

3章 積分法

練習問題 1-A

1. C は積分定数

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \left\{ (2\sqrt{x})^2 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left(4x - 4 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(x - 2 + \frac{1}{x} - 3x^{-2} \right) dx \\ &= 2x^2 - 4x + \log|x| + C \\ &= 2x^2 - 4x + \log x + C \quad (x > 0 \text{ より}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \frac{1}{5}e^{5x} - \frac{1}{3}\cos 3x + C \quad (\text{p.81 例題 2})$$

$$(4) \quad \text{与式} = \frac{1}{4}\log|4x+5| + C \quad (\text{p.81 例題 2})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) dx \\ &= \log|x| + \log|x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| + C \\ &= \log|x(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_0^2 (3x^3 - 6x^2) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{3}{4}x^4 - 2x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^3 \\ &= 12 - 16 = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_1^4 \left(x\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4 \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{5}x^2\sqrt{x} - 2x\sqrt{x} + 8\sqrt{x} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot 4^2\sqrt{4} - 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{4} + 8\sqrt{4} \right) \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot 1^2\sqrt{1} - 2 \cdot 1\sqrt{1} + 8\sqrt{1} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{64}{5} - 16 + 16 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{5} - 2 + 8 \right) \\ &= \frac{62}{5} - 6 = \frac{32}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^1 (5x^4 + x^2 + 1) dx \\ &= 2 \left[x^5 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{7}{3} = \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \text{ は偶関数であるから} \\ \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - x^2}} \\ &= 2 \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sin^{-1} 0 \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (ax^2 + c) dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3}ax^3 + cx \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3}a + c \right) = \frac{2}{3}a + 2c \end{aligned}$$

よって, $\frac{2}{3}a + 2c = 1 \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 xf(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 bx^2 dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3}bx^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}b = \frac{2}{3}b \end{aligned}$$

よって, $\frac{2}{3}b = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 (ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (ax^4 + cx^2) dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{5} ax^5 + \frac{1}{3} cx^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{5} a + \frac{1}{3} c \right) = \frac{2}{5} a + \frac{2}{3} c \end{aligned}$$

よって, $\frac{2}{5} a + \frac{2}{3} c = 1 \dots \textcircled{3}$

②より, $b = 0$

①, ③より

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 6c = 3 \\ 6a + 10c = 15 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて, $a = \frac{15}{4}, c = -\frac{3}{4}$

以上より, $a = \frac{15}{4}, b = 0, c = -\frac{3}{4}$

4. $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$ の証明

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (e^x - e^{-x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^x - \frac{1}{-1} \cdot e^{-x} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + C \\ &= \cosh x + C = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

$\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$ の証明

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (e^x + e^{-x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^x + \frac{1}{-1} \cdot e^{-x} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} + C \\ &= \sinh x + C = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

5. 曲線と x 軸との交点を求めると

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

$$x(x+1)(x-1) = 0$$

よって, $x = 0, \pm 1$

区間 $[-1, 0]$ においては, $y \geq 0$, 区間 $[0, 1]$ においては, $y \leq 0$ であるから, 図形の面積を S とすると

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

練習問題 1-B

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 左辺} &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{x^2 - (\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta\} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta)x^2 + \alpha\beta x \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\beta^3 - \alpha^3) - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta)(\beta^2 - \alpha^2) + \alpha\beta(\beta - \alpha) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha) \{2(\beta^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2) - 3(\alpha + \beta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta\} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha) \{2\beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\beta^2 - 3\alpha^2 - 6\alpha\beta - 3\beta^2 + 6\alpha\beta\} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha) (-\beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta - \alpha^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha) (\beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \alpha^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha) (\beta - \alpha)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha)^3 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) &= (x - \alpha) \{ (x - \alpha) + (\alpha - \beta) \} \\ &= (x - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - \beta)(x - \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ (x - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - \beta)(x - \alpha) \} dx \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)^2 dx + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\alpha - \beta)(x - \alpha) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} (x - \alpha)^3 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} + (\alpha - \beta) \left[\frac{1}{2} (x - \alpha)^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\beta - \alpha)^3 + (\alpha - \beta) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\beta - \alpha)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\beta - \alpha)^3 - \frac{1}{2} (\beta - \alpha)^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha)^3 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

