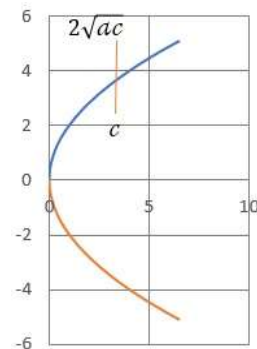


例9

放物線 $y^2 = 4ax$ 上の点 $(c, 2\sqrt{ac})$ から、頂点までの曲線の長さ ($c > 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \int_0^{2\sqrt{ac}} \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} \\ \mathcal{L} &= \int_0^{2\sqrt{ac}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy = \int_0^{2\sqrt{ac}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{2a}\right)^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{2\sqrt{ac}} \sqrt{(2a)^2 + y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4a} \left[y\sqrt{(2a)^2 + y^2} + (2a)^2 \log\left(y + \sqrt{(2a)^2 + y^2}\right) \right]_0^{2\sqrt{ac}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4a} (2\sqrt{ac})\sqrt{4a^2 + 4ac} + \frac{4a^2}{4a} \left\{ \log(2\sqrt{ac} + \sqrt{4a^2 + 4ac}) - \log 2a \right\} \\ &= \sqrt{c}\sqrt{a+c} + a \{ \log 2\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a+c}) - \log 2a \} \\ &= \sqrt{c(a+c)} + a \left(\log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log a + \log(\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a+c}) - \log 2 - \log a \right) \\ &= \sqrt{c(a+c)} + a \log(\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a+c}) - \frac{a}{2} \log a \end{aligned}$$



例10

サイクロイド $x = a(t - \sin t)$ 、 $y = a(1 - \cos t)$

$x = 0 \sim 2\pi$ までの長さ

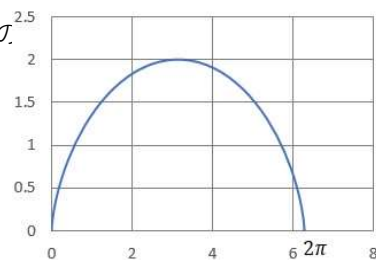
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(1 - \cos t) \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = a \sin t$$

となるから求める長さは

$$\mathcal{L} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left\{ \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 \right\} (dt)^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

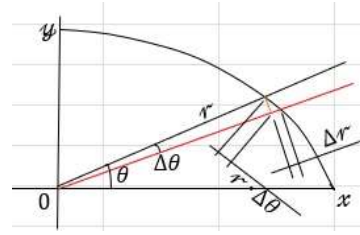
$$\left[\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 &= \{a^2(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) + a^2 \sin^2 t\} \\ &= a^2(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = 2a^2(1 - \cos t) \\ &= 2a^2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{t}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - \left(\cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) = 4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 2a \left[-2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 2a(2 - (-2)) = 8a$$



参考公式

$$\int_0^\pi \sqrt{(r \cdot \Delta\theta)^2 + (\Delta r)^2} = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta r}{\Delta\theta}\right)^2} (\Delta\theta)^2$$



例11 心臓型 $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ の全長 ($a > 0$)

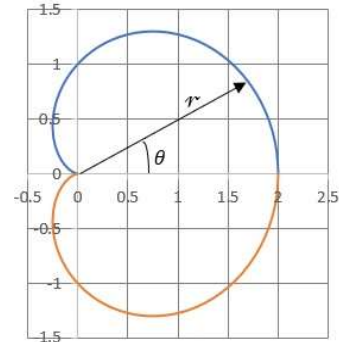
求める全長は

$$\mathcal{L} = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 &= a^2(1 + 2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta) + a^2\sin^2\theta = 2a^2(1 + \cos\theta) \\ &= 2a^2(1 + 2\cos^2\theta - 1) = 4a^2\cos^2\theta \end{aligned} \right]$$

したがって

$$\mathcal{L} = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{4a^2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi 2a \cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 4a \left[2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^\pi = 8a$$



例12 双葉曲線 $r^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta$ の全長 ($a > 0$)

$$\cos 2\theta \geq 0 \quad \text{であるから} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

求める全長は

$$\mathcal{L} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta \quad 2r \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -4a^2 \sin 2\theta \quad \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -2a^2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{r}$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2a^2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{4a^4 \sin^2 \theta}{2a^2 \cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4\sqrt{2}a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4\sqrt{2}a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2\sin^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

この定積分は楕円積分というものであって、初等関数では積分不可である

双葉曲線

