Geometric Applications

Based on Chapter 7 of Schaum's Outline Series "Theory and Problems of Differential Equations" by Frank Ayres Jr.

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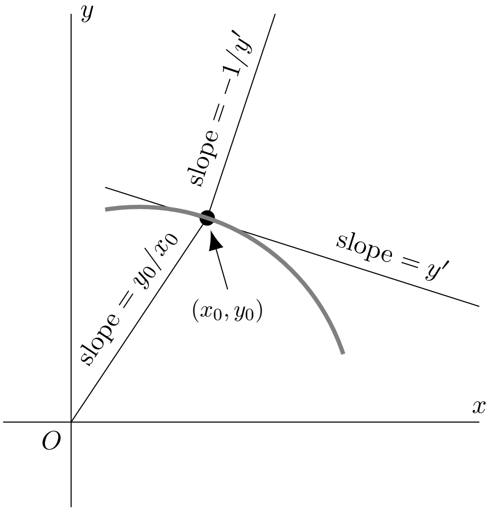
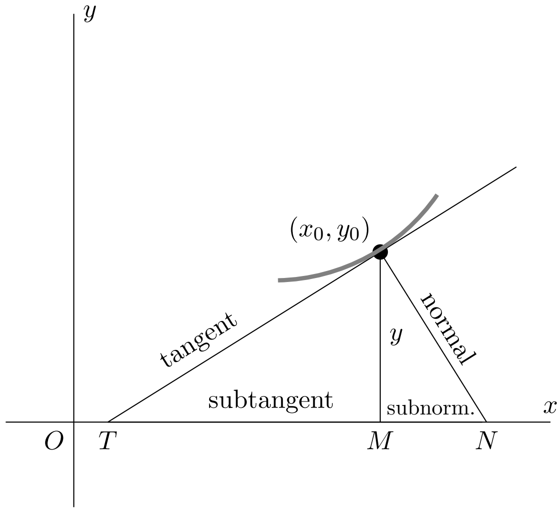
Basic considerations about explicit plane curves

Consider a plane curve given explicitly as $y = f(x)$. Any point on that curve has coordinates $\bigl(x, f(x)\bigr)$. A few basic questions about tangent lines to this graph:





- The slope of the tangent line to the curve at (x_0, y_0) is $f'(x_0)$.
- The slope of the normal line to the cure at (x_0, y_0) is $-1/f'(x_0)$.
- The equation of the tangent line at (x_0, y_0) is $y - y_0 = y'(x - x_0)$.
- The equation of the normal line at (x_0, y_0) is $y - y_0 = (x_0 - x)/f'(x_0)$.
- The x–intercept of the tangent is $x_0 - f(x_0)/f'(x_0)$.
- The y–intercept of the tangent is $f(x_0) - x_0 f'(x_0)$.

- The x–intercept of the normal is $x_0 + y_0 y'$.
- The y–intercept of the normal is $f(x_0) + x_0/f'(x_0)$.
- The length of the tangent between (x_0, y_0) and the x–axis is $|y_0|\sqrt{1 + 1/f'(x_0)^2}$.
- The length of the tangent between (x_0, y_0) and the y–axis is $|x_0|\sqrt{1 + f'(x_0)^2}$.
- The length of the normal between (x_0, y_0) and the x–axis is $|y_0|\sqrt{1 + f'(x_0)^2}$.
- The length of the normal between (x_0, y_0) and the y–axis is $|x_0|\sqrt{1 + 1/f'(x_0)^2}$.
- The length of the subtangent is $|f(x_0)/f'(x_0)|$.
- The length of the subnormal is $|f(x_0)f'(x_0)|$.

Solved Problems

Problem. At each point (x, y) of a curve, the intercept of the tangent on the y–axis is equal to $2xy^2$. Find the curve.

Solution: We are looking for a curve $y = f(x)$ that satisfies $y - xy' = 2xy^2$. This is a Bernoulli equation with solution $x - x^2 y = Cy$. □

Problem. At each point (x, y) of a curve, the subtangent is three times the square of the *abscissa*. Find the curve if it also passes through the point $(1, e)$.

Solution: This curve satisfies the differential equation $y/y' = 3x^2$. This is a separable differential equation of first order. The solutions are of the form $3\ln|y| = C - 1/x$.

We are further requiring the solution to an initial value problem with $f(1) = e$. We have then $C = 4$. The solution is then $y = e^{4/3}e^{-1/3x}$. □

Problem. Find the family of curves for which the length of the part of the tangent between the point of contact (x, y) and the y–axis is equal to the y–intercept of the tangent.

Solution: We need to solve the differential equation

$$x\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = y - xy'.$$

This could also be written as

$$x^2\bigl(1 + (y')^2\bigr) = y^2 + x^2(y')^2 - 2xyy',$$

which reduces to

$$x^2 = y^2 - 2xyy'$$

This is a homogeneous differential equation of order one. Its general solution is

$$x^2 + y^2 = Cx.$$

This is a family of circles that go through the origin, each of them with center on the x–axis. $\square$

Problem. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the hyperbolas $xy = k$.

Solution: The differential equation of the given family is $xy' + y = 0$, obtained by implicit differentiation of the expression $xy = k$ with respect to x. The differential equation of the orthogonal trajectories, obtaining by replacing y' with $-1/y'$ is then (written as an exact differential equation) $y\,dy - x\,dx = 0$.

Integrating this expression, we obtain the family of hyperbolas $y^2 - x^2 = C$. $\square$

Supplementary Problems

Problem 1. Find the equation of the curve for which

(i) The normal at any point (x, y) passes through the origin.

(ii) The slope of the tangent at any point (x, y) is half the slope of the line from the origin to the point.

(iii) The normal at any point (x, y) and the line joining the origin to that point form an isosceles triangle having the x–axis as base.

(iv) The part of the normal drawn at point (x, y) between this point and the x–axis is bisected by the y–axis.

(v) The length of the perpendicular from the origin to a tangent line of the curve is equal to the abscissa of the point of contact (x, y).

Problem 2. Find the orthogonal trajectories of each of the following families of curves:

(i) $x + 2y = k$.

(ii) $x^2 + 2y^2 = k$

(iii) $y = Ce^{-2x}$

(iv) $y^2 = x^3/(k - x)$

(v) $y = x - 1 + ke^{-x}$

(vi) $y^2 = 2x^2(1 - kx)$