

数学Ⅲ 第7章 積分法とその応用

第1節 不定積分

1 限目	P 1 9 2 ～ P 1 9 4	不定積分の基本性質
2 限目	P 1 9 5	三角関数，指数関数の不定積分
3 限目	P 1 9 6 ～ P 1 9 8	置換積分法
4 限目	P 1 9 9 ～ P 2 0 0	部分積分法
5 限目	P 2 0 1 ～ P 2 0 2	いろいろな関数の不定積分
6 限目	P 2 0 3	補充問題

第2節 定積分

1 限目	P 2 0 4 ～ P 2 0 6	定積分とその基本性質
2 限目	P 2 0 7 ～ P 2 0 8	定積分の置換積分法
3 限目	P 2 0 9 ～ P 2 1 0	偶関数，奇関数と定積分
4 限目	P 2 1 1	定積分の部分積分法
5 限目	P 2 1 2	定積分と導関数
6 限目	P 2 1 3 ～ P 2 1 5	定積分と和の極限
6 限目	P 2 1 6 ～ P 2 1 7	定積分と不等式
8 限目	P 2 1 8	補充問題

第3節 積分法の応用

1 限目	P 2 1 9 ～ P 2 2 1	面積（1）
2 限目	P 2 2 2 ～ P 2 2 3	面積（2）
3 限目	P 2 2 4 ～ P 2 2 6	定積分と体積
4 限目	P 2 2 7 ～ P 2 2 9	回転体の体積
5 限目	P 2 3 0 ～ P 2 3 3	道のり
6 限目	P 2 3 4 ～ P 2 3 5	曲線の長さ
7 限目	P 2 3 6	補充問題
8 限目	P 2 3 7	章末問題A
9 限目	P 2 3 7	章末問題A
10 限目	P 2 3 8	章末問題B
11 限目	P 2 3 8	章末問題B

第 1 節 不定積分 練習問題 解答

練習 1

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int x^5 dx &= \frac{1}{6}x^6 + C & (2) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^3} &= \int x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C \\(3) \quad \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx &= \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C & (4) \quad \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx &= \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C \\(5) \quad \int \sqrt[4]{x} dx &= \int x^{\frac{1}{4}} dx = \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{4}} + C = \frac{4}{5}x\sqrt[4]{x} + C \\(6) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} &= \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

練習 2

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^3} dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \log|x| + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + C \\(2) \quad \int \frac{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 3)}{x^4} dx &= \int \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 6}{x^4} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^4} \right) dx = x + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} + C \\(3) \quad \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx &= \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C & (4) \quad \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx &= \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C \\(5) \quad \int \sqrt[4]{x} dx &= \int x^{\frac{1}{4}} dx = \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{4}} + C = \frac{4}{5}x\sqrt[4]{x} + C \\(6) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} &= \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

練習 3

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int (\cos x - 2\sin x) dx &= \sin x + 2\cos x + C \\(2) \quad \int \frac{2\cos^3 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int \left(2\cos x - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx = 2\sin x - \tan x + C \\(3) \quad \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta - 1} &= -\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = -\tan \theta + C \\(4) \quad \int (2 - \tan \theta) \cos \theta d\theta &= \int (2\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = 2\sin \theta + \cos \theta + C \\(5) \quad \int 5^x dx &= \frac{5^x}{\log 5} + C \\(6) \quad \int (3^x - 2e^x) dx &= \frac{3^x}{\log 3} - 2e^x + C\end{aligned}$$

練習 4

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int (3x+1)^4 dx &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} (3x+1)^5 + C = \frac{1}{15} (3x+1)^5 + C \\(2) \quad \int (4x-3)^{-3} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) (4x-3)^{-2} + C = -\frac{1}{8} (4x-3)^{-2} + C \\(3) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x}} &= \int (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\sqrt{1-2x} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \log |2x+1| + C$$

$$(5) \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C$$

$$(6) \int e^{3x-1} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x-1} + C$$

練習 5

$x+1=t$ とおくと, $dx=dt$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int (t-1)\sqrt{t} dt = \int (t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt = \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{15} (3t^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5t^{\frac{3}{2}}) + C \\ &= \frac{2}{15} t^{\frac{3}{2}} (3t-5) + C = \frac{2}{15} (3x-2)(x+1)\sqrt{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

練習 6

(1) $\sqrt{2x-1}=t$ とおくと, $2x-1=t^2$ より, $2dx=2t dt$ $dx=t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{2x-1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (t^2+1)t \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int (t^4+t^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^3}{3} \right) + C = \frac{1}{30} (3t^5+5t^3) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{30} t^3 (3t^2+5) + C = \frac{1}{30} (6x+2)(2x-1)\sqrt{2x-1} + C = \frac{1}{15} (3x+1)(2x-1)\sqrt{2x-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sqrt{x+1}=t$ とおくと, $x+1=t^2$ より, $dx=2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx &= \int \frac{t^2+1}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int (t^2+1) dt = 2 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} + t \right) + C = \frac{2}{3} (t^3+3t) + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} t (t^2+3) + C = \frac{2}{3} (x+4)\sqrt{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

練習 7

(1) $x^3+2=t$ とおくと, $3x^2 dx=dt$ より,

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3+2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{x^3+2} \cdot 3x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{9} (x^3+2)\sqrt{x^3+2} + C$$

(2) $\sin x=t$ とおくと, $\cos x dx=dt$ より,

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int t^3 dt = \frac{t^4}{4} + C = \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + C$$

(3) $\log x=t$ とおくと, $\frac{1}{x} dx=dt$ より,

$$\int \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} (\log x)^2 + C$$

練習 8

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

$$(2) \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \int \frac{(e^x+1)'}{e^x+1} dx = \log(e^x+1) + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{\tan x} = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x} dx = \log |\sin x| + C$$

練習 9

$$(1) \int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$(2) \int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C = (x-1)e^x + C$$

$u = x$	$v' = \sin x$
$u' = 1$	$v = -\cos x$

$u = x$	$v' = e^x$
$u' = 1$	$v = e^x$

練習 10

$$(1) \int \log 2x dx = x \log 2x - 2 \int dx = x \log 2x - 2x + C = x(\log 2x - 2) + C$$

$$(2) \int \log x^2 dx = x \log x^2 - 2 \int \log x dx = x \log x^2 - 2(x \log x - x) + C$$

$$= x(\log x^2 - 2 \log x + 2) + C$$

$$(3) \int x \log x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} (2 \log x - 1) + C$$

$u = \log 2x$	$v' = 1$
$u' = \frac{2}{x}$	$v = x$

$u = \log x^2$	$v' = 1$
$u' = \frac{2}{x} \log x$	$v = x$

$u = \log x$	$v' = x$
$u' = \frac{1}{x}$	$v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

練習 11

$$\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x+2} \quad \text{とおくと, } a(x+2) + b(x+1) = (a+b)x + (2a+b) = x \quad \text{より,}$$

$$a+b=1, \quad 2a+b=0 \quad \text{よって, } a=-1, \quad b=2 \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx = \int \left(\frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = 2 \log |x+2| - \log |x+1| + C$$

練習 12

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

$$(2) \int \frac{4x^2}{2x-1} dx = \int \left(2x+1 + \frac{1}{2x-1} \right) dx = x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} \log |2x-1| + C$$

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

練習 13

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

$$(2) \int \sin^2 3x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 6x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 6x \right) + C = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + C$$

$$(3) \int \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$$

$$(4) \int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right) + C = \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$(5) \int \sin x \sin 3x dx = \int \sin 3x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 4x - \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 5x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

第1節 不定積分 補充問題 解答

1.

