

科目名	数学A	対象	1A-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 26 年 1 月 22 日 (水) 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 ()							

2013 年度 A 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.

$$\frac{-x^2 + 27x - 38}{(x+4)(x^2 - 6x + 14)} = \frac{A}{x+4} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 6x + 14}$$

- (2) $\int \frac{-x^2 + 27x - 38}{(x+4)(x^2 - 6x + 14)} dx$ を求めよ.

- 2 $\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 4} + 2x = t$ とおくことにより, $\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 4}} dx$ を求めよ.

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

(3) $\int_1^7 \left(\int_1^x \log y dy \right) dx$

(4) $\int_0^5 \left\{ \int_{\frac{4}{5}x}^4 y(y^3 + 36)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \right\} dx$ (順序変更)

(5) $\iint_D (5x - 3y) dx dy$ ($D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$)

科目名		担当 先生		
理学部	1	氏 名	A-2	
工学部	2			

1

(1) 分母を12で割る

$$-x^2 + 27x - 38 = A(x^2 - 6x + 14) + (Bx + C)(x + 4)$$

$$\cdot x = -4 \dots -162 = 54A \quad \therefore A = -3$$

$$\cdot x = 0 \dots -38 = 14A + 4C$$

$$-38 = -42 + 4C \quad \therefore C = 1$$

$$\cdot x = 1 \dots -12 = 9A + 5(B + C)$$

$$-12 = -27 + 5B + 5 \quad \therefore B = 2$$

$$\therefore (A, B, C) = (-3, 2, 1)$$

$$(2) \int \frac{-x^2 + 27x - 38}{(x+4)(x^2 - 6x + 14)} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2 - 6x + 14} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{2x-6}{x^2 - 6x + 14} + \frac{7}{(x-3)^2 + 5} \right\} dx$$

$$= -3 \log|x+4| + \log(x^2 - 6x + 14) + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

2

 $\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 4} = t - 2x$ の両辺を2乗する

$$4x^2 - 9x + 4 = t^2 - 4tx + 4x^2$$

$$(4t-9)x = t^2 - 4 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2 - 4}{4t-9}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (4t-9) - (t^2-4) \cdot 4}{(4t-9)^2} = \frac{2(2t^2-9t+8)}{(4t-9)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 4} = t - \frac{2(t^2-4)}{4t-9} = \frac{2t^2-9t+8}{4t-9}$$

よって

$$\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{4x^2 - 9x + 4}} dx = \int \frac{2}{\frac{t^2-4}{4t-9} \cdot \frac{2t^2-9t+8}{4t-9}} \cdot \frac{2(2t^2-9t+8)}{(4t-9)^2} dt$$

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

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

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

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

3

$$f = x^2y + y^3 + x^2 + 2y^2 - 2xy - 2x + y$$

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

$$\text{①より } 2x(y+1) - 2(y+1) = 0$$

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

 $x=1$ のとき, ②より

$$1 + 3y^2 + 4y - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y(3y+4) = 0 \quad \therefore y=0, -\frac{4}{3}$$

 $y=-1$ のとき, ②より

$$x^2 + 3 - 4 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$x(x-2) = 0 \quad \therefore x=0, 2$$

よって, 停留点は

$$(1, 0), (1, -\frac{4}{3}), (0, -1), (2, -1)$$

$$(2) f_{xx} = 2y + 2, f_{yy} = 6y + 4, f_{xy} = 2x - 2$$

$$H = (2y+2)(6y+4) - (2x-2)^2$$

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

$$\therefore f(1, 0) = -1 : \text{極小値}$$

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

$$\therefore f(1, -\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{5}{27} : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(0, -1) = 0 \cdot (-2) - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(0, -1) : \text{極値ではない}$$

$$\cdot H(2, -1) = 0 \cdot (-2) - 2^2 = -4 < 0$$

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

4

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

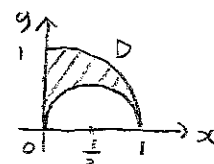
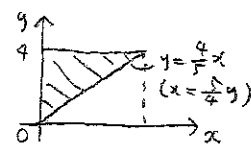
$$\arctan x \begin{cases} x^2+1 \\ \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^2+1 \\ 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_{-1}^2 \left\{ \int_{-1}^{x^2} (3y-2xy) \, dy \right\} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 \left[\frac{3}{2} y^2 - 2xy \right]_{y=-1}^{y=x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 \left[\frac{3}{2} (x^4-1) - 2x \{x^2-(-1)\} \right] dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x - \frac{3}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{3}{10} x^5 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 - x^2 - \frac{3}{2} x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= \frac{3}{10} \{32-(-1)\} - \frac{1}{2} (16-1) - (4-1) - \frac{3}{2} \{2-(-1)\} \\
 &= -\frac{5}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_1^7 \left(\int_1^x \log y \, dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_1^7 [y \log y - y]_{y=1}^{y=x} dx \\
 &= \int_1^7 \{ (x \log x - 1 \cdot 0) - (x-1) \} dx \\
 &= \int_1^7 \{ x \log x - (x-1) \} dx \\
 &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 \right]_1^7 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (49 \log 7 - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{4} (49-1) - \frac{1}{2} (36-0) \\
 &= \frac{49}{2} \log 7 - 30
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_0^5 \left\{ \int_{\frac{4}{5}x}^4 y (y^3+36)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dy \right\} dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{5}{4}y} y (y^3+36)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \right\} dy \\
 &= \int_0^4 \left[xy (y^3+36)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{5}{4}y} dy \\
 &= \int_0^4 \frac{5}{4} y^2 (y^3+36)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} \int_0^4 (y^3+36)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 3y^2 dy \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} \left[-2 (y^3+36)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^4 \\
 &= -\frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \iint_D (5x-3y) \, dx \, dy \quad (D: x \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0) \\
 &= \iint_{D'} (5r \cos \theta - 3r \sin \theta) \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \quad (D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1) \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_{\cos \theta}^1 r^2 (5 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta) \, dr \right\} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} (5 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta) \right]_{r=\cos \theta}^{r=1} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) (5 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ 5 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta - 5 \cos^4 \theta - 3 \cos^3 \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta) \} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left(5 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[\frac{3}{4} \cos^4 \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 2 - \frac{15}{16} \pi - \frac{3}{4} (0-1) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{11}{4} - \frac{15}{16} \pi \right) \\
 &= \frac{11}{12} - \frac{5}{16} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$