

科目名	数学A	対象	1i-2	学部 研究科	工学部第二部	学科 専攻科		学籍 番号		評 点
平成 25 年 1 月 29 日 (火)	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 ② 下記のみ参照・持込可 ()							

2012 年度 I 科 2 組 後期試験

※解答用紙の裏面使用可

- 1 (1) 次の等式が成り立つような定数 A, B, C の値を求めよ. (1) は答のみでよい.

$$\frac{-5x^2 - 49x - 92}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 14)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 6x + 14}$$

- (2) $\int \frac{-5x^2 - 49x - 92}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 14)} dx$ を求めよ.

- 2 $\sqrt{x^2 + 9x + 1} + x = t$ とおくことにより, $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 9x + 1}} dx$ を求めよ.

- 3 $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - y^3 + 6y^2 - x^2y$ について, 次の問いに答えよ.

(1) $f(x, y)$ の停留点を求めよ. (1) は答のみでよい.

(2) $f(x, y)$ の極値を求めよ.

※ $f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$ のとき

$H(a, b) > 0, f_{xx}(a, b) > 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極小値}$

$H(a, b) > 0, f_{xx}(a, b) < 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極大値}$

$H(a, b) < 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極値でない}$

ただし $H(x, y) = f_{xx}(x, y)f_{yy}(x, y) - f_{xy}(x, y)^2$ とする.

- 4 次の積分を求めよ.

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

(2) $\int_{-1}^2 \left\{ \int_0^{x^2} (5x - 7y) dy \right\} dx$

(3) $\int_1^2 \left(\int_1^x \log y dy \right) dx$

(4) $\int_0^1 \left(\int_{3\sqrt{x}}^3 \sqrt{y^3 + 9} dy \right) dx$ (順序変更)

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

20 10 25 50

$$A+B=-5$$

$$6A-2B+C=-49$$

$$14A-2C=-92$$

$$7A-C=-46$$

$$13A-2B=-95$$

$$13A-2B=-95$$

$$2A+2B=-10$$

$$10A=-105$$

$$A=-10.5$$

$$B=2$$

$$C=-10.5$$

東京理科大学

平成 年 月 日

試験 答案

科目名		担当	先生
理学部	1	氏名	I-2
工学部	2	氏名	

$$\textcircled{1} (1) -5x^2-49x-92 = A(x^2+6x+14) + (Bx+C)(x-2)$$

$$x=2 \dots -210 = 30A \quad \therefore A = -7$$

$$x=0 \dots -92 = 14A-2C, -46 = -49-C \quad \therefore C = -3$$

$$x=1 \dots -146 = 21A - (B+C), -146 = -147 - B+3 \quad \therefore B = 2$$

$$(A, B, C) = (-7, 2, -3)$$

③ ③ ③

$$(2) \int \left(-\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{2x-3}{x^2+6x+14} \right) dx = \int \left\{ -\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{(2x+6)-9}{x^2+6x+14} \right\} dx = \int \left\{ -\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{2x+6}{x^2+6x+14} - \frac{9}{(\sqrt{5})^2+(x+3)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= -7 \log|x-2| + \log(x^2+6x+14) - \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

③ ③ ⑤

1/2 < 1
arc < 2

$$\textcircled{2} \sqrt{\quad} + x = t \quad \therefore \sqrt{\quad} = t - x$$

$$x^2+9x+1 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2-1}{2t+9} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{また, } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (2t+9) - (t^2-1) \cdot 2}{(2t+9)^2} = \frac{2(t^2+9t+1)}{(2t+9)^2} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{よって } \sqrt{\quad} = t - \frac{t^2-1}{2t+9} = \frac{t^2+9t+1}{2t+9} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2-1}{2t+9} \cdot \frac{t^2+9t+1}{2t+9}} \cdot \frac{2(t^2+9t+1)}{(2t+9)^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \log|t-1| - \log|t+1|$$

