

## Chapter 2 演習問題詳解

§ 9

9.1 (1)  $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+3} + \frac{1}{n+6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+3n} \right)$  を定積分で求める.

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{1+3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} + \frac{1}{1+3\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+3\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)} \right)$$

となるので,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+3x}$  とすると,

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} [\log(1+3x)]_0^1 = \frac{\log 4}{3}.$$

コツ: 級数から, 強制的に  $\frac{1}{n}$  をくくりだし, 残りが  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)$  と解釈できるように,  $f(x)$  を決める. 次の問題で試して見よ.

(2)  $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n}} \right)$  を定積分で求める.

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}}} \right)$$

となるので,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$  とすると,

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = 2 \left[ \sqrt{1+x} \right]_0^1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9.2 (1) \int_1^2 \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{1+2\sqrt{x}+x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^2 \left( x^{-3/2} + 2x^{-1} + x^{-1/2} \right) dx = \left[ -2x^{-1/2} + 2\log x + 2x^{1/2} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + 2\log 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \right) - (-2 + 0 + 2) = \sqrt{2} + \log 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \sin 2x dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 e^{3x-2} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^{3x-2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} (e^4 - e).$$

$$(4) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi-2}{8}.$$

$$9.3 (1) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2-2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2-2x+3)'}{x^2-2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2-2x+3|.$$

$$(2) \int \tan x dx = -\int \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx = -\log|\cos x|.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx = \int \frac{(\log x)'}{\log x} dx = \log|\log x|.$$

§ 10

$$10.1 (1) u=1+x^3 \text{ と置く. } du=3x^2 dx \text{ ㊦え, } \int x^2 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} = \frac{2}{9} (1+x^3)^{3/2}.$$

$$(2) u=\sin x \text{ と置く. } du=\cos x dx \text{ ㊦え, } \int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x.$$

$$(3) u=x^2 \text{ と置く. } du=2x dx \text{ ㊦え, } \int x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}.$$

$$(4) u=x^2+1 \text{ と置く. } du=2x dx \text{ ㊦え, } \int x \sin(x^2+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2+1).$$

$$(5) u=\log x \text{ と置く. } du=\frac{1}{x} dx \text{ ㊦え, } \int \frac{1}{x} (\log x)^2 dx = \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 = \frac{1}{3} (\log x)^3.$$

$$(6) u=e^x \text{ と置く. } du=e^x dx \text{ ㊦え, } \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \tan^{-1} u = \tan^{-1} e^x.$$

$$(7) u=x^2 \text{ と置く. } du=2x dx \text{ ㊦え, } S = \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du.$$

さらに  $\sqrt{1+u^2} = t-u$  と置くと,  $1+u^2 = (t-u)^2$  を  $u$  について解いて,  $u = \frac{t^2-1}{2t}$ . これより,

$$du = \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} dt, \sqrt{1+u^2} = t-u = \frac{t^2+1}{2t}$$

$$\text{㊦え, } S = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t^2+1}{2t}\right)} \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log|t| = \log\left|u + \sqrt{1+u^2}\right| = \log\left(x^2 + \sqrt{1+x^4}\right).$$

$$(8) u=\sqrt{e^x-1} \text{ と置く. } e^x=1+u^2 \text{ ㊦え, } e^x dx = 2udu. \text{ よつて, } dx = \frac{2udu}{e^x} = \frac{2udu}{1+u^2}. \text{ すなわち,}$$

$$\int \sqrt{e^x-1} dx = \int u \frac{2udu}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{u^2 du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+u^2}\right) du = 2(u - \tan^{-1} u) = 2\left(\sqrt{e^x-1} - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{e^x-1}\right).$$

$$(9) u=x^3 \text{ と置く. } du=3x^2 dx \text{ ㊦え, } S = \int \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du. \text{ これと, 小問(7)より,}$$

$$S = \log\left|u + \sqrt{1+u^2}\right| = \log\left(x^3 + \sqrt{1+x^6}\right).$$

(10)  $x = \tan t \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  と置く. 主値  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$  の設定を必ず行う.

$$dx = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}, 1+x^2 = 1+\tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \text{ へ } \Phi \text{ へ,}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}\right)^{3/2}} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t = \sin(\tan^{-1} x).$$

また,  $-\pi/2 < t < \pi/2$  より  $\cos t > 0$ . よって,  $1+x^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$  より,  $\cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ .  $\Phi$  へに,

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \sin t = \cos t \tan t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

とも書ける.

