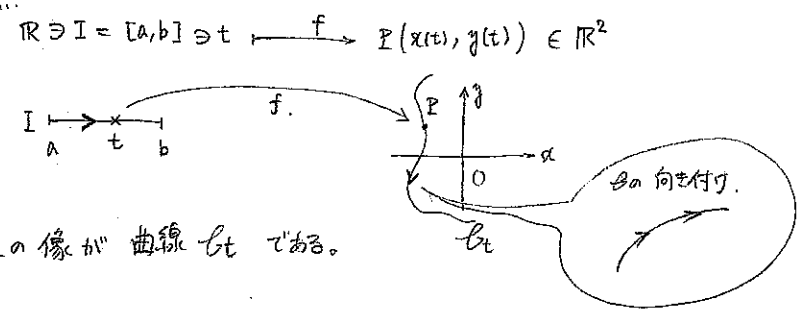


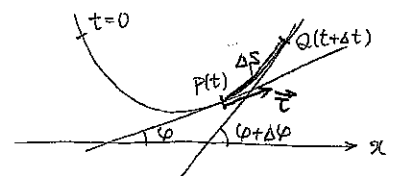
Lecture 1. Curvature

曲線とは...

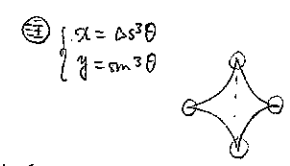


曲率 curvature

進んだ歩り Δs に対して 向きの変化 Δφ の割合 $\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta s}$
 $= \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta s}$



以下, $C: \begin{cases} x=x(t) \\ y=y(t) \end{cases}$ で x, y は無限回連続的可微分 とする。
Cont'n. diff'ble



P での接線 l_t の傾きは $\frac{y}{x} = \tan \phi$
 $\therefore \phi = \text{Arctan} \frac{y}{x} \dots (*)$

$(\text{Arctan } x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ①, (*) を t で diff. して

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{\dot{y}x - y\dot{x}}{x^2} = \frac{\dot{x}\dot{y} - \dot{y}\dot{x}}{x^2+y^2}$$
$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} & \ddot{x} \\ \dot{y} & \ddot{y} \end{vmatrix}}{|\vec{r}|^2} = \frac{\det(\vec{r}, \ddot{\vec{r}})}{|\vec{r}|^2}$$

$$s = \int_0^t |\vec{r}| dt \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\phi}{ds} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} & \ddot{x} \\ \dot{y} & \ddot{y} \end{vmatrix}}{|\vec{r}|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}}$$

これを C の曲率 といい、
κ で表す。

1.1

(1) $C_1: x^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \geq 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \theta \end{cases}, \quad \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin \theta \\ a \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \ddot{\vec{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \cos \theta \\ -a \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{r}| = a, \quad \det(\vec{r}, \ddot{\vec{r}}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin \theta & -a \cos \theta \\ a \cos \theta & -a \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = a^2$$

$$\therefore \kappa = \frac{a^2}{a^3} = \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{半径 } a \text{ の円の曲率は } \frac{1}{a}$$

曲率円: $\frac{1}{|\kappa|}$ を半径とする円
 $\frac{1}{|\kappa|}$: 曲率半径 ρ

とする。

ex.) $y^2 = x \iff \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{4}t^2 \\ y = \frac{t}{2} \end{cases}$

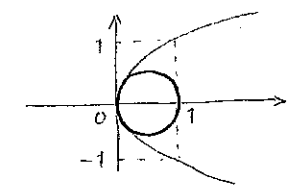
MEMO
放物線の標準形
 $y = 4px$ のとき $\begin{cases} x = pt^2 \\ y = 2pt \end{cases}$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}t \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \ddot{\vec{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\vec{r}| = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t^2+1}$$

$$\text{また } \det(\vec{r}, \ddot{\vec{r}}) = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore \kappa = \frac{-1/4}{1/8(t^2+1)^{3/2}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(t^2+1)^{3/2}$$

t=0 とおけば $\kappa_0 = -2, \rho_0 = \frac{1}{2}$



③ 「アストロイド」
サイクロイド」の曲率中心の軌跡は「アストロイド」
サイクロイド」

(2) $C_2: x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$ Astroid

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 \theta \\ y = \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3\cos^2 \theta (-\sin \theta) = -3\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ \dot{y} = 3\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = -3(\cos^3 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) = -3\cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta) \\ \ddot{y} = 3(2\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta) = 3\sin \theta (2\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \end{cases}$$

$$|\dot{\mathbf{r}}|^2 = 9\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\det(T, \alpha) = \begin{vmatrix} -3\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta & -3\cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta) \\ 3\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta & 3\sin \theta (2\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9\sin \theta \cos \theta \begin{vmatrix} -\cos \theta & -\cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta) \\ \sin \theta & \sin \theta (2\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -(\cos^2 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta) \\ 1 & 2\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

