

< 測量計算の例 >

(例1)横断曲線 y の計算

路頂高 C=0.15 m 路面幅員 W=11.0 m

中心より路肩に向つての距離 x

(1) 2次放物線

$$y = \frac{C}{W}x + \frac{2C}{W^2}x^2$$

x	y
1.0	0.016
2.0	0.037
3.5	0.078
5.5	0.150

(2) 双曲線

$$y = \frac{C}{16} \left\{ -7 + \sqrt{49 + 1900 \frac{x^2}{W^2}} \right\}$$

x	y
1.0	0.010
2.0	0.034
3.5	0.080
5.5	0.149

(例2)座標の逆計算

基準測点 (x₁, y₁) 測定測点 (x₂, y₂)

x₁=459.800

x₂=469.960

y₁=99.990

y₂=89.001

x = x₂ - x₁

y = y₂ - y₁

$$= \begin{cases} \tan^{-1} \frac{|y|}{|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{測線方位角} = \begin{cases} 180^\circ - & x > 0 & y > 0 \\ 180^\circ + & x < 0 & y > 0 \\ 360^\circ - & x < 0 & y < 0 \\ 0^\circ & x > 0 & y < 0 \\ 90^\circ & x > 0 & y = 0 \\ 180^\circ & x = 0 & y > 0 \\ 270^\circ & x < 0 & y = 0 \\ & x = 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

(点間距離) L = $\sqrt{|x|^2 + |y|^2}$ L = 14.966

(方位角) = 312° 45' 19"

(例3)面積計算

P₁ = (-352.790m, -19.831m)

P₂ = (-359.747m, -92.349m)

$$P_3 = (-401.639\text{m}, -67.952\text{m})$$

$$L_1 = |P_1 - P_2| = |(-352.79\text{m}, -19.831\text{m}) - (-359.747\text{m}, -92.349\text{m})| = 72.851\text{m}$$

$$L_2 = |P_2 - P_3| = |(-359.747\text{m}, -92.349\text{m}) - (-401.639\text{m}, -67.952\text{m})| = 48.478\text{m}$$

$$L_3 = |P_3 - P_1| = |(-401.639\text{m}, -67.952\text{m}) - (-352.79\text{m}, -19.831\text{m})| = 68.570\text{m}$$

ヘロンの公式を使って

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(L_1 + L_2 + L_3)(-L_1 + L_2 + L_3)(L_1 - L_2 + L_3)(L_1 + L_2 - L_3)} = 1603.815\text{m}^2$$

$$H = \frac{2A}{L_1} = 44.030\text{m}$$