10.2 (1)  $\int x \cdot \sin x dx = x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int -\cos x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x$  より,

$$\int x^2 \cdot \cos x dx = x^2 \cdot \sin x - \int 2x \cdot \sin x dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x = (x^2 - 2) \sin x + 2x \cos x.$$

(2)  $\int x \cdot \log x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \log x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \log x - \frac{1}{4} x^2$  より,

$$\int x \cdot (\log x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot (\log x)^2 - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{2 \log x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot (\log x)^2 - \int x \log x dx = \frac{x^2}{4} (2(\log x)^2 - 2 \log x + 1).$$

(3)  $\int \frac{2x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left( 2x - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = x^2 - \log(1+x^2)$  より,

$$\int 6x^2 \cdot \tan^{-1} x dx = 2x^3 \cdot \tan^{-1} x - \int 2x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 2x^3 \cdot \tan^{-1} x - x^2 + \log(1+x^2).$$

(4)  $\int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = e^x \cdot \log x - \int e^x \cdot \log x dx$  の右辺第2項を移項して,  $\int e^x \left( \frac{1}{x} + \log x \right) dx = e^x \cdot \log x$ .

§ 1 1

11.1 (1)  $\frac{x+1}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{x+1}{(x+3)(x-2)}$  を部分分数分解する.

•  $\frac{x+1}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{a}{x+3} + \frac{b}{x-2}$  の分母を払って,  $a(x-2)+b(x+3)=x+1 \cdots (a)$ .

• (a) に  $x=-3$  を代入して,  $-5a=-2. \therefore a=2/5$ .  $x=2$  を代入して,  $5b=3. \therefore b=3/5$ .

以上より,

$$\int \frac{(x+1)dx}{x^2+x-6} = \int \left( \frac{2/5}{x+3} + \frac{3/5}{x-2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{5} \log|x+3| + \frac{3}{5} \log|x-2| = \frac{1}{5} \log|(x+3)^2(x-2)^3|.$$

(2) 多項式部を分離して,

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{(x+3)(x^2-3x+2)+7x-6}{x^2-3x+2} = x+3 + \frac{7x-6}{x^2-3x+2}.$$

次に,  $\frac{7x-6}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{7x-6}{(x-1)(x-2)}$  を部分分数分解する.

•  $\frac{7x-6}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x-2}$  の分母を払い,  $a(x-2)+b(x-1)=7x-6 \cdots(a)$ .

• (a)に  $x=1$  を代入して,  $-a=1. \therefore a=-1$ .  $x=2$  を代入して,  $b=8$ .

以上より,

$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^2-3x+2} = \int \left( x+3 - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{8}{x-2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - \log|x-1| + 8\log|x-2| = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + \log \frac{(x-2)^8}{|x-1|}.$$

(3) 部分分数分解:  $\frac{x-2}{(x-3)(x-4)^3} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-4} + \frac{c}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{d}{(x-4)^3}$  の分母を払い.

$$(x-4)^3 a + (x-3)(x-4)^2 b + (x-3)(x-4)c + (x-3)d = x-2 \cdots(a)$$

• (a)に  $x=3$  を代入して,  $-a=1. \therefore a=-1$ .  $x=4$  を代入して,  $d=2$ .

•  $a=-1, d=2$  を(a)に代入して,

$$(x-3)(x-4)^2 b + (x-3)(x-4)c = (x-4)^3 - (x-4) = (x-4)(x^2 - 8x + 15) = (x-4)(x-3)(x-5).$$

$$\therefore (x-4)b + c = x-5 \cdots(b)$$

• (b)に  $x=4$  を代入して,  $c=-1$ . これを(b)に代入して,  $b=1$ を得る.

