

A Cycloid is a Tautochrone A Short Proof

MATHEMATICAL

CURIOSITIES

By Mark Levi

In 1659 Christiaan Huygens answered a question that came to him as he watched

a swinging chandelier in a church: What curve has the property that a bead sliding along it under uniform gravity and with no friction will oscillate with a period independent of the amplitude?

The answer turned out to be the cycloid

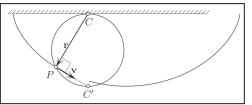


Figure 1. The contact point C is an instantaneous center of rotation of the rigid wheel, and thus $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{r}$. of the wheel!

generated by a circle, as illustrated in Figure 1. Several solutions to this prob-

lem have been found (http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Tautochrone_curve); Abel's is particularly remarkable [1].

Presented here is a very short geometrical proof of the

tautochronous property of the cycloid. It is based on the fact that $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{r}$, as explained in Figure 1.*

To prove that the cycloid is a

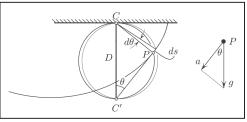
*Incidentally, building on this fact, the line of velocity of every point on a rolling wheel (in the ground reference frame) passes through the topmost point of the wheel. A pebble stuck to the tire always aims straight at, or tautochrone, it suffices to show that the arclength distance s from the bottom of the cycloid behaves as a harmonic oscillator:

$$a = -ks$$
,

where $a = \ddot{s}$, for some constant k. (This idea, which I had learned from Henk Broer, is attributed to Lagrange.) Because a = 0 when s = 0, we just need to verify that

$$da = -k \ ds. \tag{1}$$

But $da = d(g \cos \theta) = -g \sin \theta d\theta$. And from Figure 2 we have $ds = D \sin \theta d\theta$. Comparing



straight away from, the topmost point **Figure 2.** Proof that a = -ks, using the fact that

sian rews

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these expressions for da and ds proves (1) with k = g/D. QED

References

[1] M. Levi, Classical Mechanics with Calculus of Variations and Optimal Control, AMS, Providence, Rhode Island, 2014.

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