

### 3章 積分法

教科書にしたがって、積分定数  $C$  は省略

**問 1**

(1)  $1 + \sin x = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t^3 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4}t^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + \sin x)^4 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $3x + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $3 dx = dt$  より,  $dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} t \sqrt{t} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (3x + 1) \sqrt{3x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $x^2 + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $2x dx = dt$  より,  $x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^4 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} t^5 = \frac{1}{10} (x^2 + 1)^5 \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $x^2 = t$  とおくと,  $2x dx = dt$  より,  $x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int e^t \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^t = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

**問 2**

(1) 与式  $= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$   
 $= \int \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x} dx$   
 $= \log |\sin x|$

(2) 与式  $= \int \frac{(e^x + 1)'}{e^x + 1} dx$   
 $= \log |e^x + 1|$   
 $= \log(e^x + 1)$  ( $e^x + 1 > 0$  より)

(3) 与式  $= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)'}{x^2 + 1} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)'}{x^2 + 1} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2 + 1|$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1)$  ( $x^2 + 1 > 0$  より)

**問 3**

(1)  $3x + 2 = t$  とおくと,  $3 dx = dt$  より,  $dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 2 \rightarrow 5 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_2^5 t^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{t} \right]_2^5 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ -\frac{1}{5} - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\log x = t$  とおくと,  $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & e \rightarrow e^2 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \left[ \log |t| \right]_1^2 \\ &= \log 2 - \log 1 = \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\sin x = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 t^4 dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{5} t^5 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**問 4** 教科書の  $G(x)$  等をそのまま使用.

(1)  $f(x) = x, g(x) = \sin x$  とすると

$$G(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

よって

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

(2)  $f(x) = x, g(x) = e^x$  とすると

$$G(x) = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= x \cdot e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx \\ &= xe^x - e^x \\ &= (x-1)e^x \end{aligned}$$

問5 教科書の  $F(x)$  等をそのまま使用.

(1)  $f(x) = x, g(x) = \log x$  とすると

$$F(x) = \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

よって

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

(2)  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \log x$  とすると

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \log x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \log x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \log x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \log x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{9}x^3(3 \log x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

問6

(1) 与式  $= x^2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) - \int (x^2)' \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x e^{-x} dx \\ &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left\{ x \cdot (-e^{-x}) - \int x' \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx \right\} \\ &= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx \\ &= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} \\ &= -(x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式  $= x^2 \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (x^2)' \cdot (-\cos x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \left( x \sin x - \int x' \cdot \sin x dx \right) \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \int \sin x dx \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \cdot (-\cos x) \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式  $= \int 1 \cdot (\log x)^2 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(\log x)^2 - \int x \cdot \{(\log x)^2\}' dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - \int x \left( 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \int \log x dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2(x \log x - x) \quad (\text{例題 5 より}) \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x \end{aligned}$$

問7

(1) 与式  $= \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x' \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} dx$

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

(2) 与式  $= \left[ x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x' \cdot \sin x dx$

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

(3) 与式  $= \left[ x \log x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 x \cdot (\log x)' dx$

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

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

問 8

(1)  $x - 2 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$ ,  $x = t + 2$

よって

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

(2)  $\sqrt{x+1} = t$  とおくと,  $x+1 = t^2$  であるから,  $dx = 2t \, dt$ ,  $x = t^2 - 1$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int \frac{t^2-1}{t} \cdot 2t \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int (t^2-1) \, dt \\
 &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}t(t^2-3) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x+1}\{(\sqrt{x+1})^2-3\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}(x-2)\sqrt{x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$x+1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$ ,  $x = t-1$