2. $\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt$ は定数となるので, $\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = k$ (k は定数) とおくと, $f(x) = 3x^2 - x + k$ であるから,

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 (3t^2 - t + k) dt = k$$

$$2 \int_0^1 (3t^2 + k) dt = k$$

$$2 \left[t^3 + kt \right]_0^1 = k$$

$$2(1 + k) = k$$

よって, $2 + 2k = k$ より, $k = -2$

したがって, $f(x) = 3x^2 - x - 2$

3. 求める 2 次関数を, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ とおく.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} (at^2 + bt + c) dt$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{3} at^3 + \frac{1}{2} bt^2 + ct \right]_x^{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} a(x+1)^3 + \frac{1}{2} b(x+1)^2 + c(x+1) \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(\frac{1}{3} ax^3 + \frac{1}{2} bx^2 + cx \right) \right\}$$

$$= a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$= 2ax + a + b$$

よって, 題意より $2ax + a + b = 8x - 3$ であるから

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 8 \\ a + b = -3 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて, $a = 4, b = -7 \dots \textcircled{1}$

また, $f(2) = 0$ であるから, $4a + 2b + c = 0$

これに $\textcircled{1}$ を代入して, $16 - 14 + c = 0$, すなわち, $c = -2$

以上より, $f(x) = 4x^2 - 7x - 2$

〔別解〕

求める 2 次関数を, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ とおく.

また, $f(x)$ の不定積分の 1 つを $F(x)$, すなわち $F'(x) = f(x)$

とすると

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt &= \frac{d}{dx} [F(t)]_x^{x+1} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \{F(x+1) - F(x)\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} F(x+1) - \frac{d}{dx} F(x) \\ &= F'(x+1) \cdot (x+1)' - F'(x) \\ &= f(x+1) - f(x) \\ &= a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) \end{aligned}$$

以下略.

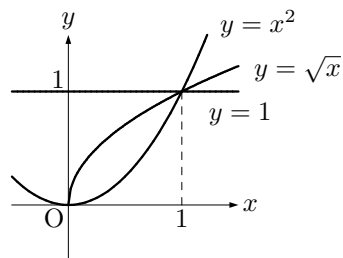
一般に, $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt = f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) - f(\psi(x))\psi'(x)$

4. (1) 左辺 = $\int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt$
 $= -\int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt$
 $= -S(-x) + S(x) = \text{右辺}$

(2) $S(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ より, $S'(x) = f(x)$
 (1) より
 左辺 = $\frac{d}{dx} \{S(x) - S(-x)\}$
 $= S'(x) - S'(-x) \cdot (-x)'$
 $= S'(x) + S'(-x)$
 $= f(x) + f(-x) = \text{右辺}$

5. (1) $0 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき, $x^2 \leq x^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq x^0$ であるから
 $x^2 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1$
 これより, $1 + x^2 \leq 1 + \sqrt{x} \leq 2$ となるので
 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$

(参考)



(2) $y = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}}, y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$ は, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ に
 おいて連続であり, この区間内に $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$
 を満たす点 x が存在するので (恒等的に等号が成り立つこ
 とはないので)

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

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx &= [\tan^{-1} x]_0^1 \\ &= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

以上より

$$\frac{1}{2} < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6. (1) $PQ = \sqrt{a^2 - t^2}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle OQP &= \frac{1}{2} OQ \cdot PQ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\angle BOP = \theta$ とおくと

$$\text{扇形 OPB} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \theta$$

ここで, $\triangle OPQ$ において, $\angle OPQ = \theta$ であるから

$$\sin \theta = \frac{OQ}{OP} = \frac{t}{a}$$

よって, $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a}$

$$\text{したがって, 扇形 OPB} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a}$$

(2) 与えられた定積分は, $\triangle OQP$ と扇形 OPB の面積の和を

表しているから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a} \right) \end{aligned}$$