

# 卯起來話 & 畫螺線

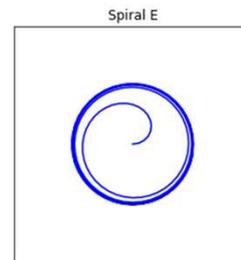
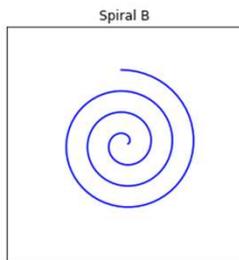
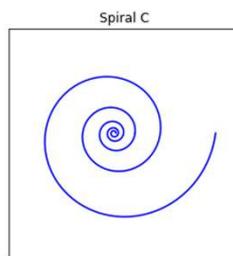
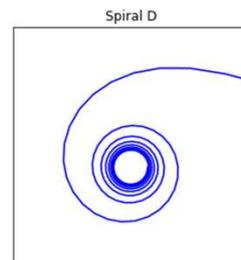
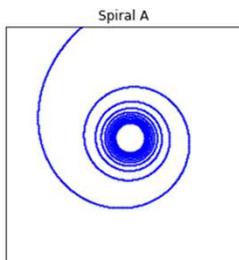


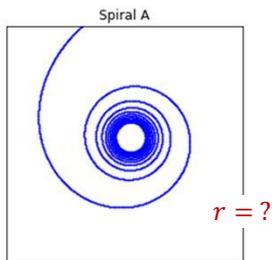
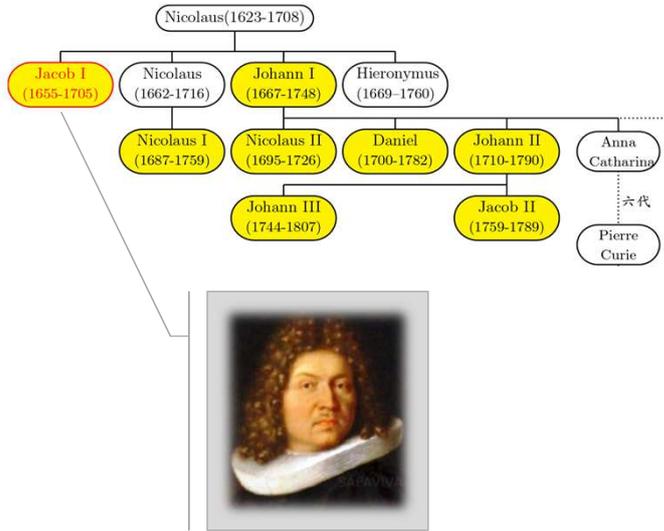
東海大學應用數學系  
胡馨云

2024/5/30

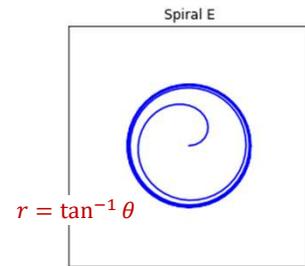
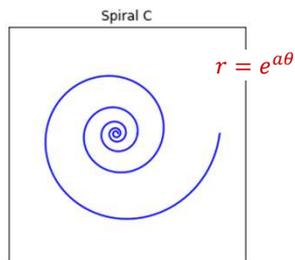
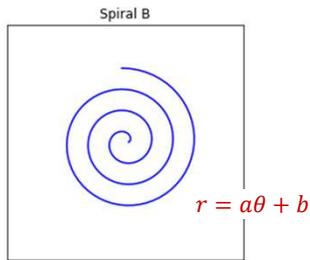
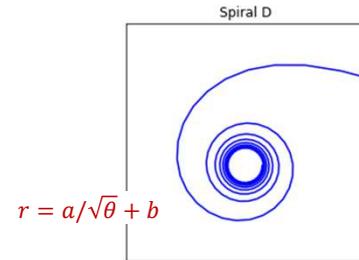