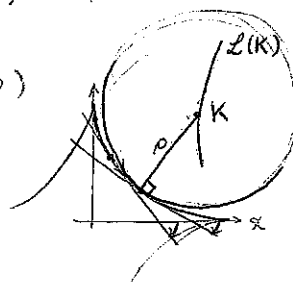
$$= 9\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta (-2\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta) = -9\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{よって } K = \frac{-9\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{2 \cdot 9\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{-1}{2\sin \theta \cos \theta} < 0$$

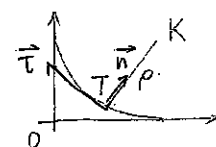
$$\text{曲率半径 } \rho = 3|\sin \theta \cos \theta|$$

曲率中心 K の軌跡: 縮角線 evolute $\mathcal{L}(K)$

逆に C_2 は $\mathcal{L}(K)$ の伸角線 involute



曲率中心 $K(\xi, \eta)$ を求める。



$$\vec{r} = 3\sin \theta \cos \theta \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$T(\cos^3 \theta, \sin^3 \theta)$ とすれば

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^3 \theta \\ \sin^3 \theta \end{pmatrix} + 3\sin \theta \cos \theta \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \xi = \cos^3 \theta + 3\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \\ \eta = \sin^3 \theta + 3\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\xi + \eta = (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^3$$

$$\xi - \eta = (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^3$$

$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$ を原点中心に $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 回転して $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix}$ に移せば

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \xi - \eta \\ \xi + \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

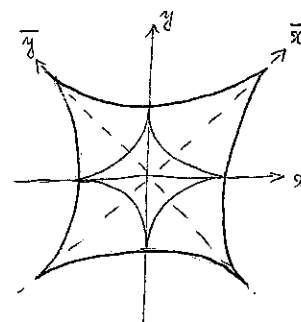
$$\therefore \begin{cases} \xi - \eta = \sqrt{2} \bar{x} \\ \xi + \eta = \sqrt{2} \bar{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (\xi - \eta)^{2/3} + (\xi + \eta)^{2/3} = (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 = 2$$

$$\therefore (2^{1/2} \bar{x})^{2/3} + (2^{1/2} \bar{y})^{2/3} = 2$$

$$2^{1/3} \bar{x}^{2/3} + 2^{1/3} \bar{y}^{2/3} = 2$$

$$\therefore \bar{x}^{2/3} + \bar{y}^{2/3} = 2^{2/3}$$



$$(3) \quad \mathcal{C}_3: \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} \quad \text{Cycloid}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a(1 - \cos t) \\ \dot{y} = a \sin t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = a \sin t \\ \ddot{y} = a \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$|\vec{v}|^2 = a^2 \cdot 2(1 - \cos t) = 2a^2 \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \quad \therefore |\vec{v}| = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2}$$

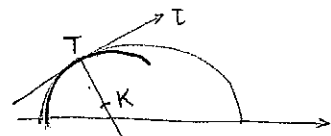
$$\det(\vec{v}, \vec{\alpha}) = \begin{vmatrix} a(1 - \cos t) & a \sin t \\ a \sin t & a \cos t \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \cos t - a^2 = a^2(-2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2})$$

$$\therefore \kappa = \frac{-2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}}{2^3 a^3 \sin^3 \frac{t}{2}} = \frac{-1}{4a \sin \frac{t}{2}} < 0$$

$$\rho = 4a \sin \frac{t}{2}$$



曲率中心 K の軌跡, evolute, $\mathcal{L}(K)$ について



* 以下, $a=1$.

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} \text{ と垂直な } \vec{n}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t - 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ を考える.}$$

$$|\vec{n}_1|^2 = \sin^2 t + (\cos t - 1)^2 = 2(1 - \cos t) = 4 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{n}_1| = 2 \sin \frac{t}{2}$$

$K(\xi, \eta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} t - \sin t \\ 1 - \cos t \end{pmatrix} + 4 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t - 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} t - \sin t \\ 1 - \cos t \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t + \sin t \\ \cos t - 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}_K: \begin{cases} \xi = t + \sin t \\ \eta = \cos t - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\xi = t + \sin t = t + \pi - \sin(t + \pi) - \pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi + \pi = t + \pi - \sin(t + \pi)$$

$$\eta = -1 + \cos t = 1 - \cos(t + \pi) - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta + 2 = 1 - \cos(t + \pi)$$

$$t + \pi = \theta, \quad \xi + \pi = \bar{\xi}, \quad \eta + 2 = \bar{\eta} \quad \text{と置けば}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\xi} = \theta - \sin \theta \\ \bar{\eta} = 1 - \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

