



# 计算凸域弦长分布函数的方法

## 摘要

利用广义支持函数和限弦函数讨论了弦长分布函数的计算问题,得到正三角形的弦长分布函数的显式表达式,所提供的方法具有普适性.

## 关键词

凸域;广义支持函数;限弦函数;弦长分布函数;正三角形域

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## 0 引言

凸域的弦长分布函数问题是凸体理论中一个重要研究课题,它有许多应用背景(模式识别、材料的统计分析等),但迄今为止,没有文献提供计算凸域弦长分布函数的统一方法.本文以正三角形为例,讨论利用广义支持函数和限弦函数计算凸域弦长分布函数的方法,该方法具有普遍意义.

**定义 1** 以  $\sigma_M(\varphi)$  表示垂直于  $\varphi$  方向的直线  $G$  与凸域  $D$  截出的弦长最大值,即  $\sigma_M(\varphi) = \sup_G \{\sigma : \sigma = m[G \cap (\text{int}D)]\}$ . 对任意给定的  $l(l \geq 0)$  及  $\varphi(0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi)$ ,使得  $r(l, \varphi) = \min\{l, \sigma_M(\varphi)\}$ ,称二元函数  $r(l, \varphi)$  为凸域  $D$  的限弦函数<sup>[1-2]</sup>.

**定义 2** 以  $\sigma$  表示凸域  $D$  被直线  $G$  截出的弦长.当  $G$  仅与  $\partial D$  相交包  $G \cap \partial D$  是线段情形,约定  $\sigma = 0$ .  $G$  的表示取广义法式,对任意给定的  $\sigma$  和  $\varphi(0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi)$  置  $p(\sigma, \varphi) = \sup_G \{p : m[G \cap (\text{int}D)] = \sigma\}$ ,称二元函数  $p(\sigma, \varphi)$  为凸域  $D$  的广义支持函数<sup>[1-2]</sup>.

**定理 1**<sup>[3]</sup> 设  $K$  为周长等于  $L$  的凸域,  $G$  为随机直线,则有

$$\int_{G \cap K \neq \emptyset} dG = L. \tag{1}$$

## 1 凸域弦长分布函数的定义及计算公式

设  $K$  为周长等于  $L$  的平面凸域,有关  $K$  的一些随机量、平均量得到了广泛关注和研究,比如  $K$  内两点的平均距离<sup>[4]</sup>、平均弦长<sup>[5]</sup>等.现设  $G$  为与  $K$  相交之随机直线,截出的弦长记为  $\sigma$ .  $G \cap K \neq \emptyset$  表示一切与  $K$  相交之随机直线  $G$ .  $G \cap K \neq \emptyset$  ( $\sigma \leq y$ ) 表示一切截出的弦长不超过  $y$  的随机直线  $G$ . 由此很自然地有下列关于弦长分布函数的定义.

**定义 3** 设  $K$  为平面凸域,  $G$  为与  $K$  相交之随机直线,截出之弦长为  $\sigma$ . 弦长分布函数<sup>[3]</sup>  $F(y)$  由下式定义:

$$F(y) = \frac{\int_{\substack{G \cap K \neq \emptyset \\ (\sigma \leq y)}} dG}{\int_{G \cap K \neq \emptyset} dG}. \tag{2}$$

由式(1)知,式(2)分母  $\int_{G \cap K \neq \emptyset} dG = L$ .

假定凸域  $K$  的边界没有平行边,则式(2)分子为

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$$\int_{\substack{G \cap K \neq \emptyset \\ (\sigma \leq y)}} dG = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{r(y, \varphi)}^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma. \quad (3)$$

从而有下述结论:

**定理 2** 设  $K$  为周长等于  $L$  的平面凸域,  $r(y, \varphi)$  和  $p(\sigma, \varphi)$  分别是  $K$  的限弦函数和广义支持函数, 且若  $K$  的边界没有平行边, 则有

$$F(y) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{r(y, \varphi)}^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma. \quad (4)$$

## 2 正三角形区域的弦长分布函数

如图 1(正三角形的弦)建立坐标系, 由正三角形的对称性, 在下面的计算过程中只需要计算直线在  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  时与三角形相交时的情形.