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} (\tan x)^{-2} dx$$

$$= \int (\tan x)' (\tan x)^{-2} dx = -(\tan x)^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{\tan^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = -\frac{1}{\tan x} - x + C$$

2.

$$(1) 4 - x^2 = t \quad \text{とおくと,} \quad -2x dx = dt \quad \text{より,} \quad x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\sqrt{4-x^2} + C$$

$$(2) e^x = t \quad \text{とおくと,} \quad e^x dx = dt \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x + 1} = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x(e^x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{t(t+1)} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \log |t| - \log |t+1| + C$$

$$= \log e^x - \log(e^x + 1) + C = x - \log(e^x + 1) + C$$

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

$$= -\frac{\log(x+1)}{x} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\log(x+1)}{x} + \log |x| - \log |x+1| + C$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = \log(x+1) & v' = \frac{1}{x^2} \\ u' = \frac{1}{x+1} & v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array}$$

$$(4) \int (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx = \int (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x) dx = \int (1 + \sin 2x) dx = x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C$$

$$(5) \cos x = t \quad \text{とおくと,} \quad -\sin x dx = dt \quad \text{より,} \quad \sin x dx = -dt$$

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

$$(6) \int \cos^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (3 + 4 \cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(3x + 2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + C = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C$$

3.

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} + C = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

4.

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

であり, $F(0) = -\log 2 + C = 0$ より, $C = \log 2$

よって, $F(x) = \log|x+1| - \log|x+2| + \log 2$

第2節 定積分 練習問題 解答

練習14

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

$$(2) \int_1^8 \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int_1^8 x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \left[\frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \right]_1^8 = \left[\frac{3}{4} x \sqrt[3]{x} \right]_1^8 = \frac{3}{4}(16-1) = \frac{45}{4}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = [\sin \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 e^x dx = [e^x]_0^1 = e - 1$$

$$(5) \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x} = [\log|x|]_{-2}^{-1} = \log 1 - \log 2 = -\log 2$$

$$(6) \int_{-1}^1 2^x dx = \left[\frac{2^x}{\log 2} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\log 2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2 \log 2}$$

練習15

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

$$(2) \int_0^1 (2x+1)^3 dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2x+1)^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} (81-1) = 10$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 (e^t - e^{-t}) dt = [e^t + e^{-t}]_{-1}^1 = \left(e + \frac{1}{e} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{e} + e \right) = 0$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} (1-1) = 0$$

$$(5) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (2\pi - 0) = \pi$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 4\theta \cos 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 6\theta + \sin 2\theta) d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \cos 6\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ = -\frac{1}{12} (0-1) - \frac{1}{4} (0-1) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

練習16

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - [\sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = (1-0) - (0-1) = 2$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^2 |e^x - 1| dx = -\int_{-1}^0 (e^x - 1) dx + \int_0^2 (e^x - 1) dx = -[e^x - x]_{-1}^0 + [e^x - x]_0^2 \\ = -\left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) + \{0 - (-1)\} + (e^2 - 1) - (2 - 0) = e^2 + \frac{1}{e} - 3$$

練習 17

$$(1) \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5 dx = -\int_1^0 (1-t)t^5 dt = \int_0^1 (t^5 - t^6) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^6}{6} - \frac{t^7}{7} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{42}$$

$$1-x=t \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$-dx=dt \quad \text{より,} \quad dx=-dt$$

x	0	$\rightarrow$	1
t	1	$\rightarrow$	0

$$(2) \int_2^5 x\sqrt{x-1} dx = \int_1^4 (t+1)\sqrt{t} dt = \int_1^4 (t^{\frac{3}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$x-1=t \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$dx=dt$$

x	2	$\rightarrow$	5
t	1	$\rightarrow$	4

練習 18

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \sin \theta \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

x	0	$\rightarrow$	1
θ	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(2) \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{9}{2} \pi$$

$$x = 3 \sin \theta \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta$$

x	-3	$\rightarrow$	3
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 4 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right\} = \pi$$

$$x = 2 \sin \theta \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

x	-1	$\rightarrow$	$\sqrt{3}$
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$(4) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = 2 \left[\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2 \sin \theta \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

x	1	$\rightarrow$	$\sqrt{3}$
θ	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

練習 19

$$(1) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(2) \int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+4} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \tan \theta \quad \text{とおくと,} \quad dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$x^2+1 = 1+\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

x	0	$\rightarrow$	$\sqrt{3}$
θ	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$x = 2 \tan \theta \quad \text{とおくと,} \quad dx = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$x^2+4 = 4(1+\tan^2 \theta) = \frac{4}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

x	-2	$\rightarrow$	2
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$

練習 2 0

偶関数：② $x^4 + 3$

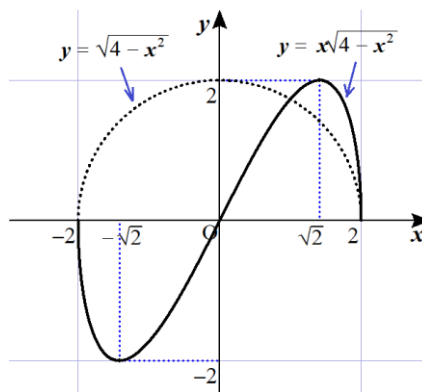
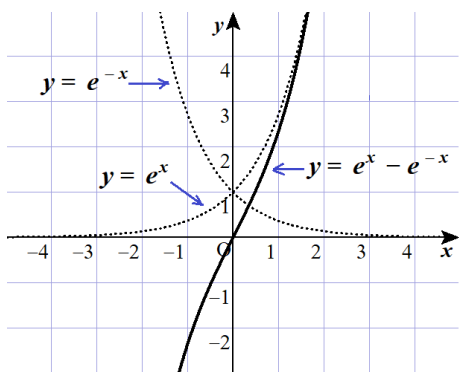
奇関数：① x^3 ③ $\tan x$

練習 2 1

$$(1) \int_{-2}^2 (x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 5) dx = \int_{-2}^2 (3x^2 + 5) dx = 2 \int_0^2 (3x^2 + 5) dx = 2 \left[x^3 + 5x \right]_0^2 = 2(8 + 10) = 36$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = 0$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^2 x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 0$$



$$(4) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

練習 2 2

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = [-x \cos x]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = (\pi - 0) + [\sin x]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x e^x dx = [x e^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx = (e - 0) - [e^x]_0^1 = e - (e - 1) = 1$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 x \log x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \log x \right]_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x dx = (2 \log 2 - 0) - \left[\frac{x^2}{4} \right]_1^2 \\ = 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{4}(4 - 1) = 2 \log 2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$u = x$	$v' = \sin x$
$u' = 1$	$v = -\cos x$

