

PERMANENT WAY NOTES

PERMANENT WAY MATHEMATICS

(1)

THESE NOTES ARE INTENDED FOR THE GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE OF STAFF ENGAGED UPON PERMANENT WAY WORK. THEY DO NOT IN ANY WAY MODIFY, SUPPLEMENT OR AMEND THE INSTRUCTIONS LAID DOWN IN E.D.I., STANDARD DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS ETC., WHICH SHOULD BE REFERRED TO IN ALL CASES.

VALUES OF ANGLES IN 'N' RATIOS.

WHEN ANGLE N IS θ .

$$N = \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \theta = 2 \cot^{-1} 2N.$$

IN RADIANS. WHEN $N \leq \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta_N = \pi - 4N \left[1 - \frac{(2N)^2}{3} + \frac{(2N)^4}{5} - \frac{(2N)^6}{7} + \dots \right]$

WHEN $N \geq \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta_N = \frac{1}{N} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2N} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2N} \right)^4 - \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{2N} \right)^6 + \dots \right]$

IN 'N' RATIOS.

$$N = \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{\theta}{12} - \frac{\theta^3}{720} - \frac{\theta^5}{30240} - \frac{\theta^7}{1209600} \dots$$

TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS.

$$\sin N = \frac{N}{N^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\sin \frac{N}{2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{N^2 + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$N_A = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A}}{2 \sin A} \quad (\text{GEN } +)$$

$$\cos N = \frac{N^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{N^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\cos \frac{N}{2} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{N^2 + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$N_A = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{1 - \cos A}}$$

$$\tan N = \frac{N}{N^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\tan \frac{N}{2} = \frac{1}{2N}$$

$$N_A = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}}{2 \tan A} \quad (\text{GEN } +)$$

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF 'N' RATIOS.

Sum Angle N + Angle M = $\frac{NM - \frac{1}{4}}{N + M}$

Difference Angle N - Angle M = $\frac{NM + \frac{1}{4}}{M - N}$

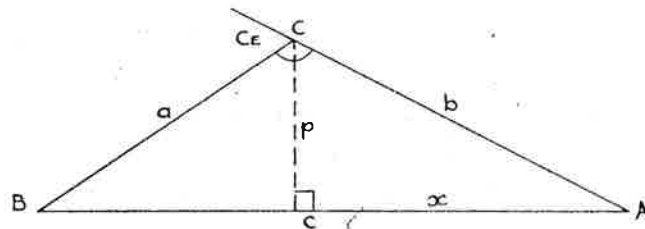
180° - Angle N = $\frac{1}{4N}$

90° - Angle N = $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2N+1}{2N-1} \right)$

Twice Angle N = $\frac{N^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{2N}$

Half Angle N = $N \pm \sqrt{N^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$ (GEN +)

SOLUTION OF TRIANGLES



SINE FORMULA.

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a = \frac{c N_A (N_B^2 + \frac{1}{4})}{N_A (N_B^2 - \frac{1}{4}) + N_B (N_A^2 - \frac{1}{4})}$$

COSINE FORMULA.

$$c = \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + \frac{ab}{Nc^2 + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$N_c = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{4(s-b)(s-a)}}$$

$$N_{c_e} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-a)}{4s(s-c)}}$$

$$N_c = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{4[ab - s(s-c)]}}$$

$$N_{c_e} = \sqrt{\frac{ab - s(s-c)}{4s(s-c)}}$$

$$N_c = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{ab}{(s-a)(s-b)}} - 1$$

$$N_{c_e} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab - (s-a)(s-b)}}$$

When $a = b$

$$N_c = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2}}{c}$$

$$N_b = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{c^2}{4}}}{4(a - \frac{c}{2})}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{c} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$N_A = \frac{b+x}{2p}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{a \sin C}{b - a \cos C}$$

Where S is equal to the semi-perimeter of the triangle.