1.2

$$C: r = f(\theta)$$

(1) C の曲率半径 C を param. 表示すると

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \\ \dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = \ddot{r} \cos \theta - \dot{r} \sin \theta - \dot{r} \sin \theta - r \cos \theta = \ddot{r} \cos \theta - 2\dot{r} \sin \theta - r \cos \theta \\ \ddot{y} = \ddot{r} \sin \theta + \dot{r} \cos \theta + \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta = \ddot{r} \sin \theta + 2\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} & \dot{y} \\ \ddot{x} & \ddot{y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta & \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \\ \ddot{r} \cos \theta - 2\dot{r} \sin \theta - r \cos \theta & \ddot{r} \sin \theta + 2\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

係数は

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \ddot{r} : 0 \\ r \ddot{r} : -1 \\ \dot{r}^2 : 2 \\ r^2 : 1 \\ \dot{r} \ddot{r} : 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

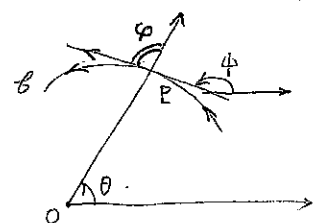
$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} & \dot{y} \\ \ddot{x} & \ddot{y} \end{vmatrix} = -r \ddot{r} + 2\dot{r}^2 + r^2$$

$$\text{また } |\vec{v}|^2 = (\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta)^2 + (\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta)^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2$$

$$\therefore \kappa = \frac{-r \ddot{r} + 2\dot{r}^2 + r^2}{(\dot{r}^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \quad (\neq 0)$$

$$\rho = \frac{(\dot{r}^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}{|r^2 + 2\dot{r}^2 - r \ddot{r}|}$$

(2)



$$\tan \phi = \frac{y}{x}$$

Show!

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{よって, } \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \\ \dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad (\neq 0)$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta}$$

$$\theta + \phi = \phi \quad (\neq 0), \quad \phi = \phi - \theta \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\tan \phi = \tan(\phi - \theta) = \frac{\tan \phi - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \phi \tan \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} - \tan \theta}{1 + \frac{\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} \tan \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta - (\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) \tan \theta}{\dot{r} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta + (\dot{r} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta) \tan \theta}$$

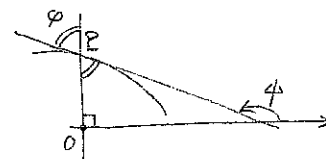
$$= \frac{r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta}{\dot{r} \cos^2 \theta + \dot{r} \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{r}{\dot{r}}$$

以上 $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ のときを示した。 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ のとき、 OP は極軸と垂直

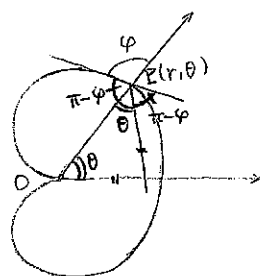
$$\text{接線の傾き } \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{\dot{r}}{-r} = \tan \phi$$

$$\therefore \phi = \phi + \frac{\pi}{2} \iff \phi = \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\tan \phi = \tan(\phi - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{\tan \phi} = \frac{r}{\dot{r}}$$

よってこのときも成立。 $\square$ 

(3)



$$r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\dot{r} = -a \sin \theta$$

接線と動径のなす角を φ とし、(2)より

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{r}{\dot{r}} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{-\sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

入射角/反射角はいずれも $\pi - (\varphi \pm)$

$$\pi - 2(\pi - \varphi) = -\pi + 2\varphi$$

$$= -\pi + \pi + \theta = \theta \quad \square$$

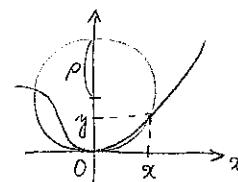
1.3

$y = f(x)$ が O で x 軸に接するとき

O における曲率半径は $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{x^2}{2y} \right|$

$$\kappa = \frac{x'y'' - y'x''}{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{f''(x)}{(1 + f'(x)^2)^{3/2}} \quad \text{ただし}$$

$$\rho = \frac{(1 + f'(x)^2)^{3/2}}{|f''(x)|}$$



この曲線 C は O で x 軸に接するから

$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0.$$

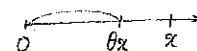
$$\therefore \rho_{x=0} = \frac{1}{|f''(0)|}$$

ここで、 $f(x)$ についての仮定より

$$y = f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2, \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

Taylor の多項式

$$\therefore f''(\theta x) = \frac{2y}{x^2} \quad \text{が成立.}$$



$f''(x)$ は Contin. であるから

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(\theta x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2y}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \rho_{x=0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{x^2}{2y} \right| \quad \text{と等しく成立.} \quad \square$$