$u = x$	$v' = e^x$
$u' = 1$	$v = e^x$

$u = \log x$	$v' = x$
$u' = \frac{1}{x}$	$v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

練習 2 3

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin t dt = \sin x$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x t \log t dt = x \log x$$

練習 2 4

$$G(x) = \int_0^x (x-t) e^t dt = x \int_0^x e^t dt - \int_0^x t e^t dt \quad \text{のとき,}$$

$$G'(x) = \left(\int_0^x e^t dt + x e^x \right) - x e^x = \int_0^x t e^t dt = [t e^t]_0^x - \int_0^x e^t dt = (x e^x - 0) - [e^t]_0^x = x e^x - (e^x - 1) \\ = x e^x - e^x + 1$$

$$G''(x) = (e^x + x e^x) - e^x = x e^x$$

練習 2 5

$$T_n = \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{n} \right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} n(n-1)(2n-1)$$

であるから, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) (2 - \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{3} = S$

練習 2 6

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^5} (1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \cdots + n^4) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^4 = \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

練習 2 7

(1) $x \geq 0$ のとき,

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{(x^2+x+1) - (x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{x^2}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} \geq 0 \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} \geq \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \quad (\text{等号は, } x=0 \text{ のとき})$$

(2) (1) より, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx > \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx$ であり,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = [\log|x+1|]_0^1 = \log 2 \quad \text{より, } \log 2 > \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx \quad \text{である.}$$

練習 2 8

$x > 0$ のとき, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ は減少関数だから, 右図より,

$$\int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x} dx < \frac{1}{k} < \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (k \text{ は } 2 \text{ 以上の自然数})$$

$$\int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x} dx < \frac{1}{k} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \quad \text{は, } k=1 \text{ でも成り立つので,}$$

① を $k=1$ から $k=n$ まで辺々加えると,

$$\int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\log(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} < \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3} \quad \text{についても,}$$

③ を $k=2$ から $k=n$ まで辺々加えると,

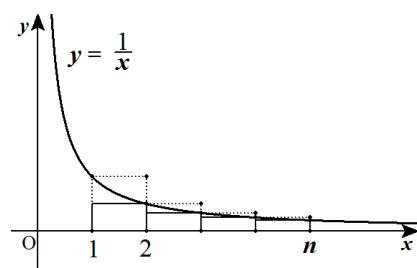
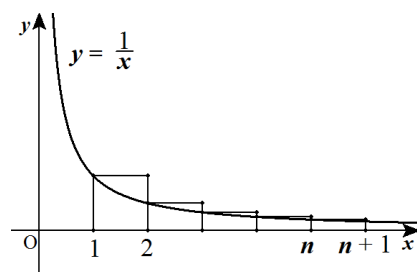
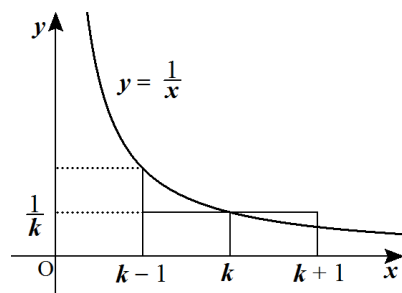
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} < \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} < \log n \quad \text{であり, この両辺に } 1 \text{ を加えると,}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} < \log n + 1 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

よって, ②, ④ より,

$$\log(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} < \log n + 1 \quad \text{である.}$$



第2節 定積分 補充問題 解答

5.

$$(1) \int_1^4 \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^4 (x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \left[2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 = 2(2-1) + \frac{2}{3}(8-1) = 2 + \frac{14}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(\cos \theta)'}{\cos \theta} d\theta = -[\log |\cos \theta|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\left(\log \frac{1}{2} - 0\right) = \log 2$$

$$(3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi} \cos^2 2\theta d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi} \frac{1+\cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \pi - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right\} + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 - \sin \left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{7}{12}\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{7}{12}\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$$

$u = x$	$v' = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2}$
$u' = 1$	$v = \frac{1}{3-x}$

$$(4) \int_0^2 \frac{x}{(3-x)^2} dx = \left[\frac{x}{3-x} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3-x} dx = (2-0) + [\log |3-x|]_0^2$$

$$= 2 + (0 - \log 3) = 2 - \log 3$$

$x^2 = t$ とおくと,
 $2x dx = dt$ より, $x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

$$(5) \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-t}]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

x	$0 \rightarrow 1$
t	$0 \rightarrow 1$

$$(6) \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \log x dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \log x \right]_1^4 - \frac{2}{3} \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{16}{3} \log 4 - 0 \right) - \frac{4}{9} [x \sqrt{x}]_1^4 = \frac{32}{3} \log 2 - \frac{4}{9} (8-1)$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \log 2 - \frac{28}{9}$$

$u = \log x$	$v' = \sqrt{x}$
$u' = \frac{1}{x}$	$v = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x}$

6.

$$(1) \int_{-a}^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 2a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta = 2a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 \theta - \sin^4 \theta) d\theta = 2a^4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2a^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4$$

$x = a \sin \theta$ とおくと,
 $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$

x	$0 \rightarrow a$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(2) \int_{-a}^a \frac{x^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx = 2 \int_0^a \frac{x^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx = 2 \int_0^a \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2 + a^2} \right) dx$$

$$= 2a - 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = 2a - 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta$$

$$= 2a - \frac{\pi}{2} a = \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) a$$

$x = a \tan \theta$ とおくと,
 $dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

$$x^2 + a^2 = a^2 (1 + \tan^2 \theta) = \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

x	$0 \rightarrow a$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

参考

(1) では, 次の公式を利用した。

$$n \text{ が } 2 \text{ 以上の偶数のとき, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta d\theta = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n \text{ が } 1 \text{ 以上の奇数のとき, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta d\theta = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1$$

7.

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{2x} \sin \theta d\theta = \sin 2x \cdot (2x)' = 2 \sin 2x$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \cos t dt = \cos x^2 \cdot (x^2)' = 2x \cos x^2$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x^2} \log t dt = \log x^2 \cdot (x^2)' - \log x = 4x \log x - \log x = (4x-1) \log x$$

参考 一般に, $f(x)$ の原始関数の 1 つを $F(x)$, a を定数とすると,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \{F(x) - F(a)\} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^a f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \{F(a) - F(x)\} = -f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{x^2} f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \{F(x^2) - F(a)\} = f(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' = 2x f(x^2)$$

8.

