

本科 2 期 12 月度

解答

Z 会東大進学教室

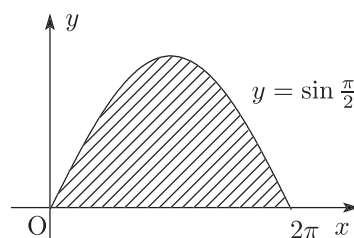
高 2 東大理系数学Ⅲ 導入



問題

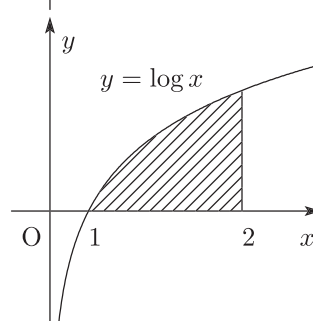
【1】(1) 求める面積を S とおくと、右図から

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \left[-2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 2 + 2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$



(2) 求める面積を S とおくと、右図から

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^2 \log x dx \\ &= \left[x \log x - x \right]_1^2 \\ &= 2 \log 2 - 2 + 1 = 2 \log 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

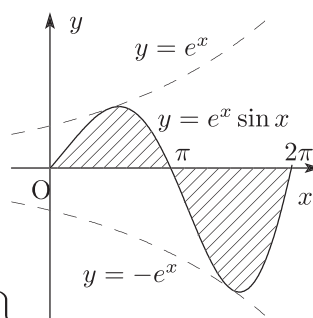


(3) 求める面積を S とおくと、右下図から

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -e^x \sin x dx$$

ここで、 $I(x) = \int e^x \sin x dx$ とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} I(x) &= \int (e^x)' \sin x dx \\ &= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx \\ &= e^x \sin x - \int (e^x)' \cos x dx \\ &= e^x \sin x - \left\{ e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\sin x) dx \right\} \\ &= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - I(x) \end{aligned}$$



より

$$2I(x) = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) \quad \therefore \quad I(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left[I(x) \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[-I(x) \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \left[I(x) \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[I(x) \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= 2I(\pi) - I(0) - I(2\pi) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{\pi} (1) - \frac{1}{2} (-1) - \frac{1}{2} e^{2\pi} (-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{2\pi} + 2e^{\pi} + 1) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\pi} + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

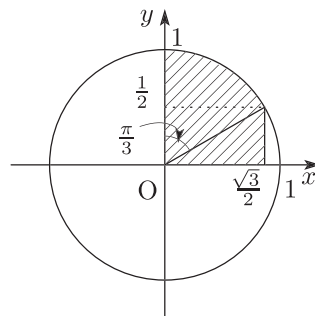
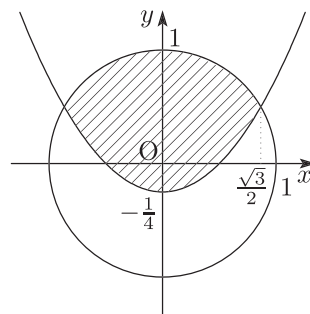
【2】求めるのは右図の斜線部の面積 S であり, y 軸に関する対称性から

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

ここで, $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ は右図の斜線部の面積に等しいから

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \therefore S &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

《注》 $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ は $x = \sin \theta$ と置換して計算してもよい.



- 【3】** (1) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ ($x > 0$) は単調減少な関数であるから、 $n < x < n+1$ (n : 正の整数) において

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

よって、区間 $[n, n+1]$ で積分して

$$\begin{aligned} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} dx &< \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} dx \\ \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} &< \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

〔証明終〕

- (2) ① の右側の不等式において、 $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$ をそれぞれ代入して辺々加えると

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \dots + \int_{100}^{101} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &< 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} \\ \int_1^{101} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &< S \\ \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^{101} &< S \\ \therefore 2(\sqrt{101} - 1) &< S \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

また、① の左側の不等式において、 $n = 1, 2, \dots, 99$ をそれぞれ代入して辺々加えると

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} < \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \dots + \int_{99}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

両辺に 1 を加えると

$$\begin{aligned} S &< 1 + \int_1^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 1 + \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^{100} \\ \therefore S &< 19 \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \end{aligned}$$

よって、②, ③ と $10 < \sqrt{101}$ から

$$18 < S < 19$$

をみたすので、求める整数 k は $k = 18$

【4】 (1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{3}{4}$ より, $f'(x) = -\frac{(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$ であるから, 曲線 $y = f(x)$ 上の $(t, f(t))$ における接線の方程式は

$$y = -\frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2}(x-t) + \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{3}{4}$$

