

科目名	微積分学	対象	IOB-AB	学部 研究科	理学部第一部	学科 専攻科		学籍 番号		評 点
平成 26 年 1 月 27 日 (月)	2 回目 (~ 時限目)		担当	石川 学	学年		氏名			
試験 時間	60 分	注 意 事 項	① 筆記用具以外持込不可 ② 下記のみ参照・持込可							
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平成 25 年度後定期試験

※解答用紙の裏面使用可

1 $f(x, y) = \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{3}y^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}y^2 + 2xy$ について, 次の問いに答えよ.

(1) $f(x, y)$ の停留点を求めよ.

(2) $f(x, y)$ の極値を求めよ.

(3) $x^3 + y^3 - xy = 1$ に制限した $f(x, y)$ が点 $(1, 1)$ で極値をとるかどうか調べよ.

2 次の積分を求めよ.

(1) $\int_{-2}^1 \left\{ \int_{x-1}^{x^2} (7y - x) dy \right\} dx$

(2) $\int_1^2 \left(\int_1^x \frac{x^2}{y} dy \right) dx$

(3) $\int_0^4 \left(\int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}} dy \right) dx$ (順序変更)

(4) $\int_D \frac{y^3}{x^2} dx dy$ ($D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x$)

(5) $\int_D (9x - 5y) dx dy$ ($D: x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$)

科目名	学部	学科	番号	担当	先生
				氏 名	H25KT

①

$$f(x, y) = \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{3}y^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}y^2 + 2xy$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} f_x = 5x^2 + 3x + 2y = 0 & \text{--- ①} \\ f_y = 5y^2 + 3y + 2x = 0 & \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ より } 5(x-y)(x+y) + (x-y) = 0$$

$$(x-y)\{5(x+y) + 1\} = 0 \quad \therefore x=y \text{ or } x+y = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$g) x=y \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より } 5x^2 + 5x = 0$$

$$5x(x+1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, -1$$

$$h) x+y = -\frac{1}{5} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \text{ より}$$

$$5\{x(x+y)^2 - 2xy\} + 5(x+y) = 0$$

$$5\left(\frac{1}{25} - 2xy\right) - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore xy = -\frac{2}{25}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{5}, y = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{5}, y = \frac{1}{5}$$

実数解は 5 組あり

$$25x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$(5x-1)(5x+2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}$$

以上より, (i) より, 停留点は

$$(0, 0), (-1, -1), \left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right), \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$(2) f_{xx} = 10x + 3, f_{xy} = 10y + 3, f_{yy} = 2$$

$$H = (10x+3)(10y+3) - 2^2$$

$$H(0, 0) = 3 \cdot 3 - 2^2 = 5 > 0, f_{xx}(0, 0) = 3 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(0, 0) = 0 : \text{極小値}$$

$$H(-1, -1) = (-7) \cdot (-7) - 2^2 = 45 > 0, f_{xx}(-1, -1) = -7 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(-1, -1) = \frac{5}{3} : \text{極大値}$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right) = 5 \cdot (-1) - 2^2 = -9 < 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right) : \text{極値ではない}$$

$$H\left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right) = (-1) \cdot 5 - 2^2 = -9 < 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right) : \text{極値ではない}$$

$$(3) g(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - xy - 1, T: g(x, y) = 0 \text{ とおく.}$$

$$g_y = 3y^2 - x \text{ したがって, } g(1, 1) = 0, g_y(1, 1) = 2 \neq 0 \text{ である.}$$

よって, 陰関数定理より点(1, 1)のある近傍で内点である

よって x の無限級関数 $y = \varphi(x)$ とおく

$$\varphi(1) = 1, x^3 + \varphi(x)^3 - x\varphi(x) = 1 \text{ --- ③}$$

ここで T を

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ の両辺を } x \text{ について微分して}$$

$$3x^2 + 3\varphi^2 \cdot \varphi' - 1 \cdot \varphi - x \cdot \varphi' = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 3\varphi^2 \varphi' - \varphi - x\varphi' = 0 \text{ --- ④}$$

$$x=1 \text{ を代入して}$$

$$3 \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot \varphi'(1) - 1 - 1 \cdot \varphi'(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi'(1) = -1$$

