

3章 積分法

BASIC

138 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \text{与式} = \frac{1}{5+1}x^{5+1} + C \\ = \frac{1}{6}x^6 + C$$

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

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \int x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}+1}x^{\frac{3}{2}+1} \\ = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{2}}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \\ = \frac{2}{5}x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ = \frac{2}{5}x^2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \text{与式} = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx \\ = \int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx \\ = \frac{1}{-\frac{2}{3}+1}x^{-\frac{2}{3}+1} \\ = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C \\ = 3\sqrt[3]{x} + C$$

139 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \int (2x^3 - x^2 + x - 5) dx \\ = 2 \int x^3 dx - \int x^2 dx + \int x - 5 \int dx \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 5x + C \\ = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 5x + C$$

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

$$(3) \quad \int (2 \sin x - 3 \cos x) dx \\ = 2 \int \sin x dx - 3 \int \cos x dx \\ = 2(-\cos x) - 3 \cdot \sin x + C \\ = -2 \cos x - 3 \sin x + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{(2x-3)^2}{x} dx \\ = \int \frac{4x^2 - 12x + 9}{x} dx \\ = \int \left(4x - 12 + \frac{9}{x} \right) dx \\ = 4 \int x dx - 12 \int dx + 9 \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12x + 9 \cdot \log|x| + C \\ = 2x^2 - 12x + 9 \log|x| + C$$

140 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \int x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}x^6 + C \text{ より} \\ \text{与式} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}(3-2x)^6 + C \\ = -\frac{1}{12}(3-2x)^6 + C$$

$$(2) \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C \text{ より} \\ \text{与式} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sin(3x+4) + C \\ = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x+4) + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C \text{ より} \\ \text{与式} = 3 \int e^{1-2x} dx \\ = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{-2} \cdot e^{1-2x} + C \\ = -\frac{3}{2}e^{1-2x} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + C \text{ より} \\ \text{与式} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \log|3x-5| + C \\ = \frac{1}{3} \log|3x-5| + C$$

141 問題には、「 $f(x)$ 」が定義されていませんが、勝手に $f(x) = x^3$ としておきます。

$$(1) \quad x_k = \frac{k}{n}, \quad \Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ より,} \\ S_{\Delta} = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x_k \\ = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 \\ = \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2$$

(2) $\Delta x_k \rightarrow 0$ のとき, $n \rightarrow \infty$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^3 dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1+0)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

142 (1) 与式 $= 3 \int_0^1 x dx + 2 \int_0^1 1 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 $= 4 \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_0^1 x^2 - 5 \int_0^1 x dx + 3 \int_0^1 1 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot 1 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 3 \\ &= \frac{6+2-15+18}{6} = \frac{11}{6} \end{aligned}$$

143 (1) $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \log|x| + C$ であるから

与式 $= \left[\log|x| \right]_1^3$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \log|3| - \log|1| \\ &= \log 3 - 0 = \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$ であるから

与式 $= \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \\ &= 1 - 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

144 (1) 与式 $= 2 \int_1^2 x^2 - dx - \int_1^2 x dx + 3 \int_1^2 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_1^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^2 + 3 \left[x \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[x^3 \right]_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \right]_1^2 + 3 \left[x \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (2^3 - 1^3) - \frac{1}{2} (2^2 - 1^2) + 3(2 - 1) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 7 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{14}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 3 \\ &= \frac{28-9+18}{6} = \frac{37}{6} \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

与式 $= \left[\frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 3x \right]_1^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 \right) \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{16}{3} - 2 + 6 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 3 \right) \\ &= \frac{14}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{28+3+6}{6} = \frac{37}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 $= \int_1^3 \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^3 dx - 4 \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx + 4 \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \left[x \right]_1^3 - 4 \left[\log|x| \right]_1^3 + 4 \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^3 \\ &= (3-1) - 4(\log|3| - \log|1|) - 4 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{1} \right) \\ &= 2 - 4(\log 3 - 0) - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= 2 - 4 \log 3 + \frac{8}{3} \\ &= \frac{14}{3} - 4 \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

与式 $= \int_1^3 \left(1 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[x - 4 \log|x| - \frac{4}{x} \right]_1^3 \\ &= \left(3 - 4 \log|3| - \frac{4}{3} \right) - \left(1 - 4 \log|1| - \frac{4}{1} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{3} - 4 \log 3 \right) - (-3 - 4 \cdot 0) \\ &= \frac{14}{3} - 4 \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式 $= 3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x dx + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \left[\sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + 2 \left[-\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= 3 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &\quad + 2 \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 3 - 2 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{3} - 5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

