

习题 3-5

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

(2) $y' = \sinh \frac{x}{a}$ $ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\sinh \frac{x}{a}\right)^2} dx = \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx$

(3) $y' = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = \frac{\sin t}{-\cos t} = -\tan t$

$ds = \sqrt{1 + (\tan t)^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t} \cdot 3a \cos t (-\sin t) dt = 3a |\sin t \cos t| dt$

(4) $\begin{cases} x = a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = a(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$dy = (a \sin^2 \theta + a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta) d\theta$

$dx = (-a \sin \theta \cos \theta + a(1 + \cos \theta)(-\sin \theta)) d\theta$

则 $ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = a \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos \theta} d\theta$.

2. (1) $y' = \sinh \frac{x}{a}$ $y'' = \frac{1}{a} \cosh \frac{x}{a}$, 则 $x=a$ 时, $y' = \sinh 1$ $y'' = \frac{1}{a} \cosh 1$

则 $K = \frac{|\frac{1}{a} \cosh 1|}{(1 + (\sinh 1)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{|a| \cosh^2 1}$

(2) $y' = 2x - 4$ $y'' = 2$ 则 $x=0$ 时, $y' = -4$ $y'' = 2$

则 $K = \frac{|2|}{(1 + (-4)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{17\sqrt{17}}$

(3) 对 $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 两边求导得: $8x + 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-8x}{2y} = \frac{-4x}{y}$, $y'' = \frac{-4y + 4xy'}{y^2}$

则在 $(0, 2)$ 处, $y' = 0$ $y'' = -2$

则 $K = \frac{|-2|}{(1 + 0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2$.

(4) 对 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ 两边求导得: $2x - y - xy' + 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$, $y'' = \frac{-3y + 3xy'}{(x - 2y)^2}$

则在 $(1, 1)$ 处, $y' = -1$, $y'' = -6$

则 $K = \frac{|-6|}{(1 + (-1)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$

(5) 对 $y^2 = x^3$ 两边求导得: $y' = \frac{3x^2}{2y}$, $y'' = \frac{12xy - 6x^2 y'}{4y^2}$

则在 $(4, 8)$ 处, $y' = 3$ $y'' = \frac{3}{8}$

则 $K = \frac{|\frac{3}{8}|}{(1 + 3^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{800}$

3. (1) $y' = \frac{1}{\cos^3 x}$ $y'' = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^5 x}$, 在 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1)$ 处, $y' = 2$ $y'' = 4$

则 $R = \frac{(1+2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|1-4|} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4}$

由率中心坐标为:

$\xi = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2(1+2^2)}{4} = \frac{\pi-10}{4}$, $\eta = 1 + \frac{1+2^2}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$

则曲率圆为: $(x - \frac{\pi-10}{4})^2 + (y - \frac{9}{4})^2 = \frac{125}{16}$.

(2) $y' = -2xe^{-x^2}$ $y'' = -2e^{-x^2} + 4x^2e^{-x^2}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 处, $y' = 0$ $y'' = -2$

则 $R = \frac{(1+0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|1-2|} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\xi = 0 - \frac{0(1+0^2)}{-2} = 0$ $\eta = 1 + \frac{1+0^2}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$

则曲率圆为 $x^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

(3) $y' = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3-2t}{6t}$ $y'' = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \frac{3-2t}{6t}}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{-18}{36t^2}}{6t} = \frac{-1}{12t^3}$

在 $t=1$ 处, $y' = \frac{1}{6}$ $y'' = -\frac{1}{12}$, $x=3$ $y=2$.

则 $R = \frac{(1+\frac{1}{36})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|1-\frac{1}{12}|} = \frac{1}{18} 37^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$\xi = 3 - \frac{\frac{1}{6}(1+\frac{1}{36})}{-\frac{1}{12}} = \frac{91}{18}$ $\eta = 2 + \frac{1+\frac{1}{36}}{-\frac{1}{12}} = -\frac{31}{3}$

则曲率圆为 $(x - \frac{91}{18})^2 + (y + \frac{31}{3})^2 = \frac{37^3}{18^2}$

4. $y' = \frac{1}{x}$ $y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ($x > 0$), 曲率半径 $R = \frac{1}{k}$, 则 R 越小, k 越大.