従って

$$1 + kx^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 0 \leq -kx^2.$$

$$-k = l \quad \text{とすると} \quad 1 - 0 \leq lx^2 \quad (l > 0)$$

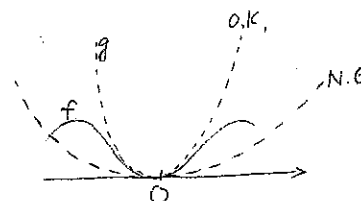
$$\begin{cases} y = f(x) = 1 - 0x \\ y = g(x) = lx^2 \end{cases}$$

これらの O での曲率半径を ρ_f, ρ_g とする。

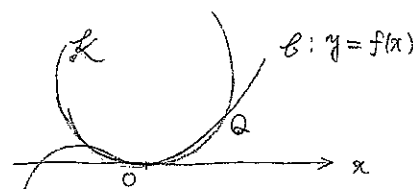
$$\rho_f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{x^2}{2y} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2(1 - 0x)} = 1.$$

$$\rho_g = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{x^2}{2y} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2lx^2} = \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\therefore \rho_g \leq \rho_f \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2l} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow l \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow k \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$



1.4



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

$$x=0 \text{ とき } \rho_0 = \frac{1}{|f''(0)|}$$

⊙の中心は y 軸上にあり、半径 r とすれば 中心 (0, r)

$$K: x^2 + (y-r)^2 = r^2$$

⊙と C の交点 E Q(x, y) とすれば

$$y = f(x), \quad x^2 + (y-r)^2 = r^2 \iff r = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2y}$$

Q → P のとき, $x \rightarrow 0$ となるから,

r の $x \rightarrow 0$ における limit を考える。

$x \rightarrow 0$ のとき $y = f(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad r = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2y} \text{ は不定形}$$

以下 $x \rightarrow 0$.

L'Hospital 法)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 2yy'}{2y'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + yy'}{y'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + y'^2 + yy''}{y''} = \frac{1}{y''}|_{x=0}$$

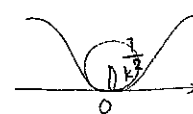
$$\therefore r \longrightarrow \frac{1}{y''|_{x=0}} = \frac{1}{f''(0)} = \rho_{x=0}$$

$\therefore K \xrightarrow{Q \rightarrow 0} K_0: \odot$ における曲率円

⊙とCの接点P'を

原点付近で $y=f(x)$ とする。

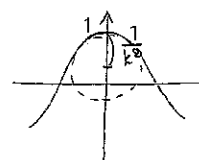
$$y = a \cos \theta \quad \text{と} \quad y = 1 - a \cos \theta \quad \text{と} \quad \text{と} \quad \text{と}$$



$$y' = k \sin k\theta$$

$$y'' = -k^2 a \cos k\theta \quad \text{かつ} \quad y'|_{x=0} = -k^2$$

かつ $x=0$ における曲率半径 $\frac{1}{k^2}$,



$y = a \cos \theta$ の曲率中心は $\rho_{x=0} (0, 1 - \frac{1}{k^2})$

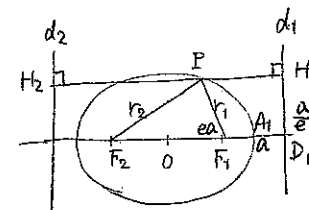
1.5

$$E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

E 上の点 P における曲率半径 ρ

$$PF_1 = r_1, \quad PF_2 = r_2$$

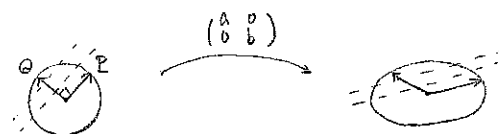
$$\rho = \frac{(r_1 r_2)^{3/2}}{ab}$$



$$E: \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ とする。}$$

P(θ), Q(θ ± π/2) について $\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ}$ は共役 (共変) vector
共役半径

$$\vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cos \theta \\ b \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{OQ} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin \theta \\ b \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



⊙ 相対円周は
保たれる

共役半径定理

OP, OQ は共役半径とすると

$$PF_1 \cdot PF_2 = OQ^2$$

$$F_{1,2} (\pm ae, 0), d_{1,2}: x = \pm \frac{a}{e}$$

$$PF_1 = e \left(\frac{a}{e} - a \cos \theta \right)$$

$$PF_2 = e \left(a \cos \theta + \frac{a}{e} \right) \quad (*)$$

$$PF_1 \cdot PF_2 = e^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{e^2} - a^2 \cos^2 \theta \right)$$

$$= a^2 - e^2 a^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= a^2 - (a^2 - b^2) \cos^2 \theta$$

