

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 28 年 1 月 19 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 予記のみ参照・持込可 ()							

2015 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.

$$\frac{-x^2 + 41x - 192}{(x+4)(x^2 - 14x + 52)} = \frac{A}{x+4} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 14x + 52}$$

- (2) $\int \frac{-x^2 + 41x - 192}{(x+4)(x^2 - 14x + 52)} dx$ を求めよ.

- 2 $\sqrt{9x^2 - 5x + 4} + 3x = t$ とおくことにより, $\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{9x^2 - 5x + 4}} dx$ 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) $\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} 4x^3 \arctan x dx$

(2) $\int_{-1}^2 \left\{ \int_{-3}^{x^2} (2x+y) dy \right\} dx$

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

(4) $\int_0^7 \left\{ \int_{\frac{2}{7}x}^2 y^2(y^4+9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \right\} dx$ (順序変更)

(5) $\int \int_D (7y-5) dx dy$ ($D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$)

科目名		担当	先生
学籍番号	学部	学科	番
		氏名	I-2

1

$$(1) \frac{-x^2+41x-192}{(x+4)(x^2-14x+52)} = \frac{A}{x+4} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-14x+52}$$

分母をばらうと

$$-x^2+41x-192 = A(x^2-14x+52) + (Bx+C)(x+4)$$

$$\bullet x=-4 \text{ 代入 } -372 = 124A \quad \therefore A=-3$$

$$\bullet x=0 \text{ 代入 } -192 = 52A + 4C$$

$$-192 = -156 + 4C \quad \therefore C = -9$$

$$\bullet x=1 \text{ 代入 } -152 = 39A + 5(B+C)$$

$$-152 = -117 + 5(B-9) \quad \therefore B=2$$

$$\therefore A=-3, B=2, C=-9$$

(2) (1)の結果より

$$\int \frac{-x^2+41x-192}{(x+4)(x^2-14x+52)} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{2x-9}{x^2-14x+52} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{(2x-14)+5}{x^2-14x+52} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{2x-14}{x^2-14x+52} + \frac{5}{(\sqrt{3})^2+(x-7)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= -3 \log|x+4| + \log(x^2-14x+52) + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-7}{\sqrt{3}}$$

2

$$\sqrt{9x^2-5x+4} + 3x = t \quad \text{とおくと} \quad \sqrt{9x^2-5x+4} = t-3x$$

両辺2乗して

$$9x^2-5x+4 = t^2-6tx+9x^2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2-4}{6t-5}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (6t-5) - (t^2-4) \cdot 6}{(6t-5)^2} = \frac{2(3t^2-5t+12)}{(6t-5)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{9x^2-5x+4} = t-3x = t-3 \cdot \frac{t^2-4}{6t-5} = \frac{3t^2-5t+12}{6t-5}$$

よって

$$\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{9x^2-5x+4}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{\frac{t^2-4}{6t-5} \cdot \frac{3t^2-5t+12}{6t-5}} \cdot \frac{2(3t^2-5t+12)}{(6t-5)^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{4}{t^2-4} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{4}{(t-2)(t+2)} dt$$

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

$$= \log|t-2| - \log|t+2|$$

3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore y = 0, 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

以上(i),(ii)より、停留点は

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4

$$(1) \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} 4x^3 \arctan x \, dx$$

$$\arctan x \begin{cases} x^4-1 \\ \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^4-1 \\ 4x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[(x^4-1) \arctan x \right]_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} - \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} (x^4-1) \, dx \\ &= \left\{ 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\} - \left[\frac{1}{5} x^5 - x \right]_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \pi - \left\{ (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}) - \left(-\frac{1}{5} + 1\right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \pi + \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^2 \left\{ \int_{-3}^{x^2} (2x+y) \, dy \right\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-1}^2 \left[2xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=-3}^{y=x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 \left\{ (2x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^4) - (-6x + \frac{9}{2}) \right\} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 (2x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^4 + 6x - \frac{9}{2}) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^4 + \frac{1}{10} x^5 + 3x^2 - \frac{9}{2} x \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= (8 + \frac{16}{5} + 12 - 9) - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{10} + 3 - \frac{9}{2}) \\ &= \frac{63}{10} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^3 \left[x \log y \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=x^3} dx \\ &= \int_1^3 x (\log x^3 - \log x^2) dx \\ &= \int_1^3 x \log x \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x \right]_1^3 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (9 \log 3 - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^3 \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{4} (9 - 1) \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \log 3 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log x \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} x^2 \\ x \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \int_0^7 \left\{ \int_{\frac{2}{7}x}^2 y^2 (y^4+9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \right\} dx \dots (*)$$

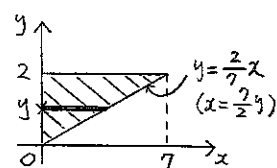
積分領域は

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 7, \frac{2}{7}x \leq y \leq 2$$

であるから、これは

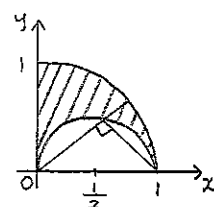
$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{7}{2}y$$

でもあるから



$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{7}{2}y} y^2 (y^4+9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \right\} dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[xy^2 (y^4+9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{7}{2}y} dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{7}{2} y^3 (y^4+9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \\ &= \frac{7}{8} \int_0^2 (y^4+9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 4y^3 dy \\ &= \frac{7}{8} \left[-2 (y^4+9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^2 \\ &= -\frac{7}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{7}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta \\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases} \begin{cases} r \geq 0 \\ \theta: 1 \text{ 周分} \end{cases} \text{ である} \quad \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases} < 2$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_D (7y-5) \, dx \, dy \quad (D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0) \\ &= \iint_{D'} (7r\sin\theta - 5) \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \quad (D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos\theta \leq r \leq 1) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_{\cos\theta}^1 (7r^2\sin\theta - 5r) \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{7}{3} r^3 \sin\theta - \frac{5}{2} r^2 \right]_{r=\cos\theta}^{r=1} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{7}{3} (1 - \cos^3\theta) \sin\theta - \frac{5}{2} (1 - \cos^2\theta) \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{7}{3} \{ \sin\theta + \cos^3\theta \cdot (-\sin\theta) \} - \frac{5}{2} \sin^2\theta \right] d\theta \\ &= \left[\frac{7}{3} (-\cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^4\theta) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{7}{3} \left\{ -(0-1) + \frac{1}{4} (0-1) \right\} - \frac{5}{8} \pi \\ &= \frac{7}{4} - \frac{5}{8} \pi \end{aligned}$$