以上より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x-2}{(x-3)(x-4)^3} dx &= \int \left( \frac{-1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{-1}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{2}{(x-4)^3} \right) dx \\ &= \log \left| \frac{x-4}{x-3} \right| + \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{(x-4)^2} = \log \left| \frac{x-4}{x-3} \right| + \frac{x-5}{(x-4)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

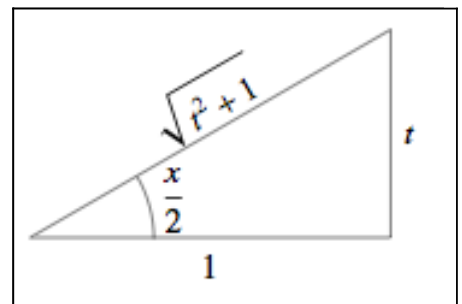
11.3 (1)~(4)は(d)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  で置換積分. この置換は万能!

$\sin x, \cos x$  の有理式は全て  $t$  の有理式に変換される.

置き換え規則は

$$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}.$$

これは, 右図よりすぐ分かる. 導出法を憶えなさい.



$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \frac{1}{4+5\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{4+5\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{2t^2+5t+2} dt = \int \frac{1}{(t+2)(2t+1)} dt \\ &= \int \left( \frac{2/3}{2t+1} - \frac{1/3}{t+2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \log|2t+1| - \frac{1}{3} \log|t+2| = \frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{2t+1}{t+2} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

これに,  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  を代入して,  $\int \frac{1}{4+5\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{1+2\tan(x/2)}{2+\tan(x/2)} \right|.$

注：これは、教科書の答に $-\frac{1}{3}\log 2$ を加えたものになっている。積分定数の違いゆえ問題ない。

$$(2) S = \int \frac{1}{5+4\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{5+4\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{5t^2+8t+5} dt. \text{ 分母が実係数の範囲で1次因子の積}$$

に因数分解できない。このときは、分母を平方完成する。

$$S = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} dt = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{3/5} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{t+4/5}{3/5} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{5t+4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{5 \tan(x/2)+4}{3} \right).$$

$$(3) S = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx = \int \frac{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \left(1+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1+2t+t^2}{2t} dt = \int \left( \frac{1}{2t} + 1 + \frac{t}{2} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}.$$

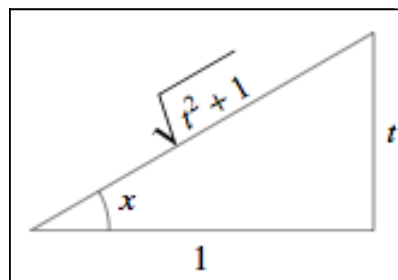
$$(4) S = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log |t| = \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|.$$

(5)  $\tan x = t$  で置換積分： $\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x, \sin x \cos x, \tan x, \cot x$  の有理式に用いる。置き換え規則は

$$dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}, \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}, \sin x \cos x = \frac{t}{1+t^2}, \tan x = t, \cot x = \frac{1}{t}.$$

これは、右図よりすぐ分かる。さて、

$$S = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{4+\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)}{4+\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right)} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{(4t^2+5)(t^2+1)} dt$$



の右辺を部分分数分解 ( $T = t^2$  の有理式と考えると速い)。

$$S = \int \left( \frac{5}{4t^2+5} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{1}{t^2+(\sqrt{5}/2)^2} dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}} - \tan^{-1} t = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \tan x \right) - x.$$

(6)  $\tan x = t$  と置くと、

$$S = \int \tan^3 x dx = \int t^3 \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \left( t - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+t^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+\tan^2 x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \log \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \log |\cos x|.$$

注：教科書の解との差は、 $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{2 \cos^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 。積分定数の違いゆえ問題ない。

(7)  $\sqrt{1-x} = t$  と置く.  $1-x = t^2$  より,  $x = 1-t^2, dx = -2tdt$  へ,

$$S = \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-t^2)t} (-2t) dt = \int \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt.$$

部分分数分解により,

$$S = \int \frac{2}{(t-1)(t+1)} dt = \int \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| = \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-1}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} \right|.$$

(8)  $\sqrt[3]{x} = t$  と置く.  $x = t^3, dx = 3t^2 dt$  より,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{3t}{1+t^2} 3t^2 dt = 9 \int \frac{t^3}{t^2+1} dt = 9 \int \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)+1}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= 9 \int \left( t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt = 3t^3 - 9t + 9 \tan^{-1} t = 3(x^{3/4} - 3x^{1/4} + 3 \tan^{-1} x^{1/4}). \end{aligned}$$