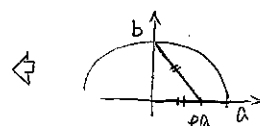
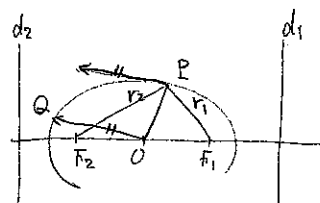
$$= a^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) + b^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{また } OQ^2 = (-a \sin \theta)^2 + (b \cos \theta)^2$$

$$= a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore r_1 r_2 = OQ^2$$



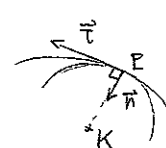
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -a \sin \theta \\ \dot{y} = b \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = -a \cos \theta \\ \ddot{y} = -b \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$|\dot{\vec{r}}|^2 = |\dot{OQ}|^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta = r_1 r_2$$

$$\det(\dot{\vec{r}} \quad \ddot{\vec{r}}) = \begin{vmatrix} -a \sin \theta & -a \cos \theta \\ b \cos \theta & -b \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = ab$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{ab}{(r_1 r_2)^{3/2}}, \quad \rho = \frac{(r_1 r_2)^{3/2}}{ab}$$

曲率中心を求める。



$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin \theta \\ b \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -b \cos \theta \\ -a \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{と } \vec{r}, \quad |\vec{n}|^2 = r_1 r_2$$

$K(f, \eta)$ とおくと

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cos \theta \\ b \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} + \rho \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|}$$

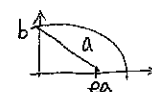
$$\rho = \frac{(r_1 r_2)^{3/2}}{ab}, \quad |\vec{n}| = (r_1 r_2)^{1/2} \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cos \theta \\ b \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} + \frac{r_1 r_2}{ab} \begin{pmatrix} -b \cos \theta \\ -a \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_1 r_2 = a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{cases} r_1 r_2 = a^2 \sin^2 \theta + (a^2 - e^2 a^2) \cos^2 \theta \\ \quad = a^2 - e^2 a^2 \cos^2 \theta \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ r_1 r_2 = (b^2 + e^2 a^2) \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta \\ \quad = b^2 + e^2 a^2 \sin^2 \theta \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

Point
 $r_1 r_2$ は定数



$$\therefore \begin{cases} \xi = a \cos \theta + \frac{a^2 - e^2 a^2 \cos^2 \theta}{ab} (-b \cos \theta) \\ \quad = a \cos \theta - (a - e^2 a \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta = e^2 a \cos^3 \theta = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a} \cos^3 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \eta = b \sin \theta + \frac{b^2 + e^2 a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{ab} (-a \sin \theta) \\ \quad = b \sin \theta + \frac{b^2 + e^2 a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{b} (-\sin \theta) = -\frac{e^2 a^2}{b} \sin^3 \theta = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b} \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}(K): \begin{cases} \xi = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a} \cos^3 \theta \\ \eta = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b} \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$L(K) : \begin{cases} \xi = \frac{a^2-b^2}{a} \cos^3 \theta \\ \eta = -\frac{a^2-b^2}{b} \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$$

x軸鏡映に對し、 $\begin{cases} \xi = +\frac{a^2-b^2}{a} \cos^3 \theta \\ \eta = +\frac{a^2-b^2}{b} \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$ と trace する。

$$\frac{a^2-b^2}{a} = A, \quad \frac{a^2-b^2}{b} = B \quad \text{とて、}$$

$$\cos^3 \theta = \frac{\xi}{A}, \quad \sin^3 \theta = \frac{\eta}{B} \quad \text{とて、}$$

$$\xi^{2/3} + \eta^{2/3} = 1 \quad \text{Astroid}$$

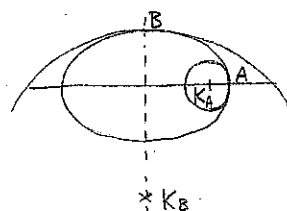
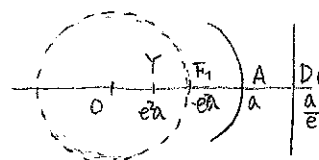
$$\therefore \begin{cases} \xi = A\bar{x} = \frac{a^2-b^2}{a} \bar{x} \\ \eta = B\bar{y} = \frac{a^2-b^2}{b} \bar{y} \end{cases} \quad \text{とて、}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_A = a - \xi_{\theta=0} = a - \frac{a^2-b^2}{a} = \frac{b^2}{a}$$

$$\rho_B = b - \eta_{\theta=\frac{3}{2}\pi} = b - \left(-\frac{a^2-b^2}{b}\right) = \frac{a^2}{b}$$

$$K_A\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a}, 0\right) \text{ 及び } K_A(e^2 a, 0)$$

