

## §1. 1 変数関数の微分

### ★関数の極限

(1)  $f(x)$  を  $a$  の近くで定義された関数とする.  $x$  が  $a$  に近づくとき,  $f(x)$  の値が一定の値  $\alpha$  に近づくならば, この  $\alpha$  を  $x \rightarrow a$  のときの  $f(x)$  の極限值といい

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \alpha \quad \text{または} \quad f(x) \rightarrow \alpha \quad (x \rightarrow a)$$

と書く.

※  $x \rightarrow a$  のときの  $f(x)$  の状態は,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \alpha$  ……① の他に

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty \quad \text{……②}$$

①, ② のいずれでもない ……③

がある. ① の場合は極限值が存在する (有限確定) といい, ② の場合は極限值は存在しないが極限が存在する (確定) といい, ③ の場合は極限が存在しないという.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \infty \\ -\infty \\ \text{存在しない} \end{cases}$$

※  $x$  が  $x > a$ ,  $x < a$  を満たしながら  $a$  に近づくとき, それぞれ  $x \rightarrow a+0$ ,  $x \rightarrow a-0$  と表し,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x)$$

を, それぞれ  $a$  における  $f(x)$  の右側極限 (値), 左側極限 (値) という. 次が成り立つ.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \alpha \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = \alpha \quad \text{かつ} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = \alpha$$

(2)  $f(x)$  を十分大きい  $x$  に対して定義された関数とする.  $x$  が限りなく大きくなるとき,  $f(x)$  の値が一定の値  $\alpha$  に近づくならば, この  $\alpha$  を  $x \rightarrow \infty$  のときの  $f(x)$  の極限值といい

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \alpha \quad \text{または} \quad f(x) \rightarrow \alpha \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

と書く.

※ (1) と同様に,  $x \rightarrow \infty$  のときの  $f(x)$  の状態は次の場合がある.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \infty \\ -\infty \\ \text{存在しない} \end{cases}$$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$  も同様に定義され,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のときの  $f(x)$  の状態は次の場合がある.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \infty \\ -\infty \\ \text{存在しない} \end{cases}$$

### ★四則演算に関する極限公式

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \square} f(x) = \alpha, \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} g(x) = \beta, k$  を定数とするとき, 次の公式が成り立つ. ただし,  $\square$  は  $a, \infty, -\infty$  のいずれかとする.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} \{f(x) \pm g(x)\} &= \alpha \pm \beta \quad (\text{複号同順}) & (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} kf(x) &= k\alpha \\ (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} f(x)g(x) &= \alpha\beta & (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad (\beta \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

### ★はさみうちの原理

$f(x) \leq h(x) \leq g(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} f(x) = \alpha, \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} g(x) = \alpha$  ならば  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \square} h(x) = \alpha$  が成り立つ. ただし,  $\square$  は  $a, \infty, -\infty$  のいずれかとする.

### ★ $e$ について

数列  $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}$  は収束することが知られている. そこで, この極限値を <sup>ネピエ</sup>Napier の数とい  
い  $e$  で表す.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$e$  の値は

$$e = 2.71828182845904523536 \dots\dots$$

であり, 無理数であることが知られている. また,  $e$  を底とする対数を自然対数といい,  $\log x$  や  $\ln x$  で表す.

### ★代表的な極限值

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} &= 0 \quad (\alpha > 0) & (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} &= 0 \quad (n \text{ は自然数}) \\ (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e & (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e \\ (5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= e & (6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} &= 1 \\ (7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} &= 1 & (8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} &= 1 \\ (9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} & (10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

### 証明

(1), (2) は明らか.

(3)  $x \geq 1$  に対して,  $n \leq x < n+1$  を満たす自然数  $n$  がただ 1 つ存在する ( $x \rightarrow \infty \iff n \rightarrow \infty$  に注意). このとき

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

特に

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \quad \dots\dots(*)$$

が成り立つ。そして

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{e}{1} = e \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = e \cdot 1 = e\end{aligned}$$

であるから、(\*) で  $x \rightarrow \infty$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) とすれば、はさみうちの原理より  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$  が成り立つ。

(4)  $x = -t$  とおけば、 $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のとき  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-t}\right)^{-t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{t-1}{t}\right)^{-t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right) \\ &= e \cdot 1 \\ &= e\end{aligned}$$

(5)  $x = \frac{1}{t}$  とおけば、 $x \rightarrow +0$  のとき  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t = e$$

また、 $x = \frac{1}{t}$  とおけば、 $x \rightarrow -0$  のとき  $t \rightarrow -\infty$  であるから

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t = e$$

よって、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$  が成り立つ。

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \log e = 1$$

※対数関数の連続性 (p.10 参照) を用いている。

(7)  $e^x - 1 = t$  とおくと、 $x \rightarrow 0$  のとき  $t \rightarrow 0$  であるから

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\log(1+t)} = 1$$

(8)  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき, 右図より

$$\triangle OAB < \text{扇形 OAB} < \triangle OAC$$

は明らか.

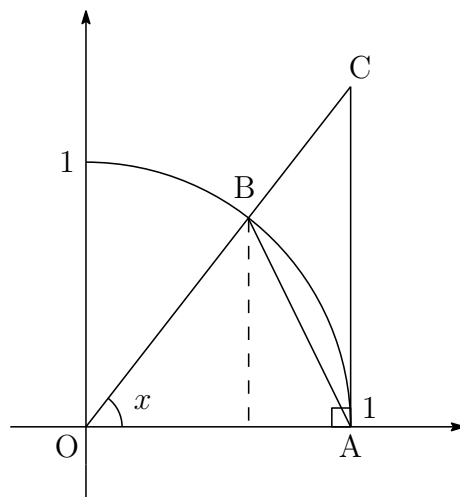
$$\begin{cases} \triangle OAB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \\ \text{扇形 OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot x = \frac{1}{2} x \\ \triangle OAC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \tan x = \frac{1}{2} \tan x \end{cases}$$

であるから

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x < \frac{1}{2} x < \frac{1}{2} \tan x$$

$$\sin x < x < \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\therefore \cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$$



また,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \cos x = 1$  であるから, はさみうちの原理より  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  が成り立つ.  
次に,  $x = -t$  とおけば,  $x \rightarrow -0$  のとき  $t \rightarrow +0$  であるから

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin(-t)}{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

よって,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  が成り立つ.

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

### 【問題 1.1】

次の極限値を求めよ.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - x - 6}{3x^2 - 2x - 8}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{2x^2 - x - 6}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 3x - 4}{5x^2 + x - 6}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6}{2x^2 - 7x + 3}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 3x - 4}{5x^2 + x - 6}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1}{6x^2 - x - 1}$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x + 1 - \sqrt{3x + 7}}{\sqrt{2x + 3} - \sqrt{x + 6}}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left\{ \sqrt{1 + 2x} - \left( 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} - x \right)$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x}$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10} + x + 3 \right)$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x}$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \tan 8x}{2x}$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$(19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 7x}{x^2}$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 7x}{\sin^2 5x}$$

$$(22) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{x \sin x}$$

$$(23) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan x}{\cos x - 1}$$

$$(24) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x(1 - \cos 5x)}{\tan^3 x}$$

$$(25) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x(1 - \cos 3x)}{\tan^3 2x}$$

$$(26) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(27) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 3 \sin x}{2x + \sin x}$$

$$(28) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 4x}{\sin 3x + \sin 5x}$$

$$(29) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 6x^2} - 1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(30) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \tan 2x} - \sqrt{1 + \tan 2x}}{x}$$

$$(31) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} - \sqrt{1 - x}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt[3]{1 - \sin x}}$$

$$(32) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$(33) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 11x - \cos 6x}{x^2}$$

$$(34) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos 5x} - \sqrt{\cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$(35) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(-\sin x + 3 \sin 3x)}{\tan x(\cos x - \cos 3x)}$$

$$(36) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3 \sin x)}{x}$$

$$(37) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(1 - \cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$(38) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2 \sin x}{x \sin^2 x}$$

$$(39) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} - \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right)$$

$$(40) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^x$$

$$(41) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x}$$

$$(42) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+1)^2} - e^{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$(43) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - 1}{\log(1 + x)}$$

$$(44) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 3x} - 1}{x \log(1 + x)}$$

解答

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3}{x+2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+2}{x-3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - x - 6}{3x^2 - 2x - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(2x+3)}{(x-2)(3x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+3}{3x+4} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{2x^2 - x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x-2)(2x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{2x+3} = \frac{12}{7}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 3x - 4}{5x^2 + x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 4)}{(x-1)(5x+6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x + 4}{5x+6} = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6}{2x^2 - 7x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x^2 - x - 2)}{(x-3)(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2x-1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 3x - 4}{5x^2 + x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 4)}{(x-1)(5x+6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x + 4}{5x+6} = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1}{6x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(x^2 + x - 1)}{(2x-1)(3x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{3x+1} = -\frac{1}{10}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+2)(\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{x+6})}{x+1+\sqrt{3x+7}} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left\{ \sqrt{1+2x} - \left( 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x) - \left( 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^2}{x^3 \left\{ \sqrt{1+2x} + \left( 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \right\}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x) - \left( 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{4} + 2x - x^3 - x^2 \right)}{x^3 \left( \sqrt{1+2x} + 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - \frac{x^4}{4}}{x^3 \left( \sqrt{1+2x} + 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{x}{4}}{\sqrt{1+2x} + 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 2) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 1} = \frac{-3}{1+1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

(12)  $x = -t$  とおくと,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のとき  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1}}{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} \right) = -1$$

(13)  $x = -t$  とおくと,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のとき  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{t^2 - t + 1} - \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \right) \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(t^2 - t + 1) - (t^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1} + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t}{\sqrt{t^2 - t + 1} + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}} = \frac{-1}{1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

(14)  $x = -t$  とおくと,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のとき  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 10} + x + 3 \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ -t \left( \sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 10} - t + 3 \right) \right\} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t \{ (t^2 - 6t + 10) - (t - 3)^2 \}}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 10} + (t - 3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t \{ (t^2 - 6t + 10) - (t^2 - 6t + 9) \}}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 10} + t - 3} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 6t + 10} + t - 3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{t} + \frac{10}{t^2}} + 1 - \frac{3}{t}} = \frac{-1}{1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \tan 8x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan 8x}{8x} \cdot 12 \right) = 1 \cdot 12 = 12$$

$$(17) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(18) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{(2x)^2}{1 - \cos 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \right\} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(19) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 7x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 7x}{(7x)^2} \cdot 49 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 49 = \frac{49}{2}$$

$$(20) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} \cdot 9 \right\} = 1^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 = 18$$

$$(21) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 7x}{\sin^2 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 7x}{(7x)^2} \cdot \left( \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{49}{25} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{49}{25} = \frac{49}{50}$$

$$(22) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{(6x)^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot 36 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 36 = 18$$

$$(23) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan x}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} \right) = -1 \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(24) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x(1 - \cos 5x)}{\tan^3 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 5x}{(5x)^2} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{\tan x} \right)^3 \cdot 75 \right\} \\
&= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^3 \cdot 75 = \frac{75}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(25) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x(1 - \cos 3x)}{\tan^3 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin 7x}{7x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{(3x)^2} \cdot \left( \frac{2x}{\tan 2x} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{7 \cdot 9}{8} \right\}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^3 \cdot \frac{7 \cdot 9}{8} = \frac{63}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (26) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x \sin x) - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x + x \sin x}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sin x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x} \right\} \\ &= (1+1) \cdot \frac{1}{1+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(27) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 3 \sin x}{2x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 3 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x}}{2 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1 - 3 \cdot 1}{2 + 1} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (28) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 4x}{\sin 3x + \sin 5x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{x} + \frac{\sin 4x}{x}}{\frac{\sin 3x}{x} + \frac{\sin 5x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 + \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot 4}{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 + \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot 5} \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 5} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

※和積の公式を用いて計算してもよい.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 4x}{\sin 3x + \sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 3x \cos x}{2 \sin 4x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{4x}{\sin 4x} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (29) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+6x^2} - 1}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+6x^2) - 1}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{1+6x^2} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{1+6x^2} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{6}{\sqrt{1+6x^2} + 1} \right\} = 1^2 \cdot \frac{6}{1+1} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (30) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-\tan 2x} - \sqrt{1+\tan 2x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\tan 2x) - (1+\tan 2x)}{x(\sqrt{1-\tan 2x} + \sqrt{1+\tan 2x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \tan 2x}{x(\sqrt{1-\tan 2x} + \sqrt{1+\tan 2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{-4}{\sqrt{1-\tan 2x} + \sqrt{1+\tan 2x}} \right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{-4}{1+1} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (31) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+\sin x} - \sqrt[3]{1-\sin x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(1+x) - (1-x)\} \{(\sqrt[3]{1+\sin x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+\sin x} \sqrt[3]{1-\sin x} + (\sqrt[3]{1-\sin x})^2\}}{\{(1+\sin x) - (1-\sin x)\}(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \{(\sqrt[3]{1+\sin x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+\sin x} \sqrt[3]{1-\sin x} + (\sqrt[3]{1-\sin x})^2\}}{2 \sin x (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+\sin x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+\sin x} \sqrt[3]{1-\sin x} + (\sqrt[3]{1-\sin x})^2}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \right\} \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1^2 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1^2}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

※  $\frac{1}{a-b} = \frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a^3-b^3}$  を用いて 3 乗根の有理化をした.

$$(32) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(33) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 11x - \cos 6x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 6x) - (1 - \cos 11x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{(6x)^2} \cdot 36 - \frac{1 - \cos 11x}{(11x)^2} \cdot 121 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 36 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 121 = -\frac{85}{2}$$

※和積の公式を用いて計算してもよい.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 11x - \cos 6x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{17x}{2} \sin \frac{5x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{17x}{2}}{\frac{17x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{5x}{2}}{\frac{5x}{2}} \cdot \frac{17}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$= -2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{17}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{85}{2}$$

$$(34) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos 5x} - \sqrt{\cos 3x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - \cos 3x}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos 5x} + \sqrt{\cos 3x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 3x) - (1 - \cos 5x)}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos 5x} + \sqrt{\cos 3x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos 3x}{(3x)^2} \cdot 9 - \frac{1 - \cos 5x}{(5x)^2} \cdot 25}{\sqrt{\cos 5x} + \sqrt{\cos 3x}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25}{1 + 1} = -4$$

$$※ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos 5x} - \sqrt{\cos 3x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - \cos 3x}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos 5x} + \sqrt{\cos 3x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 4x \sin x}{x^2(\sqrt{\cos 5x} + \sqrt{\cos 3x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{-8}{\sqrt{\cos 5x} + \sqrt{\cos 3x}} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{-8}{1 + 1} = -4$$

$$(35) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(-\sin x + 3 \sin 3x)}{\tan x(\cos x - \cos 3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{\sin x}{x} + 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3}{\frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{(3x)^2} \cdot 9 - \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right\}}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 - \frac{1}{2} \right)} = 2$$

※分母・分子に 3 倍角の公式を使ったり, 分母の  $\cos x - \cos 3x$  に和積の公式を使ってもよい.

$$(36) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3 \sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin(3 \sin x)}{3 \sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot 3 \right\} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$(37) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(1 - \cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin(1 - \cos x)}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right\} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(38) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2 \sin x}{x \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \sin x}{x \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\cos x - 1)}{x \sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot (-2) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(39) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} - \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 2x - 2 \sin 3x}{6x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 \sin x \cos x - 2(3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x)}{6x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x (3 \cos x - 3 + 4 \sin^2 x)}{6x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \{4 \sin^2 x - 3(1 - \cos x)\}}{3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x) \{4(1 + \cos x) - 3\}}{3x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + 4 \cos x}{3} \right) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(40) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right\}^2 = e^2$$

$$(41) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x} - 1)e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \cdot 2e^{-x} \right) = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$(42) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+1)^2} - e^{x^2+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{2x} - 1)e^{x^2+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \cdot 2e^{x^2+1} \right) = 1 \cdot 2e = 2e$$

$$(43) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - 1}{\log(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - 1}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{x}{\log(1+x)} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 \right\} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$(44) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 3x} - 1}{x \log(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{e^{x \sin 3x} - 1}{x \sin 3x} \cdot \frac{x}{\log(1+x)} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 \right\} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 3$$

## ★区間

実数  $a, b$  ( $a < b$ ) に対して,  $a < x < b$  をみたす実数  $x$  全体を  $(a, b)$  で表し,  $a \leq x \leq b$  をみたす実数  $x$  全体を  $[a, b]$  で表す.  $(a, b)$ ,  $[a, b]$  はそれぞれ開区間, 閉区間といわれる. この他にも,  $(a, b]$ ,  $[a, b)$ ,  $(a, \infty)$ ,  $[a, \infty)$ ,  $(-\infty, a)$ ,  $(-\infty, a]$ ,  $(-\infty, \infty)$  などが区間である (最後の区間は実数全体のこと). 今後は, 区間で定義された関数を考える.

## ★関数の連続性

$f(x)$  を区間  $I$  で定義された関数とする.  $a \in I$  として,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  ……① が成り立つとき,  $f(x)$  は  $x = a$  で連続であるという.  $a$  が  $I$  の端点でないときは

$$① \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = f(a) \quad \text{かつ} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = f(a)$$

である. 一方,  $a$  が  $I$  の端点のときは, ① は片側極限で考える. また,  $f(x)$  が  $I$  の各点で連続であるとき,  $f(x)$  は  $I$  で連続であるという.

## ★導関数

$f(x)$  を開区間  $I$  で微分可能な関数, すなわち, 各要素  $x \in I$  に対し, 極限值

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

が存在するとき,  $f'(x)$  を  $f(x)$  の導関数という. また,  $f(x)$  から  $f'(x)$  を求めることを,  $f(x)$  を  $x$  について微分するという. 一般に, 微分可能ならば連続である.

# ★四則演算に関する微分法則

$f(x), g(x)$  を開区間  $I$  で微分可能な関数とすると、次が成り立つ.

$$(1) \{kf(x)\}' = kf'(x) \quad (k \text{ は定数})$$

$$(2) \{f(x) \pm g(x)\}' = f'(x) \pm g'(x) \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

## (3) 積の微分法則

$$\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

## (4) 商の微分法則

$$\left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right\}' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2} \quad \text{特に} \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{g(x)} \right\}' = -\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)^2}$$

ただし,  $g(x) \neq 0$  とする.

証明

$$(1) \{kf(x)\}' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{kf(x+h) - kf(x)}{h} = k \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = kf'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \{f(x) \pm g(x)\}' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{f(x+h) \pm g(x+h)\} - \{f(x) \pm g(x)\}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \pm \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right\} \\ &= f'(x) \pm g'(x) \quad (\text{複号同順}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \{f(x)g(x)\}' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x+h)\} + \{f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)\}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \times g(x+h) + f(x) \times \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right\} \\ &= f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \end{aligned}$$

※「微分可能ならば連続」を使った.

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right\}' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h)}{g(x+h)} - \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x)\} - \{f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)\}}{hg(x+h)g(x)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \times g(x) - f(x) \times \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}}{g(x+h)g(x)} \\ &= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

※「微分可能ならば連続」を使った. ■

### ★合成関数の微分法則

$f(x), g(x)$  をそれぞれ開区間  $I, J$  で微分可能な関数とし,  $f(I) \subset J$  をみたすとする. このとき

$$\{g(f(x))\}' = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

が成り立つ.

証明

$y = f(x+h)$ ,  $b = f(x)$  とおくと,  $f(x)$  の連続性より  $h \rightarrow 0$  のとき  $y \rightarrow b$  なので

$$\begin{aligned} \{g(f(x))\}' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(f(x+h)) - g(f(x))}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{g(f(x+h)) - g(f(x))}{f(x+h) - f(x)} \times \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{g(y) - g(b)}{y - b} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= g'(b) \times f'(x) \\ &= g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

### ★代表的な導関数

- |                                                             |                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| (1) $(c)' = 0$ ( $c$ は定数)                                   | (2) $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$ ( $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ) |
| (3) $(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$ ( $\alpha \neq 0$ ) | (4) $(e^x)' = e^x$                             |
| (5) $(\log  x )' = \frac{1}{x}$                             | (6) $(\sin x)' = \cos x$                       |
| (7) $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$                                   | (8) $(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$           |

※ (3) で  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  とした  $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$  は公式としたい.

証明

$$(1) (c)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c - c}{h} = 0$$

(2)  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  のとき, 二項定理  $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k a^{n-k} b^k$  を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} (x^n)' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{({}_nC_0 x^n + {}_nC_1 x^{n-1} h + {}_nC_2 x^{n-2} h^2 + \cdots + {}_nC_{n-1} x h^{n-1} + {}_nC_n h^n) - x^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} h + \cdots + h^{n-1} \right\} \\ &= nx^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

また,  $n = -m$  ( $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ) のとき

$$(x^n)' = \left( \frac{1}{x^m} \right)' = -\frac{mx^{m-1}}{x^{2m}} = -mx^{-m-1} = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(4) \quad (e^x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = e^x \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = e^x$$

(3)  $x > 0$  のとき  $x^\alpha = e^{\log x^\alpha} = e^{\alpha \log x}$  であるから

$$(x^\alpha)' = (e^{\alpha \log x})' = e^{\alpha \log x} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x} = x^\alpha \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

※  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$  のときは  $x > 0$  でなくてもよい.

(5)  $h$  が十分 0 に近いとき,  $\frac{x+h}{x} > 0$  なので

$$(\log |x|)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log |x+h| - \log |x|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \frac{x+h}{x}}{h} = \frac{1}{x} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)}{\frac{h}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad (\sin x)' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h\} - \sin x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x(\cos h - 1) + \cos x \sin h}{h} \\ &= -\sin x \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos h}{h^2} \cdot h \right) + \cos x \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \\ &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad (\cos x)' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h\} - \cos x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x(\cos h - 1) - \sin x \sin h}{h} \\ &= -\cos x \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos h}{h^2} \cdot h \right) - \sin x \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \\ &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad (\tan x)' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan x + \tan h}{1 - \tan x \tan h} - \tan x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan h(1 + \tan^2 x)}{h(1 - \tan x \tan h)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan h}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \tan x \tan h} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

### ★ 1 次関数との合成

定数  $A$  ( $\neq 0$ ),  $B$  に対して, 次が成り立つ.

$$(3) \{(Ax+B)^\alpha\}' = A\alpha(Ax+B)^{\alpha-1} \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

$$(4) (e^{Ax+B})' = Ae^{Ax+B}$$

$$(5) (\log|Ax+B|)' = \frac{A}{Ax+B}$$

$$(6) \{\sin(Ax+B)\}' = A\cos(Ax+B)$$

$$(7) \{\cos(Ax+B)\}' = -A\sin(Ax+B)$$

$$(8) \{\tan(Ax+B)\}' = \frac{A}{\cos^2(Ax+B)}$$

### ★公式としたい合成微分

$f(x)$  を開区間  $I$  で微分可能な関数とする.

(1)  $f(x) > 0$  ( $x \in I$ ) のとき

$$\{f(x)^\alpha\}' = \alpha f(x)^{\alpha-1} \cdot f'(x) \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

$$\left\{\sqrt{f(x)}\right\}' = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$$

※  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$  のときは  $f(x) > 0$  ( $x \in I$ ) でなくてもよい.

