

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 28 年 1 月 20 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 下記のみに参照 持込可 ()							

2015 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.

$$\frac{-x^2 + 37x - 114}{(x+6)(x^2 - 10x + 28)} = \frac{A}{x+6} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 10x + 28}$$

- (2) $\int \frac{-x^2 + 37x - 114}{(x+6)(x^2 - 10x + 28)} dx$ を求めよ.

- 2 $\sqrt{9x^2 - 7x + 4} + 3x = t$ とおくことにより, $\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{9x^2 - 7x + 4}} dx$ 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) $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 4x^3 \arctan x dx$

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

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

科目名					担当 氏 名	先 生
該当 学部 を 記 す	理学部	1	部	学科	年	番
	工学部	2				

A-2

1

$$(1) \frac{-x^2+37x-114}{(x+6)(x^2-10x+28)} = \frac{A}{x+6} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-10x+28}$$

の分母をばらうと

$$-x^2+37x-114 = A(x^2-10x+28) + (Bx+C)(x+6)$$

$$\cdot x = -6 \text{ 代入 } -372 = 124A \therefore A = -3$$

$$\cdot x = 0 \text{ 代入 } -114 = 28A + 6C$$

$$-114 = -84 + 6C \therefore C = -5$$

$$\cdot x = 1 \text{ 代入 } -78 = 19A + 7(B+C)$$

$$-78 = -57 + 7(B-5) \therefore B = 2$$

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

(2) (1) の結果より

$$\int \frac{-x^2+37x-114}{(x+6)(x^2-10x+28)} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{x+6} + \frac{2x-5}{x^2-10x+28} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+6} + \frac{(2x-10)+5}{x^2-10x+28} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+6} + \frac{2x-10}{x^2-10x+28} + \frac{5}{(\sqrt{3})^2+(x-5)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= -3 \log|x+6| + \log(x^2-10x+28) + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

2

$$\sqrt{9x^2-7x+4} + 3x = t \quad t > 0$$

$$\sqrt{9x^2-7x+4} = t-3x$$

両辺2乗して

$$9x^2-7x+4 = t^2-6tx+9x^2$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{t^2-4}{6t-7}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (6t-7) - (t^2-4) \cdot 6}{(6t-7)^2} = \frac{2(3t^2-7t+12)}{(6t-7)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{9x^2-7x+4} = t-3x = t-3 \cdot \frac{t^2-4}{6t-7} = \frac{3t^2-7t+12}{6t-7}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{9x^2-7x+4}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2}{\frac{t^2-4}{6t-7} \cdot \frac{3t^2-7t+12}{6t-7}} \cdot \frac{2(3t^2-7t+12)}{(6t-7)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{4}{t^2-4} dt \\ &= \int \frac{4}{(t-2)(t+2)} dt \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{t-2} - \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt \\ &= \log|t-2| - \log|t+2| \end{aligned}$$

3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y(y-2) = 0 \therefore y = 0, 2$$

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

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

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

$$(3x-1)(3x-5) = 0 \therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \arctan x \quad \swarrow \quad x^4-1 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \searrow \quad 4x^3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{1+x^2}
 \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

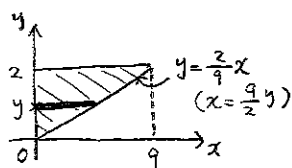
積分領域は

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 9, \frac{2}{9}x \leq y \leq 2$$

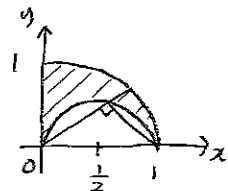
でもあつた、これは

$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{9}{2}y$$

でもあつた



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



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