

科目名	数学A	対象	1i-1	学部 研究科	工学部第二部	学科 専攻科		学籍 番号		評点
平成 28 年 1 月 19 日 (火)	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 ()							

2015 年度 I 科 1 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.

$$\frac{-x^2 + 29x - 79}{(x+5)(x^2 - 8x + 18)} = \frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 8x + 18}$$

(2) $\int \frac{-x^2 + 29x - 79}{(x+5)(x^2 - 8x + 18)} dx$ を求めよ.

- ② $\sqrt{9x^2 - 5x + 1} + 3x = t$ とおくことにより, $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{9x^2 - 5x + 1}} dx$ を求めよ.

- ③ $f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 3x^2 - \frac{4}{3}y^2 - 2xy + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}y$ 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) $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} 2x \arctan x dx$

(2) $\int_{-2}^1 \left\{ \int_{-1}^{x^2} (x+4y) dy \right\} dx$

(3) $\int_0^2 \left(\int_0^x x e^y dy \right) dx$

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

(5) $\int_0^3 \left\{ \int_{\frac{2}{3}x}^2 y^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \right\} dx$ (順序変更)

科目名		担当	先生
学籍番号	学部	学科	番
		氏名	I - 1

1

$$(1) \frac{-x^2+29x-79}{(x+5)(x^2-8x+18)} = \frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-8x+18}$$

の分母をばらさす

$$-x^2+29x-79 = A(x^2-8x+18) + (Bx+C)(x+5)$$

$$\cdot x = -5 \text{ 代入 } -249 = 83A \quad \therefore A = -3$$

$$\cdot x = 0 \text{ 代入 } -79 = 18A + 5C \\ -79 = -54 + 5C \quad \therefore C = -5$$

$$\cdot x = 1 \text{ 代入 } -51 = 11A + 6(B+C) \\ -51 = -33 + 6(B-5) \quad \therefore B = 2$$

$$\therefore 2 \quad A = -3, B = 2, C = -5$$

(2) (1) の結果より

$$\int \frac{-x^2+29x-79}{(x+5)(x^2-8x+18)} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{x+5} + \frac{2x-5}{x^2-8x+18} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+5} + \frac{(2x-8)+3}{x^2-8x+18} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+5} + \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} + \frac{3}{(\sqrt{2})^2+(x-4)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= -3 \log|x+5| + \log(x^2-8x+18) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2

$$\sqrt{9x^2-5x+1} + 3x = t \text{ とおくと } \sqrt{9x^2-5x+1} = t-3x$$

両辺を2乗して

$$9x^2-5x+1 = t^2-6tx+9x^2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2-1}{6t-5}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (6t-5) - (t^2-1) \cdot 6}{(6t-5)^2} = \frac{2(3t^2-5t+3)}{(6t-5)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{9x^2-5x+1} = t-3x = t-3 \cdot \frac{t^2-1}{6t-5} = \frac{3t^2-5t+3}{6t-5}$$

よって

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{9x^2-5x+1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2-1}{6t-5} \cdot \frac{3t^2-5t+3}{6t-5}} \cdot \frac{2(3t^2-5t+3)}{(6t-5)^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{(t-1)(t+1)} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \log|t-1| - \log|t+1|$$

3

$$f(x,y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 3x^2 - \frac{4}{3}y^2 - 2xy + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}y$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 3x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + \frac{8}{3} = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ f_y(x,y) = 2xy - \frac{8}{3}y - 2x + \frac{8}{3} = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } 2y(x - \frac{4}{3}) - 2(x - \frac{4}{3}) = 0$$

$$2(x - \frac{4}{3})(y - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{4}{3} \text{ または } y = 1$$

$$(i) x = \frac{4}{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より}$$

$$\frac{16}{3} + y^2 - 8 - 2y + \frac{8}{3} = 0$$

$$y(y-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 0, 2$$

$$(ii) y = 1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より}$$

$$3x^2 + 1 - 6x - 2 + \frac{8}{3} = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 18x + 5 = 0$$

$$(3x-1)(3x-5) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$$

以上 (i), (ii) より, 停留点は

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}, 0\right), \left(\frac{4}{3}, 2\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right), \left(\frac{5}{3}, 1\right)$$

$$(2) f_{xx}(x,y) = 6x-6, f_{yy}(x,y) = 2x-\frac{8}{3}, f_{xy}(x,y) = 2y-2$$

$$H(x,y) = (6x-6)(2x-\frac{8}{3}) - (2y-2)^2$$

$$\cdot H(\frac{4}{3}, 0) = 2 \cdot 0 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{4}{3}, 0): \text{極小値ではない}$$

$$\cdot H(\frac{4}{3}, 2) = 2 \cdot 0 - 2^2 = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{4}{3}, 2): \text{極小値ではない}$$

$$\cdot H(\frac{1}{3}, 1) = (-4) \cdot (-2) - 0^2 = 8 > 0, f_{xx}(\frac{1}{3}, 1) = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{1}{3}, 1) = \frac{43}{27}: \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(\frac{5}{3}, 1) = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 0^2 = \frac{8}{3} > 0, f_{xx}(\frac{5}{3}, 1) = 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{5}{3}, 1) = \frac{11}{27}: \text{極小値}$$

4

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) & \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} 2x \arctan x \, dx \\
 &= \left[(x^2+1) \arctan x \right]_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} - \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} dx \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right\} - \left[x \right]_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \\
 &= \frac{14}{9} \pi - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - (-\sqrt{3}) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{14}{9} \pi - \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \arctan x \quad \swarrow \searrow \\
 \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x^2+1 \quad 2x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) & \int_{-2}^1 \left\{ \int_{-1}^{x^2} (x+4y) \, dy \right\} dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^1 \left[xy + 2y^2 \right]_{y=-1}^{y=x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^1 \{ (x^3 + 2x^4) - (-x + 2) \} dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^1 (x^3 + 2x^4 + x - 2) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{2}{5} x^5 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 2x \right]_{-2}^1 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) - \left(4 - \frac{64}{5} + 2 + 4 \right) \\
 &= \frac{39}{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) & \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^x x e^y \, dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left[x e^y \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 x(e^x - 1) dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 (x e^x - x) dx \\
 &= \left([x e^x]_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x dx \right) - \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^2 \\
 &= (2e^2 - 0 \cdot 1) - [e^x]_0^2 - 2 \\
 &= 2e^2 - (e^2 - 1) - 2 \\
 &= e^2 - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 x \quad \swarrow \searrow \\
 1 \quad e^x \quad e^x
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \log x \quad \swarrow \searrow \\
 \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{1}{2} x^2 \quad x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} (9 \log 3 - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^3 \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{4} (9 - 1) \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \log 3 - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_0^3 \left\{ \int_{\frac{2}{3}x}^2 y^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \right\} dx \quad \dots (*)$$

積分領域は

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 3, \frac{2}{3}x \leq y \leq 2$$

でもあから、これは

$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}y$$

でもあから

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}y} y^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \right\} dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left[x y^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{3}{2}y} dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{3}{2} y^3 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} \int_0^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 4y^3 dy \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} \left[-2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^2 \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