(2)  $f(x) \neq 0$  ( $x \in I$ ) のとき

$$\{\log|f(x)|\}' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \quad (\text{対数微分})$$

### 【問題 1.2】

次の関数を微分せよ.

$$(1) \frac{3x+4}{2x-3}$$

$$(2) \frac{x^2-3}{x-2}$$

$$(3) \frac{2x^2-x+3}{x-4}$$

$$(4) \frac{2x^2-3x+2}{x-1}$$

$$(5) \frac{3x-4}{x^2+1}$$

$$(6) \frac{2x+3}{x^2-2x-3}$$

$$(7) \frac{-3x+5}{x^2-4x+7}$$

$$(8) \frac{2x+1}{x^2-2x+5}$$

$$(9) \frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2+2}$$

$$(10) \frac{3x^2-2x+1}{x^2+2}$$

$$(11) \frac{2x^2}{2x^2+3x-2}$$

$$(12) \frac{3x^2-4x+1}{x^2-2x+3}$$

$$(13) \frac{-x^2+3x-1}{x^2+5x+7}$$

$$(14) \frac{-2x^2+5x+1}{x^2-x+3}$$

$$(15) \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 3}$$

$$(17) \frac{-4x^2 + 7x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$(19) \frac{x^2 - 4x + 7}{2x^2 - x + 3}$$

$$(21) \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 1}{x + 1}$$

$$(23) \sin 5x \sin 4x$$

$$(25) \sin 3x \cos 5x$$

$$(27) \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$(29) \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$(31) \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$(33) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$(35) \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x}$$

$$(37) \frac{\sin(2x + 1)}{3x - 5}$$

$$(39) (x - 1)e^{x-2}$$

$$(41) (x^2 - 3)e^x$$

$$(43) (x^2 - 2x - 11)e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$(45) (2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4)e^{-x}$$

$$(47) e^{3x} \cos 5x$$

$$(49) x^3 \log 2x$$

$$(51) (\log x - 1)(2 \log x + x^3 - 4x)$$

$$(53) \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$(55) \frac{e^{\frac{x}{4}}}{x^2 - 3x + 18}$$

$$(57) \frac{xe^{5x}}{e^x - 2}$$

$$(16) \frac{-5x^2 + 8x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 4}$$

$$(18) \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 5}$$

$$(20) \frac{x^2 - 3x - 1}{x^2 + x + 2}$$

$$(22) \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x}$$

$$(24) \sin 2x \cos 3x$$

$$(26) \cos 7x \cos 4x$$

$$(28) \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$(30) \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$(32) \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$(34) \frac{\cos x}{3 + \sin x}$$

$$(36) \frac{\cos x}{1 - 4 \sin x}$$

$$(38) e^{3x} - 6e^{2x} + 9e^x + 2$$

$$(40) x^2 e^{-x}$$

$$(42) (x^2 + 4x + 4)e^{-x}$$

$$(44) (x^2 + 3x)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$(46) e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

$$(48) x^2 \log x - x$$

$$(50) \log x(2 \log x - 1)$$

$$(52) \frac{e^x - 2}{3e^x + 4}$$

$$(54) \frac{x}{\log x - 1}$$

$$(56) \frac{xe^x}{e^x + 3}$$

$$(58) \frac{x \cos 4x}{\log x}$$

$$(59) \frac{x \log x}{\log x + 1}$$

$$(61) \frac{x \log x}{x - \log x}$$

$$(63) \frac{e^{2x} \log x}{\log x - 3}$$

$$(65) \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right)^3$$

$$(67) \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}$$

$$(69) \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$

$$(71) \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x+1}}$$

$$(73) (x+1)\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(75) \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$(77) \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}$$

$$(79) \frac{(\log x)^2}{x}$$

$$(81) \log(e^x + \sin x)$$

$$(83) \log(\tan x)$$

$$(85) \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 7})$$

$$(87) \log|x - \sqrt{x^2 + 9}|$$

$$(89) \log \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$(91) x^{\sqrt{x}} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$(93) (\log x)^{\sin x} \quad (x > 1)$$

$$(60) \frac{x \log x}{x + \log x}$$

$$(62) \frac{e^x}{x \log x}$$

$$(64) \left( \frac{x+1}{2x^2+1} \right)^4$$

$$(66) \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

$$(68) \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}$$

$$(70) \sqrt{\frac{5x-2}{7x+13}}$$

$$(72) x\sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$(74) (x+2)\sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$(76) \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(78) \frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3-5x-x^2}}$$

$$(80) \frac{\sin^5 x}{x^3}$$

$$(82) \log(e^{2x} + x)$$

$$(84) \log(\log x)^3$$

$$(86) \log(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4})$$

$$(88) \log \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$(90) \log \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+1}$$

$$(92) x^{\tan x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$(94) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \quad (x < -1, 0 < x)$$

解答

$$(1) \left( \frac{3x+4}{2x-3} \right)' = \frac{3 \cdot (2x-3) - (3x+4) \cdot 2}{(2x-3)^2} = -\frac{17}{(2x-3)^2}$$

$$(2) \left( \frac{x^2-3}{x-2} \right)' = \frac{2x \cdot (x-2) - (x^2-3) \cdot 1}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2-4x+3}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad & \left( \frac{2x^2 - x + 3}{x - 4} \right)' = \frac{(4x - 1) \cdot (x - 4) - (2x^2 - x + 3) \cdot 1}{(x - 4)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 16x + 1}{(x - 4)^2} \\
(4) \quad & \left( \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1} \right)' = \frac{(4x - 3) \cdot (x - 1) - (2x^2 - 3x + 2) \cdot 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 1}{(x - 1)^2} \\
(5) \quad & \left( \frac{3x - 4}{x^2 + 1} \right)' = \frac{3 \cdot (x^2 + 1) - (3x - 4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-3x^2 + 8x + 3}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\
(6) \quad & \left( \frac{2x + 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right)' = \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 3) - (2x + 3) \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x - 3)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 6x}{(x^2 - 2x - 3)^2} \\
(7) \quad & \left( \frac{-3x + 5}{x^2 - 4x + 7} \right)' = \frac{-3 \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 7) - (-3x + 5) \cdot (2x - 4)}{(x^2 - 4x + 7)^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 10x - 1}{(x^2 - 4x + 7)^2} \\
(8) \quad & \left( \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 5} \right)' = \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 5) - (2x + 1) \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 2x + 12}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2} \\
(9) \quad & \left( \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + 2} \right)' = \frac{(2x - 1) \cdot (x^2 + 2) - (x^2 - x + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{(x^2 + 2)^2} \\
(10) \quad & \left( \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 2} \right)' = \frac{(6x - 2) \cdot (x^2 + 2) - (3x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 10x - 4}{(x^2 + 2)^2} \\
(11) \quad & \left( \frac{2x^2}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} \right)' = \frac{4x \cdot (2x^2 + 3x - 2) - 2x^2 \cdot (4x + 3)}{(2x^2 + 3x - 2)^2} = \frac{6x^2 - 8x}{(2x^2 + 3x - 2)^2} \\
(12) \quad & \left( \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 3} \right)' = \frac{(6x - 4) \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 3) - (3x^2 - 4x + 1) \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \\
& = \frac{-2x^2 + 16x - 10}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \\
(13) \quad & \left( \frac{-x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2 + 5x + 7} \right)' = \frac{(-2x + 3) \cdot (x^2 + 5x + 7) - (-x^2 + 3x - 1) \cdot (2x + 5)}{(x^2 + 5x + 7)^2} \\
& = \frac{-8x^2 - 12x + 26}{(x^2 + 5x + 7)^2} \\
(14) \quad & \left( \frac{-2x^2 + 5x + 1}{x^2 - x + 3} \right)' = \frac{(-4x + 5) \cdot (x^2 - x + 3) - (-2x^2 + 5x + 1) \cdot (2x - 1)}{(x^2 - x + 3)^2} \\
& = \frac{-3x^2 - 14x + 16}{(x^2 - x + 3)^2} \\
(15) \quad & \left( \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 3} \right)' = \frac{(4x + 1) \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 3) - (2x^2 + x - 1) \cdot (2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \\
& = \frac{-5x^2 + 14x + 1}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \\
(16) \quad & \left( \frac{-5x^2 + 8x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 4} \right)' = \frac{(-10x + 8) \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 4) - (-5x^2 + 8x + 1) \cdot (2x - 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 4)^2} \\
& = \frac{7x^2 - 42x + 35}{(x^2 - 3x + 4)^2} \\
(17) \quad & \left( \frac{-4x^2 + 7x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)' = \frac{(-8x + 7) \cdot (x^2 + x + 1) - (-4x^2 + 7x + 1) \cdot (2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-11x^2 - 10x + 6}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$(18) \left( \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 5} \right)' = \frac{(4x - 1) \cdot (x^2 + 3x + 5) - (2x^2 - x - 1) \cdot (2x + 3)}{(x^2 + 3x + 5)^2} = \frac{7x^2 + 22x - 2}{(x^2 + 3x + 5)^2}$$

$$(19) \left( \frac{x^2 - 4x + 7}{2x^2 - x + 3} \right)' = \frac{(2x - 4) \cdot (2x^2 - x + 3) - (x^2 - 4x + 7) \cdot (4x - 1)}{(2x^2 - x + 3)^2} = \frac{7x^2 - 22x - 5}{(2x^2 - x + 3)^2}$$

$$(20) \left( \frac{x^2 - 3x - 1}{x^2 + x + 2} \right)' = \frac{(2x - 3) \cdot (x^2 + x + 2) - (x^2 - 3x - 1) \cdot (2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 2)^2} = \frac{4x^2 + 6x - 5}{(x^2 + x + 2)^2}$$

$$(21) \left( \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 1}{x + 1} \right)' = \frac{(3x^2 + 8x + 5) \cdot (x + 1) - (x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 1) \cdot 1}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x + 4}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$$(22) \left( \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x} \right)' = \frac{(4x^3 + 2x) \cdot (x^3 + x) - (x^4 + x^2 + 1) \cdot (3x^2 + 1)}{(x^3 + x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^6 + 2x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}{(x^3 + x)^2}$$

$$(23) (\sin 5x \sin 4x)' = 5 \cos 5x \cdot \sin 4x + \sin 5x \cdot 4 \cos 4x = 5 \cos 5x \sin 4x + 4 \sin 5x \cos 4x$$

$$(24) (\sin 2x \cos 3x)' = 2 \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 2x \cdot (-3 \sin 3x) = 2 \cos 2x \cos 3x - 3 \sin 2x \sin 3x$$

$$(25) (\sin 3x \cos 5x)' = 3 \cos 3x \cdot \cos 5x + \sin 3x \cdot (-5 \sin 5x) = 3 \cos 3x \cos 5x - 5 \sin 3x \sin 5x$$

$$(26) (\cos 7x \cos 4x)' = -7 \sin 7x \cdot \cos 4x + \cos 7x \cdot (-4 \sin 4x) = -7 \sin 7x \cos 4x - 4 \cos 7x \sin 4x$$

$$(27) \left( \frac{1}{\tan x} \right)' = \left( \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(28) \left( \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x \cdot (1 - \cos x) - \sin x \cdot \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x - \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \cos x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{-1}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$(29) \left( \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \right)' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot (1 - \sin x) - \cos x \cdot (-\cos x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{(1 - \sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$(30) \left( \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x \cdot (1 + \cos x) - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$(31) \left( \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right)' = \frac{-\cos x \cdot (1 + \cos x) - (1 - \sin x) \cdot (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos x - \cos^2 x + \sin x - \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{-1 - \cos x + \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$(32) \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \sin x} \right)' = \frac{\sin x \cdot (1 + \sin x) - (1 - \cos x) \cdot \cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} = \frac{\sin x + \sin^2 x - \cos x + \cos^2 x}{(1 + \sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2}$$

$$(33) \left( \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right)' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) - \cos x \cdot (\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{-1}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$$

$$(34) \left( \frac{\cos x}{3 + \sin x} \right)' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot (3 + \sin x) - \cos x \cdot \cos x}{(3 + \sin x)^2} = \frac{-3 \sin x - \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{(3 + \sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 3 \sin x}{(3 + \sin x)^2}$$

$$(35) \left( \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x \cdot (2 - \cos x) - \sin x \cdot \sin x}{(2 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{2 \cos x - \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(2 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + 2 \cos x}{(2 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$(36) \left( \frac{\cos x}{1 - 4 \sin x} \right)' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot (1 - 4 \sin x) - \cos x \cdot (-4 \cos x)}{(1 - 4 \sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x + 4 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x}{(1 - 4 \sin x)^2} = \frac{4 - \sin x}{(1 - 4 \sin x)^2}$$

$$(37) \left\{ \frac{\sin(2x+1)}{3x-5} \right\}' = \frac{2 \cos(2x+1) \cdot (3x-5) - \sin(2x+1) \cdot 3}{(3x-5)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(3x-5) \cos(2x+1) - 3 \sin(2x+1)}{(3x-5)^2}$$

$$(38) (e^{3x} - 6e^{2x} + 9e^x + 2)' = 3e^{3x} - 12e^{2x} + 9e^x$$

$$(39) \{(x-1)e^{x-2}\}' = 1 \cdot e^{x-2} + (x-1) \cdot e^{x-2} = xe^{x-2}$$

$$(40) (x^2 e^{-x})' = 2x \cdot e^{-x} + x^2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) = (2x - x^2)e^{-x}$$

$$(41) \{(x^2 - 3)e^x\}' = 2x \cdot e^x + (x^2 - 3) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 2x - 3)e^x$$

$$(42) \{(x^2 + 4x + 4)e^{-x}\}' = (2x + 4) \cdot e^{-x} + (x^2 + 4x + 4) \cdot (-e^{-x}) = (-x^2 - 2x)e^{-x}$$

$$(43) \{(x^2 - 2x - 11)e^{\frac{x}{2}}\}' = (2x - 2) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} + (x^2 - 2x - 11) \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{15}{2} \right) e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$(44) \{(x^2 + 3x)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\}' = (2x + 3) \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + (x^2 + 3x) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right) = \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + 3 \right) e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$(45) \{(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4)e^{-x}\}' = (6x^2 + 6x + 4) \cdot e^{-x} + (2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4) \cdot (-e^{-x})$$

$$= (-2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x)e^{-x}$$

$$(46) (e^{-x} \sin 2x)' = -e^{-x} \cdot \sin 2x + e^{-x} \cdot 2 \cos 2x = e^{-x}(-\sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x)$$

$$(47) (e^{3x} \cos 5x)' = 3e^{3x} \cdot \cos 5x + e^{3x} \cdot (-5 \sin 5x) = e^{3x}(3 \cos 5x - 5 \sin 5x)$$

$$(48) (x^2 \log x - x)' = \left( 2x \cdot \log x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) - 1 = 2x \log x + x - 1$$

$$(49) (x^3 \log 2x)' = 3x^2 \cdot \log 2x + x^3 \cdot \frac{2}{2x} = 3x^2 \log 2x + x^2$$

$$(50) \{\log x(2 \log x - 1)\}' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot (2 \log x - 1) + \log x \cdot \frac{2}{x} = \frac{4 \log x - 1}{x}$$

$$(51) \{(\log x - 1)(2 \log x + x^3 - 4x)\}' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot (2 \log x + x^3 - 4x) + (\log x - 1) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x} + 3x^2 - 4\right) \\ = \frac{2}{x} \log x + x^2 - 4 + \left(\frac{2}{x} + 3x^2 - 4\right) \log x - \frac{2}{x} - 3x^2 + 4 = \left(3x^2 - 4 + \frac{4}{x}\right) \log x - 2x^2 - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$(52) \left(\frac{e^x - 2}{3e^x + 4}\right)' = \frac{e^x \cdot (3e^x + 4) - (e^x - 2) \cdot 3e^x}{(3e^x + 4)^2} = \frac{3e^{2x} + 4e^x - 3e^{2x} + 6e^x}{(3e^x + 4)^2} = \frac{10e^x}{(3e^x + 4)^2}$$

$$(53) \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right)' = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x}) \cdot (e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x}) \cdot (e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\ = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + 2 - e^{-2x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$$

$$(54) \left(\frac{x}{\log x - 1}\right)' = \frac{1 \cdot (\log x - 1) - x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x - 1)^2} = \frac{\log x - 2}{(\log x - 1)^2}$$

$$(55) \left(\frac{e^{\frac{x}{4}}}{x^2 - 3x + 18}\right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{x}{4}} \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 18) - e^{\frac{x}{4}} \cdot (2x - 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ = \frac{\frac{1}{4}\{(x^2 - 3x + 18) - 4(2x - 3)\}e^{\frac{x}{4}}}{(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} = \frac{(x^2 - 11x + 30)e^{\frac{x}{4}}}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2}$$

$$(56) \left(\frac{xe^x}{e^x + 3}\right)' = \frac{(1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x) \cdot (e^x + 3) - xe^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x + 3)^2} = \frac{e^x\{(1 + x)(e^x + 3) - xe^x\}}{(e^x + 3)^2} \\ = \frac{e^x(e^x + 3 + xe^x + 3x - xe^x)}{(e^x + 3)^2} = \frac{e^x(e^x + 3x + 3)}{(e^x + 3)^2}$$

$$(57) \left(\frac{xe^{5x}}{e^x - 2}\right)' = \frac{(1 \cdot e^{5x} + x \cdot 5e^{5x}) \cdot (e^x - 2) - xe^{5x} \cdot e^x}{(e^x - 2)^2} = \frac{e^{5x}\{(1 + 5x)(e^x - 2) - xe^x\}}{(e^x - 2)^2} \\ = \frac{e^{5x}(e^x - 2 + 5xe^x - 10x - xe^x)}{(e^x - 2)^2} = \frac{e^{5x}(4xe^x + e^x - 10x - 2)}{(e^x - 2)^2}$$

$$(58) \left(\frac{x \cos 4x}{\log x}\right)' = \frac{\{1 \cdot \cos 4x + x \cdot (-4 \sin 4x)\} \cdot \log x - x \cos 4x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2} \\ = \frac{\cos 4x \log x - 4x \sin 4x \log x - \cos 4x}{(\log x)^2}$$

$$(59) \left(\frac{x \log x}{\log x + 1}\right)' = \frac{\left(1 \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot (\log x + 1) - x \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x + 1)^2} = \frac{(\log x + 1)^2 - \log x}{(\log x + 1)^2} \\ = \frac{(\log x)^2 + \log x + 1}{(\log x + 1)^2}$$

$$(60) \left( \frac{x \log x}{x + \log x} \right)' = \frac{\left( 1 \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot (x + \log x) - x \log x \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{(x + \log x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x \log x + (\log x)^2 + x + \log x - x \log x - \log x}{(x + \log x)^2} = \frac{x + (\log x)^2}{(x + \log x)^2}$$

$$(61) \left( \frac{x \log x}{x - \log x} \right)' = \frac{\left( 1 \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot (x - \log x) - x \log x \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}{(x - \log x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x \log x - (\log x)^2 + x - \log x - x \log x + \log x}{(x - \log x)^2} = \frac{x - (\log x)^2}{(x - \log x)^2}$$

$$(62) \left( \frac{e^x}{x \log x} \right)' = \frac{e^x \cdot x \log x - e^x \cdot \left( 1 \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)}{(x \log x)^2} = \frac{e^x(x \log x - \log x - 1)}{(x \log x)^2}$$

$$(63) \left( \frac{e^{2x} \log x}{\log x - 3} \right)' = \frac{\left( 2e^{2x} \cdot \log x + e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot (\log x - 3) - e^{2x} \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x - 3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} \left\{ \left( 2 \log x + \frac{1}{x} \right) (\log x - 3) - \frac{\log x}{x} \right\}}{(\log x - 3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} \left\{ 2(\log x)^2 - 6 \log x + \frac{\log x}{x} - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{\log x}{x} \right\}}{(\log x - 3)^2} = \frac{e^{2x} \left\{ 2(\log x)^2 - 6 \log x - \frac{3}{x} \right\}}{(\log x - 3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} \{ 2x(\log x)^2 - 6x \log x - 3 \}}{x(\log x - 3)^2}$$

$$(64) \left\{ \left( \frac{x+1}{2x^2+1} \right)^4 \right\}' = 4 \left( \frac{x+1}{2x^2+1} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (2x^2+1) - (x+1) \cdot 4x}{(2x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{x+1}{2x^2+1} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{-2x^2 - 4x + 1}{(2x^2+1)^2} = \frac{4(-2x^2 - 4x + 1)(x+1)^3}{(2x^2+1)^5}$$

$$(65) \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right)^3 \right\}' = 3 \left( \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+1) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = 3 \left( \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{-x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2(-x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^4}$$

$$(66) (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2})' = \frac{2x - 2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}} = \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}}$$

$$(67) (\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x})' = \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} = \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}$$

$$(68) \left( \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} \right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (x+1) - x \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} \\
(69) \quad \left( \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \right)' &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (x-1) - (x+1) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} \\
&= \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \\
(70) \quad \left( \sqrt{\frac{5x-2}{7x+13}} \right)' &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{5x-2}{7x+13}}} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot (7x+13) - (5x-2) \cdot 7}{(7x+13)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{7x+13}{5x-2}} \cdot \frac{79}{(7x+13)^2} = \frac{79}{2(7x+13)^2} \sqrt{\frac{7x+13}{5x-2}} \\
(71) \quad \left( \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4x+3}{x+1}} \right)' &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2-4x+3}{x+1}}} \cdot \frac{(2x-4) \cdot (x+1) - (x^2-4x+3) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x^2-4x+3}} \cdot \frac{x^2+2x-7}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+2x-7}{2(x+1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x^2-4x+3}} \\
(72) \quad (x\sqrt{9-x^2})' &= 1 \cdot \sqrt{9-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \sqrt{9-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \frac{(9-x^2) - x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \\
&= \frac{9-2x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \\
(73) \quad \{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x^2}\}' &= 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + (x+1) \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{(x+1)x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
&= \frac{(1-x^2) - (x^2+x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-x-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
(74) \quad \{(x+2)\sqrt{x^2-1}\}' &= 1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1} + (x+2) \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \sqrt{x^2-1} + \frac{(x+2)x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \\
&= \frac{(x^2-1) + (x^2+2x)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{2x^2+2x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \\
(75) \quad \left( \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right)' &= \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+1} - (x+1) \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{x^2+1} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \frac{(x+1)x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{x^2+1} \\
&= \frac{(x^2+1) - (x^2+x)}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{-x+1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\
(76) \quad \left( \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)' &= \frac{-1 \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} - (1-x) \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{(1-x)x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2} \\
&= \frac{-(1+x^2) - (x-x^2)}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{-1-x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(77) \quad \left( \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} \right)' &= \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{4x-x^2} - (x-3) \cdot \frac{4-2x}{2\sqrt{4x-x^2}}}{4x-x^2} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{4x-x^2} - \frac{(x-3)(2-x)}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}}{4x-x^2} = \frac{(4x-x^2) - (-x^2+5x-6)}{(4x-x^2)\sqrt{4x-x^2}} = \frac{-x+6}{(4x-x^2)\sqrt{4x-x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(78) \quad \left( \frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3-5x-x^2}} \right)' &= \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{3-5x-x^2} - (1+2x) \cdot \frac{-5-2x}{2\sqrt{3-5x-x^2}}}{3-5x-x^2} \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{3-5x-x^2} + \frac{(1+2x)(5+2x)}{2\sqrt{3-5x-x^2}}}{3-5x-x^2} = \frac{4(3-5x-x^2) + (5+12x+4x^2)}{2(3-5x-x^2)\sqrt{3-5x-x^2}} \\
&= \frac{17-8x}{2(3-5x-x^2)\sqrt{3-5x-x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(79) \quad \left\{ \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} \right\}' = \frac{\left( 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot x - (\log x)^2 \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{(2 - \log x) \log x}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(80) \quad \left( \frac{\sin^5 x}{x^3} \right)' &= \frac{(5 \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x) \cdot x^3 - \sin^5 x \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{x^2 \sin^4 x (5x \cos x - 3 \sin x)}{x^6} \\
&= \frac{(5x \cos x - 3 \sin x) \sin^4 x}{x^4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(81) \quad \{\log(e^x + \sin x)\}' = \frac{e^x + \cos x}{e^x + \sin x}$$

$$(82) \quad \{\log(e^{2x} + x)\}' = \frac{2e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} + x}$$

$$(83) \quad \{\log(\tan x)\}' = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$(84) \quad \{\log(\log x)^3\}' = \frac{3(\log x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^3} = \frac{3}{x \log x}$$

$$(85) \quad \{\log(x + \sqrt{x^2+7})\}' = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+7}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+7}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+7} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+7}(x + \sqrt{x^2+7})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+7}}$$

$$(86) \quad \{\log(-x + \sqrt{x^2+4})\}' = \frac{-1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+4}}}{-x + \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \frac{-\sqrt{x^2+4} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}(-x + \sqrt{x^2+4})} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$$

$$(87) \quad (\log|x - \sqrt{x^2+9}|)' = \frac{1 - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+9}}}{x - \sqrt{x^2+9}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}(x - \sqrt{x^2+9})} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

$$(88) \quad \left( \log \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right)' = \{\log(1 - \cos x) - \log(1 + \cos x)\}' = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} - \frac{-\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin x(1 + \cos x) + \sin x(1 - \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{\sin x + \sin x \cos x + \sin x - \sin x \cos x}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{2 \sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sin x} \\
(89) \quad &\left( \log \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} \right)' \\
&= \frac{1}{\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x}} \cdot \frac{(-\sin x + \cos x) \cdot (\cos x - \sin x) - (\cos x + \sin x) \cdot (-\sin x - \cos x)}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} \\
&= \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} \cdot \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)^2 + (\cos x + \sin x)^2}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} \\
&= \frac{\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x \sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x \sin x + \sin^2 x}{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)} \\
&= \frac{2}{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos 2x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(90) \quad &\left( \log \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1} \right)' = \{ \log x - \log(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1) \}' = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1} \\
&= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1) - x^2}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} \\
&= \frac{x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x^2}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(91) \quad x > 0 \text{ のとき, } x^{\sqrt{x}} = e^{\log x^{\sqrt{x}}} = e^{\sqrt{x} \log x} \text{ であるから}$$

$$(x^{\sqrt{x}})' = (e^{\sqrt{x} \log x})' = e^{\sqrt{x} \log x} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \log x + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = x^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\log x + 2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(92) \quad x > 0 \text{ のとき, } x^{\tan x} = e^{\log x^{\tan x}} = e^{\tan x \log x} \text{ であるから}$$

$$(x^{\tan x})' = (e^{\tan x \log x})' = e^{\tan x \log x} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \log x + \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = x^{\tan x} \left( \frac{\log x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)$$

$$(93) \quad x > 1 \text{ のとき, } (\log x)^{\sin x} = e^{\log(\log x)^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \log(\log x)} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\{(\log x)^{\sin x}\}' = \{e^{\sin x \log(\log x)}\}' = e^{\sin x \log(\log x)} \cdot \left\{ \cos x \cdot \log(\log x) + \sin x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\log x} \right\}$$

$$= (\log x)^{\sin x} \left\{ \cos x \log(\log x) + \frac{\sin x}{x \log x} \right\}$$

$$(94) \quad x < -1, \quad 0 < x \text{ のとき, } \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^{\log(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x} = e^{x \log(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \right\}' = \left\{ e^{x \log(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \right\}' = e^{x \log(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \cdot \left\{ 1 \cdot \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + x \cdot \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right\}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left\{ \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x+1} \right\}$$

### 【問題 1.3】

次の関数の増減を調べ、極値を求めよ.

$$(1) \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$(2) \frac{2x-1}{x^2-2x+3}$$

$$(3) (4x^3 + 16x^2 + 10x + 5)e^{-2x}$$

$$(4) \frac{2x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$(5) \frac{x^3}{3} + x + 2 \log |x|$$

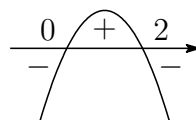
$$(6) \frac{3x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$(7) x + \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

解答

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 - x + 1) - (x-1) \cdot (2x-1)}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-x^2 + 2x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-x(x-2)}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$