(9)  $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = t$  と置く.  $\frac{1-x}{1+x} = t^2$  より,  $x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$ . へ,

$$S = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int t \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \int \frac{-4t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt.$$

部分分数分解と, p.74例題11.1より,

$$S = 4 \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt - 4 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \left( \frac{t}{t^2+1} + \tan^{-1} t \right) - 4 \tan^{-1} t = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} - 2 \tan^{-1} t.$$

ここで,

$$\frac{2t}{t^2+1} = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}{\frac{1-x}{1+x}+1} = (1+x) \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

また,  $\theta = \tan^{-1} t$  と置くと,

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = x. \therefore 2 \tan^{-1} t = \cos^{-1} x.$$

以上より,  $S = \sqrt{1-x^2} - \cos^{-1} x$ .

注:  $\cos^{-1} x = T$  と置くと,  $\sin(\pi/2 - T) = \cos T = x$  より,  $\pi/2 - T = \sin^{-1} x$ . へ,

$T = \pi/2 - \sin^{-1} x$ . したがって, (9)の解は,  $S = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sin^{-1} x - \frac{\pi}{2}$  とも書ける. これは, 教科書の

解と積分定数が異なるのみである.

(10)  $\sqrt{x^2-x+1} = t-x$  ( $t = x + \sqrt{x^2-x+1}$ ) と置く.  $x^2-x+1 = t^2-2tx+x^2$  より,

$$x = \frac{t^2-1}{2t-1}, dx = \frac{2(t^2-t+1)}{(2t-1)^2} dt, \sqrt{x^2-x+1} = t-x = t - \frac{t^2-1}{2t-1} = \frac{t^2-t+1}{2t-1}.$$

$$\therefore S = \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t^2-1}{2t-1}\right)\left(\frac{t^2-t+1}{2t-1}\right)} \frac{2(t^2-t+1)}{(2t-1)^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt.$$

これを部分分数分解して,

$$S = \int \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dx = \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| = \log \left| \frac{x-1+\sqrt{x^2-x+1}}{x+1+\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} \right|.$$

(11)  $x = \sin t$   $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  と置く. 主値  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  の設定を必ず行おう.

$dx = \cos t dt$ ,  $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = \cos t$  ( $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  で  $\cos t \geq 0$  ゆえ.) より,

$$S = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 t} \cos t dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \tan t = \tan(\sin^{-1} x).$$

または,  $S = \tan t = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

(12)  $x^{-2} = t$  ( $x > 0$ ) と置く.  $x = t^{-1/2}$  ゆえ  $dx = \frac{-t^{-3/2}}{2} dt$ .

$$S = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1-4x^2}} = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-4t^{-1}}} \frac{-t^{-3/2}}{2} dt = \int \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{t-4}} dt = -\sqrt{t-4} = -\sqrt{x^{-2}-4} = \frac{-\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{x}.$$

(13)  $\log(1+x) = t$  と置く.  $x = e^t - 1$ ,  $dx = e^t dt$  より,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int \frac{\log(1+x)}{2\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{t}{2\sqrt{e^t}} e^t dt = \int t \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{t/2} \right) dt = t(e^{t/2}) - \int e^{t/2} dt \\ &= te^{t/2} - 2e^{t/2} = (t-2)e^{t/2} = (\log(1+x)-2)\sqrt{1+x}. \end{aligned}$$

## § 1 2

12.1 (1)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2$  より,

$$l = \int_0^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \int_0^2 \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^4} dt = \int_0^2 t\sqrt{4+9t^2} dt.$$

$u = 4+9t^2$  と置くと,  $du = 18tdt$ ,  $tdt = \frac{du}{18}$ ,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} t \\ u \end{array} \right|_0^2 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 40 \end{array} \right|_4^{40}$  より,

$$l = \int_4^{40} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{18} = \frac{1}{18} \left[ \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_4^{40} = \frac{1}{27} (40\sqrt{40} - 4\sqrt{4}) = \frac{8}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1).$$

(2) 双曲線関数の公式  $(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$ ,  $(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$ ,  $1 + \sinh^2 x = \cosh^2 x$ ,  $\sinh 0 = 0$  を使う. 三角関数の公式とそっくり!