これが y 軸と交わる時 $x = 0$ として

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{3}{4} \quad \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ &= \frac{3t^2+1}{(1+t^2)^2} - \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \frac{-3t^4+6t^2+1}{4(1+t^2)^2} \quad \therefore g(t) = \frac{-3t^4+6t^2+1}{4(1+t^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) ① より

$$g(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} + f(x)$$

であるから, $g(x) \geq f(x)$ (等号は $x = 0$ に限って成立)

よって, 2 曲線 $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$ と直線 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ で囲まれた部分の面積 S は

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \{g(x) - f(x)\} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

ここで, $x = \tan \theta$ $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ とおくと

$$dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

x	$0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

であるから

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

【5】 (1) $0 \leq t \leq 1$ において, $0 \leq t^n \leq 1$ であるから $e^{-t} (> 0)$ をかけて

$$0 \leq t^n e^{-t} \leq e^{-t}$$

よって, $0 \leq t \leq 1$ において積分すると

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 0 dt &\leq \int_0^1 t^n e^{-t} dt \leq \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt = \left[-e^{-t} \right]_0^1 \\ \therefore 0 &\leq \int_0^1 t^n e^{-t} dt \leq 1 - e^{-1} \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

〔証明終〕

(2) ①を $n! (> 0)$ でわると

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^1 t^n e^{-t} dt \leq \frac{1 - e^{-1}}{n!} \\ \therefore 0 &\leq a_n \leq \frac{1 - e^{-1}}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-1}}{n!} = 0$ であるから, はさみうちの原理より, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

〔証明終〕

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_0^1 t^{n+1} e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_0^1 t^{n+1} (-e^{-t})' dt \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left\{ \left[t^{n+1} (-e^{-t}) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (n+1)t^n \cdot (-e^{-t}) dt \right\} \quad (\because \text{部分積分}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left\{ -e^{-1} + (n+1) \int_0^1 t^n e^{-t} dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^1 t^n e^{-t} dt - \frac{1}{(n+1)!e} \end{aligned}$$

より

$$a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{1}{(n+1)!e} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

〔証明終〕

(4) $n \geq 2$ のとき, ②から

$$a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left\{ -\frac{1}{(k+1)!e} \right\} = a_1 - \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \right) \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{1}{1!} \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t (-e^{-t})' dt \\ &= \left[t(-e^{-t}) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 -e^{-t} dt \quad (\because \text{部分積分}) \\ &= -e^{-1} - \left[e^{-t} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 1 - 2e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

であるから、③に代入して

$$a_n = 1 - \frac{2}{e} - \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \right)$$

e 倍して

$$\begin{aligned} ea_n &= e - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \right) \\ &= e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \right) \\ &= e - \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right) \end{aligned}$$

より

$$1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} = e(1 - a_n)$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e(1 - a_n) \\ &= e \quad \left(\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

となるから

$$e = 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$$

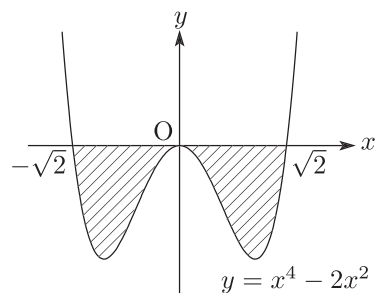
が成立する.

〔証明終〕

添削課題

【1】(1) 求める面積を S とおくと、右図から

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} -(x^4 - 2x^2) dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

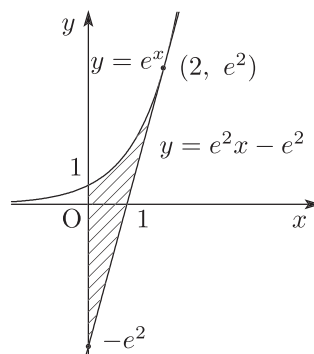


(2) $y = e^x$ のとき、 $y' = e^x$ より、 $(2, e^2)$ における接線の方程式は

$$y = e^2(x - 2) + e^2 = e^2x - e^2$$

よって、求める面積を S とおくと、右図から

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



12章 積分のまとめ (1)

問題

【1】

C を積分定数とする.