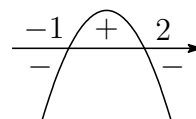
$f'(x)$  の分母は  $(x^2 - x + 1)^2 > 0$  であるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号は分子の  $-x(x-2)$  が決める. 分子  $-x(x-2)$  のグラフは上図のようになるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号がわかる. よって、増減表は

|         |            |    |            |               |            |
|---------|------------|----|------------|---------------|------------|
| $x$     | $\dots$    | 0  | $\dots$    | 2             | $\dots$    |
| $f'(x)$ | $-$        | 0  | $+$        | 0             | $-$        |
| $f(x)$  | $\searrow$ | -1 | $\nearrow$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\searrow$ |

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x=2 \text{ のとき極大値 } \frac{1}{3} \\ x=0 \text{ のとき極小値 } -1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-2x+3} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 3) - (2x-1) \cdot (2x-2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2x^2 + 2x + 4}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2(x+1)(x-2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2} \end{aligned}$$



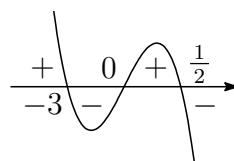
$f'(x)$  の分母は  $(x^2 - 2x + 3)^2 > 0$  であるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号は分子の  $-2(x+1)(x-2)$  が決める. 分子  $-2(x+1)(x-2)$  のグラフは上図のようになるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号がわかる. よって、増減表は

|         |            |                |            |     |            |
|---------|------------|----------------|------------|-----|------------|
| $x$     | $\dots$    | $-1$           | $\dots$    | $2$ | $\dots$    |
| $f'(x)$ | $-$        | $0$            | $+$        | $0$ | $-$        |
| $f(x)$  | $\searrow$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\nearrow$ | $1$ | $\searrow$ |

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 2 \text{ のとき極大値 } 1 \\ x = -1 \text{ のとき極小値 } -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(3)  $f(x) = (4x^3 + 16x^2 + 10x + 5)e^{-2x}$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (12x^2 + 32x + 10) \cdot e^{-2x} + (4x^3 + 16x^2 + 10x + 5) \cdot (-2e^{-2x}) \\ &= (-8x^3 - 20x^2 + 12x)e^{-2x} \\ &= -4x(x+3)(2x-1)e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$



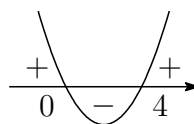
$e^{-2x} > 0$  であるから,  $f'(x)$  の符号は  $-4x(x+3)(2x-1)$  が決める.  $-4x(x+3)(2x-1)$  のグラフは上図のようになるから,  $f'(x)$  の符号がわかる. よって, 増減表は

|         |            |         |            |     |            |                 |            |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|-----|------------|-----------------|------------|
| $x$     | $\dots$    | $-3$    | $\dots$    | $0$ | $\dots$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\dots$    |
| $f'(x)$ | $+$        | $0$     | $-$        | $0$ | $+$        | $0$             | $-$        |
| $f(x)$  | $\nearrow$ | $11e^6$ | $\searrow$ | $5$ | $\nearrow$ | $\frac{29}{2e}$ | $\searrow$ |

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -3 \text{ のとき極大値 } 11e^6 \\ x = 0 \text{ のとき極小値 } 5 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき極大値 } \frac{29}{2e} \end{cases}$$

(4)  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2}$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(4x+1) \cdot (x^2 + x - 2) - (2x^2 + x - 2) \cdot (2x+1)}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x(x-4)}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$



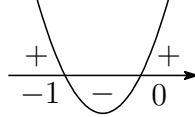
$f'(x)$  の分母は  $(x^2 + x - 2)^2 > 0$  であるから,  $f'(x)$  の符号は分子の  $x(x-4)$  が決める. 分子  $x(x-4)$  のグラフは上図のようになるから,  $f'(x)$  の符号がわかる. よって, 増減表は

|         |            |          |            |     |            |          |            |                |            |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|-----|------------|----------|------------|----------------|------------|
| $x$     | $\dots$    | $-2$     | $\dots$    | $0$ | $\dots$    | $1$      | $\dots$    | $4$            | $\dots$    |
| $f'(x)$ | $+$        | $\times$ | $+$        | $0$ | $-$        | $\times$ | $-$        | $0$            | $+$        |
| $f(x)$  | $\nearrow$ | $\times$ | $\nearrow$ | $1$ | $\searrow$ | $\times$ | $\searrow$ | $\frac{17}{9}$ | $\nearrow$ |

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x=0 \text{ のとき極大値 } 1 \\ x=4 \text{ のとき極小値 } \frac{17}{9} \end{cases}$$

(5)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + 2 \log |x|$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= x^2 + 1 + \frac{2}{x} \\ &= \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x} \\ &= \frac{x(x+1)(x^2 - x + 2)}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$



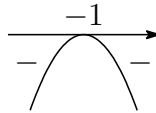
$f'(x)$  の分母は  $x^2 > 0$  であり、分子において  $x^2 - x + 2 = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} > 0$  であるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号は分子にある  $x(x+1)$  が決める。分子にある  $x(x+1)$  のグラフは上図のようになるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号がわかる。よって、増減表は

|         |     |                |     |   |     |
|---------|-----|----------------|-----|---|-----|
| $x$     | ... | -1             | ... | 0 | ... |
| $f'(x)$ | +   | 0              | -   |   | +   |
| $f(x)$  | ↗   | $-\frac{4}{3}$ | ↘   |   | ↗   |

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x=-1 \text{ のとき極大値 } -\frac{4}{3} \\ \text{極小値なし} \end{cases}$$

(6)  $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^3}$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{6x \cdot (x-1)^3 - (3x^2 + 1) \cdot 3(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^6} \\ &= \frac{3(x-1)^2 \{2x(x-1) - (3x^2 + 1)\}}{(x-1)^6} \\ &= \frac{3(-x^2 - 2x - 1)}{(x-1)^4} \\ &= \frac{-3(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^4} \end{aligned}$$



$f'(x)$  の分母は  $(x-1)^4 > 0$  であるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号は分子の  $-3(x+1)^2$  が決める。分子の  $-3(x+1)^2$  のグラフは上図のようになるから、 $f'(x)$  の符号がわかる。よって、増減表は

|         |     |                |     |   |     |
|---------|-----|----------------|-----|---|-----|
| $x$     | ... | -1             | ... | 1 | ... |
| $f'(x)$ | -   | 0              | -   |   | -   |
| $f(x)$  | ↘   | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | ↘   |   | ↘   |

$\therefore$  極値なし

(7)  $f(x) = x + \sqrt{9 - x^2}$  とおくと

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{9 - x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{9 - x^2} - x}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}$$

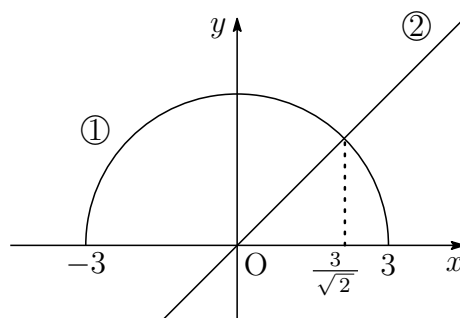
である.  $f'(x)$  の分母は  $\sqrt{9 - x^2} > 0$  であるから,  $f'(x)$  の符号は分子の  $\sqrt{9 - x^2} - x$  が決める. このグラフをかくのではなく, 曲線  $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$  …① と直線  $y = x$  …② の上下関係で符号を決めにいく. ここで, ① は

$$y^2 = 9 - x^2 \quad \text{かつ} \quad y \geq 0$$

すなわち

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9 \quad \text{かつ} \quad y \geq 0$$

であるから, 原点中心, 半径 3 の円の上半分である. よって, ① と ② の概形は右図のようになる. したがって, 増減表は



|         |    |     |                      |     |   |
|---------|----|-----|----------------------|-----|---|
| $x$     | -3 | ... | $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ | ... | 3 |
| $f'(x)$ |    | +   | 0                    | -   |   |
| $f(x)$  | -3 | ↗   | $3\sqrt{2}$          | ↘   | 3 |

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ のとき極大値 } 3\sqrt{2} \\ \text{極小値なし} \end{cases}$$

### ★<sup>ロピタル</sup>L'Hospital の定理

$f(x), g(x)$  が  $(a, b)$  で微分可能で,  $g'(x) \neq 0$  ( $a < x < b$ ) のとき,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} g(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$$

であれば

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

が成り立つ.

※ L'Hospital の定理にはいろいろな形があり, おおざっぱにいうと次のようになる.

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \square} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \square} g(x)} \text{ が不定形, すなわち, } \frac{0}{0} \text{ や } \frac{(\pm)\infty}{(\pm)\infty} \text{ の形になるとき, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \text{ が存在すれば,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \square} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \square} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \text{ が成り立つ.}$$

【問題 1.4】

L'Hospital の定理を用いて、次の極限值を求めよ。ただし、不定形であることは述べなくてよい。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 2x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (1+x) \log(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x) + e^{-x} - 1}{\sin x - x \cos x}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x) - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2 \log(\cos x)}{x^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right)$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{x}{\tan^3 x} \right)$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x \sin x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$(12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin^3 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$(13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{2}{x} \right)$$

$$(14) \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\sin x)^x$$

$$(15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$(16) \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\log x}}$$

解答

今後、L'Hospital の定理を用いる部分を「 $\ast$ 」で表すことにする。

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 2x}{1 - \cos x} \stackrel{\ast}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} - 2}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \cdot 4 \right) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 4$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \stackrel{\ast}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \stackrel{\ast}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (1+x) \log(1+x)}{x^2} \stackrel{\ast}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \left\{ 1 \cdot \log(1+x) + (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \right\}}{2x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\log(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x) + e^{-x} - 1}{\sin x - x \cos x} \stackrel{\ast}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - e^{-x}}{\cos x - \{1 \cdot \cos x + x \cdot (-\sin x)\}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{e^x}}{x \sin x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(1+x)e^x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+x)e^x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1} \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\ast}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x) - \sin x}{x^2} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x)\cos x}{2x(1+x)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1 - (1+x)\cos x}{x} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x)\cos x}{x} \\
&\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\{1 \cdot \cos x + (1+x) \cdot (-\sin x)\}}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \{-\cos x + (1+x)\sin x\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{2} \\
&\times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x)\cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot x - \cos x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - 1 = -1
\end{aligned}$$

と計算することもできる.

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2 \log(\cos x)}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2 \log(\cos x)}{x^4} \right\} = 1^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2 \log(\cos x)}{x^4} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2 \log(\cos x)}{x^4} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 2 \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right) \\
&\stackrel{(3)}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^2 \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right) \stackrel{(3)}{=} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{x}{\tan^3 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^3 x - x^3}{x^2 \tan^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\tan x} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{\tan^3 x - x^3}{x^5} \right\} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\tan x} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{(\tan x - x)(\tan^2 x + x \tan x + x^2)}{x^5} \right\} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{x}{\tan x} \right)^3 \cdot \left\{ \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x} + 1 \right\} \cdot \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \right] \stackrel{(3)}{=} 1^3 \cdot (1^2 + 1 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x \sin x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \stackrel{(2)}{=} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} \right\} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{(x + \sin x)(x - \sin x)}{x^4} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \right\} \\
&\stackrel{(2)}{=} 1^2 \cdot (1 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{\sin^3 x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{x^2 \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{x^5} \right\} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{(x - \sin x)(x^2 + x \sin x + \sin^2 x)}{x^5} \right\} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^3 \cdot \left\{ 1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} + \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \right\} \cdot \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \right] \stackrel{(2)}{=} 1^3 \cdot (1 + 1 + 1^2) \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{2}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^2(e^x - 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^3} \right\} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x + 1) - 2(e^x - 1)}{x^3} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{1 \cdot (e^x + 1) + x \cdot e^x\} - 2e^x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - 1)e^x + 1}{3x^2} \\
&\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 \cdot e^x + (x - 1) \cdot e^x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{6} = \frac{1}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

(14)  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき,  $\sin x > 0$  であるから

$$(\sin x)^x = e^{\log(\sin x)^x} = e^{x \log(\sin x)}$$

ここで

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x \log(\sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( -\frac{x}{\tan x} \cdot x \right) = -1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

であるから, (指数関数の連続性より)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\sin x)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} e^{x \log(\sin x)} = e^0 = 1$$

(15)  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき,  $\cos x > 0$  であるから

$$(\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\log(\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{\frac{\log(\cos x)}{x^2}}$$

ここで

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos x)}{x^2} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

であるから, (指数関数の連続性より)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\log(\cos x)}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

(16)  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき,  $\sin x > 0$  であるから

$$(\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\log x}} = e^{\log(\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\log x}}} = e^{\frac{\log(\sin x)}{\log x}}$$

ここで

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log(\sin x)}{\log x} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = 1$$

であるから, (指数関数の連続性より)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\log x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{\log(\sin x)}{\log x}} = e^1 = e$$

### ★逆三角関数

(1)  $\sin : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$  の逆関数を  $\arcsin$  (アークサイン) で表す.

(2)  $\cos : [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$  の逆関数を  $\arccos$  (アークコサイン) で表す.

(3)  $\tan : \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  の逆関数を  $\arctan$  (アークタンジェント) で表す.

※  $\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  とは,  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  を満たす角  $\theta$  のことである. 角  $\theta$  を  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  から見つけなければいけないことに注意する.  $\arccos, \arctan$  のときは, 角  $\theta$  を  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  からそれぞれ見つけなければいけない.

### 【問題 1.5】

次の値を求めよ.

(1)  $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2)  $\arcsin \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(3)  $\arcsin(-1)$

(4)  $\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(5)  $\arccos \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(6)  $\arccos \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

(7)  $\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(8)  $\arctan(-1)$

(9)  $\sin \left(\arctan \frac{12}{5}\right)$

(10)  $\tan \left(\arccos \frac{1}{8}\right)$

(11)  $\arccos \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$

(12)  $\arctan \left(\tan \frac{4}{7}\pi\right)$

(13)  $\arctan \frac{2}{9} + \arctan \frac{7}{11}$

(14)  $\arctan \frac{3}{4} + \arctan \frac{1}{8}$

(15)  $2 \arctan \frac{1}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{18}$

### 解答

(1)  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(2)  $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arcsin \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

(3)  $\sin \theta = -1$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arcsin(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

(4)  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(5)  $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arccos \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

(6)  $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

(7)  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

(8)  $\tan \theta = -1$  をみたす角  $\theta$  を  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  の範囲から見つけて  $\arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

(9)  $\arctan \frac{12}{5} = \alpha$  とおくと  $\tan \alpha = \frac{12}{5}$   $\left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

底辺が 5, 高さが 12 の直角三角形の斜辺は 13 であるから  $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$

よって  $\sin\left(\arctan \frac{12}{5}\right) = \frac{12}{13}$

(10)  $\arccos \frac{1}{8} = \alpha$  とおくと  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{8}$   $\left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

斜辺が 8, 底辺が 1 の直角三角形の高さは  $3\sqrt{7}$  であるから  $\tan \alpha = 3\sqrt{7}$

よって  $\tan\left(\arccos \frac{1}{8}\right) = 3\sqrt{7}$

(11)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \cos \frac{3}{10}\pi$  であって,  $\frac{3}{10}\pi$  は  $[0, \pi]$  に入る.

よって  $\arccos\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{3}{10}\pi$

(12)  $\tan \frac{4}{7}\pi = \tan\left(\frac{4}{7}\pi - \pi\right) = \tan\left(-\frac{3}{7}\pi\right)$  であって,  $-\frac{3}{7}\pi$  は  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  に入る.

よって  $\arctan\left(\tan \frac{4}{7}\pi\right) = -\frac{3}{7}\pi$

※  $\frac{4}{7}\pi$  は  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  に入らないから,  $\arctan\left(\tan \frac{4}{7}\pi\right) = \frac{4}{7}\pi$  とはならないことに注意する.

(13)  $\arctan \frac{2}{9} = \alpha$ ,  $\arctan \frac{7}{11} = \beta$  とおくと  $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{9}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{7}{11}$   $\left(0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

このとき

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{2}{9} + \frac{7}{11}}{1 - \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{11}} = \frac{22 + 63}{99 - 14} = \frac{85}{85} = 1$$

ここで,  $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}$  のとき  $0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  であるから  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

よって  $\arctan \frac{2}{9} + \arctan \frac{7}{11} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(14)  $\arctan \frac{3}{4} = \alpha$ ,  $\arctan \frac{1}{8} = \beta$  とおくと  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{8}$   $\left(0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

このとき

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{24 + 4}{32 - 3} = \frac{28}{29}$$

ここで、 $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}$  のとき  $0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  であるから  $\alpha + \beta = \arctan \frac{28}{29}$

よって  $\arctan \frac{3}{4} + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \arctan \frac{28}{29}$

(15)  $\arctan \frac{1}{2} = \alpha$ ,  $\arctan \frac{1}{5} = \beta$ ,  $\arctan \frac{1}{18} = \gamma$  とおくと

$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\tan \gamma = \frac{1}{18}$  ( $0 < \alpha, \beta, \gamma < \frac{\pi}{4}$ )

このとき

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{4-1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{5}}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{20-3}{15+4} = \frac{17}{19}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha - \beta + \gamma) = \frac{\frac{17}{19} + \frac{1}{18}}{1 - \frac{17}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{18}} = \frac{306+19}{342-17} = \frac{325}{325} = 1$$

ここで、 $0 < \alpha, \beta, \gamma < \frac{\pi}{4}$  のとき  $-\frac{\pi}{4} < 2\alpha - \beta + \gamma < \frac{3}{4}\pi$  であるから  $2\alpha - \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$

よって  $2 \arctan \frac{1}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{18} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

### ★逆三角関数の導関数

(1)  $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$

(2)  $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$

(3)  $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$

### 【問題 1.6】

次の関数を微分せよ.

(1)  $\arctan e^x$

(2)  $\arctan \frac{2}{x}$

(3)  $\arcsin \sqrt{x}$

(4)  $\sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x}$

(5)  $\arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

(6)  $\arctan \frac{3+x}{1-3x}$

(7)  $\arctan \frac{2x+5}{5x-2}$

(8)  $\arctan \frac{3x+4}{4x-3}$

$$(9) \arctan \frac{2x+5}{x+1}$$

$$(10) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}$$

$$(11) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+1}}$$

$$(12) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{2x+1}}$$

$$(13) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{2x-3}}$$

$$(14) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2x+7}{5x-1}}$$

$$(15) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x-4}{7x+5}}$$

$$(16) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{5x+11}{2x-3}}$$

$$(17) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{7x-9}{2x+1}}$$

$$(18) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2x-9}{7x+11}}$$

$$(19) \frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x}$$

$$(20) \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(21) \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(22) \arctan(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$$

$$(23) \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$

$$(24) \arctan \frac{1-2x-x^2}{1+2x-x^2}$$

$$(25) \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(26) \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$(27) \arccos \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

$$(28) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}}$$

解答

$$(1) (\arctan e^x)' = \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} \cdot e^x = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$(2) \left( \arctan \frac{2}{x} \right)' = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^2+4}$$

$$(3) (\arcsin \sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$$

$$(4) (\sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{(1+x) \arctan \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}{2(1+x)\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(5) (\arctan \sqrt{x^2-1})' = \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x^2-1})^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$(6) \left( \arctan \frac{3+x}{1-3x} \right)' = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{3+x}{1-3x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-3x) - (3+x) \cdot (-3)}{(1-3x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-3x)^2}{(1-3x)^2 + (3+x)^2} \cdot \frac{10}{(1-3x)^2} = \frac{10}{10(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(7) \left( \arctan \frac{2x+5}{5x-2} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{2x+5}{5x-2} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (5x-2) - (2x+5) \cdot 5}{(5x-2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(5x-2)^2}{(5x-2)^2 + (2x+5)^2} \cdot \frac{-29}{(5x-2)^2} = \frac{-29}{29(1+x^2)} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(8) \left( \arctan \frac{3x+4}{4x-3} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{3x+4}{4x-3} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot (4x-3) - (3x+4) \cdot 4}{(4x-3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(4x-3)^2}{(4x-3)^2 + (3x+4)^2} \cdot \frac{-25}{(4x-3)^2} = \frac{-25}{25(1+x^2)} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(9) \left( \arctan \frac{2x+5}{x+1} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{2x+5}{x+1} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (x+1) - (2x+5) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x+1)^2 + (2x+5)^2} \cdot \frac{-3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{-3}{5x^2 + 22x + 26}$$

$$(10) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}} \cdot \frac{-1 \cdot x - (1-x) \cdot 1}{x^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{x}{x+(1-x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2x} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$$

$$(11) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+1}} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+1}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+1}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (x+1) - (x+5) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{(x+1) + (x+5)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x+5}} \cdot \frac{-4}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1}{2(x+3)} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x+1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x+5}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(x+3)(x+1)} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x+5}}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+1}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{\sqrt{x+1}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $x+1$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する。

$$(12) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{2x+1}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{2x+1}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{2x+1}}} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot (2x+1) - (3x-2) \cdot 2}{(2x+1)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2x+1}{(2x+1) + (3x-2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{3x-2}} \cdot \frac{7}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{2x+1}{5x-1} \cdot \frac{7}{2(2x+1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{3x-2}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2(5x-1)(2x+1)} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{3x-2}}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{2x+1}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $2x+1$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$(13) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{2x-3}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{2x-3}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{2x-3}}} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot (2x-3) - (3x+4) \cdot 2}{(2x-3)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2x-3}{(2x-3) + (3x+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{3x+4}} \cdot \frac{-17}{(2x-3)^2} = \frac{2x-3}{5x+1} \cdot \frac{-17}{2(2x-3)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{3x+4}}$$

$$= \frac{-17}{2(5x+1)(2x-3)} \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{3x+4}}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{2x-3}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{3x+4}}{\sqrt{2x-3}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $2x-3$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$(14) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2x+7}{5x-1}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{2x+7}{5x-1}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{2x+7}{5x-1}}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (5x-1) - (2x+7) \cdot 5}{(5x-1)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{5x-1}{(5x-1) + (2x+7)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{2x+7}} \cdot \frac{-37}{(5x-1)^2} = \frac{5x-1}{7x+6} \cdot \frac{-37}{2(5x-1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{2x+7}}$$

$$= \frac{-37}{2(7x+6)(5x-1)} \sqrt{\frac{5x-1}{2x+7}}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{2x+7}{5x-1}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{2x+7}}{\sqrt{5x-1}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $5x-1$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$(15) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x-4}{7x+5}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{3x-4}{7x+5}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3x-4}{7x+5}}} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot (7x+5) - (3x-4) \cdot 7}{(7x+5)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{7x+5}{(7x+5) + (3x-4)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{7x+5}{3x-4}} \cdot \frac{43}{(7x+5)^2} = \frac{7x+5}{10x+1} \cdot \frac{43}{2(7x+5)^2} \sqrt{\frac{7x+5}{3x-4}}$$

$$= \frac{43}{2(10x+1)(7x+5)} \sqrt{\frac{7x+5}{3x-4}}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{3x-4}{7x+5}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{3x-4}}{\sqrt{7x+5}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $7x+5$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (16) & \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{5x+11}{2x-3}} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{5x+11}{2x-3}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{5x+11}{2x-3}}} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot (2x-3) - (5x+11) \cdot 2}{(2x-3)^2} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{2x-3}{(2x-3) + (5x+11)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{5x+11}} \cdot \frac{-37}{(2x-3)^2} = \frac{2x-3}{7x+8} \cdot \frac{-37}{2(2x-3)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{5x+11}} \\
 &= \frac{-37}{2(7x+8)(2x-3)} \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{5x+11}}
 \end{aligned}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{5x+11}{2x-3}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{5x+11}}{\sqrt{2x-3}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $2x-3$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (17) & \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{7x-9}{2x+1}} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{7x-9}{2x+1}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{7x-9}{2x+1}}} \cdot \frac{7 \cdot (2x+1) - (7x-9) \cdot 2}{(2x+1)^2} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{2x+1}{(2x+1) + (7x-9)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{7x-9}} \cdot \frac{25}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{2x+1}{9x-8} \cdot \frac{25}{2(2x+1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{7x-9}} \\
 &= \frac{25}{2(9x-8)(2x+1)} \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{7x-9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{7x-9}{2x+1}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{7x-9}}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $2x+1$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (18) & \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2x-9}{7x+11}} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{2x-9}{7x+11}} \right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{2x-9}{7x+11}}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (7x+11) - (2x-9) \cdot 7}{(7x+11)^2} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{7x+11}{(7x+11) + (2x-9)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{7x+11}{2x-9}} \cdot \frac{85}{(7x+11)^2} = \frac{7x+11}{9x+2} \cdot \frac{85}{2(7x+11)^2} \sqrt{\frac{7x+11}{2x-9}} \\
 &= \frac{85}{2(9x+2)(7x+11)} \sqrt{\frac{7x+11}{2x-9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

※  $\sqrt{\frac{2x-9}{7x+11}}$  を  $\frac{\sqrt{2x-9}}{\sqrt{7x+11}}$  とはできないし、答えの分母の  $7x+11$  をルートの中に入れることもできないことに注意する.

$$(19) \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x} \right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \arccos x - \arcsin x \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{(\arccos x)^2} = \frac{\arccos x + \arcsin x}{(\arccos x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(20) \left( \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)' = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \arccos x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} = \frac{-1 + \frac{x \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{1-x^2} + x \arccos x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(21) \left( \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)' = \frac{(x \arcsin x)' \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - x \arcsin x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left( 1 \cdot \arcsin x + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + x + \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} = \frac{(1-x^2) \arcsin x + x\sqrt{1-x^2} + x^2 \arcsin x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\arcsin x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(22) \left\{ \arctan(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) \right\}' = \frac{1}{1 + (x + \sqrt{x^2+1})^2} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x^2+1} + x^2 + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2(x^2+1) + 2x\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)}$$

$$(23) \left( \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (x^2-1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2 + (2x)^2} \cdot \frac{-2(x^2+1)}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2}{x^2+1}$$

$$(24) \left( \arctan \frac{1-2x-x^2}{1+2x-x^2} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{1-2x-x^2}{1+2x-x^2} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{(-2-2x) \cdot (1+2x-x^2) - (1-2x-x^2) \cdot (2-2x)}{(1+2x-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1+2x-x^2)^2}{(1+2x-x^2)^2 + (1-2x-x^2)^2} \cdot \frac{-4(1+x^2)}{(1+2x-x^2)^2} = \frac{-4(1+x^2)}{2(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-2}{1+x^2}$$

$$(25) (\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

※  $\sqrt{x^2} = x$  とはならないことに注意する.

$$(26) \left( \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)^2}} \cdot \left( -\frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{x^2+1} \right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)-1}} \cdot \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = -\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x}{|x|(x^2+1)}$$

※  $\sqrt{x^2} = x$  とはならないことに注意する.

$$(27) \left( \arccos \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot (x^2+1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{(x^2+1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2 - (2x)^2}} \cdot \frac{-2(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)^2} = -\frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2}} \cdot \frac{-2(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2(x^2-1)}{|x^2-1|(x^2+1)}$$

※  $\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2} = x^2-1$  とはならないことに注意する.

$$(28) \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}}\right)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{\sin x \cdot (1+\cos x) - (1-\cos x) \cdot (-\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1+\cos x}{(1+\cos x) + (1-\cos x)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}} \cdot \frac{2\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+\cos x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2} \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sin x}{2(1+\cos x)} \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{(1+\cos x)^2(1-\cos x)}} = \frac{\sin x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\sin^2 x}} = \frac{\sin x}{2|\sin x|}$$

※  $\sqrt{\sin^2 x} = \sin x$  とはならないことに注意する.