$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{(1+\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (x > 0)$

则 $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{1-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$, 令 $\frac{dk}{dx} = 0$, 得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 当 $x > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时 $\frac{dk}{dx} < 0$, $x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时 $\frac{dk}{dx} > 0$

则 k 在 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 处取极大值为 $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$

则时的点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\ln 2)$

曲率半径为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

5. 解: 对曲线 $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$, 有 $y' = 3x^2 - 6x$ $y'' = 6x - 6$.

则 $k = \frac{16x-6}{(1+(3x^2-6x)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 令 $k=0$. 得 $x=1$. 且曲线在 $(1, 0)$ 处的曲率为零.

且切点为 $(1, 0)$.

在 $(1, 0)$ 处, $y' = -3$.

则对 $y = kx + b$ 有 $k = -3$. 又过 $(1, 0)$, 有

$$0 = -3 + b \Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$\text{则 } k = -3, b = 3$$

6. $y = e^x$: $y' = e^x$, $y'' = e^x$ 则在 $x=0$ 处, $y' = 1$ $y'' = 1$

$$\text{则 } R = \frac{(1+1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|1|} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\xi = 0 - \frac{1(1+1^2)}{1} = -2 \quad \eta = 1 + \frac{1+1^2}{1} = 3$$

$$\text{又对 } y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad y' = 2ax + b \quad y'' = 2a$$

$$\text{则 } x=0 \text{ 处, } y' = b = 1 \quad y'' = 2a.$$

$$R = \frac{(1+1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|2a|} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xi = 0 - \frac{1(1+1^2)}{2a} = -2 \text{ 且 } \eta = c + \frac{1+1^2}{2a} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1, a = \frac{1}{2}$$

综上 $a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ $b = 1$ $c = 1$. (有共同曲率圆不是指曲率圆相同)

7. 对 $x+y = ax^2 + by^2 + cx^3$ 两边对 x 求导.

$$1 + y' = 2ax + 2byy' + 3cx^2 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2ax + 3cx^2 - 1}{1 - 2by}, y'' = \frac{2a - 4aby + 6cx - 12bcxy + 4abxy' + 6b(cx^2y' - 2by')}{(1 - 2by)^2}$$

$$\text{则在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处, } y' = -1, y'' = \frac{2a+2b}{1} = 2a+2b$$

$$\text{则曲率半径为 } R = \frac{(1+(-1)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|2a+2b|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|a+b|}$$

$$\text{曲率中心坐标为 } \xi = 0 - \frac{-1(1+(-1)^2)}{2a+2b} = \frac{1}{a+b}, \eta = 0 + \frac{1+(-1)^2}{2a+2b} = \frac{1}{a+b}$$

$$\text{则曲率圆为 } (x - \frac{1}{a+b})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{a+b})^2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|a+b|})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+b)(x^2 + y^2) = 2(x+y)$$

8. 先求 $y = \frac{1}{10000}x^3$ 在 $x=100$ 处的曲率半径:

$$y' = \frac{3}{10000}x^2 \quad y'' = \frac{3}{5000}x$$

$$\text{在 } x=100 \text{ 处, } y' = 3 \quad y'' = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$\text{则 } R = \frac{(1+3^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|\frac{3}{50}|} = \frac{500\sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$\text{则向心力为 } F = \frac{5 \times 10^3 \times (\frac{40}{3.6})^2}{\frac{500\sqrt{10}}{3}} \approx 1171.2 \text{ N}$$

9. 先求 $y = -0.01x^2 + 0.25$ 在 $x=0$ 时曲率半径:

$$y' = -0.02x \quad y'' = -0.02$$

$$\text{在 } x=0 \text{ 处, } y' = 0 \quad y'' = -0.02$$

$$\text{则 } R = \frac{(1+0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|-0.02|} = 50 \text{ m.}$$

$$\text{则压力 } F = mg - \frac{mv^2}{R} = 10 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 - \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times (\frac{21.6}{3.6})^2}{50} = 90800 \text{ N}$$