(1)

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

(2)

$$\int \frac{1}{2-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \log |2-3x| + C \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[\log |x| - \log |x+1| \right]_1^2 \\ &= (\log 2 - \log 3) - (\log 1 - \log 2) = \log \frac{4}{3} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 10}{x^2 - 9} dx &= \int \frac{x(x^2 - 9) - (x^2 - 9) + 1}{x^2 - 9} dx \\ &= \int \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2 - 9} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ x - 1 + \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-3)} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ x - 1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}(\log |x-3| - \log |x+3|) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6} \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 - 9} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 - 9)'}{x^2 - 9} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log |x^2 - 9| \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\log 8 - \log 9) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{8}{9} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ \cos x - \sin^2 x (\sin x)' \} dx \\ &= \left[\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

(7)

$$\int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = \int (\log x)^2 (\log x)' dx = \frac{1}{3} (\log x)^3 + C \quad (\text{答})$$

(8)

$$\int_{-2}^4 \sqrt{e^{4x+2}} dx = \int_{-2}^4 e^{2x+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x+1} \right]_{-2}^4 = \frac{1}{2} (e^9 - e^{-3}) \quad (\text{答})$$

(9)

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2x+1)e^{-x} dx &= \int (2x+1)(-e^{-x})' dx = (2x+1)(-e^{-x}) - \int (2x+1)'(-e^{-x}) dx \\ &= -(2x+1)e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx = -(2x+1)e^{-x} + 2(-e^{-x}) + C \\ &= -(2x+3)e^{-x} + C \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(10) $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx$ とおくと

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

よって

$$2I = -1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \therefore \quad I = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

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

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2(t+1) \quad \therefore \quad dx = 2(t+1)dt$$

また, $\frac{x}{t} \parallel \begin{matrix} 4 \rightarrow 9 \\ 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix}$ より

$$\int_4^9 \log(\sqrt{x} - 1) dx = 2 \int_1^2 (t \log t + \log t) dt$$

ここで, C_1, C_2 を積分定数として

$$\begin{aligned} \int t \log t dt &= \frac{t^2}{2} \log t - \int \frac{t^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{t^2}{2} \log t - \frac{t^2}{4} + C_1 \\ \int \log t dt &= t \log t - \int dt = t \log t - t + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{与式}) &= 2 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \log t - \frac{t^2}{4} + t \log t - t \right]_1^2 = \left[t^2 \log t + 2t \log t - \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t \right]_1^2 \\ &= 4 \log 2 + 4 \log 2 - 6 + \frac{5}{2} = 8 \log 2 - \frac{7}{2} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(12) $t = e^x$ とおくと

$$e^x = \frac{dt}{dx} \quad \therefore \quad e^x dx = dt$$

よって

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

(13) $x = 2 \sin \theta \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ とおくと

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2 \cos \theta \quad \therefore \quad dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{x}{\theta} \left\| \begin{array}{l} 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \right. \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 2 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(14) $x = \tan \theta \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ とおくと

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \therefore \quad dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{x}{\theta} \left\| \begin{array}{l} -\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right. \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \quad \left(\because 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) \\ &= \left[\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{7}{12} \pi \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

[2]

- (1) (i) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi$ (答)
- (ii) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 2x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi$ (答)
- (iii) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cos 2x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \cos x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) \right\} = 0$ (答)
- (iv) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(-\cos x)' dx = \left[x(-\cos x) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x)'(-\cos x) dx$
 $= \pi + \pi + \left[\sin x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 2\pi$ (答)
- (v) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)' dx = \left[x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x)' \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} (1 - 1) = 0$ (答)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (a \sin x + b \cos 2x - x)^2 dx \\
 &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 2x + x^2 + 2ab \sin x \cos 2x - 2bx \cos 2x - 2ax \sin x) dx \\
 &= a^2 \pi + b^2 \pi + \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + 2ab \cdot 0 - 2b \cdot 0 - 2a \cdot 2\pi \quad (\because (1) \text{より}) \\
 &= \pi a^2 - 4\pi a + \pi b^2 + \frac{2}{3} \pi^3 \\
 &= \pi(a-2)^2 + \pi b^2 + \frac{2}{3} \pi^3 - 4\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 S を最小とする a, b は

$$a - 2 = 0, b = 0 \quad \therefore \quad a = 2, b = 0 \quad (\text{答})$$

[3]

$$(1) \quad I_0 = \int_0^1 dx = \left[x \right]_0^1 = 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 部分積分を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x)'(1-x^2)^n dx \\ &= \left[x(1-x^2)^n \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot n(1-x^2)^{n-1}(-2x) dx \\ &= 2n \int_0^1 x^2(1-x^2)^{n-1} dx \\ &= 2n \int_0^1 \{1 - (1-x^2)\} (1-x^2)^{n-1} dx \\ &= 2n \int_0^1 \{(1-x^2)^{n-1} - (1-x^2)^n\} dx \\ &= 2n(I_{n-1} - I_n) \end{aligned}$$