### 【問題 1.7】

L'Hospital の定理を用いて、次の極限值を求めよ. ただし、不定形であることは述べなくてよい.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{x - \arctan x}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{1-x}{(\arccos x)^2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \right)^x$$

解答

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{x - \arctan x} &\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2)(\sqrt{1-x^2}-1)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}\{(1+x^2)-1\}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2)(\sqrt{1-x^2}-1)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2)\{(1-x^2)-1\}}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1-x^2}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2(1+x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1-x^2}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(\sqrt{1-x^2}+1)} = \frac{-1}{1 \cdot (1+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{1-x}{(\arccos x)^2} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{-1}{2 \arccos x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2 \arccos x}$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(4)  $x > 0$  のとき,  $\arctan x > 0$  であるから

$$\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)^x = e^{\log\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)x} = e^{x \log\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \log\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{\pi}}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2}{(1+x^2) \arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + 1\right) \arctan x} = \frac{-1}{1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

であるから, (指数関数の連続性より)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{x \log\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x\right)} = e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

### 【問題 1.8】

次の問いに答えよ.

(1)  $f(x) = (\arctan x)^2$  のとき  $(1+x^2)f''(x) + 2xf'(x)$  を簡単にせよ.

(2)  $f(x) = \arcsin x \arccos x$  のとき  $(1-x^2)f''(x) - xf'(x)$  を簡単にせよ.

(3)  $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x$  のとき  $(1-x^2)f''(x) - xf'(x) + f(x)$  を簡単にせよ.

解答

$$(1) f'(x) = 2 \arctan x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

分母をはらうと

$$(1+x^2)f'(x) = 2 \arctan x$$

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

$$2x \cdot f'(x) + (1+x^2) \cdot f''(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2}$$

よって

$$(1+x^2)f''(x) + 2xf'(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2}$$

※  $f'(x) = \frac{2 \arctan x}{1+x^2}$  と  $f''(x) = \frac{2-4x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2}$  を求めてから代入してもよい.

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \arccos x + \arcsin x \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$$

分母をはらうと

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} f'(x) = \arccos x - \arcsin x$$

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

$$\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot f'(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot f''(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{-xf'(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \sqrt{1-x^2} f''(x) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

分母をはらうと

$$-xf'(x) + (1-x^2)f''(x) = -2$$

よって

$$(1-x^2)f''(x) - xf'(x) = -2$$

※  $f'(x) = \frac{\arccos x - \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  と  $f''(x) = \frac{-2\sqrt{1-x^2} + x(\arccos x - \arcsin x)}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  を求めてから

代入してもよい.

$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

両辺に  $1-x^2$  をかけると

$$(1-x^2)f'(x) = -x\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + 1-x^2$$

$$(1-x^2)f'(x) = -xf(x) + 1-x^2$$

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

$$-2x \cdot f'(x) + (1-x^2) \cdot f''(x) = -\{1 \cdot f(x) + x \cdot f'(x)\} - 2x$$

よって

$$(1-x^2)f''(x) - xf'(x) + f(x) = -2x$$

※  $f'(x) = \frac{-x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 1$  と  $f''(x) = \frac{-\arcsin x - x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  を求めてから代入してもよい.

### ★高次導関数

開区間  $I$  で微分可能な関数  $f$  の導関数  $f'$  が再び  $I$  で微分可能なとき,  $(f')'$  を  $f$  の第 2 次導関数といい,  $f''$  で表す. 一般に,  $f$  を  $n$  回微分した関数を  $f$  の第  $n$  次導関数といい,  $f^{(n)}$  で表す. また,  $f^{(0)} = f$  と定める. そして,  $f^{(k)}$  ( $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ) がすべて  $I$  で連続であるとき,  $f$  は  $I$  で  $C^n$  級であるという.

例

$$(1) (e^x)^{(n)} = e^x \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(2) (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\times (\sin x)^{(2n)} = (-1)^n \sin x, \quad (\sin x)^{(2n+1)} = (-1)^n \cos x \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(3) (\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\times (\cos x)^{(2n)} = (-1)^n \cos x, \quad (\cos x)^{(2n+1)} = (-1)^{n+1} \sin x \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(4) \{\log(1+x)\}^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!(1+x)^{-n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$(5) \{(1+x)^\alpha\}^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

### ★<sup>ライプニッツ</sup>Leibniz の公式

$f, g$  が開区間  $I$  で  $n$  回微分可能なとき, 積  $fg$  も  $I$  で  $n$  回微分可能で

$$\{f(x)g(x)\}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k f^{(n-k)}(x)g^{(k)}(x) \quad (x \in I)$$

が成り立つ.

証明

(i)  $n = 1$  のとき, 主張は積の微分法則に他ならないから成り立つ.

(ii)  $n = m$  ( $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ) のとき主張が成り立つと仮定する.

$f, g$  が  $I$  で  $m+1$  回微分可能なとき,  $f, g$  は  $I$  で  $m$  回微分可能でもあるから, 帰納法の仮定より, 積  $fg$  は  $I$  で  $m$  回微分可能で

$$\{f(x)g(x)\}^{(m)} = \sum_{k=0}^m {}_mC_k f^{(m-k)}(x)g^{(k)}(x) \quad (x \in I)$$

が成り立つ. この右辺はもう 1 回微分できるから, 積  $fg$  は  $I$  で  $m+1$  回微分可能で,  $x \in I$  に対して

$$\begin{aligned} & \{f(x)g(x)\}^{(m+1)} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^m {}_mC_k f^{(m-k)}(x)g^{(k)}(x) \right\}' \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m {}_mC_k \{f^{(m-k+1)}(x)g^{(k)}(x) + f^{(m-k)}(x)g^{(k+1)}(x)\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m {}_mC_k f^{(m-k+1)}(x)g^{(k)}(x) + \sum_{k=0}^m {}_mC_k f^{(m-k)}(x)g^{(k+1)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k=0}^m {}_m C_k f^{(m+1-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} {}_m C_{k-1} f^{(m-(k-1))}(x) g^{(k)}(x) \\
&= f^{(m+1)}(x) g^{(0)}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^m {}_m C_k f^{(m+1-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x) \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^m {}_m C_{k-1} f^{(m+1-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x) + f^{(0)}(x) g^{(m+1)}(x) \\
&= f^{(m+1)}(x) g^{(0)}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^m ({}_m C_k + {}_m C_{k-1}) f^{(m+1-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x) + f^{(0)}(x) g^{(m+1)}(x) \\
&= f^{(m+1)}(x) g^{(0)}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^m {}_{m+1} C_k f^{(m+1-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x) + f^{(0)}(x) g^{(m+1)}(x) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} {}_{m+1} C_k f^{(m+1-k)}(x) g^{(k)}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

よって、 $n = m + 1$  のときも主張が成り立つ。

以上 (i),(ii) より、 $n \in \mathbb{N}$  に対して主張が成り立つ。 ■

※対称性より

$$\{f(x)g(x)\}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n {}_n C_k f^{(k)}(x) g^{(n-k)}(x) \quad (x \in I)$$

でもよい。

### 【問題 1.9】

$f(x) = \arctan x$  のとき、 $f^{(n)}(0)$  を求めよ。

解答

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ であるから } (1+x^2)f'(x) = 1$$

この両辺を  $n$  回微分すると

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{(1+x^2)f'(x)\}^{(n)} = (1)^{(n)} \\
&\sum_{k=0}^n {}_n C_k (1+x^2)^{(k)} \{f'(x)\}^{(n-k)} = 0 \\
&\underbrace{1 \cdot (1+x^2) \cdot f^{(n+1)}(x)}_{k=0} + \underbrace{n \cdot 2x \cdot f^{(n)}(x)}_{k=1} + \underbrace{\frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot 2 \cdot f^{(n-1)}(x)}_{k=2} = 0 \\
&(1+x^2)f^{(n+1)}(x) + 2nx f^{(n)}(x) + n(n-1)f^{(n-1)}(x) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$x = 0$  を代入すると

$$f^{(n+1)}(0) + n(n-1)f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$$

であるから

$$f^{(n+1)}(0) = -n(n-1)f^{(n-1)}(0) \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

さて,  $f^{(0)}(0) = f(0) = 0$ ,  $f^{(1)}(0) = f'(0) = 1$  である. あとは, ① を用いて次々と求める.

$$\text{① で } n=1 \text{ とすると } f^{(2)}(0) = -1 \cdot 0 \cdot f^{(0)}(0) = -1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{① で } n=2 \text{ とすると } f^{(3)}(0) = -2 \cdot 1 \cdot f^{(1)}(0) = -2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -2!$$

$$\text{① で } n=3 \text{ とすると } f^{(4)}(0) = -3 \cdot 2 \cdot f^{(2)}(0) = -3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{① で } n=4 \text{ とすると } f^{(5)}(0) = -4 \cdot 3 \cdot f^{(3)}(0) = -4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2!) = 4!$$

$$\text{① で } n=5 \text{ とすると } f^{(6)}(0) = -5 \cdot 4 \cdot f^{(4)}(0) = -5 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{① で } n=6 \text{ とすると } f^{(7)}(0) = -6 \cdot 5 \cdot f^{(5)}(0) = -6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4! = -6!$$

同様に計算すれば

$$f^{(2n)}(0) = 0, \quad f^{(2n+1)}(0) = (-1)^n (2n)! \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

となることがわかる.

### 【問題 1.10】

$f(x) = e^x \sqrt{1-x}$  のとき,  $f^{(0)}(0), f^{(1)}(0), f^{(2)}(0), f^{(3)}(0), f^{(4)}(0), f^{(5)}(0)$  を求めよ.

解答

$f^{(0)}(0) = f(0) = 1$  である. また

$$f'(x) = e^x \cdot \sqrt{1-x} + e^x \cdot \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{(1-2x)e^x}{2\sqrt{1-x}} \quad \dots\dots\text{①}$$

より  $f^{(1)}(0) = f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$  である.

次に, ① より

$$(2-2x)f'(x) = (1-2x)f(x)$$

が成り立つことがわかるから, この両辺を  $n$  回微分すると

$$\begin{aligned} \{(2-2x)f'(x)\}^{(n)} &= \{(1-2x)f(x)\}^{(n)} \\ \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k (2-2x)^{(k)} \{f'(x)\}^{(n-k)} &= \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k (1-2x)^{(k)} \{f(x)\}^{(n-k)} \\ \underbrace{1 \cdot (2-2x) \cdot f^{(n+1)}(x)}_{k=0} + \underbrace{n \cdot (-2) \cdot f^{(n)}(x)}_{k=1} &= \underbrace{1 \cdot (1-2x) \cdot f^{(n)}(x)}_{k=0} + \underbrace{n \cdot (-2) \cdot f^{(n-1)}(x)}_{k=1} \\ (2-2x)f^{(n+1)}(x) - 2nf^{(n)}(x) &= (1-2x)f^{(n)}(x) - 2nf^{(n-1)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$x=0$  を代入すると

$$2f^{(n+1)}(0) - 2nf^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}(0) - 2nf^{(n-1)}(0)$$

であるから

$$f^{(n+1)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \{(2n+1)f^{(n)}(0) - 2nf^{(n-1)}(0)\} \quad \dots\dots\text{②}$$

あとは ② を用いて次々と求める.

$$\text{① で } n=1 \text{ とすると } f^{(2)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ で } n=2 \text{ とすると } f^{(3)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 5 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right\} = -\frac{13}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ で } n=3 \text{ とすると } f^{(4)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 7 \cdot \left( -\frac{13}{8} \right) - 6 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \right\} = -\frac{79}{16}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ で } n=4 \text{ とすると } f^{(5)}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 9 \cdot \left( -\frac{79}{16} \right) - 8 \cdot \left( -\frac{13}{8} \right) \right\} = -\frac{503}{32}$$

### ★<sup>テイラー</sup>Taylor の定理

$f$  が開区間  $I$  で  $n$  回微分可能で,  $a, x \in I$  ( $x \neq a$ ) のとき

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k + \frac{f^{(n)}(a + \theta(x-a))}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

をみたす  $\theta$  ( $0 < \theta < 1$ ) が存在する.

※  $f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$  を剰余項といい,  $R_n(x)$  で表す. この場合

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n)}(a + \theta(x-a))}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

であり, これを <sup>ラグランジュ</sup>Lagrange の剰余項という. また

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(1-\theta)^{n-1} f^{(n)}(a + \theta(x-a))}{(n-1)!} (x-a)^n \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

を Cauchy の剰余項といい,  $p > 0$  として

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(1-\theta)^{n-p} f^{(n)}(a + \theta(x-a))}{p(n-1)!} (x-a)^n \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

を <sup>ロッシェ シュレミルヒ</sup>Roche-Schlömilch の剰余項という. Roche-Schlömilch の剰余項において,  $p=1$  のときが Cauchy の剰余項,  $p=n$  のときが Lagrange の剰余項である. 剰余項の形は他にもいろいろある.

### 定理

$f$  が開区間  $I$  で無限回微分可能で,  $a \in I$  のとき,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$  をみたす  $x \in I$  に対しては

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

と級数で表せる.

※これを  $f$  の  $a$  を中心とする Taylor 展開という. 特に,  $a=0$  のときを <sup>マクローリン</sup>Maclaurin 展開という.

### ★代表的な関数の Maclaurin 展開

$$(1) e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \cdots \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(2) \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040} + \frac{x^9}{362880} - \cdots \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(3) \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^8}{40320} - \cdots \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(4) \log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots \quad (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

$$(5) (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \binom{\alpha}{1}x + \binom{\alpha}{2}x^2 + \binom{\alpha}{3}x^3 + \cdots \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

ただし,  $\alpha \neq 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$  とし,

$$\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$

は一般二項係数である.

$$(6) \sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + \frac{7}{256}x^5 - \cdots \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$(7) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \frac{35}{128}x^4 - \frac{63}{256}x^5 + \cdots \quad (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

$$(8) \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - x^5 + \cdots \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$(9) \arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \cdots \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$(10) \arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{3}{40}x^5 + \frac{5}{112}x^7 + \frac{35}{1152}x^9 + \cdots \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

### 【問題 1.11】

次の関数の Maclaurin 展開の 4 次以下の項を求めよ. ただし, 係数は既約分数にすること. また, 展開できる範囲は述べなくてよい.

$$(1) e^{-3x}$$

$$(2) \sin 5x - \cos 2x$$

$$(3) (1+2x-3x^2+x^3)\arctan x$$

$$(4) \frac{\arcsin x}{1+x}$$

$$(5) \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$(6) e^x \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$(7) \sqrt{1+x+x^2}$$

$$(8) \log\left(1+x-\frac{x^2}{3}\right)$$

### 解答

(1)  $e^x$  の Maclaurin 展開の式において  $x$  を  $-3x$  におきかえる. そのとき, 5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-3x} &= 1 + (-3x) + \frac{(-3x)^2}{2} + \frac{(-3x)^3}{6} + \frac{(-3x)^4}{24} + \cdots \\ &= 1 - 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x^3 + \frac{27}{8}x^4 - \cdots \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$  の Maclaurin 展開の式において  $x$  をそれぞれ  $5x$ ,  $2x$  におきかえる. そのとき, 5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin 5x - \cos 2x &= \left\{ 5x - \frac{(5x)^3}{6} + \cdots \right\} - \left\{ 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(2x)^4}{24} - \cdots \right\} \\
&= \left( 5x - \frac{125}{6}x^3 + \cdots \right) - \left( 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 - \cdots \right) \\
&= -1 + 5x + 2x^2 - \frac{125}{6}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\arctan x$  の Maclaurin 展開の式に  $1 + 2x - 3x^2 + x^3$  をかける．そのとき，5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 + 2x - 3x^2 + x^3) \arctan x &= (1 + 2x - 3x^2 + x^3) \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots \right) \\
&= x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \cdots \\
&\quad + 2x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad - 3x^3 + \cdots \\
&\quad + x^4 + \cdots \\
&= x + 2x^2 - \frac{10}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\arcsin x$  と  $\frac{1}{1+x}$  の Maclaurin 展開の式をかける．そのとき，5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\arcsin x}{1+x} &= \left( x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \cdots \right) (1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \cdots) \\
&= x - x^2 + x^3 - x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \cdots \\
&= x - x^2 + \frac{7}{6}x^3 - \frac{7}{6}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

(5)  $\cos x$  と  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$  の Maclaurin 展開の式をかける．そのとき，5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1+x}} &= \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \cdots \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \frac{35}{128}x^4 - \cdots \right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \frac{35}{128}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{3}{16}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \cdots \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 + \frac{49}{384}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

(6)  $e^x$  の Maclaurin 展開の式と， $\sqrt{1+x}$  の Maclaurin 展開の式において  $x$  を  $-x$  におきかえた式をかける．そのとき，5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
e^x \sqrt{1-x} &= \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \cdots\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 - \cdots\right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^3 - \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 + \cdots \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \cdots \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{13}{48}x^3 - \frac{79}{384}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

(7)  $\sqrt{1+x}$  の Maclaurin 展開の式において  $x$  を  $x+x^2$  におきかえる. そのとき, 5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{1+x+x^2} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x+x^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x+x^2)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x+x^2)^3 - \frac{5}{128}(x+x^2)^4 + \cdots \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x+x^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x^2+2x^3+x^4) + \frac{1}{16}(x^3+3x^4+\cdots) \\
&\quad - \frac{5}{128}(x^4+\cdots) + \cdots \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + \frac{3}{16}x^4 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + \cdots \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{16}x^3 + \frac{3}{128}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

(8)  $\log(1+x)$  の Maclaurin 展開の式において  $x$  を  $x - \frac{x^2}{3}$  におきかえる. そのとき, 5 次以上の項は省略すれば

$$\begin{aligned}
\log\left(1+x-\frac{x^2}{3}\right) &= \left(x-\frac{x^2}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(x-\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{4}\left(x-\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^4 + \cdots \\
&= \left(x-\frac{1}{3}x^2\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2-\frac{2}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{9}x^4\right) + \frac{1}{3}(x^3-x^4+\cdots) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4}(x^4+\cdots) + \cdots \\
&= x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{18}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots \\
&= x - \frac{5}{6}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{23}{36}x^4 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

## §2. 1 変数関数の積分

### ★原始関数

区間  $I$  で定義された関数  $f(x)$  に対して,  $I$  で  $F'(x) = f(x)$  をみたす関数  $F(x)$  を  $f(x)$  の原始関数という. そして,  $f(x)$  の原始関数 (全体) を

$$\int f(x)dx$$

で表す.

※  $F_1(x)$  と  $F_2(x)$  を  $f(x)$  の原始関数とすると,  $I$  で

$$\{F_1(x) - F_2(x)\}' = F_1'(x) - F_2'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$$

が成り立つから, 平均値の定理より,  $F_1(x) - F_2(x)$  は  $I$  で定数である. よって,  $F(x)$  を  $f(x)$  の原始関数のひとつとすると, 任意の原始関数は定数  $C$  を用いて

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$

で与えられる. この定数  $C$  を積分定数という. 積分計算だけのときは, 積分定数を省略することがある.

### ★代表的な原始関数

$$(1) \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log |x|$$

$$(3) \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$(4) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x$$

$$(5) \int \cos x dx = \sin x$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x$$

$$(9) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x$$

$$(10) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$$

※定数  $A (\neq 0)$ ,  $B$  に対して

$$\int e^{Ax+B} dx = \frac{1}{A} e^{Ax+B}$$

$$\int \sin(Ax+B) dx = -\frac{1}{A} \cos(Ax+B)$$

などが成り立つ (他も同様).

**【問題 2.1】**

次を求めよ.

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

$$(2) \int \left( 3 - \frac{5}{x} \right) \left( 4x^2 - 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{(x-1)^2(3x-1)}{x^2} dx$$

$$(4) \int e^{4x-5} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{(e^{3x}-4)^2}{e^{4x}} dx$$

$$(6) \int (2 \sin 3x + 5 \cos 2x) dx$$

$$(7) \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(8) \int \sin^4 x dx$$

$$(9) \int \cos 4x \cos x dx$$

$$(10) \int \sin 6x \sin 3x dx$$

$$(11) \int (2 \sin 6x - 3 \cos 2x)^2 dx$$

$$(12) \int (2 \cos 7x - 5 \sin 3x)^2 dx$$

**ヒント**

(7) 2 倍角の公式  $\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$  から得られる

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

を用いる.

(8)  $\sin^4 x = (\sin^2 x)^2$  であることと, 2 倍角の公式  $\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$  から得られる

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

を用い, さらに ① も用いる.

(9) 積和の公式を用いる. 積和の公式を覚えていない場合は, 加法定理

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

を辺々加えて

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

と導けばよい.

(10) 積和の公式を用いる. 積和の公式を覚えていない場合は, ③ - ④ より

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

と導けばよい.

(11) 被積分関数を展開し,  $\sin^2 6x$ ,  $\cos^2 2x$  の部分はそれぞれ ②, ① を用い,  $\sin 6x \cos 2x$  の部分は積和の公式を用いる. 積和の公式を覚えていない場合は, 加法定理

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{6}$$

を辺々加えて

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

と導けばよい.

(12) 積和の公式を覚えていない場合は, ⑤ - ⑥ より

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

と導けばよい.

解答

$$(1) \int \left( x^4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 - 2 \log |x| - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$\times \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{1}{-2+1} x^{-2+1} = -x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x} \quad (\text{これは公式としたい})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \left( 3 - \frac{5}{x} \right) \left( 4x^2 - 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx &= \int \left( 12x^2 - 20x - 3 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{10}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= 4x^3 - 10x^2 - 3x - \log |x| - \frac{10}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \frac{(x-1)^2(3x-1)}{x^2} dx &= \int \left( 3x - 7 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} x^2 - 7x + 5 \log |x| + \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int e^{4x-5} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x-5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int \frac{(e^{3x} - 4)^2}{e^{4x}} dx &= \int \frac{e^{6x} - 8e^{3x} + 16}{e^{4x}} dx \\ &= \int (e^{2x} - 8e^{-x} + 16e^{-4x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + 8e^{-x} - 4e^{-4x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int (2 \sin 3x + 5 \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{2}{3} \cos 3x + \frac{5}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$(7) \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad \int \sin^4 x dx &= \int (\sin^2 x)^2 dx \\
&= \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{3}{2}x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right) \\
&= \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad \int \cos 4x \cos x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos 5x + \cos 3x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad \int \sin 6x \sin 3x dx &= \int -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 9x - \cos 3x) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{9} \sin 9x - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{18} \sin 9x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad &\int (2 \sin 6x - 3 \cos 2x)^2 dx \\
&= \int (4 \sin^2 6x - 12 \sin 6x \cos 2x + 9 \cos^2 2x) dx \\
&= \int \left\{ 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 12x}{2} - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8x + \sin 4x) + 9 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right\} dx \\
&= 2 \left( x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 12x \right) - 6 \left( -\frac{1}{8} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \right) + \frac{9}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \\
&= \frac{13}{2}x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 12x + \frac{3}{4} \cos 8x + \frac{3}{2} \cos 4x + \frac{9}{8} \sin 4x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad & \int (2 \cos 7x - 5 \sin 3x)^2 dx \\
&= \int (4 \cos^2 7x - 20 \cos 7x \sin 3x + 25 \sin^2 3x) dx \\
&= \int \left\{ 4 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 14x}{2} - 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 10x - \sin 4x) + 25 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} \right\} dx \\
&= 2 \left( x + \frac{1}{14} \sin 14x \right) - 10 \left( -\frac{1}{10} \cos 10x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \right) + \frac{25}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 6x \right) \\
&= \frac{29}{2} x + \frac{1}{7} \sin 14x + \cos 10x - \frac{5}{2} \cos 4x - \frac{25}{12} \sin 6x
\end{aligned}$$

### ★プチ置換

$f(x)$  を区間  $I$  で微分可能な関数とする. このとき,  $I$  で

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\log |f(x)|\}' &= \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \\
\left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha+1} f(x)^{\alpha+1} \right\}' &= f(x)^\alpha \cdot f'(x) \quad (\alpha \neq -1)
\end{aligned}$$

をみたすから, 次が成り立つ.

$$(1) \quad \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log |f(x)|$$

分数のときは, まずは分母の微分を考える. そして, 分母の微分が分子にあればプチ置換 (1) で計算.

$$(2) \quad \int f(x)^\alpha \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} f(x)^{\alpha+1} \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

ルートやべき乗があるときは, まずはルートやべき乗の中の微分を考える. そして, ルートやべき乗の中の微分が外にあればプチ置換 (2) で計算.

