

微積分学II 第4回 積分の計算

1. 置換積分

[定理1] $x = g(t)$ のとき,

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t))g'(t) dt. \quad (1)$$

さらに $a = g(\alpha)$, $b = g(\beta)$ なら, すなわち $\begin{matrix} t & | & \alpha & \rightarrow & \beta \\ x & | & a & \rightarrow & b \end{matrix}$ なら,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(g(t))g'(t) dt. // \quad (2)$$

(証明) $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$ と置くと, 合成関数の微分則①と $F'(x) = f(x) \cdots$ ②より,

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(g(t)) \stackrel{\text{①}}{=} F'(g(t))g'(t) \stackrel{\text{②}}{=} f(g(t))g'(t).$$

両辺を t で積分して, $x = g(t)$ に注意すると,

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) = F(g(t)) = \int f(g(t))g'(t) dt.$$

またこの等式より,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(g(\beta)) - F(g(\alpha)) = \int_\alpha^\beta f(g(t))g'(t) dt. //$$

[例1] $F(x) = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right).$

教科書の記法: $\sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x$, $\cos^{-1} x = \arccos x$, $\tan^{-1} x = \arctan x$.

$x = a \sin t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) と置くと,
 \sin^{-1} の主値

$$\begin{matrix} t & | & -\frac{\pi}{2} & \rightarrow & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x & | & -a & \rightarrow & a \end{matrix}, \quad \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \cos t, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = a \cos t.$$

ここは $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ゆえ, $\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = \cos t$ に注意. ゆえに,

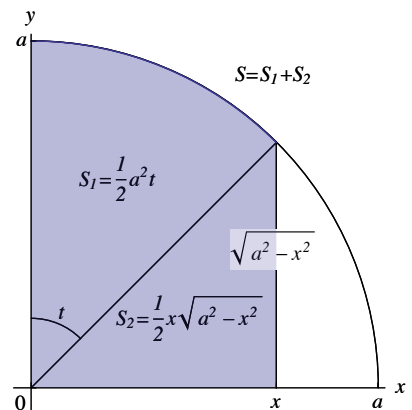
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \underbrace{(a \cos t)}_{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \underbrace{(a \cos t)}_{\frac{dx}{dt}} dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right).$$

x の関数として書くために, $\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t$, $\cos t = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sin t = \frac{x}{a}$, $t = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ を代入して,

$$F(x) = \frac{a^2}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right).$$

上図の面積 $S = \int_0^x \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} du = F(x) - F(0) = F(x)$ を考えると, $F(x)$ の成り立ちが分かる. //

[例2] $\begin{cases} G_1(x) = \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + a^2), \\ G_n(x) = \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = \frac{-1}{2(n-1)(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} \quad (n \geq 2). \end{cases}$ $u = x^2$ と置き置換積分.



2. 部分積分

[定理2]

$$(1) \text{ 不定積分} : \int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx,$$

$$(2) \text{ 定積分} : \int_a^b f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f(x)g'(x)dx. //$$

(証明) 積の微分則より, $f'(x)g(x) = (f(x)g(x))' - f(x)g'(x)$. 両辺を積分して(1), (2). //

$$[\text{例3}] \int x^n \log x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2}((n+1)\log x - 1). \quad f(x) = x^n : \text{積分が簡単な方. } g(x) = \log x.$$

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

$$(n = -1) \quad \int x^{-1} \cdot \log x dx = \log x \cdot \log x - \int \log x \cdot x^{-1} dx \text{ より, } \int x^{-1} \cdot \log x dx = \frac{1}{2} \log^2 x. //$$

$$[\text{例4}] \int \sin^{-1} x dx = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2}. \quad f(x) = 1, g(x) = \sin^{-1} x \text{ とし,}$$

$$\int 1 \cdot \sin^{-1} x dx = x \sin^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \sin^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

右辺第2項の積分は, $u = 1-x^2$ と置いて, $du = -2x dx$ より,

$$\int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int u^{-1/2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} du \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2u^{1/2} = -\sqrt{1-x^2}. //$$

$$[\text{例5}] F_n(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \quad (n \geq 1) \text{ の漸化式} : \begin{cases} F_1(x) = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right), \\ F_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2na^2} \left(\frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} + (2n-1)F_n(x) \right) \quad (n \geq 1). \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(x) &= \int 1 \cdot \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = x \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \int x \cdot \frac{2x(-n)}{(x^2+a^2)^{n+1}} dx = x \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} + 2n \int \left(\frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{a^2}{(x^2+a^2)^{n+1}} \right) dx = \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} + 2nF_n(x) - 2na^2F_{n+1}(x). \end{aligned}$$

これを $F_{n+1}(x)$ について解いて漸化式を得る. //

第4回練習問題

次の積分を求めよ.

$$(1) \int x \sin(x^2-1) dx \quad (2) \int 6x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx \quad (3) \int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx \quad (4) \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)^2} \quad (5) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

(1)は置換積分, (2)は部分積分, (3), (4), (5)は例1, 2, 5の公式を使え.

第4回練習問題

次の積分を求めよ。(各2点, 計10点)

$$(1) \int x \sin(x^2 - 1) dx \quad (2) \int 6x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx \quad (3) \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 - x^2} dx \quad (4) \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \quad (5) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

(1)は置換積分, (2)は部分積分, (3), (4), (5)は公式を使え.

解答 **sudden death!** 正解に2点, 部分点無し.

(1) $u = x^2$ と置くと, $du = 2x dx$ ㊦え,

$$\int x \sin(x^2 - 1) dx = \int \sin\left(\frac{u}{x^2} - 1\right) \frac{du}{\frac{2}{dx}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(u - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2 - 1).$$

(2) $F(x) = \int 6x^2 \cdot \tan^{-1} x dx = 2x^3 \cdot \tan^{-1} x - \int 2x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$. 右辺第2項の積分をもとめる.

$u = x^2$ と置くと, $du = 2x dx$ ㊦え,

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

よって, $F(x) = 2x^3 \cdot \tan^{-1} x - x^2 + \log(1+x^2)$.

(3) 例1の公式で, $a = \sqrt{2}$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\sqrt{2-1^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \sin^{-1} \frac{0}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\sqrt{2-0^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \right) = \frac{\pi+2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 例2の公式で, $a=1, n=2$ とすると, $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-1}{2(x^2+1)}$.

(5) 例5の漸化式で, $a=1, n=1$ とすると, $F_1(x) = \tan^{-1} x$ ㊦え,

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = F_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + F_1(x) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \tan^{-1} x \right).$$