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left( a \cosh \frac{x}{a} \right)' = \sinh \frac{x}{a} \text{ より,}$$

$$l = \int_0^p \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^p \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \int_0^p \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx = \left[ a \sinh \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^p = a \sinh \frac{p}{a} - a \sinh 0 = a \sinh \frac{p}{a}.$$

(3)  $y$  を独立変数と考える.  $x = \frac{1}{4}y^2$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2}y$  と曲線の長さの公式より, 長さ  $L$  は

$$L = \int_0^{2a} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy = \int_0^{2a} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2} dy \cdots \textcircled{1}.$$

$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2} = t - \frac{1}{2}y \cdots \textcircled{2}$  と置く.  $\textcircled{2}$  の両辺を二乗して  $1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 = t^2 - ty + \frac{1}{4}y^2$ .  $\therefore 1 = t^2 - ty$ . これを  $y$  に

ついて解いて,  $y = t - t^{-1} \cdots \textcircled{3}$ . 両辺微分して,  $dy = (1 + t^{-2})dt \cdots \textcircled{4}$ .  $\textcircled{2}$  と  $\textcircled{3}$  より,

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2} = t - \frac{1}{2}(t - t^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2}(t + t^{-1}) \cdots \textcircled{5}.$$

$\textcircled{4}$  と  $\textcircled{5}$  を  $\textcircled{1}$  に代入して, 置換積分を行う.  $\textcircled{2}$  より  $t = \frac{1}{2}y + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2}$  ゆえ, 変数変換表は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} y & 0 \rightarrow 2a \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \end{array}.$$

ゆえに,

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_1^{a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \frac{1}{2}(t + t^{-1})(1 + t^{-2}) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1}} (t + 2t^{-1} + t^{-3}) dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{4}(t^2 - t^{-2}) + \log|t| \right]_1^{a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{4}(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^2 - \frac{1}{4}(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{-2} + \log(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1}) \\ &= a\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + \log(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1}). \end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{-1} = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a$ ,  $(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \pm a)^2 = 2a^2 + 1 \pm 2a\sqrt{a^2 + 1}$  を用いた.

(別解1)  $\textcircled{1}$  を  $\frac{1}{2}y = \tan t$   $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  で置換積分する.

変数変換表  $\begin{array}{l|l} y & 0 \rightarrow 2a \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow \tan^{-1} a \end{array}$  と  $dy = \frac{2}{\cos^2 t} dt$ ,  $\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t} = \frac{1}{\cos t}$  より,

$$L = \int_0^{\tan^{-1} a} \frac{1}{\cos t} \frac{2dt}{\cos^2 t} = 2 \int_0^{\tan^{-1} a} \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^4 t} = 2 \int_0^{\tan^{-1} a} \frac{\cos t dt}{(1 - \sin^2 t)^2}.$$

さらに,  $u = \sin t$  とすると, 変数変換表  $\begin{array}{l|l} t & 0 \rightarrow \tan^{-1} a \\ \hline u & 0 \rightarrow a/\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \end{array}$  と  $du = \cos t dt$  より,



$$\begin{aligned}
L &= 2 \int_0^{a/\sqrt{a^2+1}} \frac{du}{(1-u^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a/\sqrt{a^2+1}} \left( \frac{1}{(u-1)^2} - \frac{1}{u-1} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} + \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \frac{1+u}{1-u} - \frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right]_0^{a/\sqrt{a^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \frac{1+u}{1-u} + \frac{2u}{1-u^2} \right]_0^{a/\sqrt{a^2+1}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{a^2+1}+a}{\sqrt{a^2+1}-a} + a\sqrt{a^2+1} = \log(\sqrt{a^2+1}+a) + a\sqrt{a^2+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

(別解2) ①を  $\frac{1}{2}y = \sinh t$  で置換積分する.

$$dy = 2 \cosh t dt, \quad \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 t} = \sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = \cosh t$$

と変数変換表  $\begin{array}{l|l} y & 0 \rightarrow 2a \\ u & 0 \rightarrow \sinh^{-1} a \end{array}$  より,

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \int_0^{\sinh^{-1} a} 2 \cosh t \cosh t dt = \int_0^{\sinh^{-1} a} 2 \cosh^2 t dt = \int_0^{\sinh^{-1} a} (1 + \cosh 2t) dt \\
&= \left[ t + \frac{1}{2} \sinh 2t \right]_0^{\sinh^{-1} a} = \sinh^{-1} a + \frac{1}{2} \sinh(2 \sinh^{-1} a) = \sinh^{-1} a + (\sinh \sinh^{-1} a) \cosh \sinh^{-1} a.
\end{aligned}$$

