与商船位于同一地点 A(x,y),

$$\text{III} \frac{|AO|}{|AM|} = k \quad \text{,} \quad \text{ED} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{(x - m)^2 + y^2}} = k$$

Circles of Apollonius 圆的第二定义

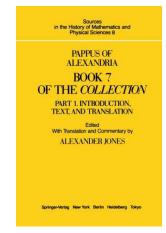
• 点 A 的轨迹为圆  $\left(x - \frac{k^2 m}{k^2 - 1}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{km}{k^2 - 1}\right)^2$ 

**Apollonius of Perga** 

(阿波罗尼奥斯) (约前240-约前190) 古希腊数学家、天文学家

Pappus of Alexandria

(帕波斯) (约290-约350) 古希腊数学家 Apollonius对圆的另一种定义载于其著作Plane Loci (平面轨迹) ,原书已失传。 Pappus在其八卷本Collection (数学汇编) 的第七卷中收集了包括该书在内的12种几何学著作,并提出了新的见解,启发了17世纪解析几何的建立。 Aristotle的Meteorology (气象学) , Ptolemy的 Almagest (天文学大成) 中也有类似的结论



Jones A (Eds.). Pappus of Alexandria Book 7 of the Collection: Introduction, Text, and Translation, Springer, 1986

### • 追逐问题

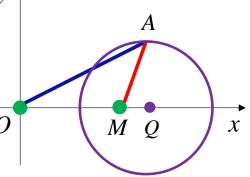
- 点 A 的轨迹为圆心  $Q\left(\frac{k^2m}{k^2-1},0\right)$ , 半径为  $r = \frac{km}{|k^2-1|}$ 的圆 C• 若 k > 1 ,  $|MQ| = m \frac{k^2m}{k^2-1} = \frac{m}{k^2-1} < \frac{km}{k^2-1} = r$  ,  $|OQ| = \frac{k^2m}{k^2-1} > \frac{km}{k^2-1} = r$  , 点 O 在圆 C 外, M 在圆 C 内
  - 不论商船以何方向航行,海盗船均能在一定时间后与商船相遇
- 若  $k \le 1$ ,  $|MQ| = \frac{m}{1-k^2} \ge r$ ,  $|OQ| = \frac{k^2 m}{1-k^2} \le r$ , 点 M 在圆 C 外, O 在 圆 C 内
  - 令  $\sin \theta = \frac{r}{|MO|} = k$  , 当商船航向与商船和海盗船连线的夹角 不超过  $\theta$  时,海盗船均能在一定时间后与商船相遇

$$\left(x - \frac{k^2 m}{k^2 - 1}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{km}{k^2 - 1}\right)^2$$

## 数学建模



Q O



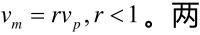
### • 追逐问题

- 一商船 (merchant vessel) 与一海盗船 (pirate ship) 从 不同地点同时出发。两船可实时观测到对方的位置
- 航向垂直于 海盗船的航行方向为连接 商船与海盗船此时位置的直线的方向
- 商船和海盗船的速率分别为 $v_m$ 和 $v_p$ ,  $v_m = rv_p$ , r < 1。两 船在航行过程中速率保持不变
- 求海盗船在与商船相遇前的航行轨迹

Bouguer P, Sur de Nouvelles Courbes ausquelles on peut donner le nom de Lignes de Poursuits, Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Année M.DCCXXXII, Avec les Mémoires de Mathématique et de Physique, pour la même Année, 1735.

### 数学建模





#### $H\ I\ S\ T\underset{\scriptscriptstyle D\ E}{O}\ I\ R\ E$ L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES.

ANNEE M. DCCXXXII.



MEMOIRES MATHEMATIQUE DE PHYSIQUE, TIRES DES REGISTRES de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. De l'Année M. DCCXXXII. UR DE NOUVELLES COURBES elles on pein donner le nom de LIGNES DE POURSUITE.

Par M. Bouguer.