④ の両辺を x について微分して

$$6x + (6\varphi \cdot \varphi') \cdot \varphi' + 3\varphi^2 \cdot \varphi'' - \varphi' - 1 \cdot \varphi' - x \cdot \varphi'' = 0$$

$$6x + 6\varphi(\varphi')^2 + 3\varphi^2 \varphi'' - 2\varphi' - x\varphi'' = 0$$

 $x=1$ を代入して

$$6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot \varphi''(1) - 2 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot \varphi''(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi''(1) = -7$$

ここで, T の内点では

$$f|_T(x, y) = f(x, \varphi(x))$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{3}\varphi(x)^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}\varphi(x)^2 + 2x\varphi(x)$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}\{x^3 + \varphi(x)^3\} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}\varphi(x)^2 + 2x\varphi(x)$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}\{x\varphi(x) + 1\} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}\varphi(x)^2 + 2x\varphi(x)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}\varphi(x)^2 + \frac{11}{3}x\varphi(x) + \frac{5}{3}$$

とあるから, 二変数 $F(x)$ とおき, $F(x)$ が $x=1$ で極値をとるかを調べることにする。

$$F(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}\varphi^2 + \frac{11}{3}x\varphi + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$F'(x) = 3x + 3\varphi \cdot \varphi' + \frac{11}{3} \cdot \varphi + \frac{11}{3}x \cdot \varphi'$$

したがって

$$F'(1) = 3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + \frac{11}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{11}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

また

$$F''(x) = 3 + 3\varphi' \cdot \varphi' + 3\varphi \cdot \varphi'' + \frac{11}{3}\varphi' + \frac{11}{3} \cdot \varphi' + \frac{11}{3}x \cdot \varphi''$$

$$= 3 + 3(\varphi')^2 + 3\varphi\varphi'' + \frac{22}{3}\varphi' + \frac{11}{3}x\varphi''$$

したがって

$$F''(1) = 3 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-7) + \frac{22}{3} \cdot (-1) + \frac{11}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot (-7)$$

$$= -48 < 0$$

$$\therefore F(1) = \frac{25}{3} : \text{極大値}$$

[2]

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

$$= \int_{-2}^1 \left[\frac{7}{2} y^2 - xy \right]_{y=x-1}^{y=x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 \left\{ \frac{7}{2} \{x^4 - (x-1)^2\} - x \{x^2 - (x-1)\} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 \left\{ \frac{7}{2} x^4 - \frac{7}{2} (x-1)^2 - x^3 + x^2 - x \right\} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{7}{10} x^5 - \frac{7}{6} (x-1)^3 - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^1$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} \{1 - (-32)\} - \frac{7}{6} \{0 - (-27)\} - \frac{1}{4} \{1 - 16\} + \frac{1}{3} \{1 - (-8)\} - \frac{1}{2} \{1 - 4\}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{20}$$

$$(2) \int_1^2 \left(\int_1^x \frac{x^2}{y} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 [x^2 \log y]_{y=1}^{y=x} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 x^2 (\log x - 0) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 x^2 \log x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \log x - \frac{x^3}{9} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (8 \log 2 - 1.0) - \frac{1}{9} (8 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \log 2 - \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\log x \quad \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$(3) \int_0^4 \left(\int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}} dy \right) dx$$

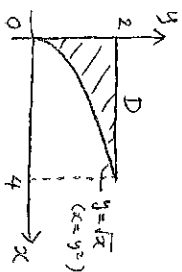
(積分領域 D)

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 4, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2$$