※  $\log x$  と  $\frac{1}{x}$  があるときは,  $\frac{1}{x}$  を  $(\log x)'$  とみてプチ置換で計算するとよい.

### 【例題】

$$(1) \quad \int \frac{5x}{3x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{6x}{3x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{5}{6} \log |3x^2 - 1|$$

※「分数であるから, まずは分母の  $3x^2 - 1$  を微分してみるかな.

$$(3x^2 - 1)' = 6x$$

これは分子の  $5x$  ではないけど, 係数を修正すれば分子になるから, プチ置換 (1) だ」と考えて計算している. 分数ならいつでもプチ置換 (1) が使えるとは限らないが, 分数のときはプチ置換 (1) が使えるかどうかを試してみよう.

$$(2) \quad \int \tan 2x dx = \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{-2} \int \frac{-2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \log |\cos 2x|$$

※「 $\tan 2x$  は分数ではないけど,  $\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$  にすれば分数だ. そして, 分母の微分は

$(\cos 2x)' = -2 \sin 2x$  で、係数を修正すれば分子になるから、プチ置換 (1) だ」と考えて計算している.

$$(3) \int \sin^6 x \cdot \cos x dx = \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x$$

※「 $\sin^6 x = (\sin x)^6$  はべき乗で、中の微分は  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$  で外にあるから、プチ置換 (2) だ」と考えて計算している.

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int \frac{-2x+1}{\sqrt{x^2-x+7}} dx &= - \int (x^2-x+7)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (2x-1) dx \\ &= -2(x^2-x+7)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -2\sqrt{x^2-x+7} \end{aligned}$$

※「ルートがあつて、ルートの中の微分は  $(x^2-x+7)' = 2x-1$  で、係数を修正すれば外にあるから、プチ置換 (2) だ」と考えて計算している.

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int \sin^3 x &= \int \sin^2 x \sin x dx \\ &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx \\ &= \int (\sin x - \cos^2 x \sin x) dx \\ &= \int \{\sin x + \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x)\} dx \\ &= -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \end{aligned}$$

## 【問題 2.2】

次を求めよ.

$$(1) \int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+1} dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{-\cos x}{3 \sin x + 2} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{4 \sin 3x}{6 \cos 3x - 5} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{x \log 2x} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\tan x} dx$$

$$(7) \int e^{2x}(e^{2x}-1)^2 dx$$

$$(8) \int \frac{(\log x)^4}{x} dx$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^5 x} dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x + 2)^3} dx$$

$$(11) \int x\sqrt{x^2+5} dx$$

$$(12) \int x\sqrt{4x^2-3} dx$$

$$(13) \int x\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5} dx$$

$$(14) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} dx$$

$$(15) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} dx$$

$$(16) \int \cos^5 x dx$$

$$(17) \int (2\sin^2 x + 5\sin^4 x) \cos^3 x dx$$

$$(18) \int \frac{1+2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(19) \int \frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(20) \int \frac{\sin x}{3+\sin^2 x} dx$$

解答

$$(1) \int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+1} dx = \log|x^2+4x+1|$$

$$(2) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(e^{2x}+1)$$

$$(3) \int \frac{-\cos x}{3\sin x+2} dx = \frac{-1}{3} \int \frac{3\cos x}{3\sin x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \log|3\sin x+2|$$

$$(4) \int \frac{4\sin 3x}{6\cos 3x-5} dx = \frac{4}{-18} \int \frac{-18\sin 3x}{6\cos 3x-5} dx = -\frac{2}{9} \log|6\cos 3x-5|$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{x \log 2x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\log 2x} dx = \log|\log 2x|$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\tan x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \log|\sin x|$$

$$(7) \int e^{2x}(e^{2x}-1)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (e^{2x}-1)^2 \cdot 2e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{6}(e^{2x}-1)^3$$

$$(8) \int \frac{(\log x)^4}{x} dx = \int (\log x)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{5}(\log x)^5$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^5 x} dx = \int (\sin x)^{-5} \cdot \cos x dx = \frac{1}{-4}(\sin x)^{-4} = -\frac{1}{4\sin^4 x}$$

$$(10) \int \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x+2)^3} dx = -\int (\cos x+2)^{-3} \cdot (-\sin x) dx = -\frac{1}{-2}(\cos x+2)^{-2} = \frac{1}{2(\cos x+2)^2}$$

$$(11) \int x\sqrt{x^2+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+5)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}(x^2+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(x^2+5)^3}$$

$$(12) \int x\sqrt{4x^2-3} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (4x^2-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 8x dx = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3}(4x^2-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{12}\sqrt{(4x^2-3)^3}$$

$$(13) \int x\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5} dx = \frac{1}{-2} \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot (-2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{7}(1-x^2)^{\frac{7}{2}} = -\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{(1-x^2)^7}$$

$$(14) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(x^2+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x^2+3}$$

$$(15) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{-6} \int (1-3x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-6x) dx = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2(1-3x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-3x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (16) \int \cos^5 x dx &= \int (\cos^2 x)^2 \cos x dx \\ &= \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx \\ &= \int (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int (\cos x - 2\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x + \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x) dx \\ &= \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (17) \int (2\sin^2 x + 5\sin^4 x) \cos^3 x dx &= \int (2\sin^2 x + 5\sin^4 x)(1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int (2\sin^2 x + 3\sin^4 x - 5\sin^6 x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int (2\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x + 3\sin^4 x \cdot \cos x - 5\sin^6 x \cdot \cos x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{5}{7} \sin^7 x \end{aligned}$$

$$(18) \int \frac{1+2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \arctan x + \log(1+x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (19) \int \frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) \right\} dx \\ &= \arcsin x + 2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \arcsin x + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(20) \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{4 - \cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\sin x}{(2 - \cos x)(2 + \cos x)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x} - \frac{-\sin x}{2 + \cos x} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \{ \log(2 - \cos x) - \log(2 + \cos x) \} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{2 - \cos x}{2 + \cos x}
\end{aligned}$$

### ★部分積分

$f(x), g(x)$  を区間  $I$  で微分可能な関数とする. このとき,  $I$  で

$$\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

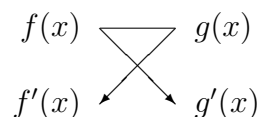
をみたすから, 次が成り立つ.

$$\int \{f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)\} dx = f(x)g(x)$$

よって,  $f'(x)g(x)$  の原始関数が求められるときは,

$$\int f(x)g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx$$

により  $f(x)g'(x)$  の原始関数が求められる.



### ☆部分積分のやり方

基本的に, 被積分関数が積の形のときに用いる.

(1) 被積分関数を「左上」と「右下」に配置する.

まずはやってみる. うまくいかなければ逆配置. 経験をつむと, 配置の仕方がわかってくる.

・ $x^\bullet$  は「左上」に置くとよさそう. (準正解)

・「右下」には, 原始関数が(簡単に)求まるものしか置けない. (正解)  $\rightarrow \log$  は「左上」?

(2) 「左下」と「右上」を埋める.

(3) 矢印の通りに部分積分を実行する.

### ※特殊形

(1) 「右下」を 1 として部分積分する.

(2) 左辺と同じ積分が右辺にも現れた場合, 最後は方程式を解くようにして求める.

### ※テクニック

「左下」をみてから「右上」を定数で修正する.

【例題】

$$(1) \int x e^{5x} dx$$

ステップ 1: 被積分関数を「左上」と「右下」に配置する.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & & \\ & \searrow & \\ & & e^{5x} \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \text{この矢印が左辺}$$

ステップ 2: 「左下」と「右上」を埋める.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & & \frac{1}{5} e^{5x} \\ & \searrow & \\ 1 & & e^{5x} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{この矢印が右辺} \\ \text{「横はかけるだけ」} \\ \text{「斜めはかけて積分」を引く} \end{array}$$

ステップ 3: 矢印の通りに部分積分を実行する.

$$\begin{aligned} \int x e^{5x} dx &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{5} x e^{5x}}_{\text{横}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{5} \int e^{5x} dx}_{\text{斜め}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} x e^{5x} - \frac{1}{25} e^{5x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int x \sin 3x dx &= -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} \int \cos 3x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + \frac{1}{9} \sin 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & & -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \\ & \searrow & \\ 1 & & \sin 3x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int x^2 \sin x dx &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \left( x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right) \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2(x \sin x + \cos x) \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x^2 & & -\cos x \\ & \searrow & \\ 2x & & \sin x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & & \sin x \\ & \searrow & \\ 1 & & \cos x \end{array}$$

※ 2 回部分積分をやらなければいけないこともある.

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int \log(x-3) dx &= (x-3) \log(x-3) - \int dx \\ &= (x-3) \log(x-3) - x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \log(x-3) & & x-3 \\ & \searrow & \\ \frac{1}{x-3} & & 1 \end{array}$$

※特殊形 (1): 「右下」を 1 として部分積分する.

テクニック: 「左下」の形を見て, 「右上」を定数で修正する.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \int e^x \sin x dx &= -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx \\
 &= -e^x \cos x + \left( e^x \sin x - \underbrace{\int e^x \sin x dx}_{\text{移項}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 e^x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & -\cos x \\
 e^x & & \sin x \\
 \\ 
 e^x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & \sin x \\
 e^x & & \cos x
 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$2 \int e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x$$

よって

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (-e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x)$$

※特殊形 (2) : 左辺と同じ積分が右辺にも現れるときがある.

### 【問題 2.3】

次を求めよ.

$$(1) \int x e^{4x} dx$$

$$(2) \int x e^{\frac{x}{3}} dx$$

$$(3) \int x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$(4) \int x \cos 2x dx$$

$$(5) \int x^2 \cos x dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{\log 4x}{x^2} dx$$

$$(7) \int x^2 \log x dx$$

$$(8) \int (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$(9) \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$(10) \int \arctan x dx$$

$$(11) \int \arcsin x dx$$

$$(12) \int 2x \arctan x dx$$

$$(13) \int 2x (\arctan x)^2 dx$$

$$(14) \int (3x - \sin x)^2 dx$$

$$(15) \int e^{2x} \cos x dx$$

$$(16) \int e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int x e^{4x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} x e^{4x} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{4x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x e^{4x} - \frac{1}{16} e^{4x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \\
 1 & & e^{4x}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \int x e^{\frac{x}{3}} dx &= 3x e^{\frac{x}{3}} - 3 \int e^{\frac{x}{3}} dx \\
 &= 3x e^{\frac{x}{3}} - 9 e^{\frac{x}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x & \triangle & 3e^{\frac{x}{3}} \\
 1 & \swarrow \searrow & e^{\frac{x}{3}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \int x^2 e^{-x} dx &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x e^{-x} dx \\
 &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left( -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx \right) \\
 &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2(-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}) \\
 &= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - 2e^{-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x^2 & \triangle & -e^{-x} \\
 2x & \swarrow \searrow & e^{-x}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x & \triangle & -e^{-x} \\
 1 & \swarrow \searrow & e^{-x}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \int x \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x & \triangle & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\
 1 & \swarrow \searrow & \cos 2x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \int x^2 \cos x dx &= x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx \\
 &= x^2 \sin x - 2 \left( -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right) \\
 &= x^2 \sin x - 2(-x \cos x + \sin x) \\
 &= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x^2 & \triangle & \sin x \\
 2x & \swarrow \searrow & \cos x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x & \triangle & -\cos x \\
 1 & \swarrow \searrow & \sin x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \int \frac{\log 4x}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{\log 4x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\
 &= -\frac{\log 4x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \log 4x & \triangle & -\frac{1}{x} \\
 \frac{1}{x} & \swarrow \searrow & \frac{1}{x^2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad \int x^2 \log x dx &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \log x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \log x - \frac{1}{9} x^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \log x & \triangle & \frac{1}{3} x^3 \\
 \frac{1}{x} & \swarrow \searrow & x^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad \int (\log x)^2 dx &= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \int \log x dx \\
 &= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \left( x \log x - \int dx \right) \\
 &= x(\log x)^2 - 2(x \log x - x) \\
 &= x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\log x)^2 & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & x \\
 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} & & 1
 \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \log x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & x \\
 \frac{1}{x} & & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx \\
 &= x \tan x + \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx \\
 &= x \tan x + \log |\cos x|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & \tan x \\
 1 & & \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \quad \int \arctan x dx &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \arctan x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & x \\
 \frac{1}{1+x^2} & & 1
 \end{array}$$

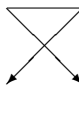
$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \quad \int \arcsin x dx &= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) dx \\
 &= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \arcsin x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & x \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & & 1
 \end{array}$$

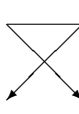
$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad \int 2x \arctan x dx &= (x^2+1) \arctan x - \int dx \\
 &= (x^2+1) \arctan x - x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \arctan x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & x^2+1 \\
 \frac{1}{1+x^2} & & 2x
 \end{array}$$

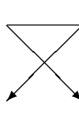
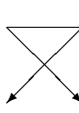
$$\begin{aligned}
(13) \quad & \int 2x(\arctan x)^2 dx \\
&= (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2 \int \arctan x dx \\
&= (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2 \left\{ x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2) \right\} \\
&= (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2x \arctan x + \log(1 + x^2)
\end{aligned}$$

$(\arctan x)^2$    $x^2 + 1$   
 $2 \arctan x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   $2x$

$$\begin{aligned}
(14) \quad & \int (3x - \sin x)^2 dx \\
&= \int (9x^2 - 6x \sin x + \sin^2 x) dx \\
&= 3x^3 - 6 \left( -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right) + \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\
&= 3x^3 - 6(-x \cos x + \sin x) + \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \\
&= 3x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x + 6x \cos x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - 6 \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

$x$    $-\cos x$   
 $1$   $\sin x$

$$\begin{aligned}
(15) \quad & \int e^{2x} \cos x dx \\
&= e^{2x} \sin x - 2 \int e^{2x} \sin x dx \\
&= e^{2x} \sin x - 2 \left( -e^{2x} \cos x + 2 \int e^{2x} \cos x dx \right) \\
&= e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x - 4 \underbrace{\int e^{2x} \cos x dx}_{\text{移項}}
\end{aligned}$$

$e^{2x}$    $\sin x$   
 $2e^{2x}$   $\cos x$   
 $e^{2x}$    $-\cos x$   
 $2e^{2x}$   $\sin x$

であるから

$$5 \int e^{2x} \cos x dx = e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int e^{2x} \cos x dx &= \frac{1}{5} (e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x) \\
&= \frac{1}{5} e^{2x} \sin x + \frac{2}{5} e^{2x} \cos x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \quad & \int e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3x} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{2} \int e^{-3x} \cos 2x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3x} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}e^{-3x} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{2} \int e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3x} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{4}e^{-3x} \sin 2x - \underbrace{\frac{9}{4} \int e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx}_{\text{移項}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
e^{-3x} & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\
-3e^{-3x} & & \sin 2x
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
e^{-3x} & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\
-3e^{-3x} & & \cos 2x
\end{array}$$

であるから

$$\frac{13}{4} \int e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3x} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{4}e^{-3x} \sin 2x$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int e^{-3x} \sin 2x dx &= \frac{4}{13} \left( -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3x} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{4}e^{-3x} \sin 2x \right) \\
&= -\frac{2}{13}e^{-3x} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{13}e^{-3x} \sin 2x
\end{aligned}$$

### ★有理関数の積分

分母を実数の範囲で因数分解し、その形から部分分数に分解してそれぞれを積分する。

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + (x+b)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x+b}{a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

は公式としてよい（左辺において  $x+b = at$  と置換するか、右辺を微分することにより示せる）。

### 【例題】

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 7x - 1}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 3)} dx \text{ を求めよ.}$$

解答

$$\frac{x^2 - 7x - 1}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$x^2 - 7x - 1 = A(x^2 + 2x + 3) + (Bx + C)(x - 2) \cdots (*)$$

$$x = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad -11 = 11A \quad \therefore A = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad & -1 = 3A - 2C \\
& -1 = -3 - 2C \quad \therefore C = -1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad & -7 = 6A - (B + C) \\
& -7 = -6 - B + 1 \quad \therefore B = 2
\end{aligned}$$

よって、プチ置換 (1) と上の公式を用いると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^2 - 7x - 1}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 3)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2x-1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{(2x+2)-3}{x^2 + 2x + 3} \right\} dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 3} - \frac{3}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (x+1)^2} \right\} dx \\
 &= -\log|x-2| + \log(x^2 + 2x + 3) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

※  $A, B, C$  を求めるとき, (\*) の右辺を展開して

$$x^2 - 7x - 1 = (A+B)x^2 + (2A-2B+C)x + (3A-2C)$$

としてから係数比較して, 連立方程式

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A-2B+C=-7 \\ 3A-2C=-1 \end{cases}$$

を解いてもよい.

#### 【問題 2.4】

次を求めよ.

$$(1) \int \frac{14x+18}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-3)} dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{5x^2-2x+2}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2-x-11}{(x-3)(x^2-2x+2)} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x^2+x+3}{(x+1)(x^2+2x+2)} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{-10x^2+5x+48}{(x-2)(x-3)(x^2+4x+6)} dx$$

$$(7) \int \frac{7x^2+12x+65}{(x+1)(x-2)(x^2+2x+5)} dx$$

$$(8) \int \frac{8x^2-16x+15}{x^2(x^2-2x+5)} dx$$

#### ヒント

分解の形は次のようになる.

$$(1) \frac{14x+18}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1}$$

$$(3) \frac{5x^2-2x+2}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$(4) \frac{x^2-x-11}{(x-3)(x^2-2x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+2}$$

$$(5) \frac{x^2 + x + 3}{(x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$(6) \frac{-10x^2 + 5x + 48}{(x-2)(x-3)(x^2 + 4x + 6)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2 + 4x + 6}$$

$$(7) \frac{7x^2 + 12x + 65}{(x+1)(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$$

$$(8) \frac{8x^2 - 16x + 15}{x^2(x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$$

解答

$$(1) \frac{14x + 18}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$14x + 18 = A(x+2)(x-3) + B(x+1)(x-3) + C(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$x = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad 4 = -4A \quad \therefore A = -1$$

$$x = -2 \text{ を代入} \quad -10 = 5B \quad \therefore B = -2$$

$$x = 3 \text{ を代入} \quad 60 = 20C \quad \therefore C = 3$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{14x + 18}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-3)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x-3} \right) dx \\ &= -\log|x+1| - 2\log|x+2| + 3\log|x-3| \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$1 = Ax^2(x-1) + Bx(x-1) + C(x-1) + Dx^3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 1 = -C \quad \therefore C = -1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 1 = D$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad 1 &= -2A + 2B - 2C - D \\ 1 &= -2A + 2B + 2 - 1 \quad \therefore A = B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad 1 &= 4A + 2B + C + 8D \\ 1 &= 4A + 2A - 1 + 8 \quad \therefore A = -1, B = -1 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx \\ &= -\log|x| + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \log|x-1| \end{aligned}$$

※  $C, D$  を求めた後、次のように  $A, B$  を求めてもよい.

$$x^3 \text{ の係数比較} \quad 0 = A + D \quad \therefore \quad A = -D = -1$$

$$x \text{ の係数比較} \quad 0 = -B + C \quad \therefore \quad B = C = -1$$

数値代入だけでなく、係数比較も用いるなどして、臨機応変に求めるとよい.

$$(3) \quad \frac{5x^2 - 2x + 2}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$5x^2 - 2x + 2 = A(x^2 - x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

$$x = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad 9 = 3A \quad \therefore \quad A = 3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} 2 &= A + C \\ 2 &= 3 + C \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \quad C = -1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} 5 &= A + 2(B + C) \\ 5 &= 3 + 2B - 2 \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \quad B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{5x^2 - 2x + 2}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} dx &= \int \left( \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{2x-1}{x^2 - x + 1} \right) dx \\ &= 3 \log |x+1| + \log(x^2 - x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{x^2 - x - 11}{(x-3)(x^2 - 2x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$x = 3 \text{ を代入} \quad -5 = 5A \quad \therefore \quad A = -1$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -11 &= 2A - 3C \\ -11 &= -2 - 3C \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \quad C = 3$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -11 &= A - 2(B + C) \\ -11 &= -1 - 2B - 6 \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \quad B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 - x - 11}{(x-3)(x^2 - 2x + 2)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2x+3}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{(2x-2)+5}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2x-2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} + \frac{5}{1 + (x-1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -\log |x-3| + \log(x^2 - 2x + 2) + 5 \arctan(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{x^2 + x + 3}{(x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$x^2 + x + 3 = A(x^2 + 2x + 2) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

$$x = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad 3 = A$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 3 = 2A + C$$

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

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 5 = 5A + 2(B + C)$$

$$5 = 15 + 2B - 6 \quad \therefore \quad B = -2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 + x + 3}{(x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 2)} dx &= \int \left( \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{-2x-3}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{-(2x+2)-1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \frac{1}{1+(x+1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= 3 \log|x+1| - \log(x^2 + 2x + 2) - \arctan(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \frac{-10x^2 + 5x + 48}{(x-2)(x-3)(x^2 + 4x + 6)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 4x + 6}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-10x^2 + 5x + 48 = A(x-3)(x^2 + 4x + 6) + B(x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 6) + (Cx + D)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$x = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad 18 = -18A \quad \therefore \quad A = -1$$

$$x = 3 \text{ を代入} \quad -27 = 27B \quad \therefore \quad B = -1$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 48 = -18A - 12B + 6D$$

$$8 = -3A - 2B + D$$

$$8 = 3 + 2 + D \quad \therefore \quad D = 3$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 43 = -22A - 11B + 2(C + D)$$

$$43 = 22 + 11 + 2C + 6 \quad \therefore \quad C = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{-10x^2 + 5x + 48}{(x-2)(x-3)(x^2 + 4x + 6)} dx \\ &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2x+3}{x^2 + 4x + 6} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{(2x+4)-1}{x^2 + 4x + 6} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2x+4}{x^2 + 4x + 6} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (x+2)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -\log|x-2| - \log|x-3| + \log(x^2 + 4x + 6) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \frac{7x^2 + 12x + 65}{(x+1)(x-2)(x^2+2x+5)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+5}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$7x^2 + 12x + 65 = A(x-2)(x^2+2x+5) + B(x+1)(x^2+2x+5) + (Cx+D)(x+1)(x-2)$$

$$x = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad 60 = -12A \quad \therefore A = -5$$

$$x = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad 117 = 39B \quad \therefore B = 3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} 65 &= -10A + 5B - 2D \\ 65 &= 50 + 15 - 2D \quad \therefore D = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} 84 &= -8A + 16B - 2(C+D) \\ 42 &= -4A + 8B - (C+D) \\ 42 &= 20 + 24 - C \quad \therefore C = 2 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{7x^2 + 12x + 65}{(x+1)(x-2)(x^2+2x+5)} dx \\ &= \int \left( -\frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2x}{x^2+2x+5} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left( -\frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{(2x+2)-2}{x^2+2x+5} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} - \frac{2}{2^2+(x+1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -5 \log|x+1| + 3 \log|x-2| + \log(x^2+2x+5) - \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \frac{8x^2 - 16x + 15}{x^2(x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$8x^2 - 16x + 15 = Ax(x^2 - 2x + 5) + B(x^2 - 2x + 5) + (Cx + D)x^2$$

$$8x^2 - 16x + 15 = (A+C)x^3 + (-2A+B+D)x^2 + (5A-2B)x + 5B$$

係数比較して

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ -2A+B+D=8 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ 5A-2B=-16 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ 5B=15 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{4}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ の順で解けば } B=3, A=-2, C=2, D=1$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{8x^2 - 16x + 15}{x^2(x^2 - 2x + 5)} dx \\
&= \int \left( -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2 - 2x + 5} \right) dx \\
&= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{(2x-2)+3}{x^2 - 2x + 5} \right\} dx \\
&= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2x-2}{x^2 - 2x + 5} + \frac{3}{2^2 + (x-1)^2} \right\} dx \\
&= -2 \log |x| - \frac{3}{x} + \log(x^2 - 2x + 5) + \frac{3}{2} \arctan \frac{x-1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

### ★三角関数の有理形

三角関数の有理形の積分は、 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  と置換する。このとき

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1+t^2}$$

を用いる。つまり、与えられた  $x$  の積分を

$$\cos x \longrightarrow \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x \longrightarrow \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad dx \longrightarrow \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

とおきかえて、 $t$  の積分に変えて計算する。

#### 【例題】

$$\int \frac{\sin x + 3 \cos x + 3}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x + 1)} dx \text{ を求めよ。}$$

解答

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sin x + 3 \cos x + 3}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x + 1)} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 3}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \left( \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 1 \right)} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{t+3}{t(t+1)} dt \\
&= \int \left( \frac{3}{t} - \frac{2}{t+1} \right) dt \\
&= 3 \log |t| - 2 \log |t+1| \\
&= 3 \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| - 2 \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right|
\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \frac{t+3}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$t + 3 = A(t + 1) + Bt$$

$t = 0, -1$  を代入すれば, 順に  $A = 3, B = -2$  が求まる.