$b = \sinh^{-1} a$  とすると,  $\frac{e^b - e^{-b}}{2} = \sinh b = a$ . これを  $b$  について解いて,  $b = \log(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})$ . ま

た,  $\sinh \sinh^{-1} a = a$ ,  $\cosh \sinh^{-1} a = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2(\sinh^{-1} a)} = \sqrt{1 + a^2}$  より,

$$L = \log(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a) + a\sqrt{a^2 + 1}.$$

(4)  $x = a \cos \theta$ ,  $y = b \sin \theta$  と置くと,  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$  で

第2式が満たされる. 第1式にこれらを代入して,

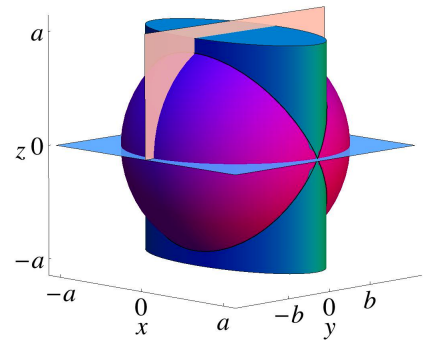
$$a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 = a^2. \quad \text{これより, } z = \pm \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 \theta}.$$

交線は図のようになる. 図の対称性より交線の全長  $L$  はその部分

$$C: (x, y, z) = (a \cos \theta, b \sin \theta, \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \sin \theta) \quad \left( 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

の長さの8倍となる. ゆえに,

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\left( \frac{dx}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dz}{d\theta} \right)^2} d\theta \\
&= 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{(-a \sin \theta)^2 + (b \cos \theta)^2 + (\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \cos \theta)^2} d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2} d\theta = 4\pi a.
\end{aligned}$$



12.3 (1) 放物線  $P: y = x^2$  と円  $C: (x-r)^2 + y^2 = r^2$ ,  $r = 2\sqrt{3}$  が囲む部分の面積  $S$  である.

・交点を求める.

$x^2 + y^2 = 4\sqrt{3}x$  に  $y = x^2$  を代入して,

$$x^4 + x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x = x(x - \sqrt{3})(x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 4) = 0.$$

これより,  $x = 0, \sqrt{3}$ . 交点は  $(x, y) = (0, 0), (\sqrt{3}, 3)$ . 求める面積は

$$S = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \sqrt{r^2 - (x-r)^2} - x^2 \right) dx = \int_0^{r/2} \sqrt{r^2 - (x-r)^2} dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x^2 dx.$$

右辺第1項は  $r - x = r \cos t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ ) と置いて,  $dx = r \sin t dt$ ,  $\sqrt{r^2 - (x-r)^2} = r \sin t$  と

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow r/2 \\ t & 0 \rightarrow \pi/3 \end{array}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{r/2} \sqrt{r^2 - (x-r)^2} dx &= \int_0^{\pi/3} r \sin t (r \sin t) dt = r^2 \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin^2 t dt = r^2 \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{r^2}{2} \left[ t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{r^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = 2\pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

第2項は,  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{3})^3 = \sqrt{3}$  である,

$$S = \left( 2\pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \sqrt{3} = 2\pi - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

(2) 方程式を  $y$  について解いて,

$$y = -\frac{h}{b}x \pm \frac{1}{b}\sqrt{b - (ab - h^2)x^2}.$$

条件より,  $ab - h^2 > 0, b/(ab - h^2) > 0$  だから,  $r = \sqrt{b/(ab - h^2)}, s = \sqrt{ab - h^2}$  と置くと,

$$y = -\frac{h}{b}x \pm \frac{s}{b}\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}.$$

面積  $S$  は2つの曲線  $C_1: y = -\frac{h}{b}x - \frac{s}{b}\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}, C_2: y = -\frac{h}{b}x + \frac{s}{b}\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$  ( $-r \leq x \leq r$ ) で囲まれる。も