与式 $= \left[3 \sin x - 2 \cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(3 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left(3 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= \left(3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 2}{2} - \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{3} - 5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 与式} &= \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + 2e^x \cdot e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx + \int_0^1 e^{-2x} dx + 2 \int_0^1 dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 + \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^1 + 2 \left[x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - e^0) - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2} - e^0) + 2(1 - 0) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + 2e^x \cdot e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + 2x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

145 (1) x^3 , x は奇関数, x^2 , 3 は偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^3 (x^2 + 3) dx \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 + 3x \right]_0^3 \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 + 3 \cdot 3 \right) - 0 \right\} \\
 &= 2 \cdot 18 = 36
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sin x$ は奇関数, $\cos x$ は偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (-4 \cos x) dx \\
 &= -8 \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 &= -8 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin 0 \right) \\
 &= -8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -4
 \end{aligned}$$

146 (1) 区間 $[0, 2]$ において, $x^2 \geq 0$ であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_0^2 x^2 dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (2^3 - 0^3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 = \frac{8}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 区間 $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ において, $\sin x > 0$ であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx \\
 &= \left[-\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

147 (1) 曲線と x 軸との交点を求めると

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 - 1 &= 0 \\
 (x+1)(x-1) &= 0 \\
 \text{よって, } x &= -1, 1
 \end{aligned}$$

区間 $[-1, 1]$ において, $x^2 - 1 \leq 0$ であり, $x^2 - 1$ は偶関数であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= - \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1) dx \\
 &= -2 \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx \\
 &= -2 \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= -2 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) - 0 \right\} \\
 &= -2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $-\pi \leq x \leq 0$, すなわち, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq 0$ における, 曲線と x 軸との交点を求めると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin \frac{x}{2} &= 0 \\
 \frac{x}{2} &= 0 \\
 \text{よって, } x &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$-\pi \leq x \leq 0$ において, $\sin \frac{x}{2} \leq 0$ であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると

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

148 C は積分定数

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 与式} &= \int \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx \\
 &= -\cos x + (-\cot x) + C \\
 &= -\cos x - \cot x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
 &= -\cot x - \tan x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

149 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \text{与式} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}} \\ = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} + C$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 3}| + C$$

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \int \frac{2(x^2 + 1) + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ = \int \left\{ \frac{2(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right\} dx \\ = \int \left(2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1^2} \right) dx \\ = 2x + \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$150 (1) \quad \text{与式} = \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{6^2 - x^2}} dx \\ = \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{6} \right]_0^3 \\ = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \\ = \frac{\pi}{6} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \left[\log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 9}| \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} \\ = \log \left| \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 9} \right| - \log |0 + \sqrt{0 + 9}| \\ = \log(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12}) - \log 3 \\ = \log(\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}) - \log 3 \\ = \log \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ = \log \sqrt{3} = \log 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log 3$$

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}} dx \\ = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} dx \\ = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \\ = \left[\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}x \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \\ = \sqrt{3} \left(\tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \\ = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi$$

CHECK

151 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \text{与式} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 5x + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + C$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \int \left\{ (x\sqrt{x})^2 + 2x\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 \right\} dx \\ = \int \left(x^3 + 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} x^3 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \log |x| + C \\ = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + x^2 + \log x + C$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ が被積分関数に含まれるので, $x > 0$ であるから,
 $\log |x| = \log x$

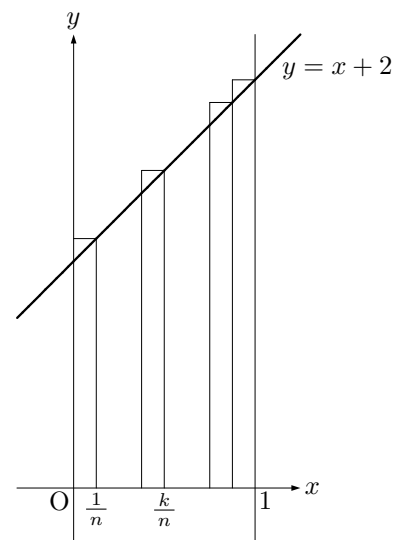
$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \int (2x + 3)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} (2x + 3)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(2x + 3)^2} + C \\ = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{(2x + 3)^2} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \text{与式} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\cos 2x) + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sin(4x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C$$