【問題 2.5】

$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  とおくことにより, 次の積分を求めよ. 答えは,  $t$  についての積分を実行したところまででよいことにする ( $x$  の式にもどさなくてもよいことにする).

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{4 + 5 \cos x} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x + 5} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{5 \cos x + 12 \sin x + 13} dx$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx$$

$$(9) \int \frac{5}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{3 + \sin x}{\cos x(2 + \cos x)} dx$$

解答

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log |t|$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{-2}{(t+1)(t-1)} dt \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t-1} \right) dt \\ &= \log |t+1| - \log |t-1| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{※} \frac{-2}{(t+1)(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{B}{t-1}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-2 = A(t-1) + B(t+1)$$

$t = -1, 1$  を代入すれば, 順に  $A = 1, B = -1$  が求まる.

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad \int \frac{1}{4+5\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{4+5 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{9-t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{-2}{(t+3)(t-3)} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{t+3} - \frac{1}{t-3} \right) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (\log |t+3| - \log |t-3|)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{※} \frac{-2}{(t+3)(t-3)} = \frac{A}{t+3} + \frac{B}{t-3}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-2 = A(t-3) + B(t+3)$$

$t = -3, 3$  を代入すれば, 順に  $A = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $B = -\frac{1}{3}$  が求まる.

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{t^2+2t+1} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} dt \\
&= -\frac{2}{t+1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{3\sin x + 4\cos x + 5} dx &= \int \frac{1}{3 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 5} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{t^2+6t+9} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{(t+3)^2} dt \\
&= -\frac{2}{t+3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \int \frac{1}{5 \cos x + 12 \sin x + 13} dx &= \int \frac{1}{5 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 12 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 13} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{4t^2 + 12t + 9} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{(2t+3)^2} dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2(2t+3)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad \int \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{t^2 + 3} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + t^2} dt \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad \int \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{t^2 + t + 1} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{t + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad \int \frac{5}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{5}{3 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{-5}{2t^2 - 3t - 2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{-5}{(2t+1)(t-2)} dt \\
&= \int \left( \frac{2}{2t+1} - \frac{1}{t-2} \right) dt \\
&= \log |2t+1| - \log |t-2|
\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \frac{-5}{(2t+1)(t-2)} = \frac{A}{2t+1} + \frac{B}{t-2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-5 = A(t-2) + B(2t+1)$$

$t = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 2 を代入すれば, 順に  $A = 2$ ,  $B = -1$  が求まる.

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad \int \frac{3 + \sin x}{\cos x(2 + \cos x)} dx &= \int \frac{3 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \left( 2 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{3(1+t^2) + 2t}{2(1+t^2) + (1-t^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{3t^2 + 2t + 3}{t^2 + 3} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{6t^2 + 4t + 6}{(1-t^2)(t^2+3)} dt \\
&= \int \frac{-6t^2 - 4t - 6}{(t+1)(t-1)(t^2+3)} dt \\
&= \int \left( \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{2}{t-1} + \frac{t-3}{t^2+3} \right) dt \\
&= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{2}{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+3} - \frac{3}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + t^2} \right\} dt \\
&= \log |t+1| - 2 \log |t-1| + \frac{1}{2} \log(t^2+3) - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \frac{-6t^2 - 4t - 6}{(t+1)(t-1)(t^2+3)} = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{B}{t-1} + \frac{Ct+D}{t^2+3}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-6t^2 - 4t - 6 = A(t-1)(t^2+3) + B(t+1)(t^2+3) + (Ct+D)(t+1)(t-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad & -8 = -8A \quad \therefore A = 1 \\
t = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad & -16 = 8B \quad \therefore B = -2 \\
t = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad & -6 = -3A + 3B - D \\
& -6 = -3 - 6 - D \quad \therefore D = -3 \\
t = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad & -38 = 7A + 21B + 3(2C + D) \\
& -38 = 7 - 42 + 6C - 9 \quad \therefore C = 1
\end{aligned}$$

### ★根号を含む有理形

$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$  ( $a > 0$ ) を含む有理形の積分は

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \sqrt{a}x = t$$

と置換する．このとき

$$x, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

を  $t$  で表し，これらを用いる．

### 【例題】

$$\int \frac{7}{(8x+3)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \text{ を求めよ.}$$

解答

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x = t \text{ とおくと } \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = t - x \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

① の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$x^2 + x + 1 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2$$

$$(2t+1)x = t^2 - 1 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t + 1} \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

また，② を微分すると

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

さらに，② を ① へ代入すると

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = t - x = t - \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t + 1} = \frac{t^2 + t + 1}{2t + 1} \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

よって，②, ③, ④ より

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{7}{(8x+3)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \\
&= \int \frac{7}{\left(8 \cdot \frac{t^2-1}{2t+1} + 3\right) \frac{t^2+t+1}{2t+1}} \cdot \frac{2(t^2+t+1)}{(2t+1)^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{7(2t+1)}{8(t^2-1) + 3(2t+1)} \cdot \frac{2}{2t+1} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{14}{8t^2 + 6t - 5} dt \\
&= \int \frac{14}{(2t-1)(4t+5)} dt \\
&= \int \left( \frac{2}{2t-1} - \frac{4}{4t+5} \right) dt \\
&= \log |2t-1| - \log |4t+5| \\
&= \log |2\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + 2x-1| - \log |4\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + 4x+5|
\end{aligned}$$

### 【問題 2.6】

次の積分を、カッコ内の置換により求めよ。答えは、 $t$  についての積分を実行したところまででよいことにする（ $x$  の式にもどさなくてもよいことにする）。

- (1)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} + x = t)$
- (2)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2+3x+1} + x = t)$
- (3)  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x = t)$
- (4)  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-x-9}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2-x-9} + x = t)$
- (5)  $\int \frac{1}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-5x-1}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2-5x-1} + x = t)$
- (6)  $\int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{4x^2+x+1}} dx \quad (\sqrt{4x^2+x+1} + 2x = t)$
- (7)  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x^2+5x+4}} dx \quad (\sqrt{2x^2+5x+4} + \sqrt{2}x = t)$
- (8)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x = t)$
- (9)  $\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x = t)$
- (10)  $\int \frac{2}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx \quad (\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x = t)$

### 解答

(1)  $\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} = t - x$  の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$x^2 + 2x + 3 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2$$

$$2(t+1)x = t^2 - 3 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{t^2 - 3}{2(t+1)}$$

また

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

さらに

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 3}{2(t+1)}} \cdot \frac{t^2 + 2t + 3}{2(t+1)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt \\ &= \log |t+1|\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1} = t - x$  の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$x^2 + 3x + 1 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2$$

$$(2t+3)x = t^2 - 1 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t+3}$$

また

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

さらに

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1} = t - x = t - \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t+3} = \frac{t^2 + 3t + 1}{2t+3}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2 + 3t + 1}{2t+3}} \cdot \frac{2(t^2 + 3t + 1)}{(2t+3)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2}{2t+3} dt \\ &= \log |2t+3|\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = t - x$  の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$x^2 + 1 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2$$

$$2tx = t^2 - 1 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t} \quad \left( = \frac{1}{2} \left( t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \right)$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) = \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = t - x = t - \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t} = \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t}$$

よって

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

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

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

$$(2t-1)x = t^2 + 9 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2+9}{2t-1}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (2t-1) - (t^2+9) \cdot 2}{(2t-1)^2} = \frac{2(t^2-t-9)}{(2t-1)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{x^2-x-9} = t-x = t - \frac{t^2+9}{2t-1} = \frac{t^2-t-9}{2t-1}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-x-9}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2+9}{2t-1} \cdot \frac{t^2-t-9}{2t-1}} \cdot \frac{2(t^2-t-9)}{(2t-1)^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{t^2+9} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{3^2+t^2} dt \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \arctan \frac{t}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

(5)  $\sqrt{x^2-5x-1} = t-x$  の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$x^2 - 5x - 1 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2$$

$$(2t-5)x = t^2 + 1 \quad \therefore x = \frac{t^2+1}{2t-5}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (2t-5) - (t^2+1) \cdot 2}{(2t-5)^2} = \frac{2(t^2-5t-1)}{(2t-5)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 5x - 1} = t - x = t - \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t - 5} = \frac{t^2 - 5t - 1}{2t - 5}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-5x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t^2+1}{2t-5} - 2\right) \frac{t^2-5t-1}{2t-5}} \cdot \frac{2(t^2-5t-1)}{(2t-5)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2t-5}{(t^2+1)-2(2t-5)} \cdot \frac{2}{2t-5} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2}{t^2-4t+11} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2}{(\sqrt{7})^2 + (t-2)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{t-2}{\sqrt{7}} \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} = t - 2x$  の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$4x^2 + x + 1 = t^2 - 4tx + 4x^2$$

$$(4t+1)x = t^2 - 1 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{4t + 1}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t \cdot (4t+1) - (t^2-1) \cdot 4}{(4t+1)^2} = \frac{2(2t^2+t+2)}{(4t+1)^2}$$

さらに

$$\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1} = t - 2x = t - 2 \cdot \frac{t^2 - 1}{4t + 1} = \frac{2t^2 + t + 2}{4t + 1}$$

よって

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

(7)  $\sqrt{2x^2 + 5x + 4} = t - \sqrt{2}x$  の両辺を 2 乗すると

$$2x^2 + 5x + 4 = t^2 - 2\sqrt{2}tx + 2x^2$$

$$(2\sqrt{2}t + 5)x = t^2 - 4 \quad \therefore \quad x = \frac{t^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{2}t + 5}$$

また

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

さらに

$$\sqrt{2x^2 + 5x + 4} = t - \sqrt{2}x = t - \frac{\sqrt{2}(t^2 - 4)}{2\sqrt{2}t + 5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}t^2 + 5t + 4\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}t + 5}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x^2 + 5x + 4}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2 - 4}{2\sqrt{2}t + 5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}t^2 + 5t + 4\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}t + 5}} \cdot \frac{2(\sqrt{2}t^2 + 5t + 4\sqrt{2})}{(2\sqrt{2}t + 5)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2}{t^2 - 4} dt \\ &= \int \frac{2}{(t - 2)(t + 2)} dt \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{t - 2} - \frac{1}{t + 2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\log |t - 2| - \log |t + 2|) \end{aligned}$$

(8) (3) で導いた

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t^2}, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t}$$

を用いると

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

$$\ast \frac{t^2 + 1}{t(t - 1)^2} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t - 1} + \frac{C}{(t - 1)^2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$t^2 + 1 = A(t-1)^2 + Bt(t-1) + Ct$$

$$t = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 1 = A$$

$$t = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 2 = C$$

$$t = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad 2 = 4A + 2B - C$$

$$2 = 4 + 2B - 2 \quad \therefore B = 0$$

(9) 例題で導いた

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2(t^2 + t + 1)}{(2t + 1)^2}$$

を用いると

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

$$\times \frac{2(t^2 + t + 1)}{(2t + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{2t + 1} + \frac{C}{(2t + 1)^2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$2(t^2 + t + 1) = A(2t + 1)^2 + Bt(2t + 1) + Ct$$

$$t = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 2 = A$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ を代入} \quad \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}C \quad \therefore C = -3$$

$$t = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 6 = 9A + 3B + C$$

$$6 = 18 + 3B - 3 \quad \therefore B = -3$$

(10) 例題で導いた

$$x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t + 1}, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2(t^2 + t + 1)}{(2t + 1)^2}, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{t^2 + t + 1}{2t + 1}$$

を用いると

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} dx &= \int \frac{2}{\left(\frac{t^2 - 1}{2t + 1}\right)^2 \frac{t^2 + t + 1}{2t + 1}} \cdot \frac{2(t^2 + t + 1)}{(2t + 1)^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{8t + 4}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{8t + 4}{(t - 1)^2 (t + 1)^2} dt \\
&= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{t - 1} + \frac{3}{(t - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{t + 1} - \frac{1}{(t + 1)^2} \right\} dt \\
&= -\log |t - 1| - \frac{3}{t - 1} + \log |t + 1| + \frac{1}{t + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \frac{8t + 4}{(t - 1)^2 (t + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{t - 1} + \frac{B}{(t - 1)^2} + \frac{C}{t + 1} + \frac{D}{(t + 1)^2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$8t + 4 = A(t - 1)(t + 1)^2 + B(t + 1)^2 + C(t - 1)^2(t + 1) + D(t - 1)^2$$

$$t = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 12 = 4B \quad \therefore B = 3$$

$$t = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad -4 = 4D \quad \therefore D = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 4 &= -A + B + C + D \\
4 &= -A + 3 + C - 1 \quad \therefore C = A + 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t^3 \text{ の係数比較} \quad 0 &= A + C \\
0 &= A + (A + 2) \quad \therefore A = -1, C = 1
\end{aligned}$$

### ★定積分

連続関数  $f(x)$  の原始関数のひとつを  $F(x)$  とするとき、定積分は

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \left[ F(x) \right]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

で計算する（積分してから数値の代入）。

### 【問題 2.7】

次を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^3 (3x^2 - 6x + 1) dx$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^2 (2x^2 + x - 6) dx$$

$$(4) \int_2^3 \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 4}{x^2} dx$$

$$(5) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 3x \cos x dx$$

$$(7) \int_{e^2}^{e^3} \log x dx$$

$$(8) \int_1^2 x e^x dx$$

$$(9) \int_{-1}^3 (2x+1)e^{-x} dx$$

$$(10) \int_1^2 x^4 \log x dx$$

$$(11) \int_1^e (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$(12) \int_0^1 \frac{1-2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(13) \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(14) \int_{-1}^3 (x+1)^2(x-3) dx$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right| dx$$

$$(16) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3x - \cos x)^2 dx$$

$$(17) \int_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{9+x^2} dx$$

$$(18) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx$$

$$(19) \int_0^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx$$

$$(20) \int_{-1}^4 x \sqrt{x^2+4} dx$$

$$(21) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x dx$$

$$(22) \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \arctan x dx$$

$$(23) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx$$

$$(24) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \arcsin x dx$$

$$(25) \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} 2x \arctan x dx$$

$$(26) \int_0^1 2x(\arctan x)^2 dx$$

$$(27) \int_2^4 \frac{2x+1}{x^2-4x+8} dx$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(8 - 0) - (4 - 0) + 3(2 - 0) \\ &= \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{-1}^3 (3x^2 - 6x + 1) dx &= \left[ x^3 - 3x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^3 \\ &= \{27 - (-1)\} - 3(9 - 1) + \{3 - (-1)\} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \int_{-1}^2 (2x^2 + x - 6)dx &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\{8 - (-1)\} + \frac{1}{2}(4 - 1) - 6\{2 - (-1)\} \\
 &= -\frac{21}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

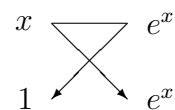
$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \int_2^3 \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 4}{x^2} dx &= \int_2^3 \left( x + 3 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - 2\log|x| - \frac{4}{x} \right]_2^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(9 - 4) + 3(3 - 2) - 2(\log 3 - \log 2) - 4\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{37}{6} - 2\log \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left[ \tan x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 3x \cos x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4x + \sin 2x) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{4} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8}(\cos \pi - \cos 0) - \frac{1}{4} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8}\{(-1) - 1\} - \frac{1}{4}(0 - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad \int_{e^2}^{e^3} \log x dx &= \left[ x \log x - x \right]_{e^2}^{e^3} \\
 &= (e^3 \log e^3 - e^2 \log e^2) - (e^3 - e^2) \\
 &= (e^3 \cdot 3 - e^2 \cdot 2) - (e^3 - e^2) \\
 &= 2e^3 - e^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad \int x e^x dx &= x e^x - \int e^x dx \\
 &= x e^x - e^x
 \end{aligned}$$



であるから

$$\int_1^2 x e^x dx = \left[ x e^x - e^x \right]_1^2 = (2e^2 - 1 \cdot e) - (e^2 - e) = e^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad \int (2x+1)e^{-x} dx &= -(2x+1)e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx \\ &= -(2x+1)e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} \\ &= -2xe^{-x} - 3e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2x+1 & \triangle & -e^{-x} \\ & \swarrow \searrow & \\ 2 & & e^{-x} \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^3 (2x+1)e^{-x} dx &= \left[ -2xe^{-x} - 3e^{-x} \right]_{-1}^3 \\ &= -2\{3e^{-3} - (-1) \cdot e\} - 3(e^{-3} - e) \\ &= e - \frac{9}{e^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (10) \quad \int x^4 \log x dx &= \frac{1}{5} x^5 \log x - \frac{1}{5} \int x^4 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5} x^5 \log x - \frac{1}{25} x^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \log x & \triangle & \frac{1}{5} x^5 \\ & \swarrow \searrow & \\ \frac{1}{x} & & x^4 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^4 \log x dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{5} x^5 \log x - \frac{1}{25} x^5 \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (32 \log 2 - 1 \cdot \log 1) - \frac{1}{25} (32 - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (32 \log 2 - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{25} (32 - 1) \\ &= \frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \frac{31}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (11) \quad \int (\log x)^2 dx &= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \int \log x dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \left( x \log x - \int dx \right) \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2(x \log x - x) \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\log x)^2 & \triangle & x \\ 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} & \swarrow \searrow & 1 \\ \log x & \triangle & x \\ \frac{1}{x} & \swarrow \searrow & 1 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^e (\log x)^2 dx &= \left[ x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x \right]_1^e \\
&= \{e(\log e)^2 - 1 \cdot (\log 1)^2\} - 2(e \log e - 1 \cdot \log 1) + 2(e - 1) \\
&= (e \cdot 1^2 - 1 \cdot 0^2) - 2(e \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0) + 2(e - 1) \\
&= e - 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1-2x}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\
&= \left[ \arctan x - \log(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 \\
&= (\arctan 1 - \arctan 0) - (\log 2 - \log 1) \\
&= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) - (\log 2 - 0) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \log 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \left[ \arcsin x \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \arcsin 0 = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(14) \quad \int (x+1)^2(x-3) dx &= \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3(x-3) - \frac{1}{3} \int (x+1)^3 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3(x-3) - \frac{1}{12}(x+1)^4
\end{aligned}$$

$x-3$   
 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$   
 $1 \quad (x+1)^2$

$\frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3$   
 $\searrow \quad \swarrow$   
 $(x+1)^2$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-1}^3 (x+1)^2(x-3) dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3(x-3) - \frac{1}{12}(x+1)^4 \right]_{-1}^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{3}\{64 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot (-4)\} - \frac{1}{12}(256 - 0) \\
&= -\frac{64}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(15) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right| dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \cos x \right) dx \\
&= \left[ \sin x - \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \left[ \frac{x}{2} - \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
&= \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{12} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \quad & \int (3x - \cos x)^2 dx \\
&= \int (9x^2 - 6x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx \\
&= 3x^3 - 6 \left( x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right) + \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx \\
&= 3x^3 - 6(x \sin x + \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \\
&= 3x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x - 6x \sin x - 6 \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& x & & \sin x & \\
& \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
1 & & & & \cos x
\end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3x - \cos x)^2 dx &= \left[ 3x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x - 6x \sin x - 6 \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= 3 \left( \frac{\pi^3}{8} - \frac{\pi^3}{216} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 6 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
&\quad - 6 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( \sin \pi - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
&= 3 \left( \frac{\pi^3}{8} - \frac{\pi^3}{216} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 6 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
&\quad - 6 \left( 0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( 0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{13}{36} \pi^3 - \frac{7}{3} \pi + \frac{23\sqrt{3}}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(17) \quad & \int_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{9+x^2} dx = \int_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{3^2+x^2} dx \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{3} \right]_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \arctan(-1) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{5}{36} \pi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (18) \quad \int_e^{e^2} \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx &= \int_e^{e^2} (\log x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\log x)^3 \right]_e^{e^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \{ (\log e^2)^3 - (\log e)^3 \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (2^3 - 1^3) \\
 &= \frac{7}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(19) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (x^2+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2(x^2+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (20) \quad \int_{-1}^4 x\sqrt{x^2+4} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^4 (x^2+4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3} (x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (40\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{5}) \\
 &= \frac{35\sqrt{5}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (21) \quad \int \arctan x dx &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \arctan x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \end{array} & x \\
 \frac{1}{1+x^2} & & 1
 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x dx &= \left[ x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= (\sqrt{3} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{3} - 1 \cdot \arctan 1) - \frac{1}{2} (\log 4 - \log 2) \\
 &= \left( \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{4}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad \int \arcsin x dx &= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
&= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) dx \\
&= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx &= \left[ x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{2} - 0 \cdot \arcsin 0 \right) + \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - 0 \cdot 0 \right) + \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(24) \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \arcsin x dx &= \left[ x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\
&= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \arcsin \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
&= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right\} + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (25) \quad \int 2x \arctan x dx &= (x^2 + 1) \arctan x - \int dx \\
 &= (x^2 + 1) \arctan x - x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \arctan x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \times \end{array} & x^2 + 1 \\
 \frac{1}{1+x^2} & & 2x
 \end{array}$$

であるから

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

$$(26) \quad \int 2x(\arctan x)^2 dx$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2 \int \arctan x dx$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\arctan x)^2 & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \times \end{array} & x^2 + 1 \\
 2 \arctan x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} & & 2x
 \end{array}$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2 \left\{ x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2) \right\}$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2x \arctan x + \log(1 + x^2)$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 2x(\arctan x)^2 dx &= \left[ (x^2 + 1)(\arctan x)^2 - 2x \arctan x + \log(1 + x^2) \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \left\{ 2 \cdot \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 - 1 \cdot 0^2 \right\} - 2 \left( 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \cdot 0 \right) + (\log 2 - 0) \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(27) \quad \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-4x+8} dx = \int \frac{(2x-4)+5}{x^2-4x+8} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+8} + \frac{5}{2^2+(x-2)^2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \log(x^2-4x+8) + \frac{5}{2} \arctan \frac{x-2}{2}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_2^4 \frac{2x+1}{x^2-4x+8} dx &= \left[ \log(x^2-4x+8) + \frac{5}{2} \arctan \frac{x-2}{2} \right]_2^4 \\
&= (\log 8 - \log 4) + \frac{5}{2} (\arctan 1 - \arctan 0) \\
&= \log \frac{8}{4} + \frac{5}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) \\
&= \log 2 + \frac{5}{8} \pi
\end{aligned}$$

### ★広義積分

(1)  $f$  が  $[a, \infty)$  で連続なとき

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^R f(x) dx$$

(2)  $f$  が  $(a, b]$  で連続なとき

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$$

### 【問題 2.8】

次の広義積分を求めよ.

$$(1) \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^\infty x e^{-2x} dx$$

$$(3) \int_e^\infty \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^\infty e^{-3x} \cos x dx$$

$$(6) \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(8) \int_0^3 (2x+1) \log x dx$$

$$(9) \int_1^\infty \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$(11) \int_1^\infty \frac{4}{x^4+x^2+1} dx$$

解答

$$(1) \int_0^R \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \left[ \arctan x \right]_0^R = \arctan R - 0 = \arctan R$$

であるから

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \arctan R = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

※  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  であることはグラフからわかる.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int x e^{-2x} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 x & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \\
 1 & \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \nwarrow \quad \nearrow \end{array} & e^{-2x}
 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^R x e^{-2x} dx &= \left[ -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} \right]_0^R \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (R e^{-2R} - 0 \cdot 1) - \frac{1}{4} (e^{-2R} - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} R e^{-2R} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2R}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_0^\infty x e^{-2x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} R e^{-2R} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2R} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\times \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{2x}} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2e^{2x}} = 0$$

ここで、「 $\stackrel{*}{=}$ 」のところで L'Hospital の定理を用いた。以降の問題も同様。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{\log x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\
 &= -\frac{\log x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \log x & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & -\frac{1}{x} \\
 \frac{1}{x} & \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \nwarrow \quad \nearrow \end{array} & \frac{1}{x^2}
 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_e^R \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx &= \left[ -\frac{\log x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_e^R \\
 &= -\left( \frac{\log R}{R} - \frac{1}{e} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{e} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{e} - \frac{\log R}{R} - \frac{1}{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_e^\infty \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{e} - \frac{\log R}{R} - \frac{1}{R} \right) = \frac{2}{e}$$

$$\times \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{x} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^R \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^R \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \arctan \frac{2R - 1}{\sqrt{3}} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \arctan \frac{2R - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \arctan \frac{2R - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \pi$$

$$(5) \int e^{-3x} \cos x dx$$

$$= e^{-3x} \sin x + 3 \int e^{-3x} \sin x dx$$

$$= e^{-3x} \sin x + 3 \left( -e^{-3x} \cos x - 3 \int e^{-3x} \cos x dx \right)$$

$$= e^{-3x} \sin x - 3e^{-3x} \cos x - \underbrace{9 \int e^{-3x} \cos x dx}_{\text{移項}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
e^{-3x} & \triangle & \sin x \\
-3e^{-3x} & \swarrow \searrow & \cos x
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
e^{-3x} & \triangle & -\cos x \\
-3e^{-3x} & \swarrow \searrow & \sin x
\end{array}$$

であるから

$$\int e^{-3x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{10} (e^{-3x} \sin x - 3e^{-3x} \cos x)$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^R e^{-3x} \cos x dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{10} (e^{-3x} \sin x - 3e^{-3x} \cos x) \right]_0^R \\
&= \frac{1}{10} (e^{-3R} \sin R - 1 \cdot 0) - \frac{3}{10} (e^{-3R} \cos R - 1 \cdot 1) \\
&= \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10} e^{-3R} \sin R - \frac{3}{10} e^{-3R} \cos R
\end{aligned}$$