$f(x) = x + \int_0^\pi f(t) \sin t dt$ のとき, $f(x) = x + C$ とおくと,

$$C = \int_0^\pi (t+C) \sin t dt = -[(t+C) \cos t]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos t dt$$

$$= -\{-(\pi+C) - C\} + [\sin t]_0^\pi = 2C + \pi \quad \text{より,}$$

$$C = -\pi \quad \text{よって, } f(x) = x - \pi$$

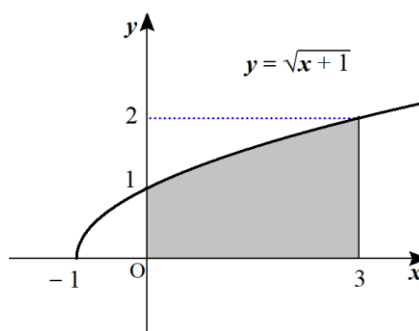
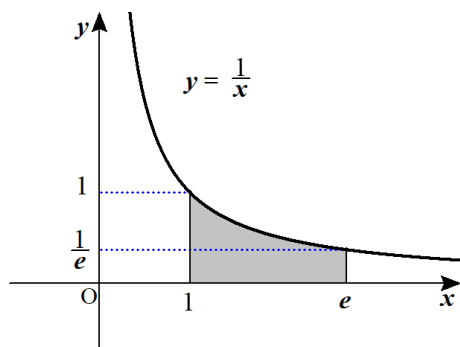
$u = t + C$	$v' = \sin t$
$u' = 1$	$v = -\cos t$

第3節 積分法の応用 練習問題 解答

練習29

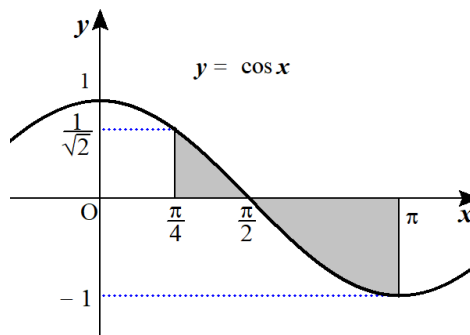
$$(1) \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = [\log |x|]_1^e = \log e - \log 1 = 1$$

$$(2) \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^3 = \frac{2}{3} (8-1) = \frac{14}{3}$$



練習30

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - [\sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - (0 - 1) = 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$



練習 3 1

(1) $y = x^2$, $y = \sqrt{x}$

$x^2 = \sqrt{x}$ ($x \geq 0$) とおくと, $x^4 = x$ より,

$x^4 - x = x(x^3 - 1) = 0$ より, $x = 0, 1$

$$S = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

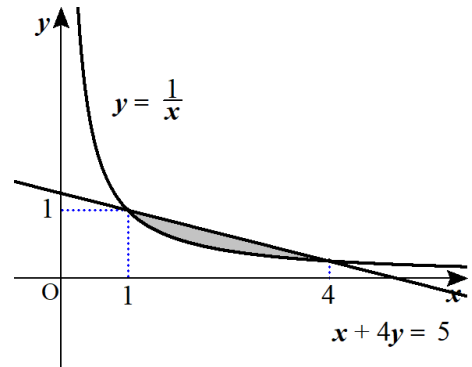
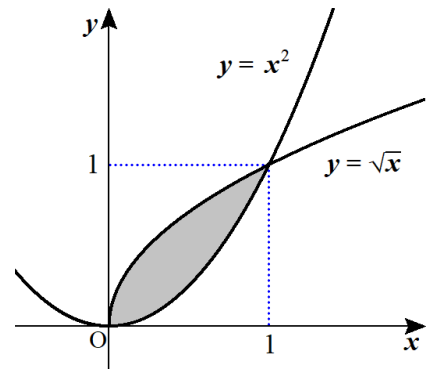
(2) $x + 4y = 5$, $y = \frac{1}{x}$

$x + 4y = 5$ より, $y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}$

$-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{x}$ とおくと, $-x^2 + 5x = 4$

$x^2 - 5x + 4 = (x-1)(x-4) = 0$ より, $x = 1, 4$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^4 \left(-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - \log x \right]_1^4 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}(16-1) + \frac{5}{4}(4-1) - (\log 4 - \log 1) \\ &= -\frac{15}{8} + \frac{15}{4} - 2\log 2 = \frac{15}{8} - 2\log 2 \end{aligned}$$



練習 3 2

(1) $y^2 = x - 1$, x 軸, y 軸, $y = 2$

$y^2 = x - 1$ より, $x = y^2 + 1$

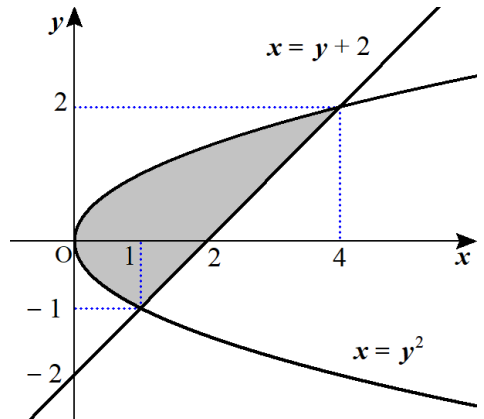
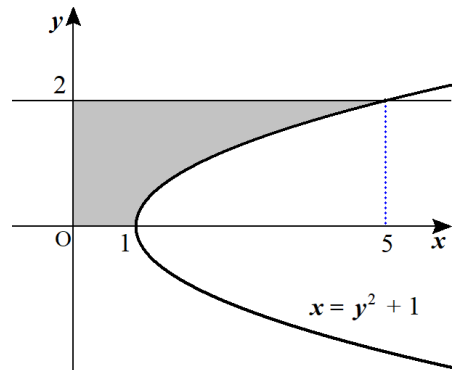
$$S = \int_0^2 (y^2 + 1) dy = \left[\frac{1}{3} y^3 + y \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3} + 2 = \frac{14}{3}$$

(2) $x = y^2$, $x = y + 2$

$y^2 = y + 2$ とおくと,

$y^2 - y - 2 = (y+1)(y-2) = 0$ より, $y = -1, 2$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^2 (y+2 - y^2) dy = \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(4-1) + 2\{2 - (-1)\} - \frac{1}{3}\{8 - (-1)\} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 6 - 3 = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$



練習 3 3

$4x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ より, $2y^2 = 1 - 4x^2$

$y^2 = 2\left(\frac{1}{4} - x^2\right)$ であり, $y \geq 0$ のとき, $y = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - x^2}$ であるから,

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y dx = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - x^2} dx = 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi$$

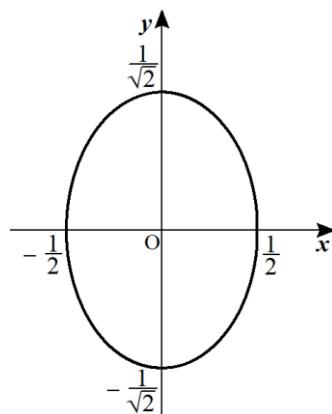
参考

$4x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ は,

$$\frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1 \quad \text{であるから,}$$

右の図のような楕円であり, 囲まれる部分の面積は,

$$S = \pi \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi \quad \text{である.}$$



練習 3 4

(1) $x = 3\cos\theta$, $y = 2\sin\theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-3}^3 y \, dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 2\sin\theta \cdot 3\sin\theta \, d\theta = 6 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2\theta \, d\theta \\ &= 3 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2\theta) \, d\theta = 3 \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi} = 3\pi \end{aligned}$$

別解

楕円 $\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{2^2} = 1$ の上半分の面積なので,

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2\pi = 3\pi$$

(2) $x = \sin\theta$, $y = \sin 2\theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$)

$$x = \sin\theta \text{ より, } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \cos\theta, \quad y = \sin 2\theta \text{ より, } \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2\cos 2\theta$$