$$(5) \quad \text{与式} = 2 \int (1 - 3x)^{-1} dx \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \log |1 - 3x| + C \\ = -\frac{2}{3} \log |1 - 3x| + C$$

$$(6) \quad \text{与式} = \int \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{e^x} + \frac{e^{-2x}}{e^x} \right) dx \\ = \int (e^x + e^{-3x}) dx \\ = e^x + \frac{1}{-3} e^{-3x} + C \\ = e^x - \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + C$$

152



$f(x) = x + 2$ とおく. 区間 $[0, 1]$ を n 等分して
 $x_k = \frac{k}{n}$, $\Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) とすると

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\Delta} &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x_k \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n} + 2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n} + 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k + 2n \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) + 2n \right\} \\
 &= \frac{n+1}{2n} + 2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} + 2 \\
 &= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta x_k \rightarrow 0$ のとき, $n \rightarrow \infty$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 (x+2) dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{\Delta} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \frac{5}{2} + 0 = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

153 (1) 与式 = $\left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^4 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^3 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^2 + 3 \right) \\
 &\quad - \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1)^4 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-1)^3 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-1)^2 + (-1) \right\} \\
 &= \left(\frac{81}{4} - 18 - \frac{27}{2} + 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} - 1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{80}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{24}{2} - 14 \\
 &= 20 - \frac{2}{3} - 12 - 14 \\
 &= -6 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 = $\int_1^4 \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \log|x| \right]_1^4 \\
 &= \left[\frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + \log|x| \right]_1^4 \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\sqrt{4} + \log|4| \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1\sqrt{1} + \log|1| \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 + \log 4 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 + \log 1 \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{16}{3} + 2\log 2 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{14}{3} + 2\log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式 = $\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 (3x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (3x-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[(3x-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (3 \cdot 3 - 1)^{\frac{4}{3}} - (3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 1)^{\frac{4}{3}} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (8\sqrt[3]{8} - 0) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8 \cdot 2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 与式 = $\int_{-1}^1 (3x+5)^{-2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{-1} (3x+5)^{-1} \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3x+5} \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1 + 5} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot (-1) + 5} \right\} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 与式 = $\left[2 \cdot (-\cos x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \left[2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= - \left\{ \left(2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{3} \pi \right) - \left(2 \cos 0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) \right\} \\
 &= - \left\{ \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - (2 \cdot 1 + 0) \right\} \\
 &= - \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - 2 \right) \\
 &= - \left(-1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 与式 = $\int_0^1 (e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + 2e^x + x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^2 + 2 \cdot e^1 + 1 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^0 + 2 \cdot e^0 + 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 + 2e + 1 - \frac{1}{2} - 2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 + 2e - \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

154 (1) $2x^3, -3x$ は奇関数, $-x^2, +1$ は偶関数であるから

与式 = $2 \int_0^3 (-x^2 + 1) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right]_0^3 \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 + 3 \right) - 0 \right\} \\
 &= 2(-9 + 3) = 2 \cdot (-6) = -12
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sin 2x$ は奇関数, $\cos 3x$ は偶関数であるから

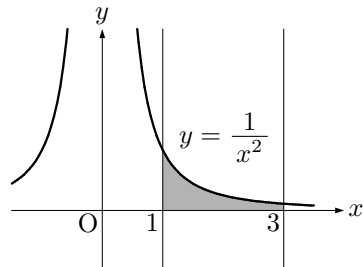
与式 = $2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (3 \cos 3x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6 \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 &= 2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right) \\
 &= 2 \cdot 1 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $f(x) = e^x - e^{-x}$ とおくと
 $f(-x) = e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}$
 $= e^{-x} - e^x$
 $= -(e^x - e^{-x}) = -f(x)$
 よって, $f(x)$ は奇関数であるから, 与式 = 0

(4) $f(x) = (e^x - e^{-x})^2$ とおくと
 $f(-x) = \{e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}\}^2$
 $= (e^{-x} - e^x)^2$
 $= \{-(e^x - e^{-x})\}^2$
 $= (e^x - e^{-x})^2 = f(x)$
 よって, $f(x)$ は偶関数であるから
 与式 = $2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^x - e^{-x})^2 dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}) dx$
 $= 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - 2x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} e^1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^0 - 0 - \frac{1}{2} e^0 \right) \right\}$
 $= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e - 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$
 $= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e - 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} \right)$
 $= e - \frac{1}{e} - 2$