領域 D, 二重積分

$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y^2$$

二重積分



$$\left(\int_0^4 \left(\int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}} dy \right) dx \right)$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^{y^2} e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}} dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 [x e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}}]_{x=0}^{x=y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 y^2 e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}} dy$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \int_0^2 e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4} y^2\right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} [e^{-\frac{y^3}{4}}]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} (e^{-2} - 1)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^2}\right)$$

$$(4), (5) \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} r \geq 0 \\ \theta: 1/\sqrt{2} \leq \theta < \pi/4 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$(4) \iint_D \frac{y^3}{x^2} dx dy \quad (D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x)$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{r^3 \sin^3 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D: 1 \leq r \leq 2, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \iint_D r^2 \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_1^2 r^2 dr \times \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \times \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \left(-\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \sin \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (8 - 1) \times \left[\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta \right]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/3}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \left\{ \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{35}{6} - \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(5) \iint_D (9x - 5y) dx dy \quad (D: x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$$

$$= \iint_D (4r \cos \theta - 5r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$(D: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1)$$

$$= \iint_D r^2 (4 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta) dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left\{ \int_{\cos \theta}^1 r^2 (4 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta) dr \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} (4 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta) \right]_{r=\cos \theta}^{r=1} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) (4 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta) d\theta$$

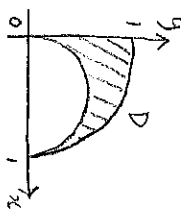
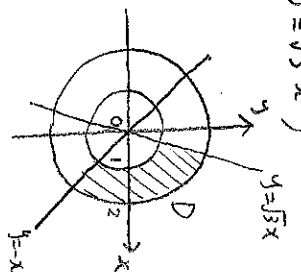
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \{ 9 \cos \theta - 5 \sin \theta - 9 \cos^4 \theta - 5 \cos^3 \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta) \} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(9 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot 1 - 9 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[\frac{5}{4} \cos^4 \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 4 - \frac{27}{16} \pi - \frac{5}{4} (0 - 1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{21}{4} - \frac{27}{16} \pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{4} - \frac{9}{16} \pi$$



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平成 25 年 1 月 16 日 (水)		(3 回目 時限目)		担当	石川 学	学年		氏名			
試験 時間	60 分	注 意 事 項	①筆記用具以外持込不可 云々詳細のみ参照 持込可								
)											

平成 24 年度後期定期試験

※解答用紙の裏面使用可

1 $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 5x^2 - 5y^2 + 6xy$ について、次の問いに答えよ.

(1) $f(x, y)$ の停留点を求めよ.

(2) $f(x, y)$ の極値を求めよ.

(3) $x^3 + y^3 = 2$ に制限した $f(x, y)$ が点 $(1, 1)$ で極値をとるかどうか調べよ.

2 次の積分を求めよ.

(1) $\int_1^2 \left(\int_2^{2x} \frac{x}{y} dy \right) dx$

(2) $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_{-x^2}^x \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy \right) dx$

(3) $\int_0^1 \left(\int_{2\sqrt{x}}^2 \sqrt{y^3 + 1} dy \right) dx$ (順序変更)

(4) $\int_D \frac{y^4}{x^2} dx dy$ $\left(D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x \right)$

(5) $\int_D (2x + y) dx dy$ $(D: x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$

科目名		担当		先生
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		氏名		
		H24KT		

$$\boxed{1} \quad f = x^4 + y^4 - 5x^2 - 5y^2 + 6xy$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} f_x = 4x^3 - 10x + 6y = 0 & \text{--- ①} \\ f_y = 4y^3 - 10y + 6x = 0 & \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad (*)$$

$$4(x^3 - y^3) - 16(x - y) = 0$$

$$4(x - y)\{x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4\} = 0$$

$$\therefore y = x \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \quad (**)$$

$$4(x^3 + y^3) - 4(x + y) = 0$$

$$4(x + y)\{x^2 - xy + y^2 - 1\} = 0$$

$$\therefore y = -x \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$(i) \quad y = x \quad \text{かつ} \quad y = -x \quad \text{or} \quad x = y = 0$$

$$(ii) \quad y = x \quad \text{かつ} \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 = 1 \quad \therefore x = \pm 1$$

$$(iii) \quad y = -x \quad \text{かつ} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 = 4 \quad \therefore x = \pm 2$$

$$(iv) \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \text{かつ} \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \pm 2, \quad \text{or} \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (*) \quad (x - y)^2 = (x^2 - xy + y^2) - 2xy = 1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \quad \text{不適}$$