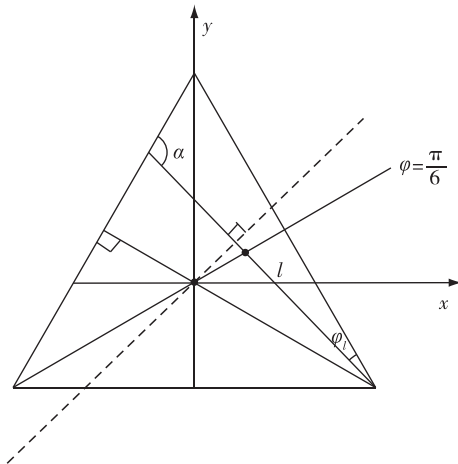


图 1 正三角形的弦

Fig.1 The chord of regular triangle

### 2.1 正三角形的最大弦长函数

边长为  $a$  的正三角形的最大弦长函数为

$$\sigma_M(\varphi) = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\cos \varphi + \sqrt{3} \sin \varphi}, \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (5)$$

### 2.2 正三角形的限弦函数

$\alpha$  和  $\varphi_l$  之意义如图 1 所示. 由正弦定理有

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{l},$$

故有

$$\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2l}\right),$$

从而

$$\varphi_l = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \alpha.$$

因此正三角形的限弦函数为

$$r(l, \varphi) = \begin{cases} l, & 0 \leq l \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}, \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ l, & \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \leq l \leq a, \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_l, \\ \sigma_M(\varphi), & \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \leq l \leq a, \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_l \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi_l, \\ l, & \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \leq l \leq a, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi_l \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

### 2.3 正三角形的广义支持函数

已知直线  $G$  与正三角形交于  $p_1, p_2$  两点, 方向为  $\varphi$ , 相交弦长为  $\sigma$ . 如图 2(直线与正三角形相交)情形.

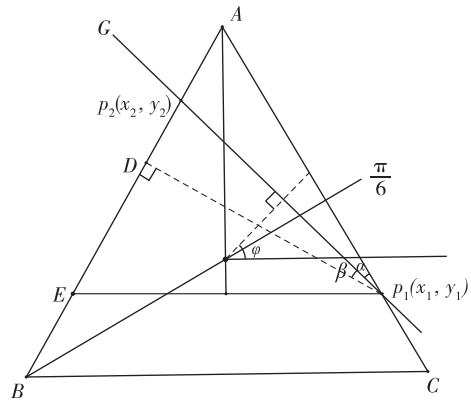


图 2 直线与正三角形相交

Fig.2 Straight line intersects with the triangle

$$\alpha = \varphi - \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} - \left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi,$$

$$P_1D = \sigma \cdot \cos \beta = \sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right),$$

$$x_1 = \frac{P_1E}{2} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right)}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{P_1D}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3}} =$$

$$\frac{\sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right)}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right)}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

由  $AC$  的方程  $y = -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$ , 有

$$y_1 = -\sqrt{3}x_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a = -\sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a,$$

又直线  $G$  的广义法式为  $x \cos \varphi + y \sin \varphi - p = 0$ , 则

$$p(\sigma, \varphi) = x_1 \cos \varphi + y_1 \sin \varphi = \frac{\sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right)}{\sqrt{3}} - \sigma \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \varphi\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}[(\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi)\sigma + 2a \sin \varphi]. \quad (7)$$

### 2.4 边长为 $a$ 的正三角形弦长分布函数

下面具体计算正三角形的弦长分布函数.由式(4)知,只要算出积分  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{r(y,\varphi)}^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma$  问题便得以解决.又,利用对称性,只需计算积分  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_{r(y,\varphi)}^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma$ .