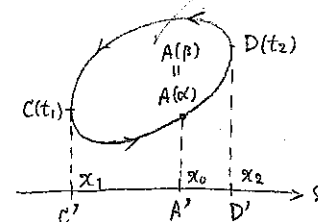


△ A を半径 ea, 中心 O の
円に外接せると Y
は焦点の
位置に於

Lecture 2 南曲線の面積

$$C : \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}, \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

面積 S.



$$\alpha < t_1, t_2 < \beta.$$

$$S_2 = S_{CC'DD'} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} y dx = \int_{\alpha}^{t_2} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

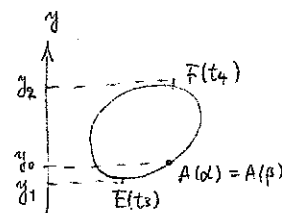
$$S_1 = S_{AA'D'D} = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} y dx = \int_{\alpha}^{t_2} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

$$S_2 = S_{CC'DD'} = -\int_{x_1}^{x_2} y dx = -\int_{t_2}^{t_1} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

$$S_3 = S_{CC'AA'} = \int_{x_1}^{x_0} y dx = \int_{t_1}^{\beta} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

$$\therefore S = S_2 - S_1 - S_3 = -\int_{t_2}^{t_1} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt - \int_{\alpha}^{t_2} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt - \int_{t_1}^{\beta} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt = -\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

$$\therefore S = -\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt \quad \text{--- ①}$$

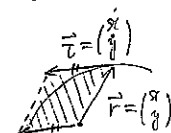


同様に

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} dt \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ から } S = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} dt - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x \dot{y} - y \dot{x}) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \dot{y} - y \dot{x} dt$$

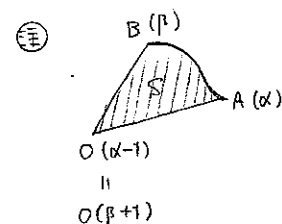
$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \begin{vmatrix} x & \dot{x} \\ y & \dot{y} \end{vmatrix} dt$$



$x\dot{y} - y\dot{x}$ について,

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{\dot{y}x - y\dot{x}}{x^2} \quad \text{より} \quad x\dot{y} - y\dot{x} = x^2 \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \text{だから}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dt$$



パラメータ表示される閉曲線 OAB

よす OA, OB は直線

$$S = \int_{\alpha-1}^{\alpha} + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} + \int_{\beta}^{\beta+1}$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \quad (\odot \text{ OA, OB は直線} \therefore \frac{y}{x} = \text{const.} \therefore \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0)$$

2.1

(1) $r = 3 + \cos\theta$

$$dS = \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$$

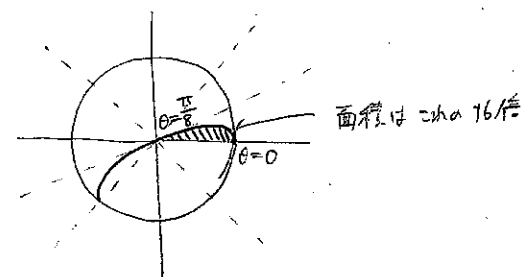
$$S = 2 \int_0^{\pi} dS = \int_0^{\pi} r^2 d\theta = \dots = \frac{19}{2} \pi.$$

(2) $r = \cos 4\theta$ $\frac{d}{d\theta} g(\theta)$

$$g\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos(4\theta + \pi) = -\cos 4\theta = -g(\theta)$$

$$g\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos(4\theta + 2\pi) = \cos 4\theta = +g(\theta)$$

$\therefore g$ は周期 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ をもつから $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ を考える。



(1) $r = 3 + \cos\theta$ について,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (3 + \cos\theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos\theta(3 + \cos\theta) \\ y = \sin\theta(3 + \cos\theta) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -\sin\theta(3 + \cos\theta) + \cos\theta(-\sin\theta) = -3\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta \\ \dot{y} = \cos\theta(3 + \cos\theta) + \sin\theta(-\sin\theta) = 3\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$

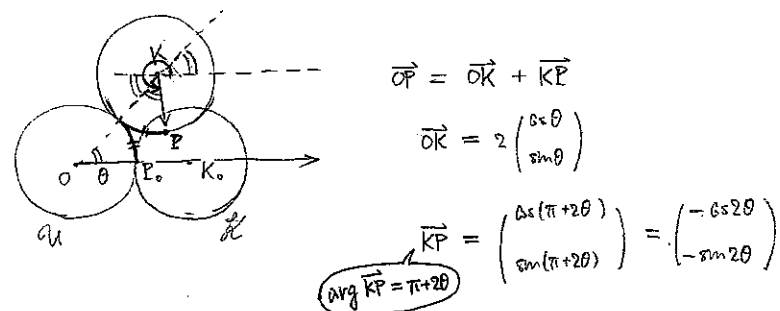
$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} x & \dot{x} \\ y & \dot{y} \end{vmatrix} d\theta$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & \dot{x} \\ y & \dot{y} \end{vmatrix} = (3 + \cos\theta) \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -3\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta \\ \sin\theta & 3\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3 + \cos\theta)(3 + \cos\theta \cos 2\theta + \sin\theta \sin 2\theta)$$

$$= (3 + \cos\theta)^2$$

2.2



$$\therefore \vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a \cos \theta - a \cos 2\theta \\ 2a \sin \theta - a \sin 2\theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