θ	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	...	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\frac{dx}{d\theta}$	1	+	+	+	0
x	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\rightarrow$	1
$\frac{dy}{d\theta}$	2	+	0	-	0
y	0	$\uparrow$	1	$\downarrow$	0
(x, y)	(0, 0)	$\nearrow$	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1)$	$\searrow$	(1, 0)

よって, 増減表とグラフより,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 y \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos\theta \, d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sin\theta \cos\theta \cdot \cos\theta \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos^2\theta \, d\theta = 2 \int_0^1 t^2 \, dt \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

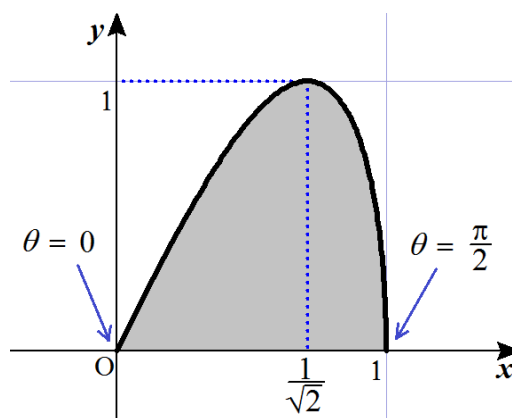
参考

この関係式から θ を消去すると, $y = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ である。
(章末問題 5 を参照)

$x = 3\cos\theta$ とおくと,

$$dx = -3\sin\theta \, d\theta$$

x	-3	$\rightarrow$	3
θ	π	$\rightarrow$	0



$\leftarrow x = \sin\theta$ より,

$$dx = \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

x	0	$\rightarrow$	1
θ	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\leftarrow \cos\theta = t$ とおくと,

$$-\sin\theta \, d\theta = dt$$

$$\sin\theta \, d\theta = -dt$$

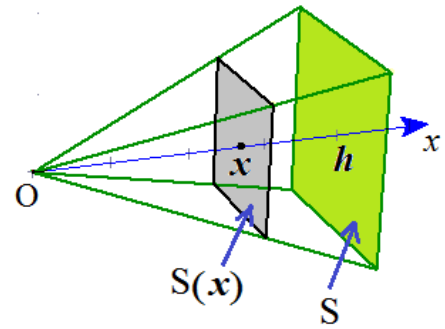
θ	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
t	1	$\rightarrow$	0

練習 3 5

この角錐の頂点から底面に垂線を下ろし、これを x 軸とし、頂点を原点 O にとる。座標が x である点を通り、 x 軸に垂直な平面で角錐を切ったときの断面積を $S(x)$ とする。断面の多角形と、底面の多角形は相似であり、その面積比は、 $S(x) : S = x^2 : h^2$ であるから、

$$S(x) = \frac{S}{h^2} x^2 \quad \text{である。したがって、}$$

$$V = \int_0^h S(x) dx = \int_0^h \frac{S}{h^2} x^2 dx = \frac{S}{h^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^h = \frac{S}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} Sh$$

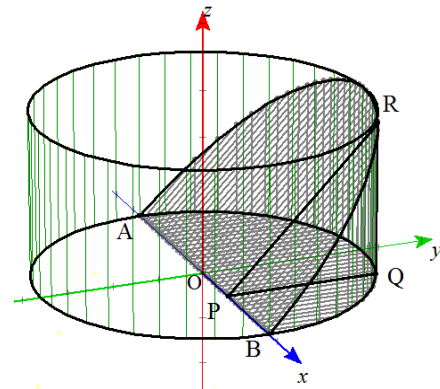


練習 3 6

線分 AB 上の点を $P(x, 0, 0)$ を通り x 軸に垂直な平面で立体を切ったときの断面は、点 P と 2 点 $Q(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, 0)$, $R(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})$ を頂点とする直角二等辺三角形 PQR であり、その面積は、

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \times \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - x^2) \quad \text{より、} \end{aligned}$$

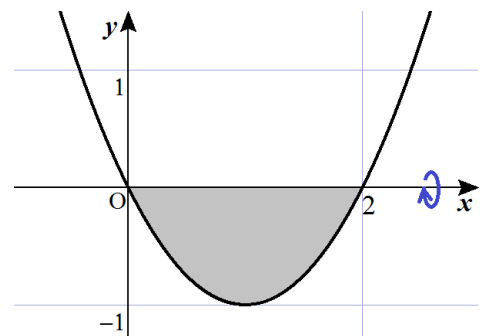
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-a}^a S(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) dx = \left[a^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^a \\ &= a^3 - \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{2}{3} a^3 \end{aligned}$$



練習 3 7

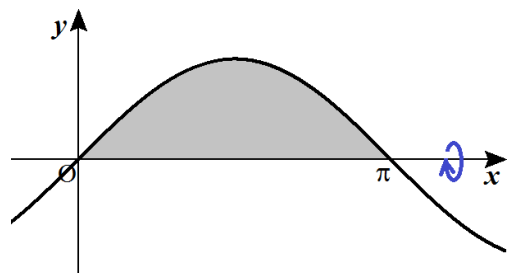
(1) $y = x^2 - 2x$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2) dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - x^4 + \frac{4}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{32}{5} - 16 + \frac{32}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{15} \pi \end{aligned}$$



(2) $y = \sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$

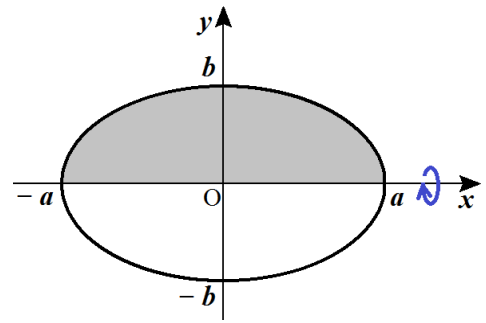
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^\pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$



練習 3 8

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{より, } y^2 = b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \int_0^a y^2 dx = 2\pi b^2 \int_0^a \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) dx = 2\pi b^2 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2} \right]_0^a \\ &= 2\pi b^2 \left(a - \frac{a}{3} \right) = 2\pi b^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} a = \frac{4}{3} \pi ab^2 \end{aligned}$$



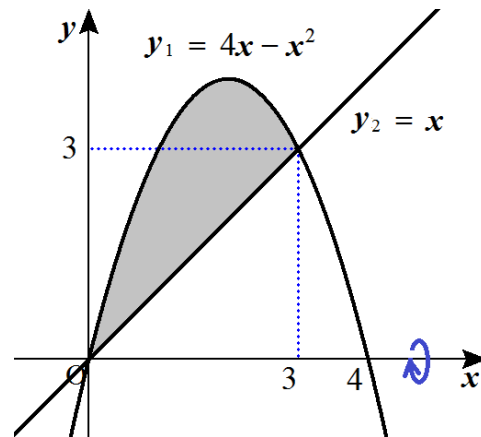
練習 3 9

$$y_1 = 4x - x^2, \quad y_2 = x$$

$$4x - x^2 = x \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$x^2 - 3x = x(x-3) = 0 \quad \text{より, } x = 0, 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^3 y_1^2 dx - \pi \int_0^3 y_2^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^3 (4x - x^2)^2 dx - \pi \int_0^3 x^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^3 \{ (4x - x^2)^2 - x^2 \} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^3 \{ (x^4 - 8x^3 + 16x^2) - x^2 \} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^3 (x^4 - 8x^3 + 15x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - 2x^4 + 5x^3 \right]_0^3 = \left(\frac{243}{5} - 162 + 135 \right) \pi = \frac{108}{5} \pi \end{aligned}$$

