

3 章 積分法

§ 2 積分の計算 (p.117~p.118)

積分定数 C は省略.

練習問題 2-A

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 与式} &= \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 + 4)'}{x^2 + 4} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2 + 4| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \log x = t \text{ とおくと, } \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int t^2 dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (\log x)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \sin x = t \text{ とおくと, } \cos x dx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (1 + t^4) dt \\
 &= t + \frac{1}{5} t^5 \\
 &= \sin x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) 9 - x^2 = t \text{ とおくと, } -2x dx = dt \text{ より,}$$

$$x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} dt\right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= -\sqrt{t} \\
 &= -\sqrt{9 - x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \text{ 与式} &= (2x + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int (2x + 1)' \cdot \sin 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2x + 1) \sin 2x - \int \sin 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2x + 1) \sin 2x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2x + 1) \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \text{ 与式} = x^2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) + \int (x^2)' e^{-x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x e^{-x} dx \\
 &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left\{ x \cdot (-e^{-x}) + \int x' e^{-x} dx \right\} \\
 &= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} + 2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) \\
 &= -(x^2 + 2x + 2) e^{-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 与式} &= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = t \text{ とおくと, } -\sin x dx = dt \text{ より,}$$

$$\sin x dx = -dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (1 - t^2) \cdot (-dt) \\
 &= \int (t^2 - 1) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x$$

3.

$$(1) e^x - e^{-x} = t \text{ とおくと, } (e^x + e^{-x})dx = dt$$

また, x と t の対応は

x	0	→	1
t	0	→	$e - \frac{1}{e}$

よって

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^{e-\frac{1}{e}} t^2 dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^{e-\frac{1}{e}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(e - \frac{1}{e} \right)^3$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \left[x^2 \cdot (\log x)^2 \right]_1^e - \int_1^e x^2 \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= e^2 - 2 \int_1^e x \log x dx$$

$$= e^2 - 2 \left(\left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \log x \right]_1^e - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right)$$

$$= e^2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e x dx \right)$$

$$= e^2 - e^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^e$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \left[x^3 e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 3x^2 e^x dx$$

$$= e - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$$

$$= e - 3 \left(\left[x^2 e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^x dx \right)$$

$$= e - 3e + 6 \int_0^1 x e^x dx$$

$$= -2e + 6 \left(\left[x e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \right)$$

$$= -2e + 6e - 6 \left[e^x \right]_0^1$$

$$= -2e + 6e - 6(e - 1) = 6 - 2e$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

ここで

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

また, $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ において, $4-x^2 = t$ とおくと,

$$-2x dx = dt \text{ より, } x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

x と t の対応は

x	0	→	$\sqrt{2}$
t	4	→	2

よって

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = 3 \int_4^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left[2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_2^4$$

$$= 3(2 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= 6 - 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{以上より, 与式} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 6 - 3\sqrt{2}$$

4.

$$x - 3 = t \text{ より, } dx = dt$$

また, x と t の対応は

x	3	→	5
t	0	→	2

よって

$$\text{与式} = \int_3^5 \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2 - 9 + 13}$$

$$= \int_3^5 \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 4}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

5.

(1) $x = a \sin t$ より, $dx = a \cos t dt$

また, x と t の対応は

x	0	\rightarrow	$\frac{a}{2}$
t	0	\rightarrow	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos t dt}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos t}{\sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)}} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos t}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 t}} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos t}{|a \cos t|} dt \end{aligned}$$

$a > 0$, また, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ においては,

$\cos t > 0$ であるから, $a \cos t > 0$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a \cos t}{a \cos t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} dt \\ &= \left[t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x = a \tan t$ より, $dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt$

また, x と t の対応は

x	0	\rightarrow	$\sqrt{3}a$
t	0	\rightarrow	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt}{(a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 t)^2} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{a}{\{a^2(1 + \tan^2 t)\}^2 \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{a}{a^4(1 + \tan^2 t)^2 \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{a}{a^4 \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}\right)^2 \cos^2 t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{3} \pi \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

6.