<https://web3.nmns.edu.tw/Exhibits/112/on-the-oceanic-edge/index.html>





螺線的方程式： $r = f(\theta)$   
 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{R}$



# 阿基米德螺線

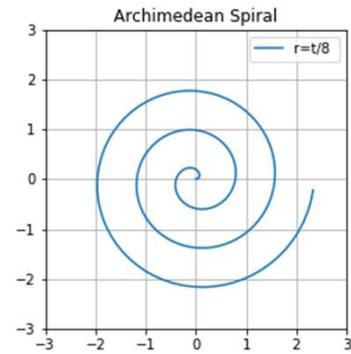
線性螺線 (linear spiral) :

$$r = a\theta + b \cdot \text{其中 } a, b \text{ 是常數}$$

在古希臘時期數學家阿基米德的著作  
《螺線論》 (On Spirals) 就有討論過

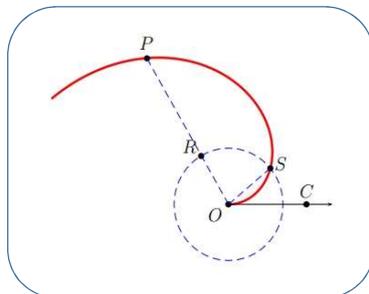
所以這個螺線又稱為

「阿基米德螺線」 (Archimedean spiral)

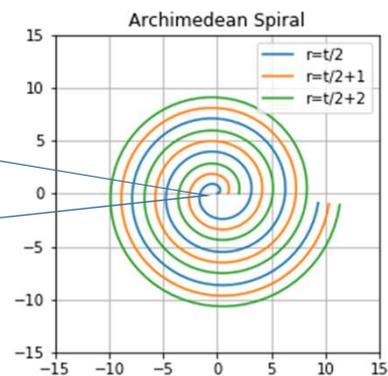


在直角座標系中可寫成

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

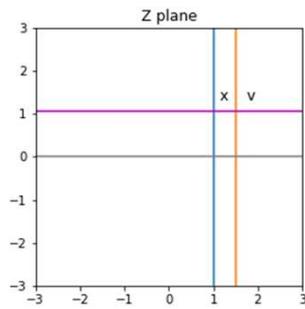


使用阿基米德螺線三等分任意角

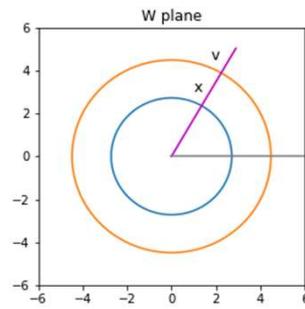


線性螺線具有**等角性質**

這等角性的證明方法可透過複數空間的保形性質來處理



(A) 複數  $z$  平面

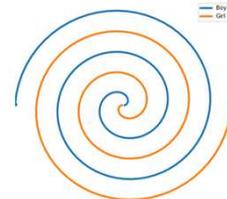


(B) 複數  $w = e^z$  平面

## 阿基米德螺線 - 生活中的應用



渦捲式壓縮機運轉原理



## 黃金螺線

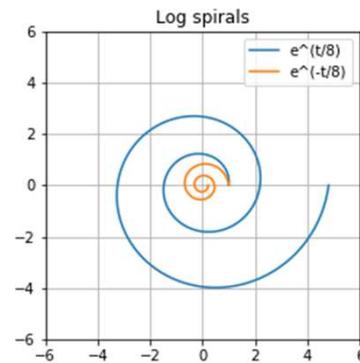
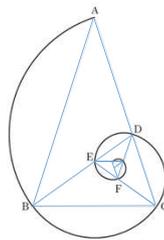
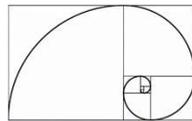
對數螺線 (logarithmic spiral) :

$$r = e^{a\theta}, \text{ 其中 } a \text{ 是常數}$$

最早是笛卡兒提出，後來是雅各·伯努利投入大量心力重新研究，最早的形式為  $\ln r = a\theta$

此螺線又稱為

「黃金螺線」 (golden spiral)