$$(i) \sim (iv) \quad (*) \text{, 停留点}$$

$$(0, 0), (\pm 1, \pm 1), (\pm 2, \mp 2) \quad (15)$$

$$(2) \quad f_{xx} = 12x^2 - 10, \quad f_{yy} = 12y^2 - 10, \quad f_{xy} = 6$$

$$H = (12x^2 - 10)(12y^2 - 10) - 6^2 = 4\{(6x^2 - 5)(6y^2 - 5) - 9\}$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 4 \cdot 16 = 64 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) = -10 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(0, 0) = 0 \quad : \quad \textcircled{A}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 1, \pm 1) = 4 \cdot (-8) = -32 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(\pm 1, \pm 1) : \times \quad (15)$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 2, \mp 2) = 4 \cdot 352 = 1408 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(\pm 2, \mp 2) = 38 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(\pm 2, \mp 2) = -32 \quad : \quad \textcircled{B}$$

$$(3) \quad g = x^3 + y^3 - 2, \quad T : g = 0 \quad \text{と} \quad x < 2 \quad g(1, 1) = 0$$

$$\text{また, } g_y = 3y^2 \quad (*) \quad g_y(1, 1) = 3 \neq 0$$

よ、陰関数定理より、 $(1, 1)$ の近き開近傍で
 x は、 y は x の C^∞ 級関数 $y = \varphi(x)$ と $(*)$

$$\varphi(1) = 1, \quad x^3 + \varphi(x)^3 = 2 \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

$$\text{とみたす}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{a. 両辺を } x \text{ について微分すると}$$

$$3x^2 + 3\varphi^2 \cdot \varphi' = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \varphi^2 \varphi' = 0 \quad \text{--- ⑥}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad x = 1 \text{ とすると}$$

$$1 + 1^2 \cdot \varphi'(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi'(1) = -1$$

また、⑥ a. 両辺を x について微分すると

$$2x + (2\varphi\varphi') \cdot \varphi' + \varphi^2 \cdot \varphi'' = 0$$

$$\therefore 2x + 2\varphi(\varphi')^2 + \varphi^2 \varphi'' = 0 \quad \text{--- ⑦}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad x = 1 \text{ とすると}$$

$$2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 + 1^2 \cdot \varphi''(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi''(1) = -4$$

また、⑦ a. 両辺を x について微分すると f は

$$f|_T = f(x, \varphi(x))$$

$$= x^4 + \varphi(x)^4 - 5x^2 - 5\varphi(x)^2 + 6x\varphi(x)$$

とみたす。これを $F(x)$ とおき、 $F(x)$ かつ $x = 1$ での極値を
 と求めよう。このために $F'(x)$ を計算する。

$$F' = 4x^3 + 4\varphi^3 \cdot \varphi' - 10x - 10\varphi \cdot \varphi' + 6 \cdot \varphi + 6x \cdot \varphi'$$

$$F'(1) = 4 + 4 \cdot 1^3 \cdot (-1) - 10 - 10 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + 6 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

$$F'' = 12x^2 + (12\varphi^2 \cdot \varphi') \cdot \varphi' + 4\varphi^3 \cdot \varphi'' - 10 - (10\varphi') \cdot \varphi' - 10\varphi \cdot \varphi''$$

$$+ 6\varphi' + 6 \cdot \varphi' + 6x \cdot \varphi''$$

$$= 12x^2 + 12\varphi^2(\varphi')^2 + 4\varphi^3\varphi'' - 10 - 10(\varphi')^2 - 10\varphi\varphi''$$

$$+ 12\varphi' + 6x\varphi''$$

$$F''(1) = 12 + 12 \cdot 1^2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 4 \cdot 1^3 \cdot (-4) - 10 - 10 \cdot (-1)^2 - 10 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)$$

$$+ 12 \cdot (-1) + 6 \cdot (-4)$$

$$= 12 + 12 - 16 - 10 - 10 + 40 - 12 - 24$$

$$= -8 < 0$$

$$\therefore F(1) = -2 \quad : \quad \textcircled{A}$$

2

$$\log x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} \cdot x$$

$$(1) \int_1^2 \left(\int_2^{2x} \frac{x}{y} dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 [x \log y]_{y=2}^{y=2x} dx = \int_1^2 x \log 2x - \log 2 dx = \int_1^2 x \log x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (4 \log 2 - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{4} (4 - 1) = 2 \log 2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