よって

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

(3)  $\sqrt{x+3} = t$  とおくと,  $x+3 = t^2$  であるから,  $dx = 2t \, dt$ ,  $x^2 = (t^2-3)^2$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (t^2-3)^2 \cdot t \cdot 2t \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int t^2(t^2-3)^2 \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int t^2(t^4-6t^2+9) \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int (t^6-6t^4+9t^2) \, dt \\
 &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{7}t^7 - \frac{6}{5}t^5 + 3t^3 \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}t^3(5t^4-42t^2+105) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3}\{5(\sqrt{x+3})^4 \\
 &\quad - 42(\sqrt{x+3})^2 + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3}\{5(x+3)^2 \\
 &\quad - 42(x+3) + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{5(x^2+6x+9) - 42x - 126 + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{5x^2+30x+45 - 42x - 126 + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)(5x^2-12x+24)\sqrt{x+3}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$x+3 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$ ,  $x^2 = (t-3)^2$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (t-3)^2 \sqrt{t} \, dt \\
 &= \int (t^2-6t+9)t^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dt \\
 &= \int (t^{\frac{5}{2}}-6t^{\frac{3}{2}}+9t^{\frac{1}{2}}) \, dt \\
 &= \left( \frac{2}{7}t^{\frac{7}{2}} - 6 \cdot \frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 9 \cdot \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}t^{\frac{3}{2}}(5t^2-42t+105) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3}\{5(x+3)^2 \\
 &\quad - 42(x+3) + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{5(x^2+6x+9) - 42x - 126 + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{5x^2+30x+45 - 42x - 126 + 105\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35}(x+3)(5x^2-12x+24)\sqrt{x+3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $2x - 1 = t$  とおくと,  $2dx = dt$  より,  $dx = \frac{dt}{2}$ ,  $x = \frac{t+1}{2}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int 4 \cdot \frac{t+1}{2} t^7 \cdot \frac{dt}{2} \\ &= \int t^7(t+1) dt \\ &= \int (t^8 + t^7) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{9}t^9 + \frac{1}{8}t^8 \\ &= \frac{1}{72}t^8(8t+9) \\ &= \frac{1}{72}(2x-1)^8\{8(2x-1)+9\} \\ &= \frac{1}{72}(2x-1)^8(16x-8+9) \\ &= \frac{1}{72}(16x+1)(2x-1)^8 \end{aligned}$$

問 9

(1)  $x = 2 \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 - (2 \sin \theta)^2} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ で, } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ なので} \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 2 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x = 2 \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{4 - (2 \sin \theta)^2} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 4\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ で, } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ なので} \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 2 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $x = 3 \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta$

$\sqrt{9 - x^2}$  は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx$$

このとき,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow 3 \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9 - (3 \sin \theta)^2} \cdot 3 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ で, } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ なので} \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 9 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 9 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

問 10

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx \text{ とおくと} \\
 I &= e^{ax} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{b} \cos bx\right) - \int (e^{ax})' \left(-\frac{1}{b} \cos bx\right) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx \\
 &\quad + \frac{a}{b} \left( \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a^2}{b^2} I
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 b^2 I &= -ba^{ax} \cos bx + ae^{ax} \sin bx - a^2 I \\
 (a^2 + b^2)I &= e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \\
 I &= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)
 \end{aligned}$$

問 11

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{e^{2x}}{2^2 + 3^2} (2 \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{13} e^{2x} (2 \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3^2 + 4^2} (3 \sin 4x - 4 \cos 4x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} e^{3x} (3 \sin 4x - 4 \cos 4x)
 \end{aligned}$$

問 12

(1) 分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 1 \\
 x^2 + 1 \overline{) x^4} \\
 \underline{x^4 + x^2} \phantom{0} \\
 -x^2 \phantom{0} \\
 \underline{-x^2 - 1} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) まず, 部分分数に分解する.

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x-4)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x-4} + \frac{b}{x+1} \text{ とおき, 両辺に } (x-4)(x+1)$$

1) をかけると

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x+1 &= a(x+1) + b(x-4) \\
 2x+1 &= ax+a+bx-4b \\
 2x+1 &= (a+b)x + (a-4b)
 \end{aligned}$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b=2 \\ a-4b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = \frac{9}{5}, b = \frac{1}{5}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int \left( \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{9}{5} \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{9}{5} \int \frac{(x-4)'}{x-4} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(x+1)'}{x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{9}{5} \log|x-4| + \frac{1}{5} \log|x+1|
 \end{aligned}$$

問 13

(1) 両辺に  $x^2(x-1)$  をかけると

$$1 = (ax+b)(x-1) + cx^2$$

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

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

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+c=0 \\ -a+b=0 \\ -b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = -1, b = -1, c = 1$

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

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

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

$$= -\left( \log|x| - \frac{1}{x} \right) + \log|x-1|$$

$$= \log|x-1| - \log|x| + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + \frac{1}{x}$$

問 14

$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2}$  を部分分数分解する.

$$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{k}{x+a} + \frac{l}{x-a} \text{ とおき, 両辺に } (x+a)(x-a) \text{ をかけると}$$

$$1 = k(x-a) + l(x+a)$$

$$1 = kx - ka + lx + la$$

$$1 = (k+l)x + (-ka+la)$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} k+l=0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ -ka+la=1 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

①より,  $l = -k$

これを②に代入して

$$-ka - ka = 1$$

$$-2ka = 1$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

これより,  $l = \frac{1}{2a}$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} dx \\ &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int \left\{ -\frac{(x+a)'}{x+a} + \frac{(x-a)'}{x-a} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} (-\log|x+a| + \log|x-a|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

問 15 求める図形の面積を  $S$  とする .

