

### 3章 積分法

#### 練習問題 2-A

1. 積分定数  $C$  は省略

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(u^2+3)'}{u^2+3} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log|u^2+3| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log(u^2+3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad 4-x^2=t \text{ とおくと, } -2x dx = dt \text{ より, } x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \\ \text{よって} \\ \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} dt\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\sqrt{4-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \sin x = t \text{ とおくと, } \cos x dx = dt \\ \text{よって} \\ \text{与式} &= \int (1-t^3) dt \\ &= t - \frac{1}{4}t^4 \\ &= \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \log t = u \text{ とおくと, } \frac{1}{t} dt = du \\ \text{よって} \\ \text{与式} &= \int u^2 du \\ &= \frac{1}{3}t^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\log t)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \text{与式} &= (3x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int (3x+1)' \cdot \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3x+1) \sin 2x - \frac{3}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3x+1) \sin 2x - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3x+1) \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} \cos 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \text{与式} &= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} \int (x^2)' e^{3x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} \int x e^{3x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} \left( x \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} \int x' e^{3x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} x e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} \int e^{3x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} x e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} \\ &= \frac{1}{27} (9x^2 - 6x + 2) e^{3x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1-\cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x dx \\ &= \int (1-\cos^2 x) \sin x dx \\ \cos x = t \text{ とおくと, } -\sin x dx = dt \text{ より, } \sin x dx = -dt \\ \text{よって} \\ \text{与式} &= \int (1-t^2) \cdot (-dt) \\ &= \int (t^2-1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$3. (1) \quad e^x - e^{-x} = t \text{ とおくと, } (e^x + e^{-x}) dx = dt$$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	$-1$	$\rightarrow$	$1$
$t$	$\frac{1}{e} - e$	$\rightarrow$	$e - \frac{1}{e}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{-(e-\frac{1}{e})}^{e-\frac{1}{e}} t^2 dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{e-\frac{1}{e}} t^2 dt \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^{e-\frac{1}{e}} = \frac{2}{3} \left( e - \frac{1}{e} \right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

(4) 与式 =  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= \left[ \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

また,  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$  において,  $4-x^2 = t$  とおくと,  $-2x dx = dt$  より,  $2x dx = -dt$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	0	→	$\sqrt{2}$
$t$	4	→	2

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= \int_4^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot (-dt) \\ &= \int_2^4 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= \left[ 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_2^4 \\ &= 2(\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{2}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

以上より, 与式 =  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$

4.  $x-2 = t$  より,  $dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	0	→	4
$t$	-2	→	2

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 - 4 + 8} \\ &= \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + 4} \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 4} \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 4} \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

5. (1)  $x = a \sin \theta$  より,  $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$x$	0	→	$\frac{a}{2}$
$t$	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos \theta}{\sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)}} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos \theta}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta}} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos \theta}{|a \cos \theta|} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$a > 0$ , また,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  においては,  $\cos \theta > 0$  であるから,  $a \cos > 0$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos \theta}{a \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \\ &= \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x = a \sin \theta$  より,  $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$x$	0	→	$a$
$t$	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta)^3} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)\}^3} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(a^2 \cos^2 \theta)^3} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(a^3 \cos^3 \theta)^2} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |a^3 \cos^3 \theta| \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$a > 0$ , また,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  においては,  $\cos \theta \geq 0$  であるから,  $a \cos \geq 0$ , すなわち  $a^3 \cos^3 \theta \geq 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \cos^3 \theta \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^4 \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= a^4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{16} \pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

6. まず, 被積分関数が偶関数であることを確認します.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos mx \cos nx \text{ とおくと} \\ f(-x) &= \cos m(-x) \cos n(-x) \\ &= \cos(-mx) \cos(-nx) \\ &= \cos mx \cos nx = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

よって,  $f(x)$  は偶関数である.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(mx + nx) + \cos(mx - nx)\} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \{\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x\} dx \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

i)  $m \neq n$  のとき, ①より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\pi} \{\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x\} dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)\pi + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)\pi \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{1}{m+n} \sin 0 + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin 0 \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

ii)  $m = n$  のとき, ①より

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

$$\text{以上より, } \int_{-\pi}^\pi \cos mx \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n) \\ \pi & (m = n) \end{cases}$$