Pierre Bouguer (1698-1758)

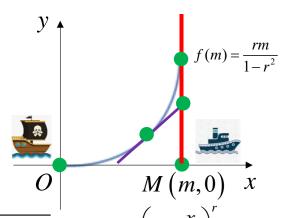
法国数学家、地理学家、 天文学家、造船工程师

### • 追逐问题

- 以海盗船初始位置为原点,商船初始位置为M(m,0), 建立直角坐标系。设海盗船在与商船相遇前的轨迹为 函数 y = f(x) 的图形
- 时刻 *t* 
  - 商船位置  $M_t(m, v_m t)$  , 海盗船位置  $P_t(x(t), y(t))$
  - 连接海盗船与商船当前位置的直线斜率为  $\frac{y-v_mt}{}=f'(x)$ • 直线方程为  $y-v_m t = f'(x)(x-m)$

• 直线万程为 
$$y-v_m t = f(x)(x-m)$$
  
• 海盗船的轨迹自原点至  $P_t$  的弧长为  $v_p t = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+f'^2(z)} dz \sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} - f'(x) = \left(1-\frac{x}{m}\right)^r$   
• 求  $f(x)$  满足的方程与求解  
• 求  $f(x)$   $\frac{1}{v_p} \int_0^x \sqrt{1+f'^2(z)} dz = t = \frac{1}{v_m} \left(y-(x-m)f'(x)\right) \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} + f'(x) = \left(1-\frac{x}{m}\right)^{-r}$   
 $f(x) = \frac{rm}{1-r^2} + \frac{m-x}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \left(1-\frac{x}{m}\right)^r - \frac{1}{1-r} \left(1-\frac{x}{m}\right)^{-r}\right)$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(1-\frac{x}{m}\right)^{-r} - \left(1-\frac{x}{m}\right)^r\right)$ 





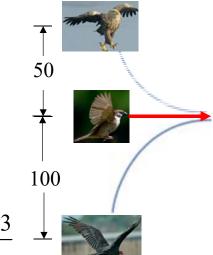
## 数学建模



- A sparrow, flying horizontal in a straight line, is 50 feet directly below an eagle and 100 feet directly above a hawk. Both hawk and eagle fly directly toward the sparrow, reaching it simultaneously. The hawk flies twice as fast as the sparrow. How far does each bird fly? At what rate does the eagle fly?
  - $v_h = 2v_{s}$ ,  $m_h = 2m_e$
  - 鹰与鹫同时抓到麻雀, 故  $f_h(m_h) = f_e(m_e)$ , 即  $\frac{r_h m_h}{1 - r_h^2} = \frac{r_e m_e}{1 - r_e^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2m_h}{3} = \frac{r_e m_e}{1 - r_e^2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{r_e}{1 - r_e^2} \Rightarrow r_e = \frac{\sqrt{73} - 3}{8}$
  - 飞行距离  $l_s = f_h(m_h) = \frac{2}{3}m_h = \frac{200}{3}$  ,  $l_h = \frac{l_s}{r_h} = \frac{400}{3}$  ,  $l_e = \frac{l_s}{r_e} = \frac{400}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{73} + 3}{16}$

$$f(x) = \frac{rm}{1 - r^2} + \frac{m - x}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1 + r} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^r - \frac{1}{1 - r} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{m} \right)^{-r} \right)$$
 [法] courbe de chien [德] hundekurven 物性

狗曲线



[意] curva di caccia 狩猎曲线

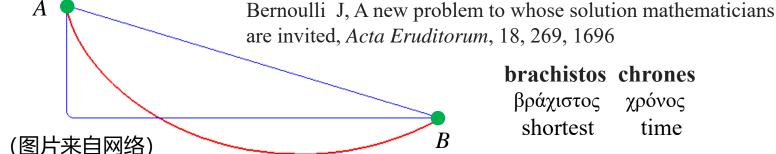
# 最速降线问题

## 数学建模



- 最速降线 (brachistochrone)
  - 给定垂直平面上两点 A,B ,一质点以何路径从 A 运动到 B ,可使运动时间最短

I, Johann Bernoulli, address the most brilliant mathematicians in the world. Nothing is more attractive to intelligent people than an honest, challenging problem, whose possible solution will bestow fame and remain as a lasting monument. Following the example set by Pascal, Fermat, etc., I hope to gain the gratitude of the whole scientific community by placing before the finest mathematicians of our time a problem which will test their methods and the strength of their intellect. If someone communicates to me the solution of the proposed problem, I shall publicly declare him worthy of praise



#### ERUDITORUM ANNO M DC LXXXXI

ANNO M DC LXXXX

POTENTISSIMO SERENISSIMO-

#### DN, JOHANN GEORGIO IV

S.R. IMPERII ARCHIMARE SCALLO & ELECTORI &c. &c. &c.