155 (1) 区間 $[1, 3]$ において, $\frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0$ であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると



$$S = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_1^3 x^{-2} dx$$

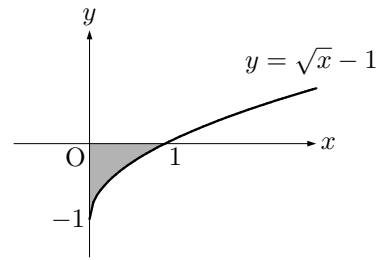
$$= \left[\frac{1}{-1} x^{-1} \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^3$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2) 曲線と x 軸との交点の x 座標は, $y = \sqrt{x} - 1$ において,
 $y = 0$ とすれば
 $0 = \sqrt{x} - 1$
 $\sqrt{x} = 1$
 $x = 1$



区間 $[0, 1]$ において, $\sqrt{x} - 1 \leq 0$ であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると

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

$$= - \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) dx$$

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

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

$$= - \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{1} - 1 \right) - 0 \right\}$$

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

156 C は積分定数

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

(2) 与式 = $\log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3}| + C$
 $= \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3}) + C$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 157(1) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2^2-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \tan 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} &= \left[\log |x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \log |1 + \sqrt{1^2+1}| - \log |0 + \sqrt{0^2+1}| \\
 &= \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \log 1 \\
 &= \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) - 0 = \log(1 + \sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{3}{\sin^2 x} - \sin x \right) dx \\
 &= \left[-3 \cot x + \cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \left(-3 \cot \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(-3 \cot \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \left(-3 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \left(-3 \cdot \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
 &= -3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= -3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

STEP UP

158 C は積分定数

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \frac{x(1 - \sqrt{x+1})}{(1 + \sqrt{x+1})(1 - \sqrt{x+1})} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x(1 - \sqrt{x+1})}{1 - (x+1)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x(1 - \sqrt{x+1})}{-x} dx \\
 &= \int (\sqrt{x+1} - 1) dx \\
 &= \int ((x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - x + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3} - x + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x+1)\sqrt{x+1} - x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \frac{(e^x)^2 - (e^{-x})^2}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \int (e^x + e^{-x}) dx \\
 &= e^x + \frac{1}{-1} \cdot e^{-x} + C \\
 &= e^x - e^{-x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

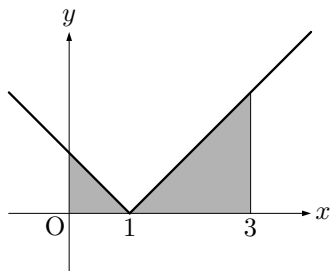
159 (1) 積分区間 $0 \leq x \leq 3$ において

$x - 1 \leq 0$, すなわち, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき

$$|x - 1| = -(x - 1)$$

$x - 1 \geq 0$, すなわち, $1 \leq x \leq 3$ のとき

$$|x - 1| = x - 1$$



よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \{-(x - 1)\} dx + \int_1^3 (x - 1) dx \\
 &= -\int_0^1 (x - 1) dx + \int_1^3 (x - 1) dx \\
 &= -\left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right]_1^3 \\
 &= -\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) - 0\right\} + \left\{\left(\frac{9}{2} - 3\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1 + 3 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

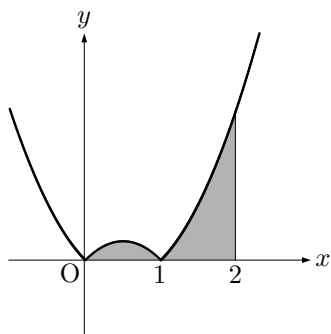
(2) $|x^2 - x| = |x(x - 1)|$ であるから, 積分区間 $0 \leq x \leq 2$ において

$x(x - 1) \leq 0$, すなわち, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき

$$|x^2 - x| = -(x^2 - x)$$

$x(x - 1) \geq 0$, すなわち, $1 \leq x \leq 2$ のとき

$$|x^2 - x| = x^2 - x$$



よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \{-(x^2 - x)\} dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx \\
 &= -\int_0^1 (x^2 - x) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx \\
 &= -\left[\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x\right]_1^2 \\
 &= -\left\{\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 0\right\} \\
 &\quad + \left\{\left(\frac{8}{3} - 2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1 + 4 + 1}{6} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