ゆえに

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-3x} \cos x dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10} e^{-3R} \sin R - \frac{3}{10} e^{-3R} \cos R \right) = \frac{3}{10}$$

※  $|e^{-3x} \sin x| \leq e^{-3x}$ ,  $|e^{-3x} \cos x| \leq e^{-3x}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-3x} = 0$  であるから, はさみうちの定理より

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-3x} \sin x = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-3x} \cos x = 0$$

$$(6) \int_{-1+\varepsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \left[ \arcsin x \right]_{-1+\varepsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \arcsin(-1+\varepsilon)$$

であるから

$$\int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} - \arcsin(-1+\varepsilon) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \log x - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ = 2\sqrt{x} \log x - 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \log x & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & 2\sqrt{x} \\ \frac{1}{x} & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \log x - 4\sqrt{x} \right]_{\varepsilon}^1 \\ = 2(1 \cdot 0 - \sqrt{\varepsilon} \log \varepsilon) - 4(1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon}) \\ = -4 - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \log \varepsilon + 4\sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

よって

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (-4 - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \log \varepsilon + 4\sqrt{\varepsilon}) = -4$$

※  $\alpha > 0$  のとき

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\alpha} \log x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log x}{x^{-\alpha}} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\alpha x^{-\alpha-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{-\alpha} = 0$$

$$(8) \int (2x+1) \log x dx = (x^2+x) \log x - \int (x+1) dx \\ = (x^2+x) \log x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \log x & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & x^2+x \\ \frac{1}{x} & & 2x+1 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^3 (2x+1) \log x dx = \left[ (x^2+x) \log x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right]_{\varepsilon}^3 \\ = \{12 \log 3 - (\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon) \log \varepsilon\} - \frac{1}{2}(9 - \varepsilon^2) - (3 - \varepsilon) \\ = 12 \log 3 - \frac{15}{2} - \varepsilon^2 \log \varepsilon - \varepsilon \log \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon$$

よって

$$\int_0^3 (2x+1) \log x dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left( 12 \log 3 - \frac{15}{2} - \varepsilon^2 \log \varepsilon - \varepsilon \log \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon \right) \\ = 12 \log 3 - \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \int \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx &= -\frac{\log x}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx \\
&= -\frac{\log x}{x+1} + \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{\log x}{x+1} + \log x - \log(x+1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\log x & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & -\frac{1}{x+1} \\
\frac{1}{x} & & \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}
\end{array}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^R \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \left[ -\frac{\log x}{x+1} + \log x - \log(x+1) \right]_1^R \\
&= -\left( \frac{\log R}{R+1} - \frac{0}{2} \right) + (\log R - 0) - \{\log(R+1) - \log 2\} \\
&= \log 2 + \log \frac{R}{R+1} - \frac{\log R}{R+1}
\end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \log 2 + \log \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{R}} - \frac{\log R}{R+1} \right) = \log 2$$

$$\times \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{x+1} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(10) \int \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\frac{\log x}{x+1} + \log x - \log(x+1) = \frac{x \log x}{x+1} - \log(x+1)$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_\varepsilon^1 \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \left[ \frac{x \log x}{x+1} - \log(x+1) \right]_\varepsilon^1 \\
&= \left( \frac{1 \cdot 0}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon \log \varepsilon}{\varepsilon+1} \right) - \{\log 2 - \log(\varepsilon+1)\} \\
&= -\log 2 + \log(\varepsilon+1) - \frac{\varepsilon \log \varepsilon}{\varepsilon+1}
\end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log x}{(x+1)^2} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left\{ -\log 2 + \log(\varepsilon+1) - \frac{\varepsilon \log \varepsilon}{\varepsilon+1} \right\} = -\log 2$$

$$\times \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x \log x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (-x) = 0$$

$$(11) \frac{4}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

が常に成り立つような定数  $A, B, C, D$  を求めると,  $A = 2, B = 2, C = -2, D = 2$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{4}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx \\
&= \int \left( \frac{2x+2}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{2x-2}{x^2-x+1} \right) dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left\{ \frac{(2x+1)+1}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{(2x-1)-1}{x^2-x+1} \right\} dx \\
&= \int \left\{ \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (x+\frac{1}{2})^2} - \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (x-\frac{1}{2})^2} \right\} dx \\
&= \log(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \log(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
&= \log \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_1^R \frac{4}{x^4+x^2+1} dx \\
&= \left[ \log \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_1^R \\
&= \left( \log \frac{R^2+R+1}{R^2-R+1} - \log 3 \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan \frac{2R+1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan \frac{2R-1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^\infty \frac{4}{x^4+x^2+1} dx &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left( \log \frac{1+\frac{1}{R}+\frac{1}{R^2}}{1-\frac{1}{R}+\frac{1}{R^2}} - \log 3 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan \frac{2R+1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan \frac{2R-1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right\} \\
&= (0 - \log 3) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \log 3
\end{aligned}$$

### §3. 2 変数関数の偏微分

#### ★ 2 変数関数の極値判定法

$f(x, y) : C^2$  級,  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(1) f(a, b) : \text{極値} \implies f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$$

$$(2) f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0 \text{ のとき}$$

$$H(a, b) > 0, f_{xx}(a, b) > 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極小値}$$

$$H(a, b) > 0, f_{xx}(a, b) < 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極大値}$$

$$H(a, b) < 0 \implies f(a, b) : \text{極値でない}$$

ただし  $H(x, y) = f_{xx}(x, y)f_{yy}(x, y) - f_{xy}(x, y)^2$  とする.

☆まずは連立方程式  $f_x(x, y) = 0, f_y(x, y) = 0$  を解いて停留点を求める. 次に停留点に対して  $H(x, y), f_{xx}(x, y)$  の符号を調べて極値の判定をする.

#### 【例題】

次の関数の停留点を求め, 極値の判定をせよ.

$$(1) f(x, y) = x^3 + x^2y - xy - y^2$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = 3x^2y + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + x^2 + y^2 + xy$$

#### 解答

$$(1) f(x, y) = x^3 + x^2y - xy - y^2$$

#### 停留点

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = \frac{x^2 - x}{2}$$

① へ代入すると

$$3x^2 + 2x \cdot \frac{x^2 - x}{2} - \frac{x^2 - x}{2} = 0$$

$$6x^2 + 2x(x^2 - x) - (x^2 - x) = 0$$

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 + x = 0$$

$$x(x+1)(2x+1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, -1, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 0$$

$$x = -1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0, 0), (-1, 1), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}\right)$$

#### 判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 2y, f_{yy}(x, y) = -2, f_{xy}(x, y) = 2x - 1$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x + 2y) \cdot (-2) - (2x - 1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot H(0,0) = 0 \cdot (-2) - (-1)^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0,0) : \text{極値でない} \\
& \cdot H(-1,1) = (-4) \cdot (-2) - (-3)^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(-1,1) : \text{極値でない} \\
& \cdot H\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}\right) = \left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) \cdot (-2) - (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} > 0, \quad f_{xx}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}\right) = -\frac{9}{4} < 0 \\
& \quad \therefore f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{64} : \text{極大値}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = 3x^2y + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } 6x(y-1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad y = 1$$

$x = 0$  のとき,  $\textcircled{2}$  より

$$\begin{aligned}
3y^2 - 6y &= 0 \\
3y(y-2) &= 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = 1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3x^2 - 3 &= 0 \\
x^2 &= 1 \quad \therefore x = \pm 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0,0), (0,2), (\pm 1,1)$$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6y - 6, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 6y - 6, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 6x$$

$$H(x, y) = (6y - 6)(6y - 6) - (6x)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot H(0,0) = (-6) \cdot (-6) - 0^2 = 36 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(0,0) = -6 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0,0) = 0 : \text{極大値} \\
& \cdot H(0,2) = 6 \cdot 6 - 0^2 = 36 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(0,2) = 6 > 0 \quad \therefore f(0,2) = -4 : \text{極小値} \\
& \cdot H(\pm 1,1) = 0 \cdot 0 - (\pm 6)^2 = -36 < 0 \quad \therefore f(\pm 1,1) : \text{極値でない}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + x^2 + y^2 + xy$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3(x-y)(x+y) + (x-y) &= 0 \\
(x-y)\{3(x+y) + 1\} &= 0 \quad \therefore y = x \quad \text{または} \quad x + y = -\frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
3x^2 + 3x &= 0 \\
x(x+1) &= 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, -1
\end{aligned}$$

(ii)  $x + y = -\frac{1}{3}$  のとき, ① + ② より

$$3\{(x+y)^2 - 2xy\} + 3(x+y) = 0$$

$$3\left(\frac{1}{9} - 2xy\right) - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore xy = -\frac{1}{9}$$

これより,  $x, y$  は  $t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t - \frac{1}{9} = 0$  すなわち  $9t^2 + 3t - 1 = 0$  の解となる (解と係数の関係).

実際に解くと  $t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{6}$  となるから, 簡単のため

$$\alpha = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{6}, \beta = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}$$

とおく. このとき,  $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{9}$  となることに注意する.

以上 (i), (ii) より, 停留点は  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(-1, -1)$ ,  $(\alpha, \beta)$ ,  $(\beta, \alpha)$

※ ① より  $y = -3x^2 - 2x$  として, これを ② へ代入しても停留点を求めることはできる.

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 2, f_{yy}(x, y) = 6y + 2, f_{xy}(x, y) = 1$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x + 2) \cdot (6y + 2) - 1^2 = 36xy + 12(x + y) + 3$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 2 \cdot 2 - 1^2 = 3 > 0, f_{xx}(0, 0) = 2 > 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) = 0 : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(-1, -1) = (-4) \cdot (-4) - 1^2 = 15 > 0, f_{xx}(-1, -1) = -4 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(-1, -1) = 1 : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(\alpha, \beta) = H(\beta, \alpha) = 36\alpha\beta + 12(\alpha + \beta) + 3 = -4 - 4 + 3 = -5 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha, \beta), f(\beta, \alpha) : \text{極値でない}$$

### 【問題 3.1】

次の関数の停留点を求め, 極値の判定をせよ.

$$(1) f(x, y) = x^4 + 2x^2 + y^3 - 3y$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy + 3y^2$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = 2x^4 + y^2 - 2xy$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = x^4 - 4xy + 2y^2 + 4x - 4y$$

$$(6) f(x, y) = x^3y - 3xy - y^2$$

$$(7) f(x, y) = 3xy^2 + y^3 - 6x^2 - 24x$$

$$(8) f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy^2 - y + 2y^3$$

$$(9) f(x, y) = x^2 - x^2y + 2y^2 - y^3$$

$$(10) f(x, y) = xy - x^2y - 2xy^2$$

$$(11) f(x, y) = xy - x^2y - xy^3$$

$$(12) f(x, y) = x^3y + xy^3 - xy$$

$$(13) f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 + xy$$

解答

$$(1) f(x, y) = x^4 + 2x^2 + y^3 - 3y$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } 4x(x^2 + 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \text{ (} x \text{ は実数だから)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } 3(y^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore y = \pm 1$$

よって、停留点は  $(0, 1), (0, -1)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 12x^2 + 4, f_{yy}(x, y) = 6y, f_{xy}(x, y) = 0$$

$$H(x, y) = (12x^2 + 4) \cdot 6y - 0^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 1) = 4 \cdot 6 - 0^2 = 24 > 0, f_{xx}(0, 1) = 4 > 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 1) = -2 : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(0, -1) = 4 \cdot (-6) - 0^2 = -24 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, -1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy + 3y^2$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ へ代入すると}$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x - 2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, 2$$

$$x = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 2$$

よって、停留点は  $(0, 0), (2, 2)$

判定

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

$$H(x, y) = 6x \cdot 6 - (-6)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 6 - (-6)^2 = -36 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(2, 2) = 12 \cdot 6 - (-6)^2 = 36 > 0, f_{xx}(2, 2) = 12 > 0 \quad \therefore f(2, 2) = -4 : \text{極小値}$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 4x^3 - 4y = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ f_y(x, y) = 4y^3 - 4x = 0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } y = x^3$$

② へ代入すると

$$4x^9 - 4x = 0$$

$$4x(x^8 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \pm 1$$

$x = 0$  のとき, ① より  $y = 0$

$x = \pm 1$  のとき, ① より  $y = \pm 1$  (複号同順)

よって, 停留点は  $(0, 0), (\pm 1, \pm 1)$  (複号同順)

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 12x^2, f_{yy}(x, y) = 12y^2, f_{xy}(x, y) = -4$$

$$H(x, y) = 12x^2 \cdot 12y^2 - (-4)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - (-4)^2 = -16 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 1, \pm 1) = 12 \cdot 12 - (-4)^2 = 128 > 0, f_{xx}(\pm 1, \pm 1) = 12 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(\pm 1, \pm 1) = -2 : \text{極小値 (複号同順)}$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = 2x^4 + y^2 - 2xy$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 8x^3 - 2y = 0 & \cdots \text{①} \\ f_y(x, y) = 2y - 2x = 0 & \cdots \text{②} \end{cases}$$

② より  $y = x$

① へ代入すると

$$8x^3 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x(4x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$x = 0$  のとき, ② より  $y = 0$

$x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  のとき, ② より  $y = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  (複号同順)

よって, 停留点は  $(0, 0), \left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)$  (複号同順)

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 24x^2, f_{yy}(x, y) = 2, f_{xy}(x, y) = -2$$

$$H(x, y) = 24x^2 \cdot 2 - (-2)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 2 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) = 6 \cdot 2 - (-2)^2 = 8 > 0, f_{xx}\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) = 6 > 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{8} : \text{極小値 (複号同順)}$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = x^4 - 4xy + 2y^2 + 4x - 4y$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = x + 1$$

① へ代入すると

$$4x^3 - 4(x + 1) + 4 = 0$$

$$4x^3 - 4x = 0$$

$$4x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \pm 1$$

$$x = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 2$$

$$x = -1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 0$$

よって、停留点は  $(0, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 0)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 12x^2, f_{yy}(x, y) = 4, f_{xy}(x, y) = -4$$

$$H(x, y) = 12x^2 \cdot 4 - (-4)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 1) = 0 \cdot 4 - (-4)^2 = -16 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(1, 2) = 12 \cdot 4 - (-4)^2 = 32 > 0, f_{xx}(1, 2) = 12 > 0 \quad \therefore f(1, 2) = -3 : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(-1, 0) = 12 \cdot 4 - (-4)^2 = 32 > 0, f_{xx}(-1, 0) = 12 > 0 \quad \therefore f(-1, 0) = -3 : \text{極小値}$$

$$(6) f(x, y) = x^3y - 3xy - y^2$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = \frac{x^3 - 3x}{2}$$

① へ代入すると

$$3x^2 \cdot \frac{x^3 - 3x}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^3 - 3x}{2} = 0$$

$$x^2(x^3 - 3x) - (x^3 - 3x) = 0$$

$$(x^3 - 3x)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 3)(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}, \pm 1$$

$$x = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 0$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = 0$$

$$x = \pm 1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より } y = \mp 1 \text{ (複号同順)}$$

よって、停留点は  $(0, 0), (\pm\sqrt{3}, 0), (\pm 1, \mp 1)$  (複号同順)

判定

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

$$H(x, y) = 6xy \cdot (-2) - (3x^2 - 3)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot (-2) - (-3)^2 = -9 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm\sqrt{3}, 0) = 0 \cdot (-2) - 6^2 = -36 < 0 \quad \therefore f(\pm\sqrt{3}, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 1, \mp 1) = (-6) \cdot (-2) - 0^2 = 12 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(\pm 1, \mp 1) = -6 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(\pm 1, \mp 1) = 1 : \text{極大値 (複号同順)}$$

$$(7) f(x, y) = 3xy^2 + y^3 - 6x^2 - 24x$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3y^2 - 12x - 24 = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ f_y(x, y) = 6xy + 3y^2 = 0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } x = \frac{y^2 - 8}{4}$$

$\textcircled{2}$  へ代入すると

$$6 \cdot \frac{y^2 - 8}{4} \cdot y + 3y^2 = 0$$

$$(y^2 - 8)y + 2y^2 = 0$$

$$y(y^2 + 2y - 8) = 0$$

$$y(y - 2)(y + 4) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, 2, -4$$

$$y = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より } x = -2$$

$$y = 2 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より } x = -1$$

$$y = -4 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より } x = 2$$

よって、停留点は  $(-2, 0), (-1, 2), (2, -4)$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = -12, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = 6x + 6y, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 6y$$

$$H(x, y) = (-12) \cdot (6x + 6y) - (6y)^2$$

$$\cdot H(-2, 0) = (-12) \cdot (-12) - 0^2 = 144 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(-2, 0) = -12 < 0$$

$$\therefore f(-2, 0) = 24 : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(-1, 2) = (-12) \cdot 6 - 12^2 = -216 < 0 \quad \therefore f(-1, 2) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(2, -4) = (-12) \cdot (-12) - (-24)^2 = -432 < 0 \quad \therefore f(2, -4) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$(8) f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy^2 - y + 2y^3$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } x = y^2$$

②へ代入すると

$$-4y^3 - 1 + 6y^2 = 0$$

$$4y^3 - 6y^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(2y-1)(2y^2-2y-1)=0 \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき, ①より } x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ のとき, ①より } x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (複号同順)}$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \text{ (複号同順)}$$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 2, f_{yy}(x, y) = -4x + 12y, f_{xy}(x, y) = -4y$$

$$H(x, y) = 2 \cdot (-4x + 12y) - (-4y)^2$$

$$\cdot H\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot 5 - (-2)^2 = 6 > 0, f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{5}{16} : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot (2 \pm 4\sqrt{3}) - (-2 \mp 2\sqrt{3})^2 = -12 < 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) : \text{極値でない (複号同順)}$$

$$(9) f(x, y) = x^2 - x^2y + 2y^2 - y^3$$

停留点

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

$$\text{①より } 2x(1-y)=0 \quad \therefore x=0 \text{ または } y=1$$

$$x=0 \text{ のとき, ②より}$$

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

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

$$y=1 \text{ のとき, ②より}$$

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

$$x^2 = 1 \quad \therefore x = \pm 1$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0, 0), \left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right), (\pm 1, 1)$$

判定

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

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

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 2 \cdot 4 - 0^2 = 8 > 0, \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) = 2 > 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) = 0 : \text{極小値}$$

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

$$\therefore f\left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{32}{27} : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 1, 1) = 0 \cdot (-2) - (\mp 2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(\pm 1, 1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$(10) f(x, y) = xy - x^2y - 2xy^2$$

停留点

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = y - 2xy - 2y^2 = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ f_y(x, y) = x - x^2 - 4xy = 0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } x(1 - x - 4y) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad x = 1 - 4y$$

$x = 0$  のとき,  $\textcircled{1}$  より

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

$$y(1 - 2y) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 1 - 4y \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より}$$

$$y(1 - 2x - 2y) = 0$$

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

$$y(6y - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, \frac{1}{6}$$

$$y = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } x = 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0, 0), \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), (1, 0), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = -2y, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = -4x, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 1 - 2x - 4y$$

$$H(x, y) = (-2y) \cdot (-4x) - (1 - 2x - 4y)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - 1^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = (-1) \cdot 0 - (-1)^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(1, 0) = 0 \cdot (-4) - (-1)^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(1, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} > 0, \quad f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} < 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{54} : \text{極大値}$$

$$(11) f(x, y) = xy - x^2y - xy^3$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より } x(1 - x - 3y^2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad x = 1 - 3y^2$$

$x = 0$  のとき,  $\textcircled{1}$  より

$$y - y^3 = 0$$

$$y(1 - y^2) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, \pm 1$$

$$x = 1 - 3y^2 \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より}$$

$$y(1 - 2x - y^2) = 0$$

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

$$y(5y^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$y = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } x = 1$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } x = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0, 0), (0, \pm 1), (1, 0), \left(\frac{2}{5}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = -2y, f_{yy}(x, y) = -6xy, f_{xy}(x, y) = 1 - 2x - 3y^2$$

$$H(x, y) = (-2y) \cdot (-6xy) - (1 - 2x - 3y^2)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - 1^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(0, \pm 1) = (\mp 2) \cdot 0 - (-2)^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, \pm 1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(1, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - (-1)^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(1, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\frac{2}{5}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \left(\mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \left(\mp \frac{12}{5\sqrt{5}}\right) - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{5} > 0$$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} < 0 \quad \therefore f\left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{4}{25\sqrt{5}} : \text{極大値}$$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} > 0 \quad \therefore f\left(\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = -\frac{4}{25\sqrt{5}} : \text{極小値}$$

$$(12) f(x, y) = x^3y + xy^3 - xy$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } y(3x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore y = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad y^2 = 1 - 3x^2$$

$y = 0$  のとき,  $\textcircled{2}$  より

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \pm 1$$

$$y^2 = 1 - 3x^2 \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{2} \text{ より}$$

$$x(x^2 + 3y^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x\{x^2 + 3(1 - 3x^2) - 1\} = 0$$

$$x(2 - 8x^2) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } y^2 = 1 \quad \therefore y = \pm 1$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ (複号任意)}$$

$$\text{よって, 停留点は } (0, 0), (\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1), \left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ (複号任意)}$$

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6xy, f_{yy}(x, y) = 6xy, f_{xy}(x, y) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 1$$

$$H(x, y) = 6xy \cdot 6xy - (3x^2 + 3y^2 - 1)^2$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - (-1)^2 = -1 < 0 \quad \therefore f(0, 0) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H(\pm 1, 0) = H(0, \pm 1) = 0 \cdot 0 - 2^2 = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore f(\pm 1, 0), f(0, \pm 1) : \text{極値でない}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 > 0, f_{xx}\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} > 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{8} : \text{極小値 (複号同順)}$$

$$\cdot H\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 2 > 0, f_{xx}\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2} < 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \mp \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8} : \text{極大値 (複号同順)}$$

$$(13) f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 + xy$$

停留点

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

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ より}$$

$$3(x - y)(x + y) - 5(x - y) = 0$$

$$(x - y)\{3(x + y) - 5\} = 0 \quad \therefore y = x \quad \text{または} \quad x + y = \frac{5}{3}$$

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

$$3x^2 - 3x = 0$$

$$x(x - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, 1$$

$$(ii) x + y = \frac{5}{3} \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \text{ より}$$

$$3\{(x + y)^2 - 2xy\} - 3(x + y) = 0$$

$$3\left(\frac{25}{9} - 2xy\right) - 5 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad xy = \frac{5}{9}$$

これより,  $x, y$  は  $t^2 - \frac{5}{3}t + \frac{5}{9} = 0$  すなわち  $9t^2 - 15t + 5 = 0$  の解となる (解と係数の関係) .

実際に解くと  $t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{6}$  となるから, 簡単のため

$$\alpha = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{6}, \beta = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{6}$$

とおく. このとき,  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{5}{3}, \alpha\beta = \frac{5}{9}$  となることに注意する.

以上 (i),(ii) より, 停留点は  $(0, 0), (1, 1), (\alpha, \beta), (\beta, \alpha)$

※① より  $y = -3x^2 + 4x$  として, これを ② へ代入しても停留点を求めることはできる.