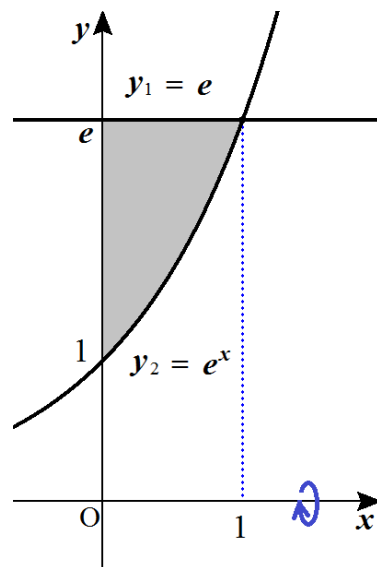


練習 4 0

$$y_1 = e, \quad y_2 = e^x$$

$$e^x = e \quad \text{とおくと, } x = 1 \quad \text{より,}$$

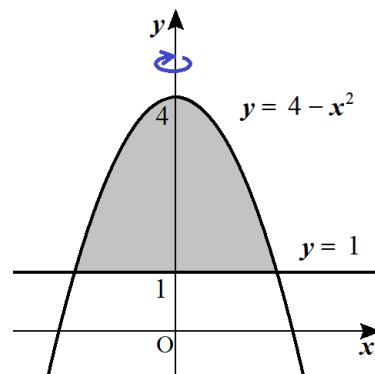
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 y_1^2 dx - \pi \int_0^1 y_2^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 e^2 dx - \pi \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx \\ &= \pi e^2 - \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 = \pi e^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 - 1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$



練習 4 1

$$(1) \quad y = 4 - x^2, \quad y = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_1^4 x^2 dy = \pi \int_1^4 (4 - y) dy \\ &= \pi \left[4y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_1^4 = \pi \left\{ 4(4-1) - \frac{1}{2}(16-1) \right\} \\ &= \pi \left(12 - \frac{15}{2} \right) = \frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$



(2) $y = 1 - \sqrt{x}$, x 軸, y 軸

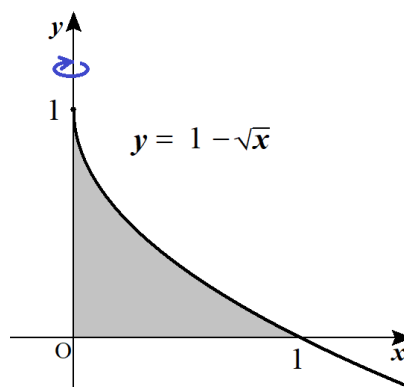
$$\sqrt{x} = 1 - y \quad \text{より,}$$

$$x^2 = (y-1)^4 = y^4 + 4y^3 + 6y^2 + 4y + 1$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^1 (y^4 + 4y^3 + 6y^2 + 4y + 1) dy$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{y^5}{5} + y^4 + 2y^3 + 2y^2 + y \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{5} + 1 + 2 + 2 + 1 \right) = \frac{31}{5} \pi$$



練習 4 2

$$v = 4 - 2t \quad \text{より,} \quad x = \int v dt = \int (4 - 2t) dt = -t^2 + 4t + C \quad \text{であり,}$$

$$t = 0 \quad \text{のとき,} \quad x = C = 2 \quad \text{より,} \quad x = -t^2 + 4t + 2$$

$$\text{よって,} \quad t = 3 \quad \text{のとき,} \quad x = -9 + 12 + 2 = 5$$

練習 4 3

$$s = \int_0^\pi |v| dt = \int_0^\pi |\sin 2t| dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin 2t dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos 2t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2t]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = -\frac{1}{2} (-1 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \{1 - (-1)\} = 2$$

練習 4 4

$$x = e^{-t} \cos \pi t, \quad y = e^{-t} \sin \pi t \quad \text{のとき,}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -e^{-t} \cos \pi t - \pi e^{-t} \sin \pi t = -e^{-t} (\cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t)$$

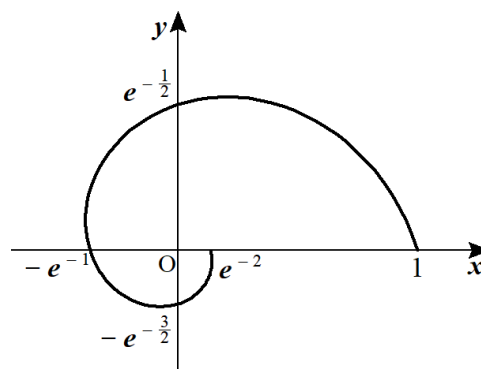
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -e^{-t} \sin \pi t + \pi e^{-t} \cos \pi t = e^{-t} (\pi \cos \pi t - \sin \pi t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} &= e^{-t} \sqrt{(\cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t)^2 + (\pi \cos \pi t - \sin \pi t)^2} \\ &= e^{-t} \sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} \quad \text{より,} \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \int_0^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} \int_0^2 e^{-t} dt$$

$$= -\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} [e^{-t}]_0^2 = -\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} (e^{-2} - 1)$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^2}\right)$$



練習 4 5

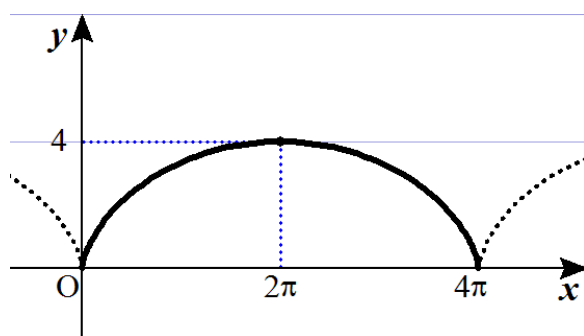
$$x = 2(t - \sin t), \quad y = 2(1 - \cos t) \quad \text{のとき,}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2(1 - \cos t), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2 \sin t \quad \text{より,}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = 2\sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2-2\cos t} = 2\sqrt{2(1-\cos t)} = 2\sqrt{4\sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} = 4\sin \frac{t}{2}$$

$$L = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = -8 \left[\cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = -8(-1-1) = 16$$



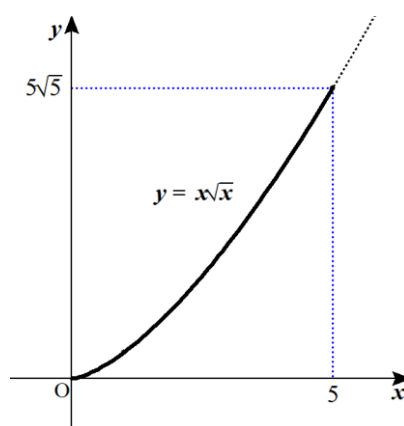
練習 4 6

$$y = x\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{のとき,} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} \quad \text{より,}$$

$$L = \int_0^5 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^5 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(1 + \frac{9}{4}x\right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} \right]_0^5 = \frac{8}{27} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{45}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{8}{27} \left\{ \left(\frac{49}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\} = \frac{8}{27} \left(\frac{343}{8} - 1 \right) = \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{335}{8} = \frac{335}{27}$$



第 3 節 積分法の応用 補充問題 解答

9.

