The equation of a vertical curve is $y = \frac{-G_1 + G_2}{2L}x^2 + G_1x$ PVI $y' = \frac{-G_1 + G_2}{r}x + G_1 \Rightarrow x = 0, y' = G_1 \quad x = L, y' = G_2$ 0 The equation of a line is y = ax + bΝ -Vertical Curve The equation of the line from PVC to PVI is $y = G_1 x$ Μ The equation of the line from PVI to PVT is $y = G_2 x + b_0$ (x_0, y_0) Ρ PVI is $\left(x = \frac{L}{2}, y = G_1 \frac{L}{2}\right)$ PVT PVC PVI is on the line from PVI to PVT, so $G_1 \frac{L}{2} = G_2 \frac{L}{2} + b_0 \Rightarrow b_0 = (G_1 - G_2) \frac{L}{2}$ G_2 G_1 So the line from PVI to PVT becomes $y = G_2 x + (G_1 - G_2) \frac{L}{2}$ The equation of a line PO is $y = G_0 x + b_1$ assuming the slope is G_0 PVC – Point of Vertical Curve The tangent point is (x_0, y_0) PVI – Point of Vertical Intersection PVT – Point of Vertical Tangent $y' = G_0 = \frac{-G1 + G_2}{L} \cdot x_0 + G_1$ Prove that $X = \frac{L}{2}$ $x_0 = -\frac{(G_0 - G_1)L}{G_1 - G_2}$ $y_0 = \frac{-G_1 + G_2}{2L}x_0^2 + G_1x_0$ $b_1 = y_0 - G_0 x_0 = \frac{-G_1 + G_2}{2L} x_0^2 + (G_1 - G_0) x_0 = -\frac{(G_0 - G_1)^2 L}{2(G_1 - G_0)} + \frac{(G_1 - G_0)^2 L}{G_1 - G_2} = \frac{(G_0 - G_1)^2 L}{2(G_1 - G_2)}$ Point M $y_m = G_0 x_m + b_1 = G_1 x_m$ $x_m = \frac{b_1}{G_1 - G_2}$ Point N $y_n = G_0 x_n + b1 = G_2 x_n + \frac{L(G_1 - G_2)}{2}$ $x_n = -\frac{b_1}{G_0 - G_0} + \frac{L(G_1 - G_2)}{2(G_0 - G_0)} \qquad X = x_n - x_m = \frac{L}{2} \left(\frac{G_1 - G_2}{G_0 - G_0} - \frac{(G_0 - G_1)^2}{(G_0 - G_0)(G_1 - G_0)} - \frac{(G_0 - G_1)^2}{(G_1 - G_0)(G_1 - G_0)}\right) = \frac{L}{2} (*)$ The denominator in (*) is $(G_0 - G_1)(G_1 - G_2)(G_0 - G_2)$ The numerator in (*) is $(G_0 - G_1)(G_1 - G_2)^2 - (G_0 - G_1)^2(G_0 - G_1) + (G_0 - G_1)^2(G_0 - G_2)$ $= (G_0 - G_1)(G_1^2 + G_2^2 - 2G_1G_2 - G_0^2 - G_1^2 + 2G_0G_1 + G_0^2 - G_0G_2 - G_0G_1 + G_1G_2)$ $= (G_0 - G_1)(G_2^2 - G_1G_2 + G_0G_1 - G_0G_2) = (G_0 - G_1)(G_0 - G_2)(G_1 - G_2)$ So: $X = \frac{L}{2}$

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Highway Geometric Design - Vertical Curve Property

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