> Cum S.Cafarca Majoflatis & Potentisfini Ele. Buris Saunia Pritrilgia.

LIPSIÆ,
Probast spoi 3. GROSSE HARRENS & J. S. GLEDCTSCHULL
Excit typis Curatiforniae Guerrale.
Ann MDCSO.

Acta Eruditorum, 1682-1782年间发行, 欧洲德语文化区最早的 学术期刊。 Leibniz, Euler, Laplace等均在 该刊物上发表过论文

# Bernoulli家族

#### Bernoulli方程 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$ Bernoulli多项式 (数) $B_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_{n-k} x^k$ Jacob (1655-1705)Bernoulli不等式 $(1+x)^r \ge 1 + rx, r \ge 1, x \ge -1$ Bernoulli分布 (试验、过程) P(x=0) = p, P(x=1) = 1-p**Nicolaus** Bernoulli Nicolaus I **Nicolaus** Johann Bernoulli St. Petersburg悖论 (1623-1708)(1687-1759)(1662-1716) Leonhard Euler 原籍比利时 **Nicolaus II** Johann III 安特卫普, Johann (1695-1726)(1744-1807)Joseph Louis Lagrange 1620年移居 (1667-1748)瑞十巴塞尔 L'Hôpital法则 **Daniel** Daniel II Jean-Baptiste Augustin-(1751-1834)(1700-1782)**Joseph** Louis Bernoulli原理 **Fourier** Cauchy Jacob II Hieronymus Johann II (1759-1789)(1669-1760)**Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet** (1710-1790)

### • 直线下降

- 给定垂直平面上两点 A,B , 一质点沿连接 A,B 的直线 轨道从 A 运动到 B, 求该质点的运动时间 T (不计阻力)
  - 以 A 为坐标原点,水平方向为 x 轴,垂直方向为 y 轴,建立 直角坐标系。B 点坐标为  $(x_B,y_B)$  ,  $x_B \ge 0$  ,  $y_B > 0$  。线段 AB 与 y 轴正向夹角为  $\theta$
  - 设质点开始运动时刻为 0 时刻。t 时刻质点位于  $\left(x(t),y(t)\right)$  , 速率为 v(t) , 方向与 AB 平行。垂直方向速度分量大小为  $v(t)\cos\theta$
  - 质点在下降过程中, 势能全部转化为动能,  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2(t) = mgy(t)$  , 即有  $v(t) = \sqrt{2g} y(t)$
  - 由质点在垂直方向的速度与距离关系  $y(t) = \int_0^t v(z) \cos \theta dz = \int_0^t \sqrt{2g \ y(z)} \cos \theta dz$  $y'(t) = \sqrt{2g \ y(t)} \cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{y'(t)}{\sqrt{y(t)}} = \sqrt{2g \ \cos \theta} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{y(t)} \Big|_{0}^{T} = \sqrt{2g \ \cos \theta} \Big|_{0}^{T}$   $\Rightarrow 2y_{B} = T\sqrt{2g \ \cos \theta} \Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2(x_{B}^{2} + y_{B}^{2})}{gy_{B}}}$   $x_{B} = y_{B} = R \Rightarrow T = 2\sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$

$$\Rightarrow 2y_B = T\sqrt{2g}\cos\theta \Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{2(x_B^2 + y_B^2)}{gy_B}}$$



$$\frac{A}{\theta} \cos \theta = \frac{y_B}{\sqrt{x_B^2 + y_B^2}}$$

$$v(t) \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$y(T) = y_B$$

### •圆弧下降

- 一质点沿圆心为 C(0,R) , 半径为 R 的圆弧轨道从 A(0,0) 运动到 B(R,R) , 求该质点的运动时间 T (不计阻力)
  - 设质点开始运动时刻为 0 时刻。t 时刻质点所在位置与圆心的连线与 x 轴的夹角为  $\theta(t)$  ,速率为 v(t)
  - t 时刻,质点纵坐标为  $R\sin\theta(t)$  ,质点运动过的距离为 $R\theta$
- 由能量守恒,  $\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}(t) = mgR\sin\theta(t)$   $R\theta'(t) = v(t) = \sqrt{2gR\sin\theta(t)} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta'(t)}{\sqrt{\sin\theta(t)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}} \quad A$   $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin\varphi}} = \int_{0}^{T} \frac{\theta'(t)}{\sqrt{\sin\theta(t)}} = \int_{0}^{T} \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R}} T$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{R}{2g}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin\varphi}} \approx 1.8541 \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$$
 椭圆积分

