

圆切割四分之一

小圆滚滚

1 正方形一刀切割四分之一

设正方形边长为1，取刀切入点的横坐标为a，则边长 $1=a+(1-a)$ ，被切掉的三角形面积为 $S = \frac{1}{2}a^2$ ，若s为面积1的四分之一，则 $\frac{1}{2}a^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 。

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1.4142135623730951}{2} = 0.7071067811865476$$

即蓝色直角三角形的边长是正方形边长的十分之七。

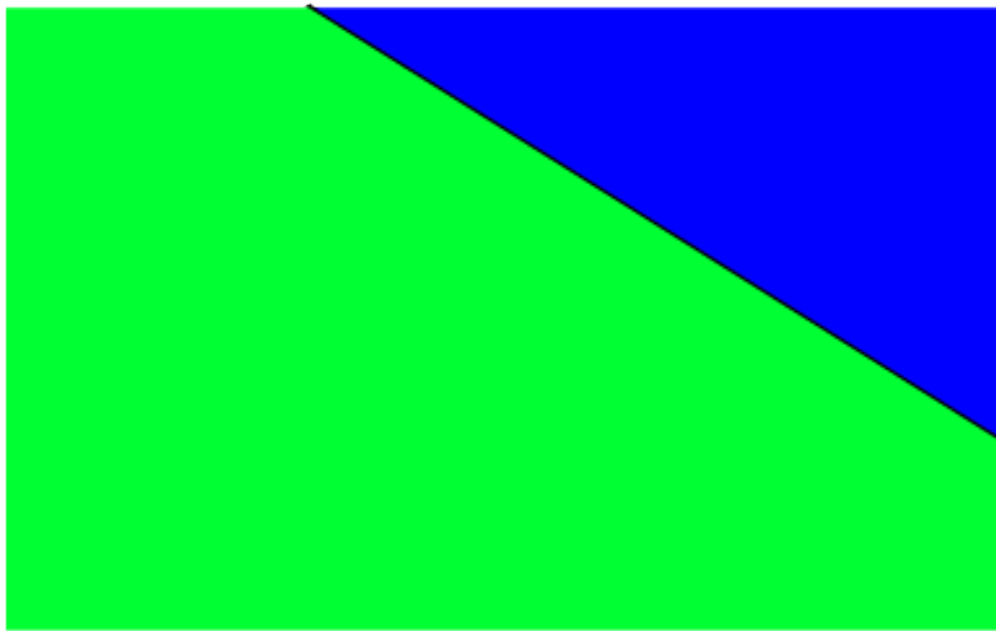
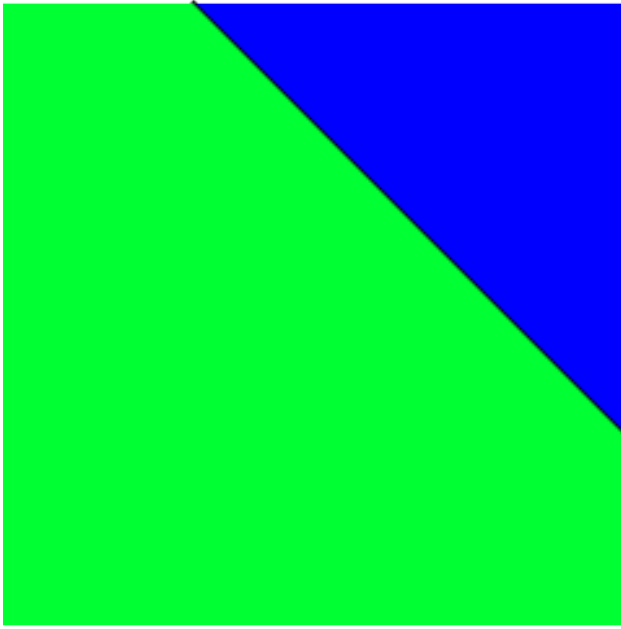


图 1: 正方形一刀切掉四分之一

长方形可以拉伸正方形，比例不变。

2 圆形一刀切四分之一

已知公式:

$$360^\circ = 2\pi \text{弧度}$$

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

红色面积定义为: S_1 , 扇形面积定义为: S_2 , 扇形面积中包含的蓝色三角形面积为 S_3 , 圆面积定义为 S , 则:

扇形面积与圆整体的面积的比等于弧长与圆周长的比, 等于夹角与 2π 的比:

$$\frac{S_2}{\pi r^2} = \frac{x}{2\pi r} = \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 = \frac{\theta r^2}{2}$$

$$S_1 = S_2 - S_3 = \frac{\theta r^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times r \cdot \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \times r \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \times 2 = \frac{r^2(\theta - 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2})}{2} = \frac{r^2(\theta - \sin\theta)}{2}$$

若使:

$$\frac{S_1}{S} = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 其中 } S \text{ 面积等于单位圆 } 1$$

则:

$$\frac{r^2(\theta - \sin\theta)}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{又: } \pi r^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}, \text{ 代入得:}$$

$$\theta - \sin\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

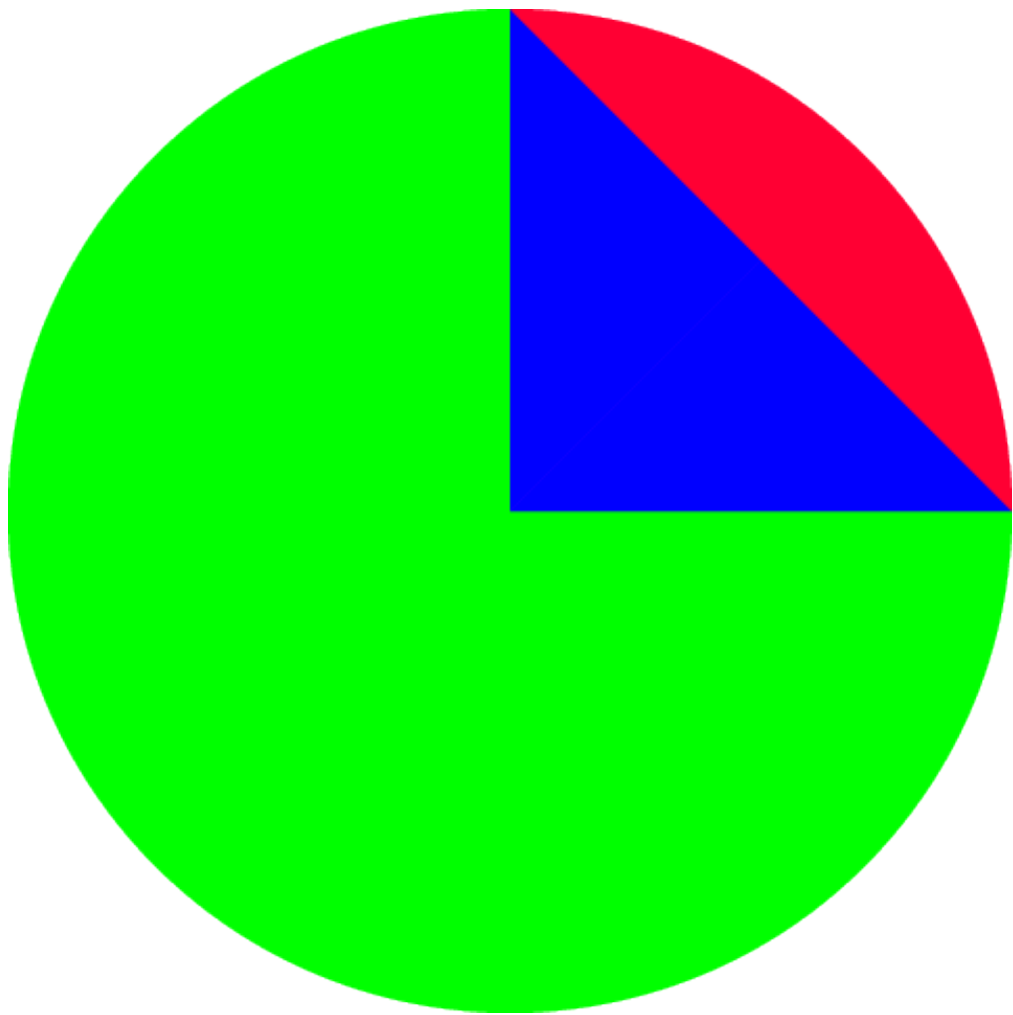


图 2: 圆一刀切掉四分之一示意

3 函数几何含义

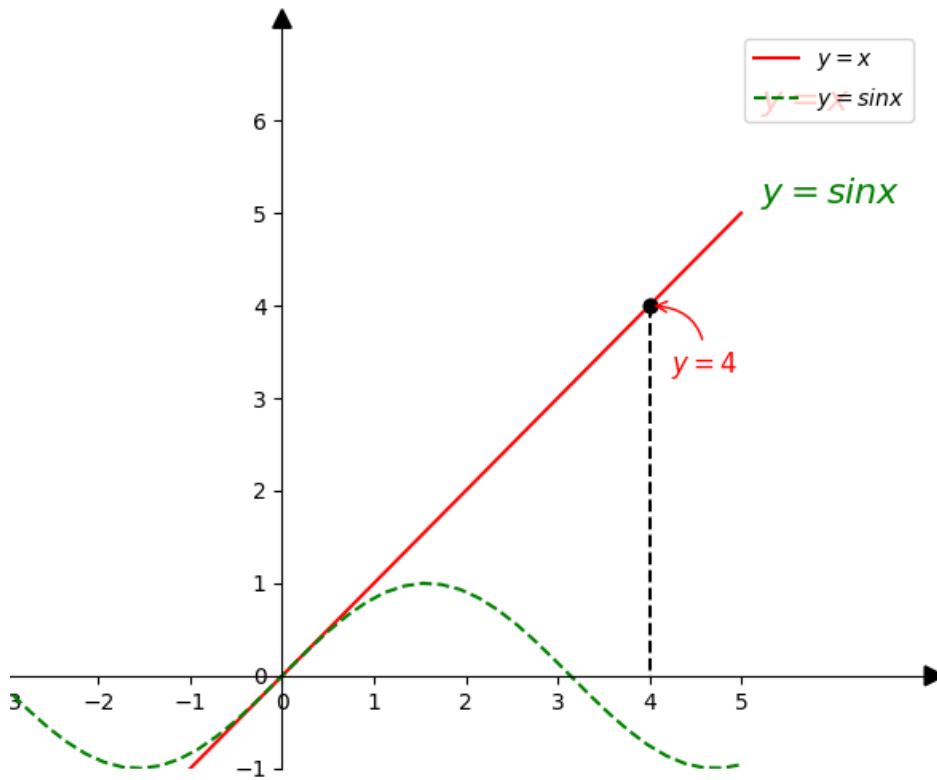


图 3: 两函数相减差值等于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

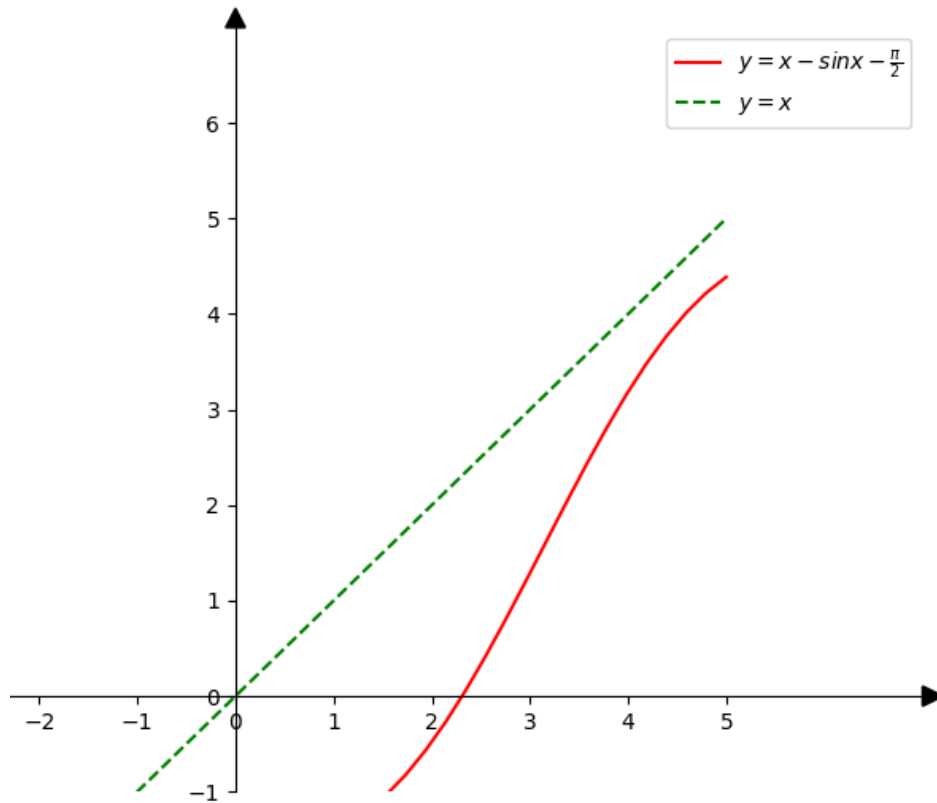


图 4: 函数 $y = x - \frac{\sin x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$

4 利用牛顿迭代法计算函数在x轴上的根

```

1 import math
2
3 """定义
4   f(x)
5   """
6
7
8 def f(x):
9     return x - math.sin(x) - math.pi / 2
10
11
12 """定义
13   f'(x)
14   """
15
16

```

```

17 def fd(x):
18     return 1 - math.cos(x)
19
20
21 def newtonMethod(n, assum):
22     time = n
23     x = assum
24     Next = 0
25     A = f(x)
26     B = fd(x)
27     print('A = ' + str(A) + ',B = ' + str(B) + ',time = ' + str(time))
28     if f(x) == 0.0:
29         return time, x
30     else:
31         Next = x - A / B
32         print('Next x = ' + str(Next))
33     if abs(A - f(Next)) < 1e-6: # 设置迭代跳出条件, 同时输出满足f(x) = 的0值x
34         print('Meet f(x) = 0,x = ' + str(Next))
35
36     else:
37         return newtonMethod(n + 1, Next)
38
39
40 newtonMethod(0, 2.0) # 设置从开始计数, 0x0 = 2.0

```

```

1 A = -0.48009375362057827,B = 1.4161468365471424,time = 0
2 Next x = 2.3390141059038383
3 A = 0.049067583543091375,B = 1.6948546583405764,time = 1
4 Next x = 2.3100631965726905
5 A = 0.0003041687020093331,B = 1.6737463368499903,time = 2
6 Next x = 2.3098814673014667
7 A = 1.2202990617993237e-08,B = 1.6736120345721872,time = 3
8 Next x = 2.3098814600100575
9 Meet f(x) = 0,x = 2.3098814600100575
10
11 Process finished with exit code 0

```

角度换算

$$\frac{\theta}{2\pi} \times 360 = \frac{2.31}{2\pi} \times 360 = 132.35\text{度}$$

