

数学演習 A 問題 (解析 1A) 略解 No.5

注意. この略解では, 不定積分における積分定数は C と書く.

5-1. (1) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$ (2) $\frac{1}{2a} \log\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right) + C$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + C$
 (4) $\frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + C$

5-2. (1) $\log f(x) = x \log 3$ の両辺を微分して, $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \log 3$. よって, $f'(x) = 3^x \log 3$.

(2) (1) より $\left(\frac{1}{\log 3} 3^x\right)' = 3^x$ だから, $\int 3^x dx = \frac{1}{\log 3} 3^x + C$.

5-3. (1) $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x+1} dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[(x+1)^{3/2}\right]_{x=-1}^1 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(2) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \left[\text{Arctan } x\right]_{x=-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$. または, $x = \tan \theta$ とおいて $dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$ を用いて置換積分すると, $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(3) $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(x-1) - \log(x+1)\right]_{x=2}^3 = \frac{1}{2}(\log 3 - \log 2)$

(4) $x^2 + 1 = t$ とおくと, $2x dx = dt$ である. よって

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1)^4 x dx = \int_1^2 t^4 \frac{1}{2} dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5} t^5\right]_{t=1}^2 = \frac{31}{10}.$$

(5) $\int_1^e \log x dx = \int_1^e (x)' \log x dx = \left[x \log x\right]_{x=1}^e - \int_1^e x \frac{1}{x} dx = e - \left[x\right]_{x=1}^e = e - (e - 1) = 1$

(6) $\int_1^2 \left(\sqrt{x} + 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2}\right]_{x=1}^2 + 2 + \left[2x^{1/2}\right]_{x=1}^2 = \frac{10\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}$

5-4. (1) $\int_{\delta}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[2\sqrt{x}\right]_{x=\delta}^1 = 2(1 - \sqrt{\delta}) \rightarrow 2 \ (\delta \rightarrow +0)$

(2) $a \neq 1$ のとき, $\frac{1 - \delta^{1-a}}{1-a}$. $a = 1$ のとき, $-\log \delta$.

(3) $0 < a < 1$ のとき $\frac{1}{1-a}$ に収束.

5-5. 区分求積法である. (1) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \log 2$.

5-6. (1) $\frac{(x^2+1)^{a+1}}{2(a+1)}$ ($a \neq -1$), $\frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1)$ ($a = -1$) (2) $-(x^2+2x+2)e^{-x}$

(3) $\tan x = t$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ と変換すると $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$. よって

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 dt - \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(4) $\tan x = t$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ と変換すると $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$. よって

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + \tan^2 x) \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^1 (1 + t^2) dt = \left[t + \frac{1}{3} t^3\right]_{t=0}^1 = \frac{4}{3}.$$

5-7. (1) $(x^2 - 1)^2 = (x - 1)^2(x + 1)^2$ であるので

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{p}{x - 1} + \frac{q}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{r}{x + 1} + \frac{s}{(x + 1)^2}$$

とおいて p, q, r, s を求めると $p = -1/4, q = 1/4, r = 1/4, s = 1/4$. すなわち

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{-1}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x + 1} + \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2} \right\}.$$

よって不定積分は

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

(2) $x^3 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ より, ヒントに従うと

$$\frac{1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

となり,

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx$$

の右辺の積分を求めればよい. (以下の計算を参照)

または,

$$\frac{1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{p}{x - 1} + \frac{qx + r}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

の形を仮定して計算すると $p = 1/3, q = -1/3, r = -2/3$ となるので

$$\frac{1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)$$

と展開される. さらに, $(x^2 + x + 1)' = 2x + 1$ に注意して

$$\frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x + 1) + \frac{3}{2}}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

と変形すると, 積分は

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx - \int \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx - \int \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \log(x - 1) - \frac{1}{6} \log(x^2 + x + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \log(x - 1) - \frac{1}{6} \log(x^2 + x + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{(x - 1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

簡単そうに見えて, 少々面倒くさい.