## 数学建模







Galileo di Vincenzo Bonaiuti de' Galilei (1564-1642)

意大利物理学家、天文学家 近代实验科学的奠基者之一 Dialogues Concerning Two New Sciences(两门新科学 的谈话),1638年出版

## 数学建模









Guillaume François Antoine de L'Hospital (1661-1704) 法国数学家

Johann Bernoulli Jacob Bernoulli Gottfried Wilhelm (von) Leibniz

Acta Eruditorum, 19, 201-220, 1697

tanquam ex ungue leonem (recognized the lion by his paw)

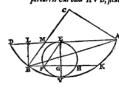
Newton I, De ratione temporis quo grave labitur per rectam data duo puncta conjungentem, ad tempus brevissimum quo, vi gravitatis, transit ab horum uno ad alterum per arcum cycloidis (On a proof that the time in which a weight slides by a line joining two given points is the shortest in terms of time when it passes, via gravitational force, from one of these points to the other through a cycloidal arc), *Philosophical Transactions*, 19, 424-425, 1697. I do not love to be printed on every occasion, much less to be dunned and teased by foreigners about mathematical things or to be thought by our own people to be trifling away my time

about them when I should be about the king's business.—Newton, to John Flamsteed, 1699

for the most part, for they creep only at the bettom of the Water; there are many Fift have them double.

VI. De Ratione Temporis quo grave labitur per rectam data duo puncta conjungentem, ad Tempus brevislimum quo, vi gravitatis, transit ab horum uno ad alterum per arcum Cycloidis.

S I in Cycloide AVD cujus basis AD est borizonti parallela, Vertice V deorsum speciante, ex A ducatur utcunque recla AB cycloidi occurrens in B, ex quo ducatur recla BC curvue Cycloidis BD in B normalis, ad quam ex A demittatur perpendicularis recla AC. Dico Tempus quo grave è quiete cadens ex A, vi sua gravitatis decurrit reclam AB, esse ad Jempus quo percurrit curvum AV B, sicut recla AB ad reclam A C.

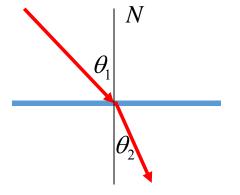


Per B ducatur BL parallela Cycloidis ani VE; & BK, baf AD parallela, occurrent ani in G, & circula super Diametrum E V descripto in F & H, Cycloidi denique in K. Ducatur resta EF, quae ex Cycloidis natura parallela

# 光

- 数学建模
  - THE WAY OF THE STATE OF THE STA

- •光 (light)
  - 各种波长的电磁波
  - 米是光在真空中在1/299792458秒的时间间隔内行程的长度
- 光的折射 (refraction of light)
  - 光从一种介质进入另一种介质时,在越过两介质的交界面处改变方向
    - 入射光线和交界面在该处的法线构成的平面称为入射面,折射光 线在入射面内
    - 入射光线与法线的夹角  $\theta_1$  称为入射角,折射光线与法线的夹角  $\theta_2$  称为折射角



无线电波 微波 红外线 可见光 紫外线 X射线 γ射线 >1m 1mm-1m 760nm-1mm 400nm-760nm 10nm-400nm 0.01nm-10nm <0.01nm <300MHz 300MHz-300GHz 电磁波谱

# 光的折射

### • 光的折射

- 折射率 (refractive index)
  - 标志介质的光学性质的量。折射率为 n 的介质中的 光速为  $\frac{c}{n}$  , 其中 c 为真空中光的传播速度

• Snell定律:  $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = C$ 

• Descartes:  $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$ 

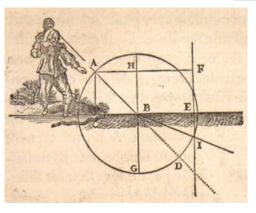


(图片来自网络)