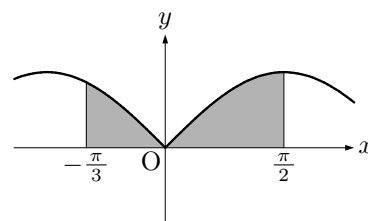
(3) 積分区間 $-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ において

$\sin x \leq 0$, すなわち, $-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq 0$ のとき

$$|\sin x| = -(\sin x)$$

$\sin x \geq 0$, すなわち, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき

$$|\sin x| = \sin x$$



よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_{-\pi/3}^0 (-\sin x) dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx \\
 &= \left[\cos x\right]_{-\pi/3}^0 - \left[\cos x\right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) - (0 - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad |\cos x - \sin 2x| &= |\cos x - 2 \sin x \cos x| \\
 &= |\cos x(1 - 2 \sin x)|
 \end{aligned}$$

積分区間 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ において, $\cos x \geq 0$ であるから

$1 - 2 \sin x \leq 0$ より, $\sin x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ のとき,

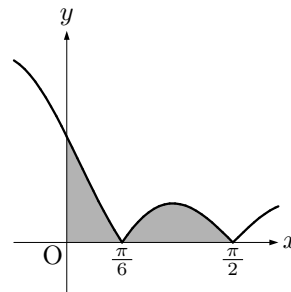
すなわち, $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき

$$|\cos x - \sin 2x| = -(\cos x - \sin 2x)$$

$1 - 2 \sin x \geq 0$ より, $\sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ のとき,

すなわち, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ のとき

$$|\cos x - \sin 2x| = \cos x - \sin 2x$$



よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\cos x - \sin 2x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{-(\cos x - \sin 2x)\} dx \\ &= \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &\quad - \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

160 (1) $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$ より, $1 + 0 \leq 1 + \sin^2 x \leq 1 + 1$
すなわち, $1 \leq 1 + \sin^2 x \leq 2$ であるから
 $1 \geq \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} \geq \frac{1}{2}$

これより, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \leq \int_0^1 1 dx$
 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ において, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x}, 1$ は連続であり

$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} < 1$ となる点があるから
 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx < \int_0^1 dx$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx &= \left[x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 1 - 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

以上より, $\frac{1}{2} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + \sin^2 x} < 1$

(2) $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ において, $0 \leq x^3 \leq x^2$ であるから
 $0 \geq -x^3 \geq -x^2$

これより, $1 \geq 1 - x^3 \geq 1 - x^2$
さらに, $\sqrt{1} \geq \sqrt{1 - x^3} \geq \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ より

$$1 \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^3}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

これより

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^3}} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ において, $1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ は連続で

あり

$1 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^3}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ となる点があるから

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx < \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^3}} dx < \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx &= \left[x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx &= \left[\sin^{-1} x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

以上より, $\frac{1}{2} < \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^3}} < \frac{\pi}{6}$

161 (1) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt$ は定数となるから, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt = c \dots \textcircled{1}$ とおくと

$$f(x) = \cos x + c \dots \textcircled{2}$$

これを, $\textcircled{1}$ に代入すると, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos t + c) dt = c$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \left[\sin t + ct \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} c - 0 \\ &= 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} c \end{aligned}$$

これより, $c(\pi - 2) = -2$

$\pi - 2 \neq 0$ より, $c = -\frac{2}{\pi - 2}$

したがって, $\textcircled{2}$ より, $f(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi - 2}$

(2) $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(t) dt$ において, x は, 変数 t に依らない定数として扱えるので

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(t) dt = x^2 \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt$$

$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt$ は定数となるから, $\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = c \dots \textcircled{1}$ とおくと

$$f(x) = 1 + x^2 \cdot c = cx^2 + 1 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

これを, $\textcircled{1}$ に代入すると, $\int_{-1}^1 (ct^2 + 1) dt = c$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 2 \int_0^1 (ct^2 + 1) dt \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3} ct^3 + t \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} c + 1 \right) - 0 \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} c + 2 \end{aligned}$$

これより, $\frac{1}{3} c = 2$, すなわち, $c = 6$

したがって, $\textcircled{2}$ より, $f(x) = 6x^2 + 1$