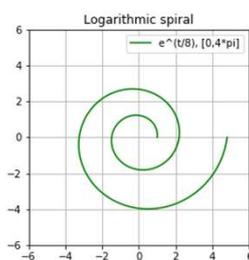


在直角座標系中可寫成

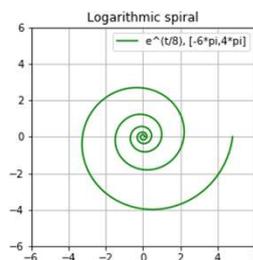
$$\begin{cases} x(\theta) = e^{a\theta} \cos \theta \\ y(\theta) = e^{a\theta} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

黃金螺線也具有等角性質

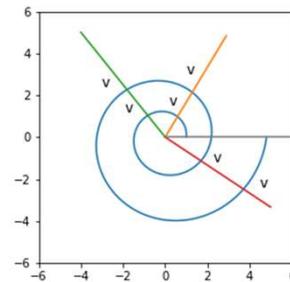
交角都相同，簡記為  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(1/a)$

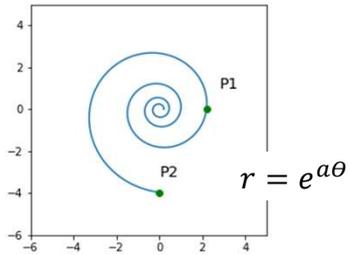


角度  $\theta \in [0, 4\pi]$

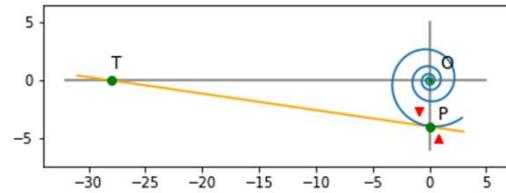


角度  $\theta \in [-6\pi, 4\pi]$





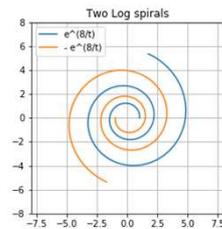
義大利物理暨數學家托里切利  
發現無限多圈的螺線  $\widehat{PO}$  之弧長  
拉直後長度是等於直線  $PT$  長度



黃金螺線上選取兩點  $P_1$  及  $P_2$   
極座標分別為  $(r_1, \theta_1)$  及  $(r_2, \theta_2)$   
這兩點間的弧長  $\widehat{P_1P_2}$  長度可計算出

$$s = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{(r)^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{a} (e^{a\theta_2} - e^{a\theta_1})$$

### 黃金螺線 - 自然界中的蹤跡



## 歐拉螺線

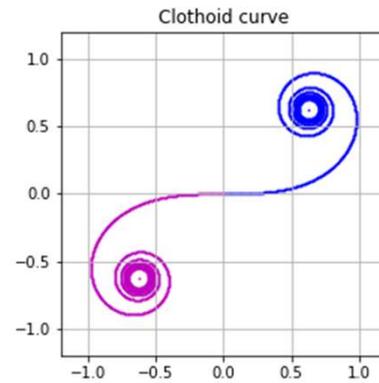
羊角螺線 (clothoid) :

此螺線一開始是 [詹姆斯·伯努利](#) 發現，最後是由 [歐拉](#) 對這曲線進行了完整分析和描述

$$\begin{cases} x(\theta) = \int_0^\theta \cos\left(\frac{kt^2}{2}\right) dt \\ y(\theta) = \int_0^\theta \sin\left(\frac{kt^2}{2}\right) dt \end{cases}$$

所以這個螺線又稱為

「[歐拉螺線](#)」 (Euler spiral)



令參數式  $(x, y) = (Ci(\theta), Si(\theta))$  分別為 [菲涅耳積分](#) (Fresnel integrals)

