

科目名	数学A	対象	1A-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 20 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 下記のみ参照・持込可 ()							

2015 年度 A 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.

$$\frac{-x^2 + 27x - 51}{(x+6)(x^2 - 6x + 11)} = \frac{A}{x+6} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 6x + 11}$$

- (2) $\int \frac{-x^2 + 27x - 51}{(x+6)(x^2 - 6x + 11)} dx$ を求めよ.

- 2 $\sqrt{9x^2 - 7x + 1} + 3x = t$ とおくことにより, $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{9x^2 - 7x + 1}} dx$ を求めよ.

- 3 $f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 3x^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^2 - 2xy + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y$ 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) $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^0 2x \arctan x dx$

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

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

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

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

科目名					担当	先生
該○ 当○ 学○ 部○ を○ む○	理学部	1	部	学科	年	番
	工学部	2				
氏名						A-1

[1]

$$(1) \frac{-x^2+27x-51}{(x+6)(x^2-6x+11)} = \frac{A}{x+6} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-6x+11} \text{ の分母をそろえて}$$

$$-x^2+27x-51 = A(x^2-6x+11) + (Bx+C)(x+6)$$

$$\cdot x = -6 \text{ 代入 } -249 = 83A \quad \therefore A = -3$$

$$\cdot x = 0 \text{ 代入 } -51 = 11A + 6C$$

$$-51 = -33 + 6C \quad \therefore C = -3$$

$$\cdot x = 1 \text{ 代入 } -25 = 6A + 7(B+C)$$

$$-25 = -18 + 7(B-3) \quad \therefore B = 2$$

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

(2) (1)の結果より

$$\int \frac{-x^2+27x-51}{(x+6)(x^2-6x+11)} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{x+6} + \frac{2x-3}{x^2-6x+11} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+6} + \frac{(2x-6)+3}{x^2-6x+11} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+6} + \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+11} + \frac{3}{(\sqrt{x})^2+(x-3)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= -3 \log|x+6| + \log(x^2-6x+11) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

[2]

$$\sqrt{9x^2-7x+1}+3x=t \text{ とおくと } \sqrt{9x^2-7x+1}=t-3x$$

両辺2乗して

$$9x^2-7x+1=t^2-6tx+9x^2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2-1}{6t-7}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (6t-7) - (t^2-1) \cdot 6}{(6t-7)^2} = \frac{2(3t^2-7t+3)}{(6t-7)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{9x^2-7x+1}=t-3x=t-\frac{3(t^2-1)}{6t-7}=\frac{3t^2-7t+3}{6t-7}$$

よって

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{9x^2-7x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2-1}{6t-7} \cdot \frac{3t^2-7t+3}{6t-7}} \cdot \frac{2(3t^2-7t+3)}{(6t-7)^2} dt$$

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

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

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

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

[3]

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

$$(1) \begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 3x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y + \frac{8}{3} = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ f_y(x,y) = 2xy - \frac{4}{3}y - 2x + \frac{4}{3} = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ または } y = 1$$

$$(i) x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{より}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + y^2 - 4 - 2y + \frac{8}{3} = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y = 0$$

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

$$\therefore y = 0, 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

以上(i), (ii)より, 停留点は

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

$$(2) f_{xx}(x,y) = 6x-6, f_{yy}(x,y) = 2x-\frac{4}{3}, f_{xy}(x,y) = 2y-2$$

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

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

$$\therefore f(\frac{2}{3}, 0) : \text{極小値}$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore f(\frac{1}{3}, 1) = \frac{25}{27} : \text{極大値}$$

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

$$\therefore f(\frac{5}{3}, 1) = -\frac{7}{27} : \text{極小値}$$

4

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_{-1}^2 \left\{ \int_{-1}^{x^2} (2y-x) \, dy \right\} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 \left[y^2 - xy \right]_{y=-1}^{y=x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 \{ (x^4 - x^3) - (1+x) \} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 (x^4 - x^3 - x - 1) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{32}{5} - 4 - 2 - 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{33}{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

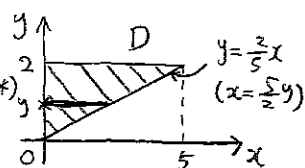
$$\begin{array}{c}
 x \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow e^x \\ \nwarrow e^x \end{array} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \log x \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \frac{1}{2} x^2 \\ \nwarrow x \end{array} \\
 \frac{1}{x}
 \end{array}$$

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

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



積分令変換は

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 5, \frac{2}{5}x \leq y \leq 2$$

変換するとき、

$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}y$$

変換するとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{5}{2}y} y^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \right\} dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left[x y^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{5}{2}y} dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{5}{2} y^3 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{5}{8} \int_0^2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 4y^3 dy \\
 &= \frac{5}{8} \left[-2 (y^4 + 9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^2 \\
 &= -\frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$