(1)  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$  は、偶関数であるから

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

(2)  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$  は、偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $x = \sin \theta$  とおくと、 $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$

また、 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$x$	$0$	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\theta$	$0$	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ で } \cos \theta \geq 0) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

問 16

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sqrt{x^2+A} dx \text{ とおくと} \\ I &= \int 1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+A} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int x(\sqrt{x^2+A})' dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+A}} \cdot 2x dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int \frac{(x^2+A)-A}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \left( \int \sqrt{x^2+A} dx - \int \frac{A}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \right) \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - I + A \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - I + A \log|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}| \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $2I = x\sqrt{x^2+A} + A \log|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}|$  であるから

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left( x\sqrt{x^2+A} + A \log|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}| \right)$$

問 17

(1) 与式  $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2-4+5} dx$

$$= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2+1} dx$$

$x-2=t$  とおくと、 $dx=dt$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	$2$	$\rightarrow$	$3$
$t$	$0$	$\rightarrow$	$1$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2+1} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{t^2+1} + \log|t+\sqrt{t^2+1}| \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1\sqrt{1+1} + \log|1+\sqrt{1+1}|) \\ &\quad - (\log|0+\sqrt{0+1}|) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \log|1+\sqrt{2}| - \log|1|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sqrt{2} + \log(1+\sqrt{2}) \} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式  $= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(x+1)^2-1+3} dx$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(x+1)^2+2} dx$$

$x+1=t$  とおくと、 $dx=dt$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	$-1$	$\rightarrow$	$0$
$t$	$0$	$\rightarrow$	$1$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2 + 2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{t^2 + 2} + 2 \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 2}| \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1\sqrt{1+2} + 2 \log |1 + \sqrt{1+2}|) \\
 &\quad - (2 \log |0 + \sqrt{0+2}|) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} + 2 \log |1 + \sqrt{3}| - 2 \log |\sqrt{2}|) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \log(1 + \sqrt{3}) - \log(\sqrt{2}) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \log \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \log \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式 =  $\int_2^3 \sqrt{-(x^2 - 4x)} dx$   
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{-(x-2)^2 + 4} dx$   
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{4 - (x-2)^2} dx$

$x - 2 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	2	→	3
$t$	0	→	1

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2^2 - t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{4 - t^2} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( 1\sqrt{4-1} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right) - 4 \sin^{-1} 0 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 与式 =  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{-(x^2 + 2x) + 3} dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 \sqrt{-(x+1)^2 + 4} dx$   
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{-(x+1)^2 + 4} dx$   
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{4 - (x+1)^2} dx$

$x + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$x$	0	→	1
$t$	1	→	2

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \sqrt{2^2 - t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{4 - t^2} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (2\sqrt{4-4} + 4 \sin^{-1} 1) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left( 1\sqrt{4-1} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( \sqrt{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\pi - \sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\pi \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

**問 18**

(1) 与式 =  $\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \cos(4x + 3x) - \sin(4x - 3x) \} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 7x - \sin x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + \cos x \right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{14} \cos 7x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x$

(2) 与式 =  $\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \cos(3x + 2x) + \cos(3x - 2x) \} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x$

(3) 与式 =  $-\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \cos(3x + 5x) - \cos(3x - 5x) \} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \cos 8x - \cos(-2x) \} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 8x - \cos 2x) dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$

(4) 与式 =  $\int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$   
 $\sin x = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x dx = dt$  であるから  
与式 =  $\int \frac{dt}{1 - t^2}$   
 $= \int \frac{dt}{(1-t)(1+t)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt$   
(部分分数分解の過程は省略)  
 $= \frac{1}{2} (-\log |1-t| + \log |1+t|)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right|$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$  (真数 > 0 より)

## 問 19

$$(1) \quad \text{与式} = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{35}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{16} \pi - \frac{5}{32} \pi = \frac{1}{32} \pi \end{aligned}$$

■