② ③

$$\textcircled{3} f = 3x^2 - y^3 + 6y^2 - x^2y$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} f_x = 6x - 2xy = 0 & \text{--- ①} \\ f_y = -3y^2 + 12y - x^2 = 0 & \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{より } 2x(3-y) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ or } y = 3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{より } -3y^2 + 12y = 0, -3y(y-4) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, 4$$

$$y = 3 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{より } -27 + 36 - x^2 = 0, x^2 = 9 \quad \therefore x = \pm 3$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0, 0), (0, 4), (\pm 3, 3)$$

$$(2) f_{xx} = 6 - 2y, f_{yy} = -6y + 12, f_{xy} = -2x$$

$$H = (6-2y)(-6y+12) - (-2x)^2 = 4\{3(y-3)(y-2) - x^2\}$$

$$\cdot H(0,0) = 72 > 0, f_{xx}(0,0) = 6 > 0 \quad \therefore f(0,0) = 0 \textcircled{\text{小}}$$

$$\cdot H(0,4) = 24 > 0, f_{xx}(0,4) = -2 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0,4) = 32 \textcircled{\text{大}}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 3, 3) = -36 < 0 \quad \therefore f(\pm 3, 3) \textcircled{\text{X}}$$

⑩ (0,0)④ $H(0,0)=72>0$ ① $f_{xx}(0,0)=6>0$ ① $f(0,0)=0$ ③ ② ①

⑩ (0,4)④ $H(0,4)=24>0$ ① $f_{xx}(0,4)=-2<0$ ① $f(0,4)=32$ ③ ② ①

⑤ (±3,3)④ $H(±3,3)=-36<0$ ①

$$[4] (1) \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-2}^R \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_{-2}^R = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \arctan \frac{2R+1}{\sqrt{3}} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right\} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \frac{2R+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\therefore \int_{-2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \frac{2R+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \pi = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}} \pi$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^2 \left\{ \int_0^{x^2} (5x-7y) dy \right\} dx = \int_{-1}^2 \left[5xy - \frac{7}{2}y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^2 \left(5x^3 - \frac{7}{2}x^4 \right) dx = \left[\frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{7}{10}x^5 \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}(16-1) - \frac{7}{10}\{32-(-1)\} = \frac{75}{4} - \frac{231}{10} = \frac{375-462}{20} = -\frac{87}{20}$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 \left(\int_1^x \log y dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left[y \log y - y \right]_{y=1}^{y=x} dx = \int_1^2 \{ (x \log x - 1 \cdot 0) - (x-1) \} dx$$

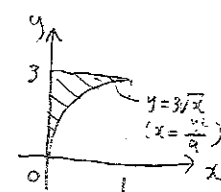
$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}(4 \log 2 - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{4}(4-1) - \frac{1}{2}(1-0) = 2 \log 2 - \frac{5}{4}$$

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

$$(4) \int_0^1 \left(\int_{3\sqrt{x}}^3 \sqrt{y^3+9} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\frac{y^2}{9}} \sqrt{y^3+9} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[x \sqrt{y^3+9} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{y^2}{9}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{9} \sqrt{y^3+9} dy = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (y^3+9)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3y^2 dy = \frac{1}{27} \left[\frac{2}{3} (y^3+9)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{27} (8 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 7 = \frac{14}{3}$$



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

$$= \iint_{D'} (5r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1)$$

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

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

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

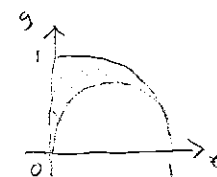
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ 5 \cos \theta - \sin \theta - 5 \cos^4 \theta - \cos^3 \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta) \} d\theta$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 4 - \frac{15}{16} \pi - \frac{1}{4} (0-1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{17}{4} - \frac{15}{16} \pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{17}{12} - \frac{5}{16} \pi$$



$$(1) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \frac{2R+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \quad \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}} \pi \quad (10)$$

$$(2) -\frac{87}{20} \quad (10)$$

$$(3) 2 \log 2 - \frac{5}{4} \quad (5) \quad (5)$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\frac{y^2}{9}} \sqrt{y^3+9} dx \right) dy \quad (3) \quad \frac{14}{3} \quad (10)$$

$$(5) \frac{17}{12} - \frac{5}{16} \pi \quad (5) \quad (5)$$