

科目名	微積分学	対象	10B-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 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 ② 下記の冊参照 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) $\iint_D \frac{y^4}{x^2} dx dy$ $\left(D : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x \right)$
- (5) $\iint_D (2x + y) dx dy$ $(D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$

[2]

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

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

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

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

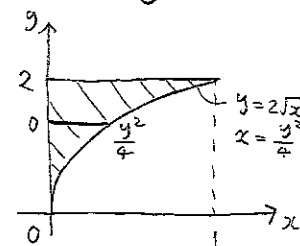
$$(2) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_{-x^2}^x \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan \frac{y}{x} \right]_{y=-x^2}^{y=x} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} - (-\arctan x) \right\} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan x \right) dx$$

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

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

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

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

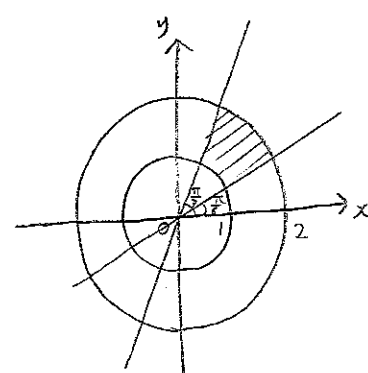


$$(4) \iint_D \frac{y^4}{x^2} dx dy \quad (D: 1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4, \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} (16-1) \left[\tan \theta - \frac{3}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{15}{4} \left\{ \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{15}{4} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{15}{16} \pi$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