5 成果展示

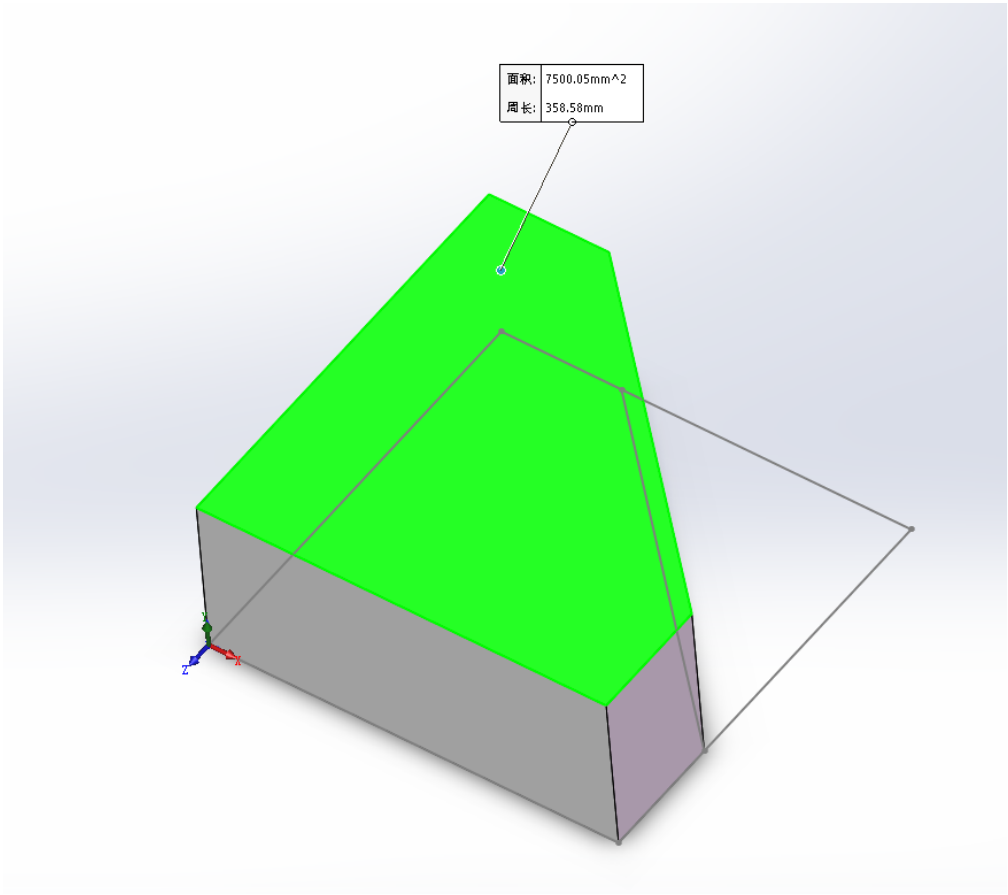


图 5: 正方形切蛋糕

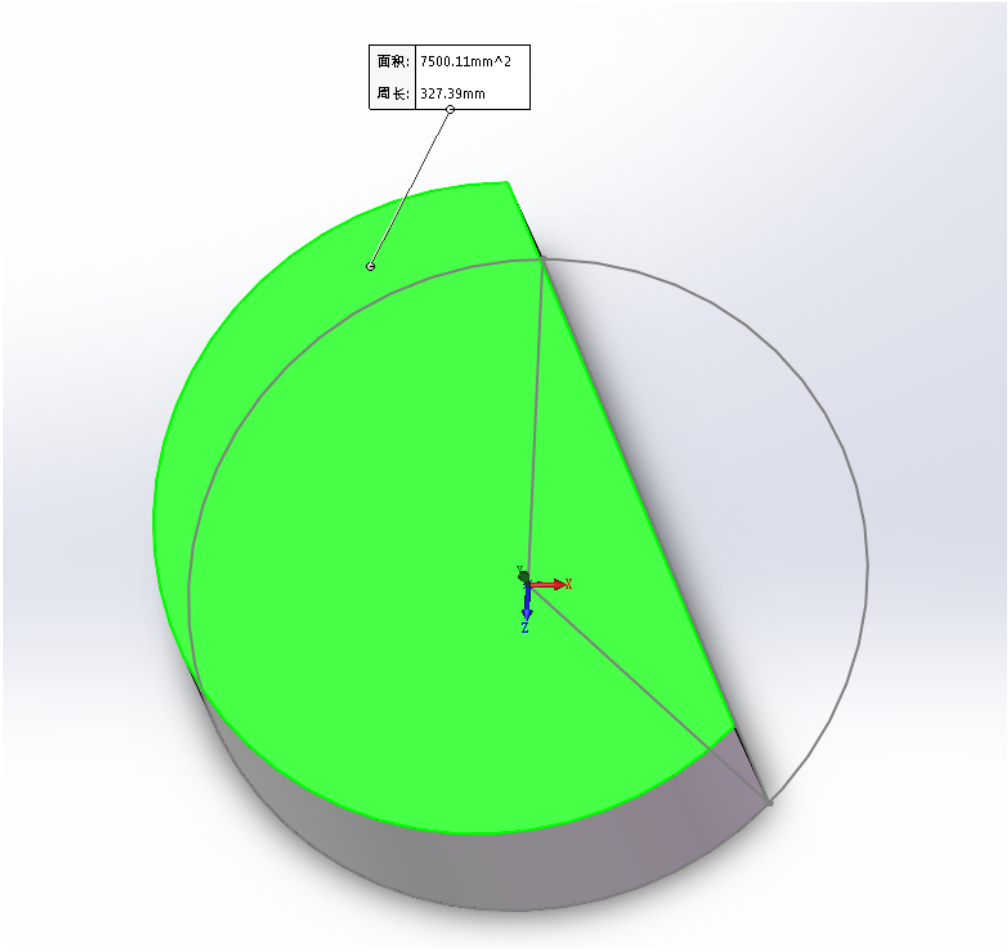


图 6: 圆形切蛋糕