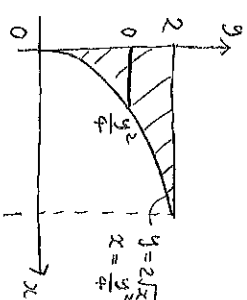
$$(2) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_{-x^2}^x \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan \frac{y}{x} \right]_{y=-x^2}^{y=x} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} - (-\arctan x) \right\} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan x \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} x + \{x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)\} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{4} (\sqrt{3}-1) + (\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2} (\log 4 - \log 2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \left(\int_{2\sqrt{x}}^2 \sqrt{y^3+1} dy \right) dx = \int_0^2 \left(\int_{\frac{y^2}{4}}^{\frac{y^2}{2}} \sqrt{y^3+1} dx \right) dy = \int_0^2 \left[x \sqrt{y^3+1} \right]_{x=\frac{y^2}{4}}^{x=\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{y^2}{4} \sqrt{y^3+1} dy = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^2 (y^3+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3y^2 dy = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{2}{3} (y^3+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} (27-1) = \frac{26}{18} = \frac{13}{9}$$

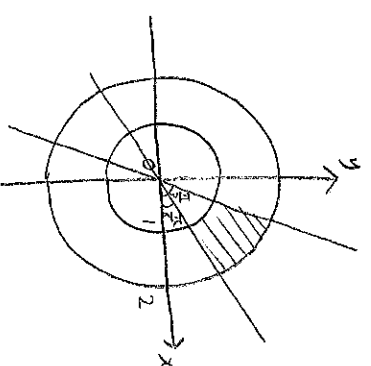


$$(4) \iint_D \frac{y^4}{x^2} dx dy \quad (D: 1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4, \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x)$$

$$= \iint_{D'} \frac{r^4 \sin^4 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D': \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, 1 \leq r \leq 2)$$

$$= \int_1^2 r^3 dr \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(1-\cos^2 \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_1^2 \times \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 2 + \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (16-1) \left[\tan \theta - \frac{3}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{15}{4} \left\{ \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{15}{4} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{15}{16} \pi$$



$$(5) \iint_D (2x+y) dx dy \quad (D: x \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$$

$$= \iint_{D'} (2r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_{\cos \theta}^1 (2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta) r^2 dr \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta) r^3 \right]_{r=\cos \theta}^{r=1} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta) (1 - \cos^3 \theta) d\theta$$

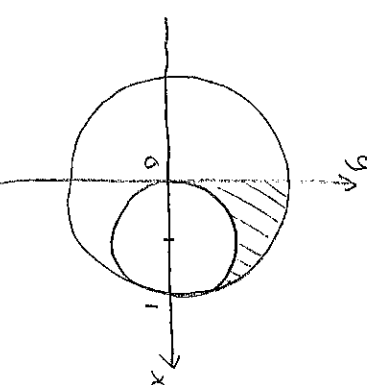
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \cos \theta - 2 \cos^4 \theta + \sin \theta - \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 3 - \frac{3}{8} \pi + \frac{1}{4} (0-1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{11}{4} - \frac{3}{8} \pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{11}{12} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$



科目名	微積分学	対象	IOB-A	学部 研究科	理学部第一部	学科 専攻科		学籍 番号		評 点
平成 24 年 1 月 25 日 (水) (3 回目 時限目)										
				担当	石川 学	学年		氏名		
試験 時間	60 分		注 意 事 項	① 筆記用具以外持込不可 筆記用具以外持込不可						

平成 23 年度後期定期試験

※解答用紙の裏面使用可

1 $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}y^2 + 6xy$ について, 次の問いに答えよ.

(1) $f(x, y)$ の停留点を求めよ.

(2) $f(x, y)$ の極値を求めよ.