ちろん,  $C_2$  が  $C_1$  より上にあるので,

$$S = \int_{-r}^r \left\{ \left( -\frac{h}{b}x + \frac{s}{b}\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \right) - \left( -\frac{h}{b}x - \frac{s}{b}\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \right) \right\} dx = \frac{2s}{b} \int_{-r}^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx.$$

右辺の積分は半径  $r$  の半円の面積  $\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$  を表しているので,

$$S = \frac{2s}{b} \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{ab - h^2}}{b} \frac{\pi \left( \frac{b}{ab - h^2} \right)}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{ab - h^2}}.$$

12.5 (3) (解説) 積分  $S = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$  を考える。区間  $[0, 1]$  を  $n$  等分する点を

$$0 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_n = 1, \quad a_i = \frac{i}{n}$$

とする. 関数  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  は単調増加なので, 小区間  $[a_{i-1}, a_i]$  で  $f(a_{i-1}) \leq f(x) \leq f(a_i)$ . また, 連続関数なので, この小区間で  $f(a_{i-1}) < f(x) < f(a_i)$  なる値を取りうる. ゆえに, 等号無しの不等号で,

$$\frac{1}{n} f(a_{i-1}) = \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} f(a_{i-1}) dx < \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} f(x) dx < \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} f(a_i) dx = \frac{1}{n} f(a_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n).$$

この不等式を  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  で足し合わせて,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_{i-1}) < \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{a_{i-1}}^{a_i} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i).$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  ゆえ,

$$\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n-1}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i-1}{n}} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}).$$

第1の不等式で  $n$  に  $n+1$  を代入して,  $\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n} < \frac{2}{3}(n+1)\sqrt{n+1}$ . また, 第2の不等式か

ら,  $\frac{2}{3}n\sqrt{n} < \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}$  を得る. //

(解答例) 関数  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  は連続かつ単調増加なので

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i-1}{n}} < \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}}.$$

第1の不等式で  $n$  に  $n+1$  を代入して,  $\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n} < \frac{2}{3}(n+1)\sqrt{n+1}$ . また, 第2の不等式か

ら,  $\frac{2}{3}n\sqrt{n} < \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}$  を得る. //

### § 1 3

13.1 (1) 原始関数を部分積分で求める.

$$F(x) = \int x \cdot \log x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \log x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \log x - \frac{x^2}{4}.$$

$x=1$  で  $f(x)$  は連続だから, 単純な代入で  $F(1) = -\frac{1}{4}$ .  $x=0$  で  $f(x)$  は存在しないので  $x \rightarrow +0$  の極限を求めておく.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log x}{2x^{-2}} \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^{-1}}{-4x^{-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^2}{-4} = 0.$$

以上より, 広義積分  $S = \int_0^1 x \log x dx = F(1) - \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} F(x) = -\frac{1}{4} - 0 = -\frac{1}{4}$ .

(2) 変数変換をしてから広義積分を行えばよい.

$r = \frac{b-a}{2}, c = \frac{a+b}{2}$  と置くと, 平方根の中が平方完成され,

$$(x-a)(b-x) = (x-c+r)(c+r-x) = r^2 - (x-c)^2.$$

ここで,  $x-c = r \cos t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ ) と変数変換する.

$$dx = -r \sin t, \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} = \sqrt{r^2 - (x-c)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 - r^2 \cos^2 t} = r \sin t, \frac{t}{x} \begin{array}{l} \pi \leftrightarrow 0 \\ a \leftrightarrow b \end{array}$$

ゆえ,

$$S = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} dx = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{-r \sin t dt}{r \sin t} = \int_0^{\pi} 1 dt = \lim_{d \rightarrow +0} [t]_d^{\pi-d} = \lim_{d \rightarrow +0} (\pi - 2d) = \pi.$$

(3) 原始関数は  $F(x) = \int x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2)' e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{-e^{-x^2}}{2}.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^{-x^2}}{2} = 0$  であるから, 広義積分は,

$$S = \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) - F(0) = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(4) 原始関数を部分積分で求める.

$$F(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \log(1+x^2) dx = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \log(1+x^2) - \int -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x}.$$

極限を求める.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x} \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{2x/(1+x^2)}{1} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x} \stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x/(1+x^2)}{1} = 0$$

より,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} F(x) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \tan^{-1} x - \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} x - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

広義積分を求める.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} F(x) = \pi.$$