判定

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x - 4, f_{yy}(x, y) = 6y - 4, f_{xy}(x, y) = 1$$

$$H(x, y) = (6x - 4)(6y - 4) - 1^2 = 36xy - 24(x + y) + 15$$

$$\cdot H(0, 0) = (-4) \cdot (-4) - 1^2 = 15 > 0, f_{xx}(0, 0) = -4 < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(0, 0) = 0 : \text{極大値}$$

$$\cdot H(1, 1) = 2 \cdot 2 - 1^2 = 3 > 0, f_{xx}(1, 1) = 2 > 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(1, 1) = -1 : \text{極小値}$$

$$\cdot H(\alpha, \beta) = H(\beta, \alpha) = 36\alpha\beta - 24(\alpha + \beta) + 15 = 20 - 40 + 15 = -5 < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f(\alpha, \beta), f(\beta, \alpha) : \text{極値でない}$$

## §4. 2 変数関数の積分

### ★重積分，累次積分

立体図形を直方体で近似するという考え方により，重積分

$$\int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

の定義をしたが，計算するためには累次積分

$$\int_a^b \left\{ \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

に直さなければならない（重積分の累次積分への直し方は後で扱う）．まずは累次積分の計算を試みよう．累次積分とは，順番に積分することである．

### 【例題】

次の累次積分を求めよ．

$$(1) \int_0^1 \left( \int_{1-x}^1 x^3 y dy \right) dx$$

$$(2) \int_1^2 \left( \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x xy dy \right) dx$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^1 \left( \int_{1-x}^1 x^3 y dy \right) dx &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^3}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=1-x}^{y=1} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{2} \{1 - (1-x)^2\} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{2} (2x - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( x^4 - \frac{x^5}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{12} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{12} \\ &= \frac{7}{60} \end{aligned}$$

※  $\int_{1-x}^1 x^3 y dy$  において， $dy$  は  $x^3 y$  を  $y$  で積分することを表しているから， $x^3 y$  を  $y$  で積分した  $\frac{x^3}{2} y^2$  に  $y = 1, 1 - x$  を代入して引き算している．

※内側の積分を抜き出して

$$\int_{1-x}^1 x^3 y dy = \left[ \frac{x^3}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=1-x}^{y=1} = \dots = x^4 - \frac{x^5}{2}$$

と計算してから，これを与式へ戻して

$$\int_0^1 \left( \int_{1-x}^1 x^3 y dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left( x^4 - \frac{x^5}{2} \right) dx = \cdots = \frac{7}{60}$$

というように計算してもよい.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_1^2 \left( \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x xy dy \right) dx &= \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{x}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=\frac{1}{x}}^{y=x} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{x}{2} \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \log x \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(16 - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(\log 2 - 0) \\ &= \frac{15}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

#### 【問題 4.1】

次の累次積分を求めよ.

$$(1) \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{1-x} x^3 y dy \right) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \left( \int_x^2 x^2 y dy \right) dx$$

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

$$(4) \int_{-1}^3 \left( \int_{x^2}^{2x+3} xy dy \right) dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{2x+1} x dy \right) dx$$

$$(6) \int_1^2 \left( \int_0^{4-x} x dy \right) dx$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{1-x} (2x + 3y^2) dy \right\} dx$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{x^2+1}^{x+1} (x^2 + 2y) dy \right\} dx$$

$$(9) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{1-2x} (x^2 + 2y^2) dy \right\} dx$$

$$(10) \int_3^6 \left( \int_1^{x^2} \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right) dx$$

$$(11) \int_1^2 \left( \int_{e^x}^{e^2} \frac{1}{xy} dy \right) dx$$

$$(12) \int_1^3 \left\{ \int_1^x \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} dy \right\} dx$$

$$(13) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{x^2} \frac{x^2 + 1}{(y+1)^3} dy \right\} dx$$

$$(14) \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left( \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2-x} \sqrt{2y-x} dy \right) dx$$

$$(15) \int_1^5 \left( \int_1^x \log \frac{y}{x} dy \right) dx$$

$$(16) \int_3^5 \left( \int_2^x \frac{x}{y} dy \right) dx$$

$$(17) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left( \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 x^2 e^{xy} dy \right) dx$$

$$(18) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \int_x^{x^2} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy \right) dx$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{1-x} x^3 y dy \right) dx &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^3}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{2} (1-x)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{x^3}{2} - x^4 + \frac{x^5}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^6}{12} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{120} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^1 \left( \int_x^2 x^2 y dy \right) dx &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=x}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2} (4 - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( 2x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{x^5}{10} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{10} \\ &= \frac{17}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_{-1}^2 \left( \int_x^{x+1} y^2 dy \right) dx &= \int_{-1}^2 \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{y=x}^{y=x+1} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{3} \{ (x+1)^3 - x^3 \} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^4 - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (81 - 0) - \frac{1}{4} (16 - 1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{11}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad \int_{-1}^3 \left( \int_{x^2}^{2x+3} xy dy \right) dx &= \int_{-1}^3 \left[ \frac{x}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=2x+3} dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^3 \frac{x}{2} \{ (2x+3)^2 - x^4 \} dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^3 \left( -\frac{x^5}{2} + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x \right) dx \\
&= \left[ -\frac{x^6}{12} + \frac{x^4}{2} + 2x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 \right]_{-1}^3 \\
&= -\frac{1}{12}(729 - 1) + \frac{1}{2}(81 - 1) + 2\{27 - (-1)\} + \frac{9}{4}(9 - 1) \\
&= \frac{160}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{2x+1} x dy \right) dx &= \int_0^1 [xy]_{y=0}^{y=2x+1} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 x(2x+1) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (2x^2 + x) dx \\
&= \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \frac{7}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \int_1^2 \left( \int_0^{4-x} x dy \right) dx &= \int_1^2 [xy]_{y=0}^{y=4-x} dx \\
&= \int_1^2 x(4-x) dx \\
&= \int_1^2 (4x - x^2) dx \\
&= \left[ 2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \\
&= 2(4 - 1) - \frac{1}{3}(8 - 1) \\
&= \frac{11}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{1-x} (2x + 3y^2) dy \right\} dx &= \int_0^1 \left[ 2xy + y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \{ 2x(1-x) + (1-x)^3 \} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \{ 2x - 2x^2 + (1-x)^3 \} dx \\
&= \left[ x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}(1-x)^4 \right]_0^1 \\
&= 1 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}(0-1) \\
&= \frac{7}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{x^2+1}^{x+1} (x^2 + 2y) dy \right\} dx &= \int_0^1 \left[ x^2y + y^2 \right]_{y=x^2+1}^{y=x+1} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \left[ x^2 \{ (x+1) - (x^2+1) \} + \{ (x+1)^2 - (x^2+1)^2 \} \right] dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (-2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx \\
&= \left[ -\frac{2}{5}x^5 + \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_0^1 \\
&= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 \\
&= \frac{31}{60}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{1-2x} (x^2 + 2y^2) dy \right\} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ x^2y + \frac{2}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-2x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ x^2(1-2x) + \frac{2}{3}(1-2x)^3 \right\} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ x^2 - 2x^3 + \frac{2}{3}(1-2x)^3 \right\} dx \\
&= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(1-2x)^4 \right\} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{12}(0-1) \\
&= \frac{3}{32}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad \int_3^6 \left( \int_1^{x^2} \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right) dx &= \int_3^6 \left[ -\frac{x}{y} \right]_{y=1}^{y=x^2} dx \\
&= \int_3^6 -x \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 \right) dx \\
&= \int_3^6 \left( -\frac{1}{x} + x \right) dx \\
&= \left[ -\log |x| + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_3^6 \\
&= -(\log 6 - \log 3) + \frac{1}{2}(36 - 9) \\
&= -\log 2 + \frac{27}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad \int_1^2 \left( \int_{e^x}^{e^2} \frac{1}{xy} dy \right) dx &= \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{\log y}{x} \right]_{y=e^x}^{y=e^2} dx \\
&= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} (2 - x) dx \\
&= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{2}{x} - 1 \right) dx \\
&= \left[ 2 \log x - x \right]_1^2 \\
&= 2(\log 2 - 0) - (2 - 1) \\
&= 2 \log 2 - 1
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(13) \quad \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{x^2} \frac{x^2+1}{(y+1)^3} dy \right\} dx &= \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{x^2+1}{2(y+1)^2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 -\frac{x^2+1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} - 1 \right\} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2+1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x - \arctan x \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(14) \quad \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left( \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2-x} \sqrt{2y-x} dy \right) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left\{ \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2-x} (2y-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \right\} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{y=\frac{x}{2}}^{y=2-x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{1}{3} \left\{ (4-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right\} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} (4-3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{-3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (4-3x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \\
&= -\frac{2}{45} (0-32) \\
&= \frac{64}{45}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(15) \quad \int_1^5 \left( \int_1^x \log \frac{y}{x} dy \right) dx &= \int_1^5 \left\{ \int_1^x (\log y - \log x) dy \right\} dx \\
&= \int_1^5 \left[ (y \log y - y) - y \log x \right]_{y=1}^{y=x} dx \\
&= \int_1^5 \{ (x \log x - 1 \cdot 0) - (x - 1) - (x - 1) \log x \} dx \\
&= \int_1^5 \{ \log x - (x - 1) \} dx \\
&= \left[ (x \log x - x) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 \right]_1^5 \\
&= (5 \log 5 - 1 \cdot 0) - (5 - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(16 - 0) \\
&= 5 \log 5 - 12
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \quad \int_3^5 \left( \int_2^x \frac{x}{y} dy \right) dx &= \int_3^5 \left[ x \log y \right]_{y=2}^{y=x} dx \\
&= \int_3^5 x(\log x - \log 2) dx \\
&= \int_3^5 (x \log x - x \log 2) dx \\
&= \left( \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \log x \right]_3^5 - \frac{1}{2} \int_3^5 x dx \right) - \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \log 2 \right]_3^5 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(25 \log 5 - 9 \log 3) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_3^5 - \frac{1}{2}(25 - 9) \log 2 \\
&= \frac{25}{2} \log 5 - \frac{9}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{4}(25 - 9) - 8 \log 2 \\
&= \frac{25}{2} \log 5 - \frac{9}{2} \log 3 - 8 \log 2 - 4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(17) \quad \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left( \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 x^2 e^{xy} dy \right) dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left[ x e^{xy} \right]_{y=\frac{1}{x}}^{y=2} dx \\
&= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x (e^{2x} - e) dx \\
&= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (x e^{2x} - e x) dx \\
&= \left( \left[ \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 e^{2x} dx \right) - \left[ \frac{e}{2} x^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 \cdot e^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot e \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 - \frac{e}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) \\
&= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e}{4} - \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - e) - \frac{3e}{8} \\
&= \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{3e}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(18) \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \int_x^{x^2} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy \right) dx &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \arctan \frac{y}{x} \right]_{y=x}^{y=x^2} dx \\
&= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx \\
&= \left( \left[ x \arctan x \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} - \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} [x]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \left( \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{\pi}{4} (\sqrt{3} - 1) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(1+x^2) \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi - \frac{1}{2} (\log 4 - \log 2) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \log 2
\end{aligned}$$

### ★重積分の累次積分への変更

(1)  $g_1, g_2 : [a, b]$  で連続,  $a \leq x \leq b$  で  $g_1(x) \leq g_2(x)$

$D : a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)$  (縦線型領域)

$f : D$  で連続

$$\Rightarrow \int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left\{ \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

(2)  $h_1, h_2 : [c, d]$  で連続,  $c \leq y \leq d$  で  $h_1(y) \leq h_2(y)$

$D : c \leq y \leq d, h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)$  (横線型領域)

$f : D$  で連続

$$\Rightarrow \int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left\{ \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$

### ★積分の順序変更

上の (1), (2) において

$$\int_a^b \left\{ \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx = \int_c^d \left\{ \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$

☆積分の順序変更は次のようにする.

- (1) 累次積分から積分領域の式を復元する.
- (2) 積分領域を図示する.
- (3) 積分領域の「型」を見直して, 式も書き直す.
- (4) 書き直した積分領域の式から累次積分に戻す.

### 【例題】

次の積分順序を変更せよ.

$$\int_1^2 \left\{ \int_{x-1}^1 f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

### 解答

上で述べた順序変更のやり方 (1) ~ (4) の順に従う.

(1) 累次積分の形から, 積分領域は

$$D : 1 \leq x \leq 2, x-1 \leq y \leq 1 \quad (\text{縦線型領域})$$

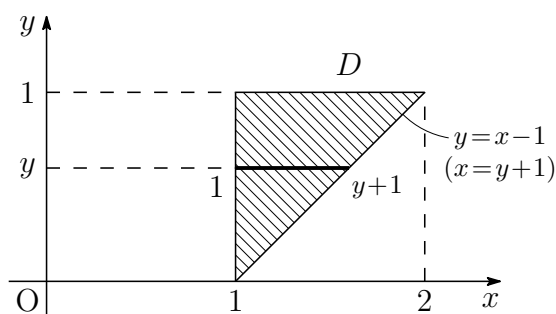
である.

(2)  $x$  の範囲は 1 から 2 で, 2 直線  $y = x - 1$  と  $y = 1$  の間だから, 積分領域  $D$  は図の斜線部となる.

(3) 斜線部より、 $y$  の範囲が 0 から 1 であることが読み取れる。 $y$  をこの範囲から適当にとり、そこから斜線部に横線を引いたものが図の太線である。この太線における  $x$  の範囲を求めよう。左端は 1 である。右端は直線  $y = x - 1$  上にあり、この式は  $x = y + 1$  と書き直すことができるから、右端は  $y + 1$  である。よって、積分領域は

$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 1, 1 \leq x \leq y + 1 \quad (\text{横線型領域})$$

ともかける。



(4) (3) の積分領域から累次積分に戻せば、積分の順序変更が完成する。

$$\int_1^2 \left\{ \int_{x-1}^1 f(x, y) dy \right\} dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_1^{y+1} f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$

#### 【問題 4.2】

次の積分順序を変更せよ。ただし、1 つの累次積分で表せるとは限らず、複数の累次積分で表さなければならないときもある。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

$$(2) \int_1^3 \left\{ \int_1^{2x-1} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{1-x}^{x+1} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{x^2-1}^x f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

解答

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

積分領域は

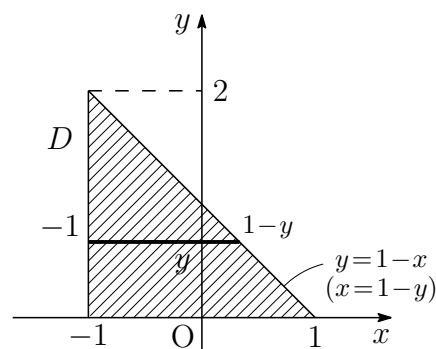
$$D: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x$$

であるが、これは

$$D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, -1 \leq x \leq 1 - y$$

でもあるから

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx = \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_{-1}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$



$$(2) \int_1^3 \left\{ \int_1^{2x-1} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

積分領域は

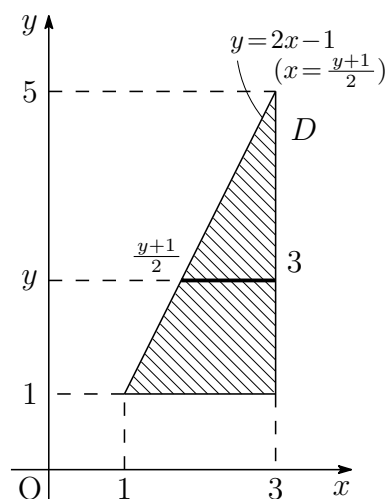
$$D: 1 \leq x \leq 3, 1 \leq y \leq 2x - 1$$

であるが, これは

$$D: 1 \leq y \leq 5, \frac{y+1}{2} \leq x \leq 3$$

でもあるから

$$\int_1^3 \left\{ \int_1^{2x-1} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx = \int_1^5 \left\{ \int_{\frac{y+1}{2}}^3 f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$



$$(3) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{1-x}^{x+1} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

積分領域は

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 1-x \leq y \leq x+1$$

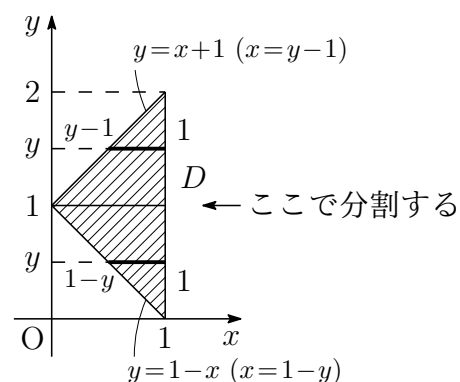
であるが, これは

$$D_1: 0 \leq y \leq 1, 1-y \leq x \leq 1$$

$$D_2: 1 \leq y \leq 2, y-1 \leq x \leq 1$$

をあわせたものでもあるから

$$\int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{1-x}^{x+1} f(x, y) dy \right\} dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{1-y}^1 f(x, y) dx \right\} dy + \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_{y-1}^1 f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$



$$(4) \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{x^2-1}^x f(x, y) dy \right\} dx$$

積分領域は

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 - 1 \leq y \leq x$$

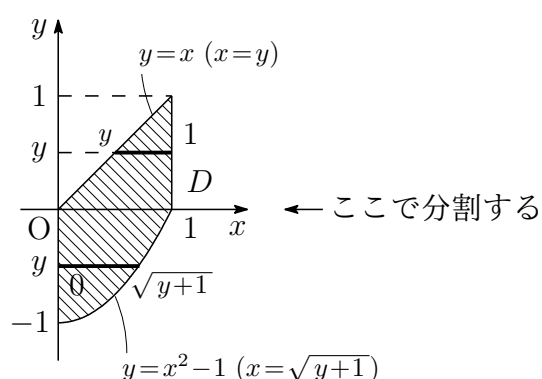
であるが, これは

$$D_1: -1 \leq y \leq 0, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y+1}$$

$$D_2: 0 \leq y \leq 1, y \leq x \leq 1$$

をあわせたものでもあるから

$$\int_0^1 \left\{ \int_{x^2-1}^x f(x, y) dy \right\} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \left\{ \int_0^{\sqrt{y+1}} f(x, y) dx \right\} dy + \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx \right\} dy$$



### 【問題 4.3】

積分の順序変更により、次の積分を求めよ.

$$\int_0^4 \left\{ \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 (y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} dy \right\} dx$$

解答

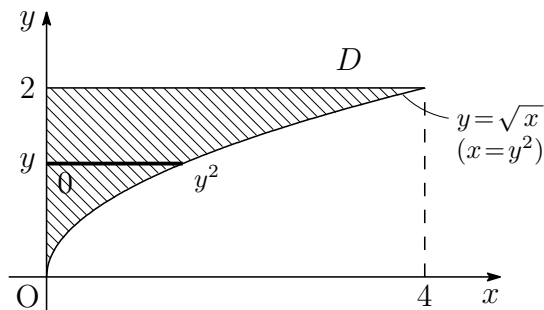
積分領域は

$$D : 0 \leq x \leq 4, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2$$

であるが、これは

$$D : 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y^2$$

でもあるから



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \left\{ \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 (y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} dy \right\} dx &= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{y^2} (y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx \right\} dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[ x(y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^2 y^2 (y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 (y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot 3y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} (y^3 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 \\ &= -\frac{2}{9} \left( \frac{1}{27} - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{52}{243} \end{aligned}$$

### ★変数変換の公式

極座標変換

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} r \geq 0 \\ \theta : 1 \text{ 周分} \end{pmatrix}$$

により、 $(r, \theta)$  領域  $D'$  が  $(x, y)$  領域  $D$  へうつされるとき、 $D$  で連続な関数  $f$  に対して

$$\int \int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \int_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

が成り立つ.

☆  $(x, y)$  領域  $D$  に対して,  $(r, \theta)$  領域  $D'$  は次のように求める.

①:  $D$  を図示する.

②:  $D$  内に点  $(x, y)$  をとる.

③: 原点と ② の点を結び, さらに境界まで伸ばす.

④: ③ の線分が原点のまわりで動ける範囲をかく.

⑤: ④ から  $\theta$  の範囲を求める.

⑥: ③ から  $r$  の範囲を求める.

※  $D$  の図示が困難なときでも,  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  ( $r \geq 0$ ,  $\theta: 1$  周分) を  $D$  の式に代入して,  $r, \theta$  の連立不等式を解けば  $D'$  を求めることができる.

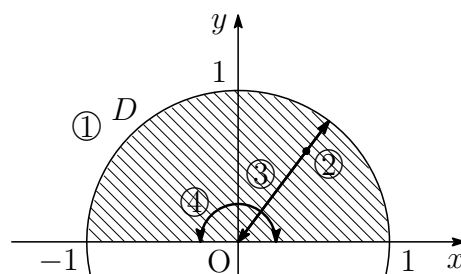
### 【例題】

(1)  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0$

は図の斜線部である. ④, ③ から範囲を求めれば

$$D': 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1$$

であることがわかる.

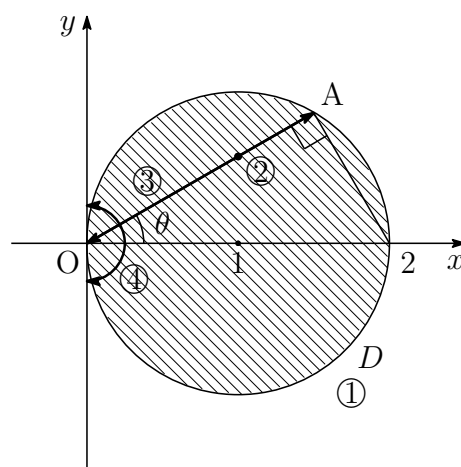


(2)  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$

は図の斜線部である.  $OA = 2 \cos \theta$  であることに注意して ④, ③ から範囲を求めれば

$$D': -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta$$

であることがわかる.



### 【公式】

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & (n=0) \\ 1 & (n=1) \\ \frac{(n-1) \cdot (n-3) \cdots 1}{n \cdot (n-2) \cdots 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & (n=2, 4, 6, \dots) \\ \frac{(n-1) \cdot (n-3) \cdots 2}{n \cdot (n-2) \cdots 3} \cdot 1 & (n=3, 5, 7, \dots) \end{cases}$$

### 証明

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$  において,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$  とおくと

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -1, \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \\ \hline t & \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

であるから

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \cdot (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt$$

よって,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$  について示せばよい.

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \text{ とおくと}$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

である. また,  $n \geq 2$  のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \cos x dx && \begin{array}{ccc} \cos^{n-1} x & \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} & \sin x \\ & (n-1) \cos^{n-2} x \cdot (-\sin x) & \searrow \swarrow & \cos x \end{array} \\ &= \left[ \cos^{n-1} x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-2} x \sin^2 x dx \\ &= (0 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0) + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-2} x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= (n-1) \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-2} x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \right) \\ &= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n \end{aligned}$$

であるから, 漸化式

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

が得られる. よって,  $n = 2, 4, 6, \dots$  のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} I_{n-4} \\ &\vdots \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0 \\ &= \frac{(n-1) \cdot (n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 1}{n \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

また,  $n = 3, 5, 7, \dots$  のとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \\
 &= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} I_{n-4} \\
 &\vdots \\
 &= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1 \\
 &= \frac{(n-1) \cdot (n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 2}{n \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 3} \cdot 1 \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

【問題 4.4】

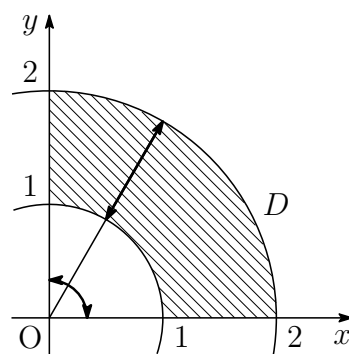
極座標変換により, 次の重積分を求めよ.

- (1)  $\int \int_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 8}} dx dy \quad (D : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0)$
- (2)  $\int \int_D \log(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad (D : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$
- (3)  $\int \int_D y^2 dx dy \quad (D : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x)$
- (4)  $\int \int_D (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy \quad (D : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x, y \geq 0)$
- (5)  $\int \int_D x^2 dx dy \quad (D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$
- (6)  $\int \int_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \quad (D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$
- (7)  $\int \int_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \quad (D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$
- (8)  $\int \int_D y dx dy \quad (D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$

解答

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

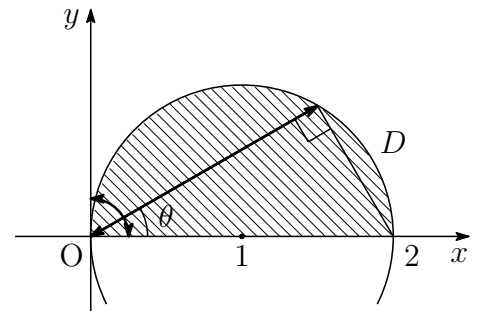
$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \iint_D \log(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad (D : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0) \\
 &= \iint_{D'} \log r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta \quad (D' : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 1 \leq r \leq 2) \\
 &= \iint_{D'} 2r \log r dr d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_1^2 2r \log r dr \right) d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \left[ r^2 \log r \right]_{r=1}^{r=2} - \int_1^2 r dr \right) d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ (4 \log 2 - 1 \cdot 0) - \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{r=1}^{r=2} \right\} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ 4 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2}(4 - 1) \right\} d\theta \\
 &= \left( 4 \log 2 - \frac{3}{2} \right) [\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \left( 4 \log 2 - \frac{3}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 &= \left( 2 \log 2 - \frac{3}{4} \right) \pi
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \log r & \triangle & r^2 \\
 \frac{1}{r} & \swarrow \searrow & 2r
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad & \iint_D y^2 dx dy \quad (D : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x) \\
&= \iint_{D'} r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r dr d\theta \quad \left( D' : -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \right) \\
&= \iint_{D'} r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta \\
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr \right) d\theta \\
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \sin^2 \theta \right]_{r=0}^{r=2 \cos \theta} d\theta \\
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
&= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\theta \\
&= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^4 \theta - \cos^6 \theta) d\theta \\
&= 8 \left( \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad & \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy \quad (D : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x, y \geq 0) \\
&= \iint_{D'} (r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad \left( D' : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \right) \\
&= \iint_{D'} r^4 dr d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^4 dr \right) d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{r^5}{5} \right]_{r=0}^{r=2 \cos \theta} d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{32}{5} \cos^5 \theta d\theta \\
&= \frac{32}{5} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 3} \cdot 1 \\
&= \frac{256}{75}
\end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$= \iint_{D'} r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_{\cos \theta}^1 r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr \right) d\theta$$

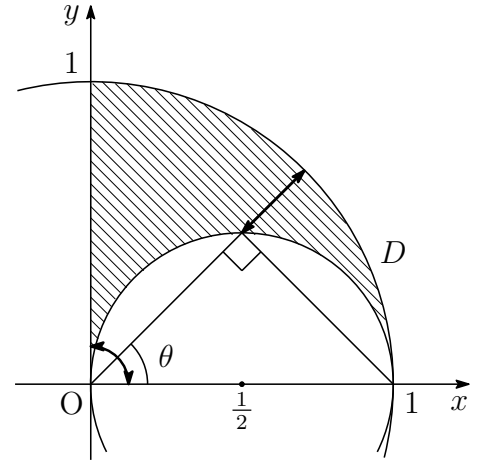
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \cos^2 \theta \right]_{r=\cos \theta}^{r=1} d\theta$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta - \cos^6 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{128} \pi$$



$$(6) \quad \iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \quad (D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \ x \geq 0, \ y \geq 0)$$

$$= \iint_{D'} \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad \left( D' : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \ \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1 \right)$$

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

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

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{1}{3} (0 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & \int \int_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx dy \quad (D : x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \, x \geq 0, \, y \geq 0) \\
&= \int \int_{D'} \sqrt{r^2} \cdot r \, dr d\theta \quad \left( D' : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \, \cos \theta \leq r \leq 1 \right) \\
&= \int \int_{D'} r^2 \, dr d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_{\cos \theta}^1 r^2 \, dr \right) d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_{r=\cos \theta}^{r=1} d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2}{9}
\end{aligned}$$

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