(3) $x^2y + xy^2 = 2$ に制限した $f(x, y)$ が点 $(1, 1)$ で極値をとるかどうか調べよ.

2 次の積分を求めよ.

(1) $\int_1^2 \left(\int_1^x \frac{x}{y} dy \right) dx$

(2) $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_x^{x^2} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy \right) dx$

(3) $\int_0^2 \left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^1 e^{-y^2} dy \right) dx$ (順序変更)

(4) $\iint_D \frac{y^2}{x^2} dx dy$ $\left(D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x \right)$

(5) $\iint_D (x + y) dx dy$ $(D: x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$

H23後・定

- 1 (3) $x^2y + xy^2 = 2$ に制限した $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}y^2 + 6xy$ が点 $(1, 1)$ で極値をとるかどうかが調べる。

(解) $g(x, y) = x^2y + xy^2 - 2$, $\Gamma: g(x, y) = 0$ とおく。

$$g(1, 1) = 0 \text{ であり, } g_y(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy \text{ より}$$

$$g_y(1, 1) = 3 \neq 0 \text{ であるから, 陰関数定理より}$$

$(1, 1)$ のある近傍で y は x の C^∞ 級関数

$y = \varphi(x)$ とおき,

$$\varphi(1) = 1, \quad x^2\varphi(x) + x\varphi(x)^2 = 2 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

をみたす。ここで、①を微分すると

$$2x \cdot \varphi(x) + x^2 \cdot \varphi'(x) + 1 \cdot \varphi(x)^2 + x \cdot \{2\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi'(x)\} = 0$$

$$\therefore 2x\varphi(x) + x^2\varphi'(x) + \varphi(x)^2 + 2x\varphi(x)\varphi'(x) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

②に $x=1$ を代入して

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi(1) + 1^2 \cdot \varphi'(1) + \varphi(1)^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi'(1) = 0$$

$$2 + \varphi'(1) + 1 + 2\varphi'(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi'(1) = -1$$

また、②を微分すると

$$2 \cdot \varphi(x) + 2x \cdot \varphi'(x) + 2x \cdot \varphi'(x) + x^2 \cdot \varphi''(x) + 2\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi'(x) + 2 \cdot \varphi(x) \varphi'(x) + 2x \cdot \varphi'(x) \cdot \varphi'(x) + 2x\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi''(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2\varphi(x) + 4x\varphi'(x) + x^2\varphi''(x) + 4\varphi(x)\varphi'(x) + 2x\varphi'(x)^2 + 2x\varphi(x)\varphi''(x) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

③に $x=1$ を代入して

$$2\varphi(1) + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi'(1) + 1^2 \cdot \varphi''(1) + 4\varphi(1)\varphi'(1) + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi'(1)^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi(1) \varphi''(1) = 0$$

$$2 - 4 + \varphi''(1) - 4 + 2 + 2\varphi''(1) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi''(1) = \frac{4}{3}$$

さて、①で Γ に制限した $f(x, y)$ は

$$f|_{\Gamma}(x, y) = f(x, \varphi(x))$$

$$= x^3 + \varphi(x)^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}\varphi(x)^2 + 6x\varphi(x)$$

とする。これを $F(x)$ とおき、 $F(x)$ が $x=1$ で極値をとるかどうかが調べる。

$$F'(x) = 3x^2 + 3\varphi(x)^2 \cdot \varphi'(x) + 9x + 9\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi'(x) + 6 \cdot \varphi(x) + 6x \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

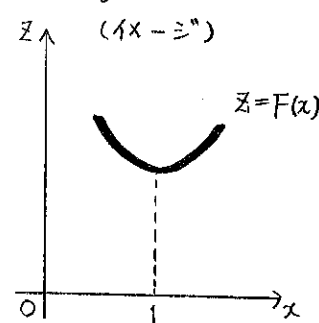
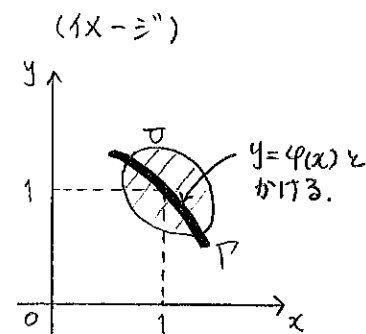
$$F'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 3\varphi(1)^2 \varphi'(1) + 9 \cdot 1 + 9\varphi(1) \varphi'(1) + 6\varphi(1) + 6 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi'(1)$$