より

$$(2n+1)I_n = 2nI_{n-1} \quad \therefore \quad I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) $n \geq 1$ のとき, (2) の等式を繰り返し使うと

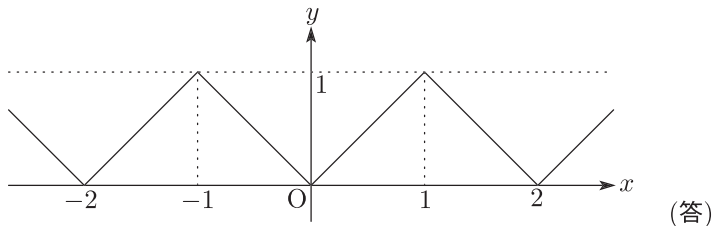
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1} \\ &= \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2(n-1)}{2n-1} I_{n-2} \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \\ &= \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2(n-1)}{2n-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_0 \\ &= \frac{2n \cdot 2(n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 3} \quad (\because (1) \text{ より, } I_0 = 1) \\ &= \frac{\{2n \cdot 2(n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2\}^2}{(2n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{2^{2n}(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \quad (\text{これは, } n=0 \text{ でも成立する.}) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

【4】

(1) $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ において

$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} -x & (-1 \leq x \leq 0) \\ x & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \end{cases}$$

であり, $f(x)$ は周期 2 の周期関数であることから, $y = f(x)$ のグラフは下図.



(2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ -(x-2) & (1 \leq x \leq 2) \end{cases}$ より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 e^{-x} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx - \int_1^2 (x-2) e^{-x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x (-e^{-x})' dx - \int_1^2 (x-2) (-e^{-x})' dx \\ &= \left[x(-e^{-x}) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-e^{-x}) dx - \left\{ \left[(x-2)(-e^{-x}) \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 (-e^{-x}) dx \right\} \\ &= -e^{-1} - \left[e^{-x} \right]_0^1 - \left\{ -e^{-1} - \left[e^{-x} \right]_1^2 \right\} \\ &= -e^{-1} - (e^{-1} - 1) - \{ -e^{-1} - (e^{-2} - e^{-1}) \} \\ &= 1 - 2e^{-1} + e^{-2} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)^2 \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) $x - 2k = t$ とおくと, $dx = dt$ であり, $\frac{x}{t} \parallel \begin{matrix} 2k \rightarrow 2k+2 \\ 0 \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix}$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2k}^{2k+2} e^{-x} f(x) dx &= \int_0^2 e^{-t-2k} f(t+2k) dt \\ &= \int_0^2 e^{-t-2k} f(t) dt \quad (\because \text{周期 } 2 \text{ より, } f(t+2k) = f(t)) \\ &= e^{-2k} \int_0^2 e^{-t} f(t) dt \\ &= e^{-2k} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)^2 \quad (\because (2) \text{ より}) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(4) $I_n = \int_0^{2n} n e^{-nx} f(nx) dx$ とおく.

ここで, $nx = u$ とおくと, $ndx = du$ であり, $\frac{x}{u} \parallel \begin{matrix} 0 \rightarrow 2n \\ 0 \rightarrow 2n^2 \end{matrix}$ より

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{2n^2} e^{-u} f(u) du = \sum_{k=0}^{n^2-1} \int_{2k}^{2k+2} e^{-u} f(u) du \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n^2-1} e^{-2k} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)^2 \quad (\because (3) \text{ より}) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)^2 \sum_{k=0}^{n^2-1} (e^{-2})^k = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1 - (e^{-2})^{n^2}}{1 - e^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

$0 < e^{-2} < 1$ より, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-2})^{n^2} = 0$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{(e-1)^2}{e^2} \cdot \frac{e^2}{e^2-1} \\ &= \frac{e-1}{e+1} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