まず, 被積分関数が偶関数であることを判別する.

$f(x) = \cos mx \cos nx$ とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= \cos m(-x) \cos n(-x) \\ &= \cos(-mx) \cos(-nx) \\ &= \cos mx \cos nx = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

よって, $f(x)$ は偶関数である.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(mx + nx) + \cos(mx - nx) \} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \{ \cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x \} dx \cdots \text{①} \end{aligned}$$

i) $m \neq n$ のとき, ①より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\pi} \{ \cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x \} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)\pi + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)\pi \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{m+n} \sin 0 + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin 0 \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

ii) $m = n$ のとき, ①より

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{与式} &= \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2mx + \cos 0x) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2mx + 1) dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{2m} \sin 2mx + x \right]_0^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{2m} \sin 2m\pi + \pi - \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sin 0 + 0 \right) \\
&= \pi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n \text{ のとき}) \\ \pi & (m = n \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$$

練習問題 2-B

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \text{ 与式} &= \int \sin^4 x \cdot \sin x dx \\
&= \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \sin x dx \\
&= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx
\end{aligned}$$

$\cos x = t$ とおくと, $-\sin x dx = dt$ であるから
 $\sin x dx = -dt$
 よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{与式} &= \int (1 - t^2)^2 \cdot (-dt) \\
&= - \int (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt \\
&= -t + \frac{2}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{5} t^5 \\
&= -\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \text{ 与式} &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \tan x + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \text{ において, } \cos x = t \text{ とおくと}$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt \text{ であるから, } \sin x dx = -dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot (-dt) \\
&= - \int t^{-2} dt \\
&= t^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{t} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{以上より, 与式} = \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} = \tan x + \sec x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \text{ 与式} &= \int \frac{(2x+2)+3}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\
&= \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int \frac{3}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\
&= \int \frac{(x^2+2x+2)'}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x+1)^2-1+2} dx \\
&= \log|x^2+2x+2| + \int \frac{3}{(x+1)^2+1} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{3}{(x+1)^2+1} dx \text{ において, } x+1 = t \text{ とおくと,}$$

$dx = dt$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{3}{(x+1)^2+1} dx &= 3 \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \\
&= 3 \tan^{-1} t \\
&= 3 \tan^{-1}(x+1)
\end{aligned}$$

また, $x^2+2x+2 = (x+1)^2+1 > 0$ であるから,

$$\text{与式} = \log(x^2+2x+2) + 3 \tan^{-1}(x+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \text{ 与式} &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x-1) - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \{\log(x-1)\}' dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx \text{ において, 被積分関数の分子を}$$

分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ x-1 \overline{)x^2} \\ \underline{x^2-x} \\ x-1 \\ \underline{x-1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx &= \int \left(x+1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \log|x-1| \end{aligned}$$

$\log(x-1)$ の真数条件より, $x-1 > 0$ なので

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

これを①に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \log(x-1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x^2-1) \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}x(x+2) \end{aligned}$$

2.

$\cos x = t$ とおくと, $-\sin x dx = dt$ であるから,

$$\sin x dx = -dt$$

また, x と t の対応は

x	0	\rightarrow	π
t	1	\rightarrow	-1

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dt}{1+t^2} \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

ここで, 被積分関数は偶関数であるから,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 2 \left[\tan^{-1} t \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2(\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1+\cos x}{2} \text{より, } 1+\cos x = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \text{なので}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \sqrt{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi$ のとき, $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ であるから

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} \geq 0$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{6} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \text{より, } \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \cdot \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^3 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

$\cos x = t$ とおくと, $-\sin x dx = dt$ より,

$$\sin x dx = -dt$$

また, x と t の対応は

x	0	\rightarrow	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
t	1	\rightarrow	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} \right) (-dt) \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \left(\frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2t^2} - \log|t| \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \log 1 - \left(-1 - \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + 0 + 1 + \log 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \log 2)$$

3.