$$= 3 - 3 + 9 - 9 + 6 - 6$$

$$= 0$$

$$F''(x) = 6x + \{6\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi'(x)\} \cdot \varphi'(x) + 3\varphi(x)^2 \cdot \varphi''(x) + 9 + 9\varphi'(x) \cdot \varphi'(x) + 9\varphi(x) \cdot \varphi''(x) + 6\varphi'(x) + 6 \cdot \varphi'(x) + 6x \cdot \varphi''(x)$$

$$= 6x + 6\varphi(x)\varphi'(x)^2 + 3\varphi(x)^2\varphi''(x) + 9 + 9\varphi'(x)^2 + 9\varphi(x)\varphi''(x) + 12\varphi'(x) + 6x\varphi''(x)$$



$$F''(1) = 6 \cdot 1 + 6\varphi(1)\varphi'(1)^2 + 3\varphi(1)^2\varphi''(1) + 9 + 9\varphi'(1)^2 + 9\varphi(1)\varphi''(1) + 12\varphi'(1) + 6 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi''(1) = 6 + 6 + 4 + 9 + 9 + 12 - 12 + 8 = 42 > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow F(x) \text{ は } x=1 \text{ の近 } < \Gamma \text{ に } \cup)$$

$$\delta > 0, \quad F(1) = 1 + 1 + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + 6 = 17 : \text{極小値}$$

2

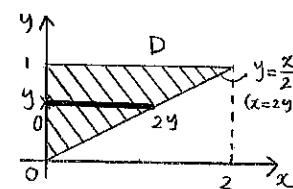
$$(1) \int_1^2 \left(\int_1^x \frac{x}{y} dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 [x \log y]_{y=1}^{y=x} dx = \int_1^2 x \log x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_1^2 = 2 \log 2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_x^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan \frac{y}{x} \right]_{y=x}^{y=\sqrt{3}} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx = \left[x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) - \frac{\pi}{4} x \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 \left(\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^1 e^{-y^2} dy \right) dx \quad (\text{順序変更})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow D: 0 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\text{図}} D: 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 2y \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{2y} e^{-y^2} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 [xe^{-y^2}]_{x=0}^{x=2y} dy = \int_0^1 2ye^{-y^2} dy = [-e^{-y^2}]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$



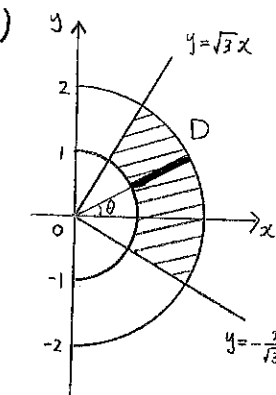
(4) $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ とおく (← r : 原点からの距離, θ : x 軸との角)

$$\iint_D \frac{y^2}{x^2} dx dy \quad (D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \iint_{D'} \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D': -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, 1 \leq r \leq 2)$$

$$= \iint_{D'} r \tan^2 \theta dr d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\int_1^2 r \tan^2 \theta dr \right) d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \tan^2 \theta \right]_{r=1}^{r=2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right) d\theta = \frac{3}{2} [\tan \theta - \theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{4}\pi$$



(5) $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ とおく

$$\iint_D (x+y) dx dy \quad (D: x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$$

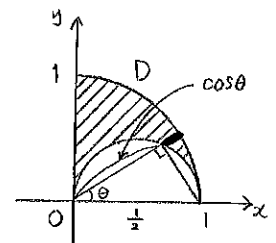
$$= \iint_{D'} (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1)$$

$$= \iint_{D'} r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_{\cos \theta}^1 r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \right]_{r=\cos \theta}^{r=1} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta - \cos^4 \theta - \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + 1 - \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{12} - \frac{\pi}{16}$$



$$x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \quad (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$$