【1】

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \sin x &= \sin \left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \right) = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}}{1 + \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x &= \cos \left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \right) = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dx}} = \frac{1}{(\tan \frac{x}{2})'} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ とおくと, (1), (2) より

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{5}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{5}{3 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
 &= \int \frac{5}{3t+2-2t^2} dt \\
 &= \int \frac{5}{(2t+1)(2-t)} dt \\
 &= \int \left(\frac{2}{2t+1} + \frac{1}{2-t} \right) dt \\
 &= \log |2t+1| - \log |2-t| + C \\
 &= \log \left| \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{2 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

13章 積分のまとめ (2)

問題

【1】

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

$$\therefore (\text{ア}) \cdots x^4 \quad (\text{答}), \quad (\text{イ}) \cdots \frac{1}{5} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n}}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \left[2\sqrt{1+x}\right]_0^1 \\ &= 2(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\text{ウ}) \cdots \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \quad (\text{答}), \quad (\text{エ}) \cdots 2(\sqrt{2}-1) \quad (\text{答})$$

【2】

(1) 曲線 $y = (2-x)\sqrt{x-1}$ ($x \geq 1$) と x 軸は $x=1$ と $x=2$ において交わり

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき, } y \geq 0 \\ 2 \leq x \text{ のとき, } y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

よって、曲線と x 軸で囲まれた部分の面積 S は

$$S = \int_1^2 (2-x)\sqrt{x-1} dx$$

ここで、 $\sqrt{x-1} = t$ とおくと、 $x = t^2 + 1$ であるから

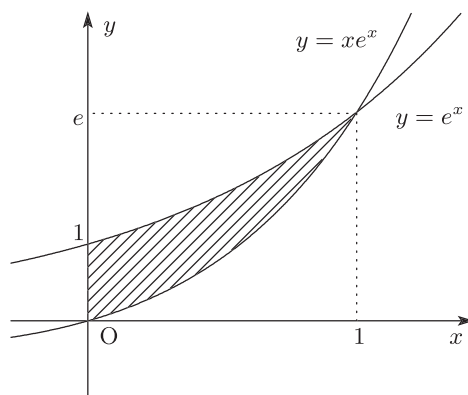
$$dx = 2t dt, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

よって

$$S = \int_0^1 (1-t^2)t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^1 (t^2 - t^4) dt = 2 \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{5}t^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{15} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 右図の斜線部分の面積が求めるものであるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 (e^x - xe^x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (1-x)(e^x)' dx \\
 &= \left[(1-x)e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-1)e^x dx \\
 &= -1 + \left[e^x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= e - 2 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



(3) 楕円 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ の第 1 象限部分は右図のようになり

$$y = \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

と表せるから、求める面積 S は

$$S = \int_0^1 \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} dx$$

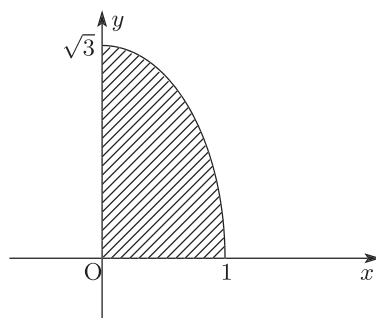
ここで、 $x = \sin \theta$ $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ とおくと

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

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

より

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \pi \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



《注》 同様にして、楕円 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a, b > 0$) の第 1 象限部分と x 軸および y 軸で囲

まれた部分の面積は $\frac{ab}{4}\pi$ となる。よって、楕円 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ の囲む面積は

$$4 \times \frac{ab}{4}\pi = \pi ab$$

である。

[3]

$$(1) \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a (e^x - 1) dx = \left[e^x - x \right]_0^a = e^a - a - 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $y = e^x - 1$ を x について解いて, $x = \log(y + 1)$ より

$$g(y) = \log(y + 1) \quad \therefore \quad g(x) = \log(x + 1)$$

よって

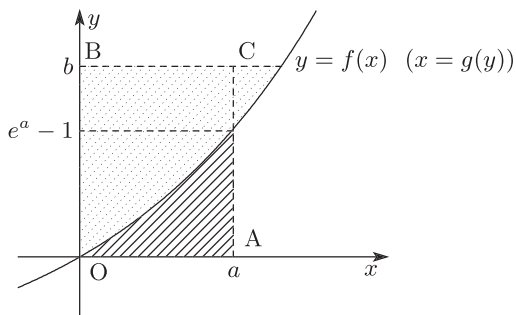
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^b g(x) dx &= \int_0^b \log(x + 1) dx = \left[(x + 1) \log(x + 1) - (x + 1) \right]_0^b \\ &= (b + 1) \log(b + 1) - b \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) (i) $b \geq e^a - 1$ のとき