極座標になおす。

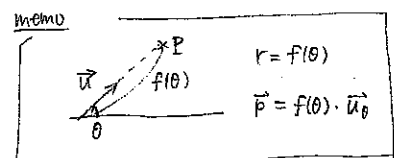
$$x = 2a \cos \theta - (2a \cos^2 \theta - 1) \neq 1,$$

$$x - 1 = 2a \cos \theta - 2a \cos^2 \theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta$$

$$y = 2a \sin \theta - 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 2(1 - \cos \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r = 2(1 - \cos \theta).$$



極座標

$$\downarrow$$

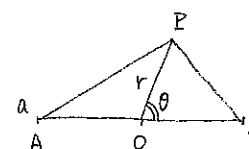
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = f(\theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \text{ の形に.}$$

2.3

O を極とする極座標を用いる

$$P[r, \theta]$$

$$A[a, \pi], B[a, 0] \text{ とする.}$$



$$PB^2 = r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \theta$$

$$PA^2 = r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos(\pi - \theta) = r^2 + a^2 + 2ar \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore (r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \theta)(r^2 + a^2 + 2ar \cos \theta) = a^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (r^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta = a^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^4 + 2a^2 r^2 - 4a^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta = 0$$

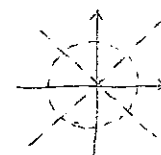
 $r \neq 0$ のもとで

$$r^2 = 4a^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2a^2$$

$$= 2a^2(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$\therefore r = a \sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}$$

$$r=0 \text{ のとき, } P=O$$

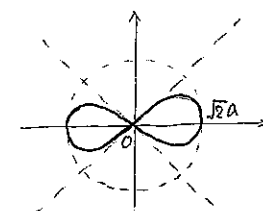
 $r=r(\theta)$ は周期 π をもつから, $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ で考える。

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = a \cdot \frac{2(-2\sin 2\theta)}{2\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta}} = -2a \cdot \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta}}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < 0 \text{ のときは } \frac{dr}{d\theta} > 0$$

$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のときは } \frac{dr}{d\theta} < 0.$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} \xrightarrow{\theta \uparrow \frac{\pi}{4}} -\infty$$



Bernoulli's lemniscate

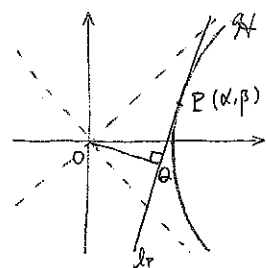
$$dS = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta = a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$S = 4 \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} dS = 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta = 4a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\sin 2\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2a^2.$$

2.4

$$\mathcal{H}: x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$P \in \mathcal{H}$ における $\mathcal{H}$ の接線に O から下した垂線 Q .



$P(\alpha, \beta)$, $Q(X, Y)$ とすると,

$$l_P: \alpha x - \beta y = 1$$

OQ は $\beta x + \alpha y = 0$ と表される

(法線 vector と l_P の方向 vector $\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ と一致.)

この交点 $Q(X, Y)$ を求め,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha X - \beta Y = 1 \\ \beta X + \alpha Y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \alpha^2 + \beta^2,$$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 0$ のとき $Q = O$ となるが, $\mathcal{H}$ の原点を通るような接線は存在しない.

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\beta \\ 0 & \alpha \end{vmatrix}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ 0 & \alpha \end{vmatrix}}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{-\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

$P(\alpha, \beta)$ は $\mathcal{H}$ 上の点だから

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{-\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}\right)^2 = 1. \quad \therefore \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2, \quad (X, Y) \neq (0, 0)$$

以上より

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}): (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 = \alpha^2 - \beta^2, \quad (\alpha, \beta) \neq (0, 0)$$

$\mathcal{H}$ と O に関する垂足曲線
pedal curve

$x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ と代入.

$$r^4 = r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = r^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$r^2 = \cos 2\theta, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi \leq 2\theta \leq \frac{5}{2}\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \frac{3}{4}\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi \quad \text{のとき} \quad r = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}$$