具有  $(x'(\theta))^2 + (y'(\theta))^2 = 1$  之性質

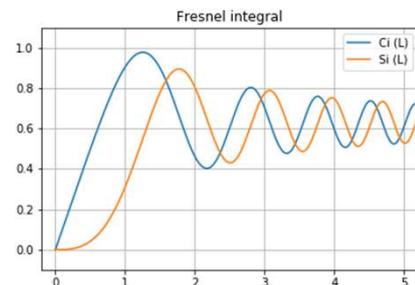
Ex: 若考慮常數  $k = 2$  的情況，展開式如下

$$Ci(L) = \int_0^L \cos(t^2) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{L^{4n+1}}{(4n+1)(2n)!}$$

$$Si(L) = \int_0^L \sin(t^2) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{L^{4n+3}}{(4n+3)(2n+1)!}$$

當  $L \rightarrow \infty$  用複變分析的路徑積分得到

$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos t^2 dt = \int_0^{\infty} \sin t^2 dt = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4} \approx 0.6265$$



歐拉螺線的曲率  $\kappa(L)$  和弧長  $s(L)$  具線性的關係  
就是成正比  $\kappa(L) = kL$ ，其中  $k$  是常數

Ex: 當  $k = 2$  相應的螺線曲率為  $\kappa(L) = 2L$   
曲率半徑為  $\mathcal{R} = 1/\kappa(L) = 1/(2L)$

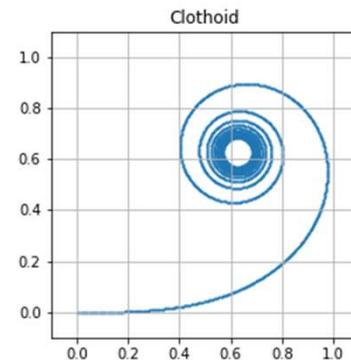
螺線每個位置點擁有不同的曲率及曲率半徑

曲率變化  $L = 0, \kappa = 0, \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \infty$

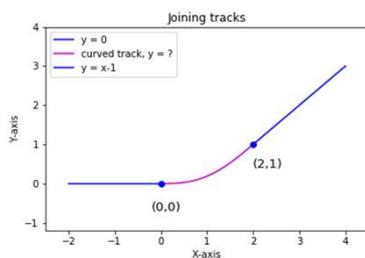
以至於  $L \rightarrow \infty, \kappa \rightarrow \infty, \mathcal{R} = 0$

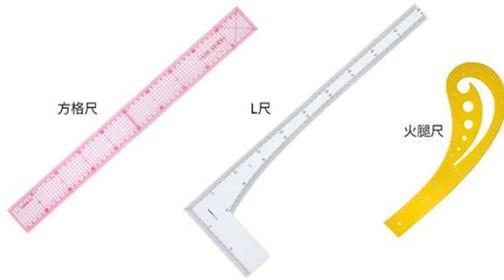
它是可以與各種各樣的幾何形狀連結匹配

無論是直線或彎曲形的曲線都可

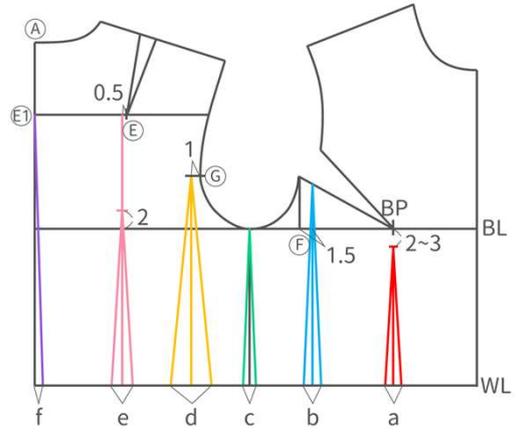
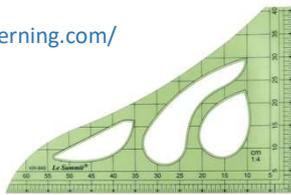


