

## 4章 積分の応用

**問 1**

(1) 2 曲線の交点を求めると

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2$$

$$2x^2 = x^2 + 4$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

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

$$S = \int_{-2}^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2 - x^2 \right) dx$$

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

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

$$= 2 \left[ -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 2x \right]_0^2$$

$$= 2 \left( -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2^3 + 2 \cdot 2 \right)$$

$$= 2 \left( -\frac{4}{3} + 4 \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

(2) 直線の方程式は

$$y - 2 = \frac{2 - (-2)}{4 - 0}(x - 4)$$

$$y = x - 4 + 2$$

$$y = x - 2$$

$0 \leq x \leq 4$  において,  $\sqrt{x} \geq x - 2$  であるから

$$S = \int_0^4 \{ \sqrt{x} - (x - 2) \} dx$$

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

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_0^4$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\sqrt{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} - 8 + 8 = \frac{16}{3}$$

**問 2**

(1) 2 曲線の交点を求めると

$$x^2 = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$-1 \leq x \leq 1$  において,  $x^2 - 2x + 2 \geq x^2$

$1 \leq x \leq 2$  において,  $x^2 \geq x^2 - 2x + 2$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 2x + 2 - x^2) dx \\ &\quad + \int_1^2 \{ x^2 - (x^2 - 2x + 2) \} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (-2x + 2) dx + \int_1^2 (2x - 2) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 2 dx + 2 \int_1^2 (x - 1) dx \\ &= 2 \left[ 2x \right]_0^1 + 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right]_1^2 \\ &= 2(2 \cdot 1) + 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 - 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - 1 \right) \right\} \\ &= 4 + 2 \left( 2 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \\ &= 4 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4 + 1 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 曲線と直線  $y = x - 1$  の交点を求めると

$$\frac{2}{x} = x - 1$$

$$2 = x^2 - x$$

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

$$(x + 1)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x \geq 1 \text{ より, } x = 2$$

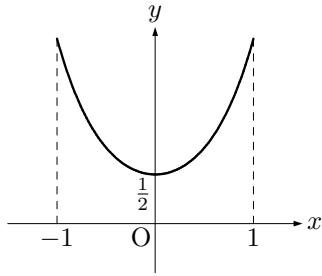
$$1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ において, } \frac{2}{x} \geq x - 1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 4 \text{ において, } x - 1 \geq \frac{2}{x}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^2 \left\{ \frac{2}{x} - (x - 1) \right\} dx \\ &\quad + \int_2^4 \left( x - 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ 2 \log |x| - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right]_1^2 \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - 2 \log |x| \right]_2^4 \\ &= \left( 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 + 2 \right) \\ &\quad - \left( 2 \log 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 1 \right) \\ &\quad + \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^2 - 4 - 2 \log 4 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 - 2 - 2 \log 2 \right) \right\} \\ &= 2 \log 2 - 2 + 2 - 0 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 \\ &\quad + (8 - 4 - 2 \log 2^2 - 2 + 2 + 2 \log 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

問 3



$$y' = \frac{2 \cdot e^{2x} - 2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{2}$$

よって

$$1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \left( \frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4} (e^{4x} - 2e^{2x}e^{-2x} + e^{-4x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4 + e^{4x} - 2 + e^{-4x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (e^{4x} + 2 + e^{-4x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (e^{2x} + e^{-2x})^2$$

したがって、曲線の長さを  $l$  とすると

$$l = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) dx$$

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

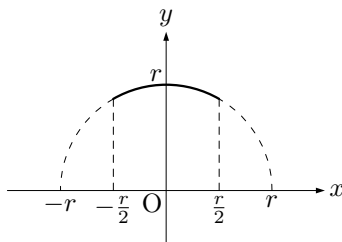
$$= \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - e^{-2})$$

問 4



$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

よって

$$1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \left( -\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{r^2 - x^2 + x^2}{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{r^2 - x^2}$$

したがって、曲線の長さを  $l$  とすると

$$l = \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \frac{|r|}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-r/2}^{r/2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dx \quad (r > 0 \text{ より})$$

$$= 2r \int_0^{r/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dx$$

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

$$= 2r \left( \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \right)$$

$$= 2r \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r$$

問 5

この立体を、点  $x$  ( $-r < x < r$ ) で、 $x$  軸に垂直な平面で切ったときの切り口は、直角二等辺三角形であるから、その面積を  $S(x)$  とすると

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})^2$$

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

よって

$$V = \int_{-r}^r S(x) dx$$

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

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

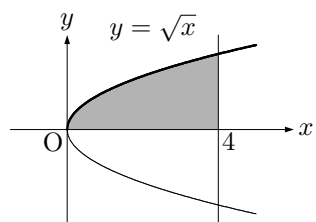
$$= \int_0^r (r^2 - x^2) dx$$

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

$$= r^3 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 = \frac{2}{3} r^3$$

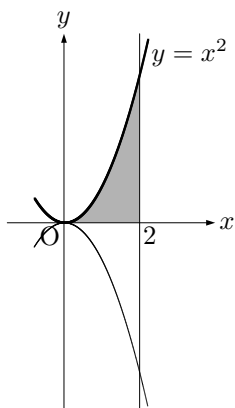
問 6

(1)



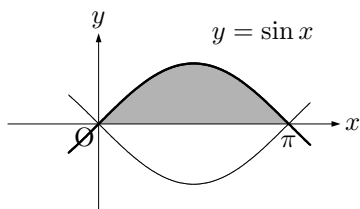
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^4 y^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^4 (\sqrt{x})^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^4 x dx \\
 &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^4 \\
 &= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^2 = 8\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^2)^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^2 x^4 dx \\
 &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2^5 = \frac{32}{5} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)



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