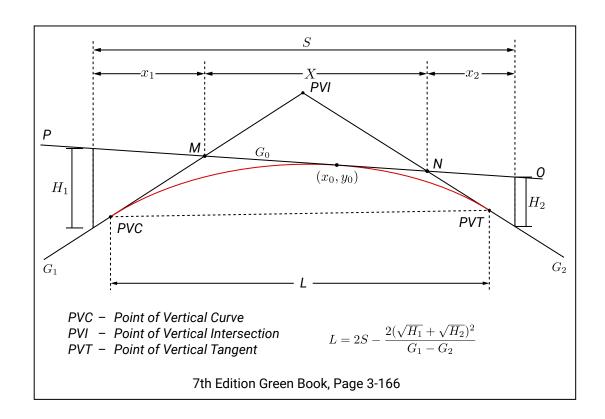
Slope of line PO is G_0

 $G_2 \leq G_0 \leq G_1$ e.g. $G_1 = 0.04, G_2 = -0.03$ Note on the figure: G_1 is positive, G_2 is negative $\begin{array}{ll} H_1 = x_1 G_1 - x_1 G_0 & x_1 = \frac{H_1}{G_1 - G_0} \\ H_2 = x_2 G_0 - x_2 G_2 & \Rightarrow & x_2 = \frac{H_2}{G_0 - G_2} \end{array}$ $x_1 + x_2 + \frac{L}{2} = S$ See previous proof: $X = \frac{L}{2}$ S concept here is different from a horizontal curve $\frac{L}{2} = S - \left(\frac{H_1}{G_1 - G_2} + \frac{H_2}{G_2 - G_2}\right) \quad G_0 \in [G_2, G_1] \tag{1}$ Let: $x = G_0$ $f(x) = \frac{H_1}{G_1 - x} + \frac{H_2}{x - G_2}$ $f(x) = H_1(G_1 - x)^{-1} + H_2(x - G_2)^{-1} \quad (2)$ $f'(x) = H_1(G_1 - x)^{-2} - H_2(x - G_2)^{-2} = 0$ $\frac{\sqrt{H_1}}{G_1 - x} = \frac{\sqrt{H_2}}{x - G_2} \quad \text{Note } \frac{\sqrt{H_1}}{G_1 - x} \neq -\frac{\sqrt{H_2}}{x - G_2}$ $x_{1}\sqrt{H_{1}} - G_{2}\sqrt{H_{1}} = G_{1}\sqrt{H_{2}} - x_{1}\sqrt{H_{2}}$ $x = \frac{G_1 \sqrt{H_2} + G_2 \sqrt{H_1}}{\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2}}$ $f(x) = \frac{H_1(\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2})}{G_1\sqrt{H_1} - G_2\sqrt{H_1}} + \frac{H_2(\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2})}{G_1\sqrt{H_2} - G_2\sqrt{H_2}}$ $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{H_1}(\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2})}{G_1 - G_2} + \frac{\sqrt{H_2}(\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2})}{G_1 - G_2}$ $f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2})^2}{G_1 - G_2} \quad (*)$



$$L = 2S - \frac{2(\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{H_2})^2}{G_1 - G_2}$$
 (3) Note on Green Book, Grades are percentages.

Highway Geometric Design - Min Crest Vertical Curve Length



Note from (2)

$$f''(x) = 2H_1(G_1 - x)^{-3} + 2H_2(x - G_2)^{-3}$$
$$x \in [G_2, G_1] \implies f''(x) > 0$$

(*) is the minimum value.

L value in equation (3) is the maximum required to provide adequate sight distance. When an engineer chooses a value for L, the value in equation (3) is the minimum to pick.

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