介质	空气	水	玻璃
折射率	1.00028	1.333	1.5~2



Descartes D, La dioptrique (Optics). In *Discourse on the Method* (方法论), 1637



René Descartes (1596-1650) 法国哲学家、 数学家



Willebrord Snellius (1580-1626) 荷兰数学家、天文 学家

# 光的折射



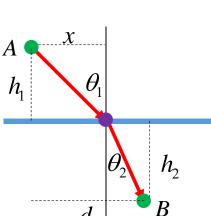
- Fermat原理 (1662)
  - 光沿所需时间最短的路径从一点传播到另一点
- Snell定律
  - 设光在点 A,B 所在介质中的传播速度分别为  $v_1,v_2$  , A,B 与两介质 交界面的垂直距离分别为  $h_1,h_2$  , A,B 间水平距离为 d
  - 设光经过交界面上与 A 水平距离为 x 的点, 光传播所需时间为

$$T(x) = \frac{\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}}{v_1} + \frac{\sqrt{h_2^2 + (d - x)^2}}{v_2}$$

$$T'(x) = \frac{1}{v_1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}} + \frac{1}{v_2} \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{h_2^2 + (d - x)^2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{v_2} \frac{d - x}{\sqrt{h_2^2 + (d - x)^2}} \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}}} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + x^2}} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$





Pierre de Fermat (1607-1665) 法国数学家

### • 最速降线

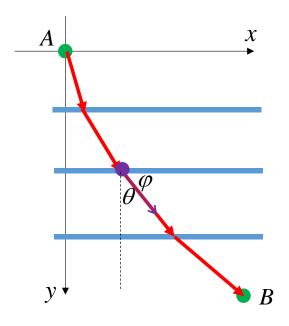
- 将平行于x轴的直线视作折射率逐渐减小的不同介质的分界面。由Fermat原理,质点从A到B的最短路径满足Snell定律
- 设质点经过点 (x,y) 时,速度大小为 v ,方向与 y 轴 正向夹角为  $\theta$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2(x)}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{v} = C_1 \qquad \sin \theta = \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \varphi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2(x)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1+y'^2(x)} = \frac{1}{C_1\sqrt{2gy}} \Rightarrow y'(x) = \sqrt{\frac{C_2 - y}{y}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = R(\beta - \sin \beta) \\ y = R(1 - \cos \beta) \end{cases} \qquad x = R \arccos\left(1 - \frac{y}{R}\right) - \sqrt{y(2R - y)}$$





# 摆线

- 摆线(旋轮线)(Cycloid)
  - 平面上的一个圆沿一条直线(准线)作无滑动的滚动时,圆上一点的轨迹
    - 以准线为 *x* 轴, 起始位置的圆与准线的切点为原点, 建立直角坐标系
    - 圆滚动角度为 $\beta$  时,圆与准线的切点坐标为 $(R\beta,0)$
    - $x = R(\beta \sin \beta), y = R(1 \cos \beta)$
  - 圆滚过一周时旋轮线的弧长与围成的面积

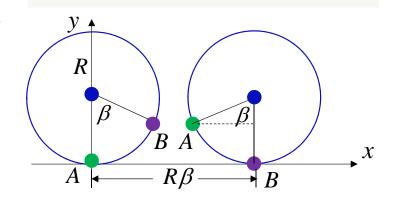
• 
$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'^2(\beta) + y'^2(\beta)} d\beta = R \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1 - \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \beta)^2} d\beta$$
  
 $= R \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \beta} d\beta = 2R \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} d\beta = 4R \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 8R$ 

• 
$$S = \int_0^{2\pi R} y(x) dx = R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \beta)^2 d\beta = 3\pi R^2$$

## 数学建模



(图片来自网络)



# 变分法

- 变分法 (calculus of variations)
  - 研究泛函的极值的方法
- 最速降线

$$v(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\left(dx\right)^2 + \left(dy\right)^2}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{dx\sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)}}{\frac{dt}{dt}}$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{\sqrt{\left(dx\right)^2 + \left(dy\right)^2}}{v(t)} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)}}{\sqrt{2g y}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \int_0^{x_B} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2(x)}{2g y}} dx$$

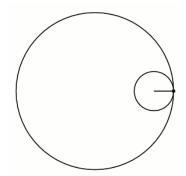
• Euler-Largange方程

## 数学建模

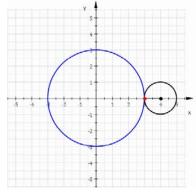




Joseph-Louis Lagrange (1736-1813) 法国、意大利数学家、 天文学家、力学家



内摆线 (hypocycloid)



外摆线 (epicycloid)

(图片来自网络)