双曲線の
垂足曲線は
lemniscate

q.) Q の x 軸鏡映 Q_1

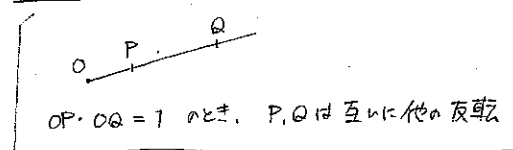
$P(\alpha, \beta)$, $Q_1(\xi, \eta)$ とする.

$$Q_1\left(\frac{X}{X^2 + Y^2}, \frac{Y}{X^2 + Y^2}\right) \text{ とし}$$

$$\xi = \frac{X}{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \eta = \frac{Y}{X^2 + Y^2}$$

$P(X, Y)$ とする. P は Q_1 の反転

memo



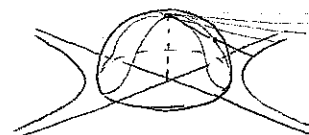
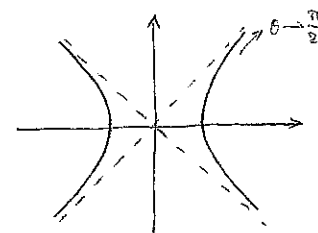
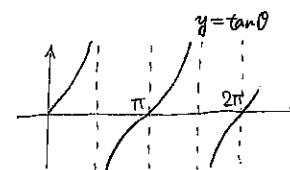
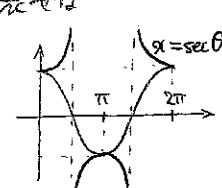
q.) $\mathcal{H}$ の param. 表示

$$\mathcal{H}: x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

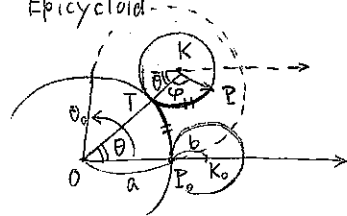
$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta \quad (\secant) \quad \text{と表せば}$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \begin{cases} x = \sec \theta \\ y = \tan \theta \end{cases}$$



双曲線の
球面上の写像
Cayley

2.5 Epicycloid



$$\vec{OK} = (a+b) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\arg \vec{KP} = \pi + \theta + \phi \quad \pm \pi$$

$$\vec{KP} = b \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi + \theta + \phi) \\ \sin(\pi + \theta + \phi) \end{pmatrix} = b \begin{pmatrix} -\cos(\theta + \phi) \\ -\sin(\theta + \phi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ かつ } \begin{cases} x = (a+b)\cos\theta - b\cos(\theta+\phi) \\ y = (a+b)\sin\theta - b\sin(\theta+\phi) \end{cases}$$

$$a\theta = b\phi \quad \pm \pi \quad \phi = \frac{a}{b}\theta \quad \therefore \theta + \phi = \frac{a+b}{b}\theta$$

$$a+b = A, \quad \frac{a+b}{b} = B \quad \text{とすれば} \quad bB = A$$

$$\begin{cases} x = A\cos\theta - bB\cos B\theta \\ y = A\sin\theta - bB\sin B\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -A\sin\theta + bB\sin B\theta = -A\sin\theta + A\sin B\theta \\ \dot{y} = A\cos\theta - bB\cos B\theta = A\cos\theta - A\cos B\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} & \dot{y} \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = A \begin{vmatrix} A\cos\theta - bB\cos B\theta & -\sin\theta + \sin B\theta \\ A\sin\theta - bB\sin B\theta & \cos\theta - \cos B\theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= A(A+b - (A+b)(\cos\theta\cos B\theta + \sin\theta\sin B\theta))$$

$$= A(A+b)(1 - \cos(B-1)\theta)$$

$$= A(A+b)(1 - \cos \frac{A}{b}\theta)$$

$$\text{周期} \quad \frac{2\pi}{A/b} = \frac{2b}{A}\pi$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{b}\theta \text{ は周期} \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2b}{A}\pi \quad \text{とすれば} \quad \int_0^{\theta_0} = 0$$

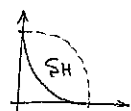
$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\theta_0} dS = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\theta_0} A(A+b) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} A(A+b)\theta_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a+b)(a+2b)\theta_0$$

$$\text{Sector の面積は } \frac{1}{2} a^2 \theta_0$$

$$\therefore S_E = \frac{1}{2} (3ab + 2b^2) \cdot \frac{2\pi b}{A} = \frac{(3a+2b)b^2}{A} \pi$$

⑦ Hypocycloid の場合



$$\arg \vec{KP} = \theta - \phi$$

$$a-b = A$$

$$\frac{a-b}{b} = B \quad \text{かつ} \quad S_H = \frac{(3a-2b)b^2}{A} \pi \quad \text{と得る。}$$