$\sin x = \sin 2x$ とおくと,

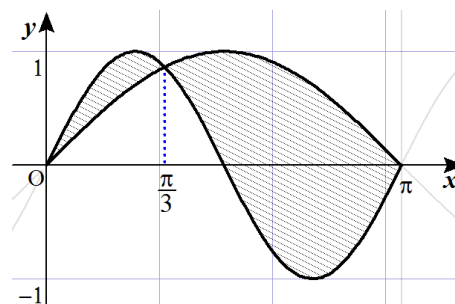
$\sin 2x - \sin x = 2\sin x \cos x - \sin x = (2\cos x - 1)\sin x = 0$ であるから,

$0 < x < \pi$ のとき, $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ より, $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ よって, グラフより,

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin 2x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \sin 2x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \left[-\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{2}$$

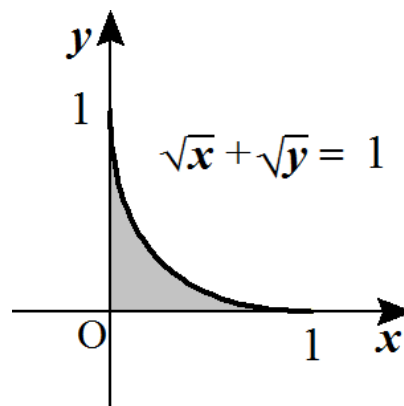


10.

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1 \quad \text{より, } y = (1 - \sqrt{x})^2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{x} + x$$

よって グラフより,

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \int_0^1 (1 - 2\sqrt{x} + x) dx \\ &= \left[x - \frac{4}{3}x\sqrt{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$



11.

$$\sin x = \sin 2x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad \text{とおくと,}$$

$$2\sin x \cos x - \sin x = (2\cos x - 1)\sin x = 0$$

$$\text{より, } \cos x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin x = 0$$

$$\text{よって, } x = 0, \quad \frac{\pi}{3}$$

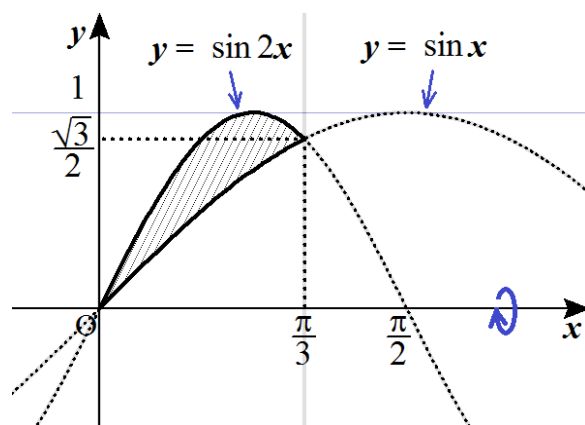
右のグラフより,

$$V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 2x dx - \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} \pi$$



第7章 積分法とその応用 章末問題 解答

1.

$$(1) \quad e^x + 1 = t \quad \text{とおくと, } e^x dx = dt \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\int e^x \sqrt{e^x + 1} dx = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (e^x + 1) \sqrt{e^x + 1} + C$$

$$(2) \quad x - 1 = t \quad \text{とおくと, } dx = dt \quad \text{より,}$$

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

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

$$(4) \quad \sin x = t \quad \text{とおくと, } \cos x dx = dt \quad \text{より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^5 x \, dx &= \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x \, dx = \int (\sin^4 x - 2\sin^2 x + 1) \cos x \, dx = \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) \, dt \\ &= \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t + C = \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x - \frac{2}{3}\sin^3 x + \sin x + C\end{aligned}$$

(5) $e^x = t$ とおくと, $e^x dx = dt$ より,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \log |t-1| - \log |t+1| \} + C = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|t-1|}{|t+1|} + C = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|e^x - 1|}{e^x + 1} + C\end{aligned}$$

(6) $x^2 + 1 = t$ とおくと, $2x dx = dt$ より,

$$\int 2x \log(x^2 + 1) dx = \int \log t \, dt = t \log t - t + C = (x^2 + 1) \log(x^2 + 1) + x^2 + C$$

2.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x \cos x \, dx = \int_0^1 t^5 \, dt = \left[\frac{t^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int_2^{e+1} \frac{1}{t} dt = [\log t]_2^{e+1} = \log(e+1) - \log 2 = \log \frac{e+1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \int_1^e x^2 \log x \, dx &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \log x \right]_1^e - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{9} (e^3 - 1) = \frac{1}{9} (2e^3 + 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \int_0^4 |(x-4)(x-1)^3| dx &= \int_{-1}^3 |(t-3)t^3| dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (t-3)t^3 dt - \int_0^3 (t-3)t^3 dt = \left[\frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{3}{4}t^4 \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[\frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{3}{4}t^4 \right]_0^3 \\ &= \left\{ 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right\} - \left(\frac{243}{5} - \frac{243}{4} \right) = \frac{19}{20} + \frac{243}{20} = \frac{262}{20} = \frac{131}{10}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5) \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(6) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 \theta \cos^4 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \text{ とおくと,} \\ \cos x \, dx = dt \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} e^x + 1 = t \text{ とおくと,} \\ e^x \, dx = dt \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 2 \rightarrow e+1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = \log x & v' = x^2 \\ u' = \frac{1}{x} & v = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x-1 = t \text{ とおくと,} \\ dx = dt \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 4 \\ \hline t & -1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと,} \\ dx = \cos \theta \, d\theta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} t = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと,} \\ dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} t & 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\ \hline \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array}$$

3.

• $m \neq n$ のとき,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mt \sin nt \, dt &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \{\cos(m+n)t - \cos(m-n)t\} \, dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)t - \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)t \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{m+n} (0-0) - \frac{1}{m-n} (0-0) \right\} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

• $m = n$ のとき,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mt \sin nt \, dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 mt \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2mt) \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t - \frac{1}{2m} \sin 2mt \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2\pi - 0) - \frac{1}{4m} (0 - 0) \\ &= \pi\end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mt \sin nt \, dt = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n \text{ のとき}) \\ \pi & (m = n \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+k}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \, dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int_1^2 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx \\ &= 2 \left[x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^2 = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)\end{aligned}$$

5.

$$y^2 = x^2(1-x^2) \quad \text{より, } y = \pm x\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

よって, 求める面積は2曲線 $y = x\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $y = -x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ で

囲まれた図形の面積である。

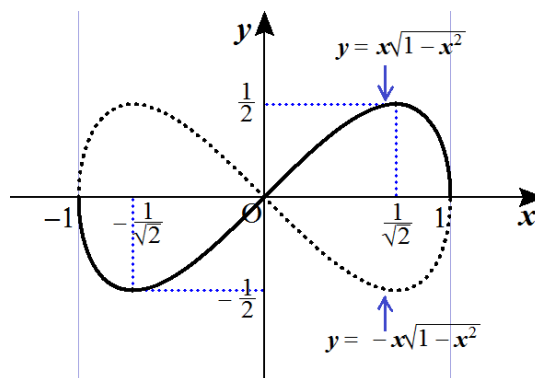
関数 $y = x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ の増減を考えると,

$$y' = \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{(1-x^2)-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

であるから, 増減表より,

2曲線 $y = x\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $y = -x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ で囲まれた

図形は右のグラフのとおり。



x	-1	...	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	...	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	...	1
y'	$\swarrow$	-	0	+	0	-	$\searrow$
y	0	$\searrow$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\searrow$	0

よって,

$$S = 4 \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{2}{3} t \sqrt{t} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} (1-0) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leftarrow 1-x^2=t \text{ とおくと,} \\ -2x dx = dt \text{ より,} \\ x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 1 & \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

6.