$\int_0^a f(x) dx$ は右図の斜線部分,

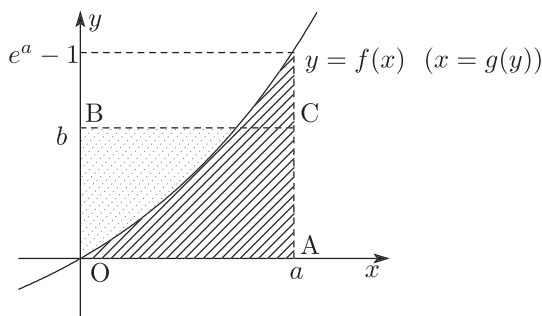
$\int_0^b g(x) dx$ は右図の打点部分

の面積を表し, これらの和は図の長方形 OACB の面積以上である.



(ii) $b \leq e^a - 1$ のとき

同様にして下図から, $\int_0^a f(x) dx$ と $\int_0^b g(x) dx$ の和は長方形 OACB の面積以上となる.



以上 (i), (ii) から

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b g(x) dx &\geq ab \\ (e^a - a - 1) + (b + 1) \log(b + 1) - b &\geq ab \quad (\because (1)(2)) \\ e^a - ab + (b + 1) \log(b + 1) &\geq a + b + 1 \end{aligned}$$

が成立する. また, 等号は点 C が $y = f(x)$ 上にくるとき, すなわち

$$b = e^a - 1$$

のとき成立する.

(証明終)

【4】

(1)

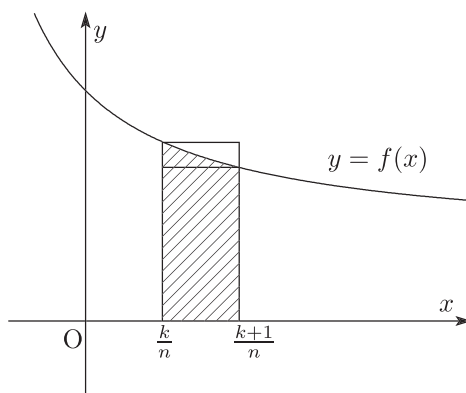
$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n} - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} = T_n
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $S_n = T_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) が成立する.

(証明終)

《注》 数学的帰納法を用いて証明してもよい.

(2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ ($x > -1$) とおくと, $f(x)$ は単調減少なので



$\frac{k}{n} < x < \frac{k+1}{n}$ (n : 自然数, k : 0 以上の変数) において

$$f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) < f(x) < f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

が成り立つから, この区間で積分すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) dx &< \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx < \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) dx \\
 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k+1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} &< \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \frac{dx}{1+x} < \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
 \frac{1}{n+k+1} &< \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \frac{dx}{1+x} < \frac{1}{n+k} \cdots \textcircled{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって、①において、各辺の $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ のときの和を考えると

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \\ < \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} + \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^{\frac{n}{n}} < \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \\ < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} < \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T_n < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} < T_n + \frac{1}{2n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

(証明終)

(3) (1), (2) より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2n} < S_n < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} \\ \therefore \log 2 - \frac{1}{2n} < S_n < \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 - \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \log 2$ より、はさみうちの原理によって

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \log 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

《注》 本問から以下が証明されたことになる.

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} + \dots = \log 2$$

添削課題

【1】

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\log|1-x| + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} - (1+x) = \frac{1-(1-x^2)}{1-x} = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \geq 0 \\ 1+2x - \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{(1+2x)(1-x)-1}{1-x} = \frac{x(1-2x)}{1-x} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

より, $1+x \leq \frac{1}{1-x} \leq 1+2x \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$ が成立する.

(証明終)

$$(3) \text{ 区間 } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ において } \textcircled{1} \text{ を積分すると}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)dx &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-x} \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+2x)dx \\ \left[x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} &\leq \left[-\log|1-x| \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left[x + x^2 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} &\leq -\log \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \\ \therefore \frac{5}{8} &\leq \log 2 \leq \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(証明終)



会員番号	
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氏 名	
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