

3章 積分法

問1 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{4+1}x^{4+1} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{5}x^5 + C \end{aligned}$$

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

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

問2 C は積分定数

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

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} &\int (3 \sin x + 4e^x) dx \\ &= 3 \int \sin x dx + 4 \int e^x dx \\ &= 3 \cdot (-\cos x) + 4e^x + C \\ &= -3 \cos x + 4e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\int \left(6 \cos x + \frac{2}{x}\right) dx \\ &= 6 \int \cos x dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= 6 \sin x + 2 \log |x| + C \end{aligned}$$

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

問3 C は積分定数

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \int x^4 dx &= \frac{1}{5}x^5 + C \text{ より} \\ \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}(5x-3)^5 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{25}(5x-3)^5 + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \int e^x dx &= e^x + C \text{ より} \\ \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{4x+1} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

問4

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} x_k &= \frac{k}{n}, \quad \Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ より,} \\ S_{\Delta} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n^2+n}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき, } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ であるから} \\ \int_0^1 x dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1+0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

問5

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1(1-0) \\ &= 1 + 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= 5 \int_0^1 x^2 dx - 3 \int_0^1 x dx + 2 \int_0^1 dx \\
 &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2(1-0) \\
 &= \frac{5}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \\
 &= \frac{10-9+12}{6} = \frac{13}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 6

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \left[-\cos x \right]_0^\pi \\
 &= -\cos \pi - (-\cos 0) \\
 &= -(-1) - (-1) = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \left[\frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1\sqrt{1} - 0 = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= 4 \int_0^2 x^3 dx - 3 \int_0^2 x^2 dx + 4 \int_0^2 x dx - \int_0^2 dx \\
 &= 4 \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^2 - 3 \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 + 4 \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^2 - \left[x \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \left[x^4 \right]_0^2 - \left[x^3 \right]_0^2 + 2 \left[x^2 \right]_0^2 - \left[x \right]_0^2 \\
 &= (2^4 - 0) - (2^3 - 0) + 2(2^2 - 0) - (2 - 0) \\
 &= 16 - 8 + 8 - 2 = 14
 \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \left[x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - x \right]_0^2 \\
 &= (2^4 - 2^3 + 2 \cdot 2^2 - 2) - 0 \\
 &= 16 - 8 + 8 - 2 = 14
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_1^4 \left(x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_1^4 x dx + 2 \int_1^4 dx + \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^4 + \left[2x \right]_1^4 + \left[\log |x| \right]_1^4 \\
 &= \left(8 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + (8 - 2) + (\log 4 - \log 1) \\
 &= \frac{15}{2} + 6 + \log 2^2 \\
 &= \frac{27}{2} + 2 \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_1^4 \left(x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x + \log |x| \right]_1^4 \\
 &= (8 + 8 + \log |4|) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2 + \log |1| \right) \\
 &= 14 - \frac{1}{2} + \log 2^2 \\
 &= \frac{27}{2} - 2 \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

〔または〕

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 与式} &= \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx + \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} dx \\
 &= \left[e^x \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= (e - e^{-1}) + \{-e^{-1} - (-e)\} \\
 &= 2e - 2e^{-1} \\
 &= 2(e - e^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

〔または〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \left[e^x - e^{-x} \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= (e^1 - e^{-1}) - (e^{-1} - e^1) \\
 &= 2e - 2e^{-1} \\
 &= 2(e - e^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

問 8

(1) x^3 , x は奇関数, x^2 , 2 は偶関数であるから

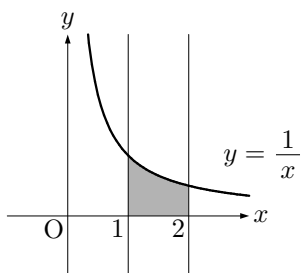
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 2) dx \\
 &= 2 \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 2 \right) - 0 \right\} \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \frac{10}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sin x$ は奇関数, $\cos x$ は偶関数であるから

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

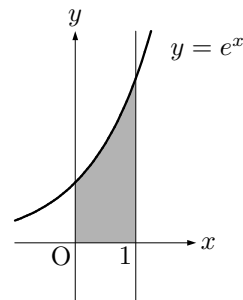
問 9

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \left[\log |x| \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \log |2| - \log |1| \\
 &= \log 2 - 0 = \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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



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

問 10

曲線と x 軸との交点を求めると

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x - 2) = 0$$

よって, $x = 0, 2$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= - \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x) dx \\
 &= - \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right]_0^2 \\
 &= - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) \\
 &= - \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 11 C は積分定数

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

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

問 12 C は積分定数

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

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}| + C$$

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

問 13

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \left[\log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}| \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \log |2 + \sqrt{2^2 + 4}| - \log |0 + \sqrt{0 + 4}| \\
 &= \log(2 + 2\sqrt{2}) - \log 2 \\
 &= \log \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \log(1 + \sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$