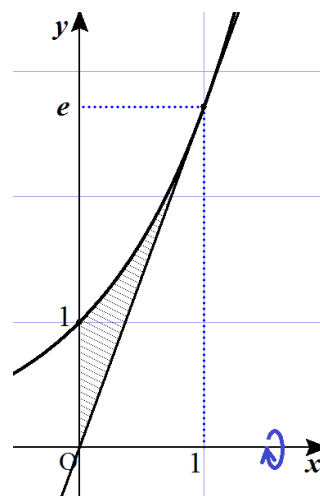
$$y = e^x \text{ より, } y' = e^x$$

曲線上の点 $(1, e)$ における接線は, $y = e(x-1) + e = ex$

$$S = \int_0^1 (e^x - ex) dx = \left[e^x - \frac{e}{2} x^2 \right]_0^1 = \left(e - \frac{e}{2} \right) - 1 = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (e^{2x} - e^2 x^2) dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{e^2}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left\{ \left(\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \pi \left(\frac{e^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$



7.

$$x = \log t, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \text{ のとき, } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \text{ より,}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4}{t^2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right)$$

よって,

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[t - \frac{1}{t} \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{2} (3-1) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

8.

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{x^2(x+3)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2} + \frac{c}{x+3} \text{ とおくと, } ax(x+3) + b(x+3) + cx^2 = 1$$

$$(a+c)x^2 + (3a+b)x + 3b = 1 \text{ より,}$$

$$a+c=0, \quad 3a+b=0, \quad 3b=1 \text{ より, } a = -\frac{1}{9}, \quad b = \frac{1}{3}, \quad c = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{したがって, } \frac{1}{x^2(x+3)} = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+3} \right) \text{ より,}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2(x+3)} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \left(\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{9} \left(-\frac{3}{x} - \log|x| + \log|x+3| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \log \left| \frac{x+3}{x} \right| - \frac{1}{3x} + C$$

(2) $\cos x = t$ とおくと, $-\sin x dx = dt$ より, $\sin x dx = -dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\log |t-1| - \log |t+1|) + C = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} + C\end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int_0^1 (e^x - ax)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (e^{2x} - 2axe^x + a^2x^2) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3}a^2x^3 \right]_0^1 - 2a \left(\left[xe^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{3}a^2 - 2ae + 2a \left[e^x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{3}a^2 - 2ae + 2a(e - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}a^2 - 2a + \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}(a^2 - 6a) + \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\{(a-3)^2 - 9\} + \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}(a-3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 7)\end{aligned}$$

$u = x$	$v' = e^x$
$u' = 1$	$v = e^x$

よって, $a = 3$ のとき, I は最小値 $\frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 7)$

10.

$\int_a^{x^2} f(t) dt = \log x$ の両辺を x で微分すると, $2x f(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}$ より,

$$f(x^2) = \frac{1}{2x^2} \quad \text{よって, } f(x) = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$\int_a^{x^2} f(t) dt = \log x$ において, $x = \sqrt{a}$ を代入すると, $\log \sqrt{a} = 0$ より,

$\sqrt{a} = 1$ であるから, $a = 1$

11.

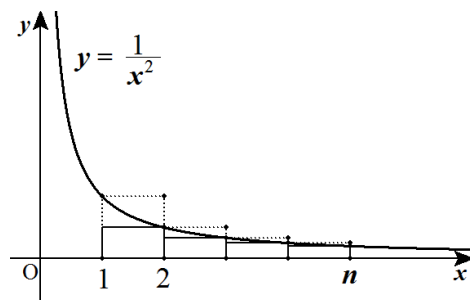
右のグラフより, n が 2 以上の自然数のとき,

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \text{であり,}$$

$$\int_1^n \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^n = -\left(\frac{1}{n} - 1 \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < 1 - \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{この不等式の両辺に 1 を加えると,}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < 2 - \frac{1}{n}$$



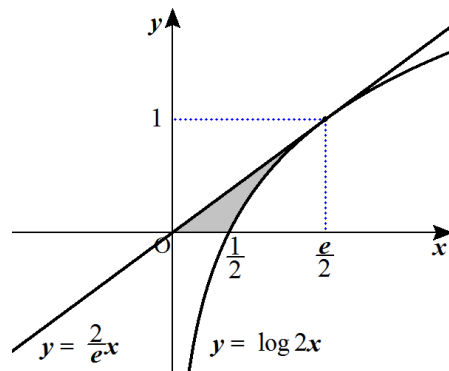
12.

$y = \log 2x$ のとき, $y' = \frac{1}{x}$ より,

曲線上の点 $(t, \log 2t)$ における接線は,

$$y = \frac{1}{t}(x - t) + \log 2t = \frac{1}{t}x + \log 2t - 1$$

この接線が原点 O を通るとき, $\log 2t - 1 = 0$ より, $t = \frac{e}{2}$



このとき、接点は、 $(\frac{e}{2}, 1)$ 、接線は、 $y = \frac{2}{e}x$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e}{2} \cdot 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} \log 2x \, dx = \frac{e}{4} - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} (\log x + \log 2) \, dx = \frac{e}{4} - [x \log x - x + x \log 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} \\ &= \frac{e}{4} - [x \log x + (\log 2 - 1)x]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} = \frac{e}{4} - \left(\frac{e}{2} \log \frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} \right) - (\log 2 - 1) \left(\frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{e}{4} - \frac{e}{2} (1 - \log 2) - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 - \frac{e}{2} (\log 2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} (\log 2 - 1) \\ &= \frac{e}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

13.

右下のグラフより、

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{2\pi a} y^2 \, dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos \theta)^3 \, d\theta \\ &= \pi a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 3\cos \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta - \cos^3 \theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \pi a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ 1 - 3\cos \theta + \frac{3}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) - \frac{1}{4}(3\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta) \right\} \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \{ 4 - 12\cos \theta + 6(1 + \cos 2\theta) - (3\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta) \} \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (10 - 15\cos \theta + 6\cos 2\theta - \cos 3\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \left[10\theta - 15\sin \theta + 3\sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{3}\sin 3\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 5\pi^2 a^2 \end{aligned}$$