## 歐拉螺線 - 日常及工程上的應用

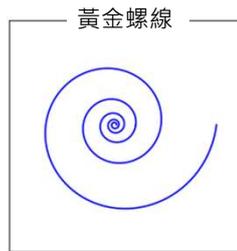




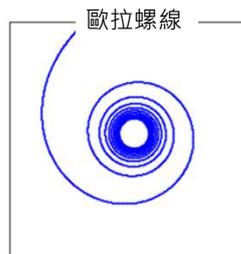
<https://ipatterning.com/>



西元前287~西元年212年



1638年



1694年(1744年)

都弄清楚了吧!



## 參考文獻

- [1] Theodore A. Cook (1979), *The curves of life*, Dover, New York
- [2] 陳仲安 (2022)。螺線的日常原理與應用。東海大學應用數學系110學年度專題研究報告
- [3] Eli Maor (2014), *e: The Story of a Number* [毛起來說e 鄭惟厚, 譯]。天下文化
- [4] Paolo Emilio Ricci (2018), Complex Spirals and Pseudo-Chebyshev Polynomials of Fractional Degree, *Symmetry*10(12), 671; doi: 10.3390/sym10120671
- [5] Robert A. Adams (2006), *Calculus – A Complete Course* (6<sup>th</sup> ed), Pearson Education Canada Inc.
- [6] 陳仲安、胡馨云 (2023)。卯起來話和畫螺線。《東海科學》24, doi:10.29273/TS.202307\_24.10002

## 照片來源

- <https://web3.nmns.edu.tw/Exhibits/112/on-the-oceanic-edge/index.html>
- <https://openhome.cc/zh-tw/openscad/curve/archimedean-spiral/>
- <https://technews.tw/2018/04/17/rebeat-innovations-has-invested-hd-vinyl/>
- <https://www.maximscakes.com.hk/tc/category/Dessert/PandanCoconutFlavoredEggRoll>
- <https://technews.tw/2022/09/28/ic-5332-galaxy-webb-telescope/>
- <https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E7%92%B0%E7%8B%80%E7%86%B1%E5%B8%B6%E6%B0%A3%E6%97%8B>
- <https://travelwithmiya.com/vatican-museums/>

## 羊角螺線 程式碼

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.integrate import odeint

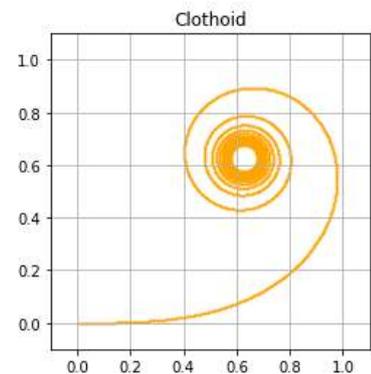
def clothoid_ode(state,s,kappa0,kappa1):
    x,y,theta=state[0],state[1],state[2]
    return np.array([np.cos(theta),np.sin(theta),kappa0+kappa1*s])

def eval_clothoid(x0,y0,theta0,kappa0,kappa1,s):
    return odeint(clothoid_ode,np.array([x0,y0,theta0]),s,(kappa0,kappa1))

x0,y0,theta0=0,0,0
kappa0,kappa1=0,2
```

```
L=10
s=np.linspace(0,L,3000)
sol=eval_clothoid(x0,y0,theta0,kappa0,kappa1,s)
xs,ys,thetas=sol[:,0],sol[:,1],sol[:,2]

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.set_aspect('equal')
plt.scatter(xs,ys,s=0.4,c='orange')
plt.xlim(-0.1,1.1)
plt.ylim(-0.1,1.1)
plt.title('Clothoid')
plt.grid()
fig.savefig('clothoid_test.png')
```



檔名: clothoid\_test.png