### 練習問題 2-B

1. (1) 与式 =  $\int 1 \cdot \tan^{-1} x dx$  (部分積分)

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \tan^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+x^2)'}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log |1+x^2| \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 =  $\int 1 \cdot \sin^{-1} x dx$  (部分積分)

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \sin^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  において,  $1-x^2 = t$  とおくと,  $-2x dx = dt$  より,  $x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} dt\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\sqrt{t} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= x \sin^{-1} x - (-\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ &= x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(x^2+2x+2)'}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2-1+2} dx \\ &= \log |x^2+2x+2| + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx$  において,  $x+1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= \tan^{-1} t = \tan^{-1}(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

また,  $x^2+2x+2 = (x+1)^2+1 > 0$  であるから,

$$\text{与式} = \log(x^2+2x+2) + \tan^{-1}(x+1)$$

(4) 与式 =  $\frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x+1) - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \{\log(x+1)\}' dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$\int \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx$  において, 被積分関数の分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+x} \\ & \quad \frac{-x}{x^2+x} \\ & \quad \frac{-x-1}{1} \end{aligned}$$

よって

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

$\log(x+1)$  の真数条件より,  $x+1 > 0$  なので

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \log(x+1)$$

これを①に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \log(x+1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} x(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

2. (1)  $\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1+\cos x}{2}$  より,  $1+\cos x = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$  なので

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi$  のとき,  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$  であるから,  $\cos \frac{x}{2} \leq 0$

よって

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

(2)  $1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$  より,  $\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \cdot \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

$\cos x = t$  とおくと,  $-\sin x dx = dt$  より,  $\sin x dx = -dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ t & 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left( \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} \right) (-dt) \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \left( \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{2t^2} - \log|t| \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \log 1 - \left( -1 - \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + 0 + 1 + \log 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

3. (1) 右辺 =  $\frac{a(x-1)^3 + bx(x-1)^2 + cx(x-1) + dx}{x(x-1)^3}$   
 分子 =  $a(x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1) + bx(x^2 - 2x + 1) + cx^2 - cx + dx$   
 $= ax^3 - 3ax^2 + 3ax - a + bx^3 - 2bx^2 + bx + cx^2 - cx + dx$   
 $= (a+b)x^3 + (-3a-2b+c)x^2 + (3a+b-c+d)x - a$

これが左辺の分子と一致するので

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ -3a-2b+c=3 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ 3a+b-c+d=0 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ -a=1 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

④より,  $a = -1$

これを①に代入して

$$-1 + b = 0 \text{ より, } b = 1$$

②に代入して

$$3 - 2 + c = 3 \text{ より, } c = 2$$

③に代入して

$$-3 + 1 - 2 + d = 0 \text{ より, } d = 4$$

以上より,  $a = -1, b = 1, c = 2, d = 4$

(2) (1)を利用して

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

4.  $x = a \tan \theta$  より,  $dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

(1)  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}a \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2)  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{a} \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(a^2 \tan^2 \theta + a^2)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\{a^2(\tan^2 \theta + 1)\}^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{a^4} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \theta)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - (0 + 0) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \cdot \frac{\pi + 2}{4} = \frac{\pi + 2}{8a^3} \end{aligned}$$

5. (1)  $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$  より

$$\text{左辺} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n(\pi - x) dx$$

$\pi - x = t$  とおくと,  $-dx = dt$  より,  $dx = -dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi \\ t & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\text{左辺} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n t \cdot (-dt)$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt$$

定積分の値は、変数の文字には無関係なので

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \text{右辺}$$

以上より,  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx \quad \dots(1) \text{ より} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{32}{35} \end{aligned}$$

6.  $I_n = \int (\log x)^n \cdot 1 dx$

$$= (\log x)^n \cdot x - \int n(\log x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^n - n \int (\log x)^{n-1} dx$$

ここで,  $\int (\log x)^{n-1} dx = I_{n-1}$  で,  $n-1 \geq 0$  より,  $n \geq 1$  であるから

$$I_n = x(\log x)^n - n I_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