当  $0 \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$  时,

$$I_1(y) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \left( \int_y^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right) d\varphi = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \left( \int_y^0 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma \right) d\varphi = \frac{-y}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\varphi = \frac{-y}{2\sqrt{3}} (-\varphi + 2\sin \varphi \cos \varphi) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right). \quad (8)$$

当  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \leq y \leq a$  时,

$$I_2(y) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \left( \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right) d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}+\varphi_y} \left( \int_y^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right) d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}+\varphi_y}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}-\varphi_y} \left( \int_{\sigma_M(\varphi)}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right) d\varphi + \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}-\varphi_y}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \left( \int_y^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right) d\varphi.$$

因为

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \left( \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}^0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma \right) d\varphi = I_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{a}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right),$$

故有

$$I_2(y) = I_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right) + F_1 + F_2 + F_3.$$

其中:

$$F_1 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}+\varphi_y} \left( \int_y^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma \right) d\varphi,$$

$$F_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}+\varphi_y}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}-\varphi_y} \left( \int_{\sigma_M(\varphi)}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma \right) d\varphi,$$

$$F_3 = \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}-\varphi_y}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \left( \int_y^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma \right) d\varphi.$$

为计算方便先算出:

$$\sin \varphi_y = \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4y}a,$$

$$\cos \varphi_y = \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{3}{4y}a,$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}\pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right)\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{3}{4y}a,$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}\pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4y}a,$$

其中  $\varphi_y = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \alpha, \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right)$  ( $\alpha$  为第二象限角,  $\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$ ).

于是有:

$$F_1 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}+\varphi_y} \left( \int_y^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma \right) d\varphi =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a - y \right) \left[ -\varphi_y + 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] =$$

$$\left( \frac{a}{4} - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) \left( -\frac{2}{3}\pi + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4y^2}a^2 - \sqrt{3} \right),$$

$$F_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}+\varphi_y}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}-\varphi_y} \left( \int_{\sigma_M(\varphi)}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma \right) d\varphi =$$

$$\frac{a}{4} \left[ \left( -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\varphi_y \right) + 2\sin \varphi_y \cos \varphi_y - \right.$$

$$\left. 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) \right] -$$

$$\frac{a}{2} \left[ \cos \varphi_y + \sqrt{3}\sin \varphi_y - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) - \sqrt{3}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi_y\right) \right] =$$

$$\frac{a}{4} \left[ \pi - 2\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{y}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{y} \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} \right] + a \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2},$$

$$F_3 = \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}-\varphi_y}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \int_y^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (\cos^2 \varphi - 3\sin^2 \varphi) d\sigma d\varphi =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a - y \right) (-\varphi_y - 2\sin \varphi_y \cos \varphi_y) =$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{4} - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi + \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4y^2}a^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2y} \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right).$$

因此

$$I_2(y) = I_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right) + F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = \frac{a}{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{a}{4} - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi + \arcsin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4y^2}a^2 - \sqrt{3}\right) + \frac{a}{4}\left[\pi - 2\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{y}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{y} \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2}\right] + a \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \left(\frac{a}{4} - \frac{y}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi + \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4y^2}a^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2y} \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4}\right)y - \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) + \frac{a}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2}. \quad (9)$$

习惯上规定反三角函数在主值区间取值,因此

在式(9)中以  $\pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right)$  代替  $\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right)$  便有

$$I_2(y) = \frac{y}{4} - \frac{y\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) + \frac{a}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2}. \quad (10)$$

对于  $0 \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$ ,

$$F(y) = \frac{6}{3a}I_1(y); \quad (11)$$

对于  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \leq y \leq a$ ,

$$F(y) = \frac{6}{3a}I_2(y). \quad (12)$$

将式(8)和(10)分别代入(11)和(12)便得到所求结果.

**定理 3** 边长为  $a$  的正三角形的弦长分布函数为

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \left(\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{y}{a}, & 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a, \\ \left(\frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{y}{a} - \frac{2y}{\sqrt{3}a} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2y}a\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4y^2}a^2}, & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \leq y \leq a, \\ 1, & y \geq a. \end{cases}$$

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The calculation on chord length distribution function of convex domain

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**Abstract** Using the generalized support function and limited chord function to obtain the explicit analytical formula of the chord length distribution function for the regular triangle.This method can also be used in other areas.

**Key words** convex domain; the generalized support function; limited chord function; chord length distribution function;rectangular domain