両辺に, $x(x+1)(x-1)^2$ をかけると

$$\text{左辺} = x^2 + x + 4$$

$$\text{右辺} = a(x+1)(x-1)^2 + bx(x-1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ cx(x+1)(x-1) + dx(x+1) \\ = &ax^3 - ax^2 - ax + a + bx^3 - 2bx^2 + bx \\ &+ cx^3 - cx + dx^2 + dx \\ = &(a+b+c)x^3 + (-a-2b+d)x^2 \\ &+ (-a+b-c+d)x + a \end{aligned}$$

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c=0 & \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ -a-2b+d=1 & \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ -a+b-c+d=1 & \cdots \textcircled{3} \\ a=4 & \cdots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

④をそれぞれに代入して, 式を整理すると,

$$\begin{cases} b+c=-4 & \cdots \textcircled{4} \\ -2b+d=5 & \cdots \textcircled{5} \\ b-c+d=5 & \cdots \textcircled{6} \end{cases}$$

④と⑥の両辺を足して,

$$2b+d=1$$

これと, ⑤の両辺を足して,

$$2d=6$$

$$d=3$$

これを, ⑤に代入して, $-2b=2$ より,

$$b=-1$$

これを, ④に代入して, $-1+c=-4$ より,

$$c=-3$$

以上より, $a=4, b=-1, c=-3, d=3$

(2) (1) の結果を用いて

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left(\frac{4}{x} + \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{-3}{x-1} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= 4 \log|x| - \log|x+1| \\ &\quad - 3 \log|x-1| + 3 \cdot \{-(x-1)^{-1}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \log|x|^4 - \log|x+1| - \log|x-1|^3 - \frac{3}{x-1}$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{x^4}{(x+1)(x-1)^3} \right| - \frac{3}{x-1}$$

4.

$$x = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} \text{ より, } dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t})dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{分母} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2 + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{e^{2t} - 2 + e^{-2t}}{4} + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(e^t + e^{-t})^2}{4}} \\ &= \left| \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \right| \\ &= \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \quad \text{※ } e^t + e^{-t} > 0 \text{ より} \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t})dt}{\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}} \\ &= \int dt \\ &= t \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $x = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}$ を変形すると

$$x = \frac{(e^t - e^{-t}) \times e^t}{2 \times e^t}$$

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

$$(e^t)^2 - 2xe^t - 1 = 0$$

2 次方程式の解の公式を用いて, $e^t > 0$ より

$$e^t = \frac{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 4}}{2}$$

$$= x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

両辺の自然対数をとると

$$\log e^t = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$t = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

よって, 左辺 = t = 右辺

5.

(1) $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$ より

$$\text{左辺} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n(\pi - x) dx$$

$\pi - x = t$ とおくと, $-dx = dt$ より, $dx = -dt$

また, x と t の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi \\ \hline t & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n t \cdot (-dt) \\ &= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt \end{aligned}$$

定積分の値は, 変数の文字には無関係なので

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \text{右辺}$$

$$\text{以上より, } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{32}{35} \end{aligned}$$

6. 部分積分法を用いる.

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int (\log x)^n \cdot 1 dx \\ &= (\log x)^n \cdot x - \int n(\log x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx \\ &= x(\log x)^n - n \int (\log x)^{n-1} dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\int (\log x)^{n-1} dx = I_{n-1}$ で, $n-1 \geq 0$ より

$n \geq 1$ であるから

$$I_n = x(\log x)^n - nI_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

また, $\int (\log x)^3 dx$ の値は

$$I_3 = x(\log x)^3 - 3I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(\log x)^3 - 3\{x(\log x)^2 - 2I_1\} \\ &= x(\log x)^3 - 3\{x(\log x)^2 - 2(\log x - I_0)\} \\ &= x(\log x)^3 - 3x(\log x)^2 + 6(\log x - x) \\ &= x(\log x)^3 - 3x(\log x)^2 + 6 \log x - 6x \end{aligned}$$