

## 1 章 微分法

## § 2 いろいろな関数の導関数 (p.45~p.46)

## 練習問題 2-A

1.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad y' &= 6(2x+3)^5 \cdot (2x+3)' \\ &= 6(2x+3)^5 \cdot 2 \\ &= \mathbf{12(2x+3)^5}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad y' &= 4 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)' \\ &= 4 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)' \\ &= 4 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{2 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad y' &= \cos \sqrt{e^x+1} \cdot (\sqrt{e^x+1})' \\ &= \cos \sqrt{e^x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e^x+1}} \cdot (e^x+1)' \\ &= \frac{\cos \sqrt{e^x+1}}{2\sqrt{e^x+1}} \cdot e^x \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{e^x \cos \sqrt{e^x+1}}}{2\sqrt{e^x+1}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot (\log x)' \\ &= \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{1}}{x \log x}\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$f'(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} = y^{-2} \text{ について,}$$

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

ここで,  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  より

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)' &= -\frac{y^3}{2} = -\frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^3}{2} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}}{2} = -\frac{\mathbf{1}}{2x\sqrt{x}}\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \log(2x-1)^3 - \{\log(x+1) + \log(2x+1)^2\} \\ &= 3 \log(2x-1) - \log(x+1) - 2 \log(2x+1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2x-1} (2x-1)' - \frac{1}{x+1} (x+1)' - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} (2x+1)' \\ &= \frac{3}{2x-1} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot 1 - \frac{2}{2x+1} \cdot 2 \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{6}}{2x-1} - \frac{\mathbf{1}}{x+1} - \frac{\mathbf{4}}{2x+1} \\ &= \frac{6(x+1)(2x+1) - (2x-1)(2x+1) - 4(2x-1)(x+1)}{(2x-1)(x+1)(2x+1)} \\ &= \frac{6(2x^2+3x+1) - (4x^2-1) - 4(2x^2+x-1)}{(2x-1)(2x+1)(x+1)} \\ &= \frac{12x^2+18x+6-4x^2+1-8x^2-4x+4}{(2x-1)(2x+1)(x+1)} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{14x+11}}{(2x-1)(2x+1)(x+1)}\end{aligned}$$

4.

両辺の自然対数をとると,

$$\begin{aligned}\log y &= \log(\sin x)^x \\ &= x \log(\sin x)\end{aligned}$$

両辺を  $x$  について微分すると,

$$\frac{d}{dy}(\log y) \frac{dy}{dx} = (x)' \log(\sin x) + x \{\log(\sin x)\}'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = 1 \cdot \log(\sin x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \log(\sin x) + \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

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

$y = (\sin x)^x$ であるから,

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

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

5.

$$(1) y = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{とおくと}$$

$$\sin y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\text{よって, 与式} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(2) \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi = \frac{1}{2} \text{であるから,}$$

$$\text{与式} = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \text{とおくと}$$

$$\sin y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{よって, 与式} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

6.

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} \cdot \cos x$$

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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + 1$$

$$= -1 + 1 = 0$$

7.

$$(1) \text{左辺} = (\cosh x + \sinh x)(\cosh x - \sinh x)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2e^x}{2} \cdot \frac{2e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$= e^x \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$= 1 = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) \text{左辺} = \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)'$$

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

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

$$= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$= \cosh x = \text{右辺}$$

$$(3) \text{左辺} = \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)'$$

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

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

$$= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$= \sinh x = \text{右辺}$$

$$(4) \text{左辺} = \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})'(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})'}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
&= \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
&= \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
&= \frac{\{(e^x + e^{-x}) + (e^x - e^{-x})\}\{(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})\}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
&= \frac{2e^x \cdot 2e^{-x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
&= \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = \text{右边}
\end{aligned}$$

## 練習問題 2-B

1.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad y &= (\cos^3 x)^{-1} \\
y' &= -(\cos^3 x)^{-2} \cdot (\cos^3 x)' \\
&= -(\cos^3 x)^{-2} \cdot 3 \cos^2 x \cdot (\cos x)' \\
&= -(\cos^3 x)^{-2} \cdot 3 \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x) \\
&= \frac{3 \cos^2 x \sin x}{(\cos^3 x)^2} \\
&= \frac{3 \cos^2 x \sin x}{\cos^6 x} \\
&= \frac{3 \sin x}{\cos^4 x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad y &= (\tan^2 x)^{-1} \\
y' &= -(\tan^2 x)^{-2} \cdot (\tan^2 x)' \\
&= -(\tan^2 x)^{-2} \cdot 2 \tan x \cdot (\tan x)' \\
&= -(\tan^2 x)^{-2} \cdot 2 \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= -\frac{2 \tan x}{(\tan^2 x)^2 \cos^2 x} \\
&= -\frac{2 \tan x}{\tan^4 x \cos^2 x} \\
&= -\frac{2}{\tan^3 x \cos^2 x}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad y &= \{\cos^2(1+2x)\}^{-1} \\
y' &= -\{\cos^2(1+2x)\}^{-2} \cdot \{\cos^2(1+2x)\}' \\
&= -\{\cos^2(1+2x)\}^{-2} \cdot 2 \cos(1+2x) \cdot \{\cos(1+2x)\}' \\
&= -2\{\cos^2(1+2x)\}^{-2} \cos(1+2x)
\end{aligned}$$

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

2.

(1) 両辺の自然対数をとると,

$$\begin{aligned}
\log y &= \log x^{\log x} \\
&= \log x \cdot \log x \\
&= (\log x)^2
\end{aligned}$$

両辺を  $x$  について微分すると,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= 2 \log x \cdot (\log x)' \\
&= \frac{2}{x} \log x
\end{aligned}$$

$$y' = y \cdot \frac{2}{x} \log x$$

ここで,  $y = x^{\log x}$  であるから,

$$\begin{aligned}
y' &= x^{\log x} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \log x \\
&= 2x^{\log x - 1} \log x
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 両辺の自然対数をとると,

$$\begin{aligned}
\log y &= \log(\log x)^x \\
&= x \log(\log x)
\end{aligned}$$

両辺を  $x$  について微分すると,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= (x)' \log(\log x) + x \{\log(\log x)\}' \\
&= 1 \cdot \log(\log x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\log x} (\log x)' \\
&= \log(\log x) + \frac{x}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
&= \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{\log x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$y' = y \left\{ \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{\log x} \right\}$$

ここで,  $y = (\log x)^x$  であるから,

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

(3) 両辺の自然対数をとると,

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

両辺を  $x$  について微分すると,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x+3} (x+3)' + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} (x-2)' - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} (x+1)' \\
&= \frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x+1} \\
&= \frac{2(x-2)(x+1) + 3(x+3)(x+1) - 4(x+3)(x-2)}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
&= \frac{(2x^2 - 2x - 4) + (3x^2 + 12x + 9) - (4x^3 + 4x - 24)}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
&= \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 4 + 3x^2 + 12x + 9 - 4x^3 - 4x + 24}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
&= \frac{x^2 + 6x + 29}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
y' &= y \cdot \frac{x^2 + 6x + 29}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $y = \frac{(x+3)^2(x-2)^3}{(x+1)^4}$  であるから,

$$\begin{aligned}
y' &= \frac{(x+3)^2(x-2)^3}{(x+1)^4} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 6x + 29}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
&= \frac{(x+3)(x-2)^2(x^2 + 6x + 29)}{(x+1)^5}
\end{aligned}$$

(4) 両辺の自然対数をとると,

$$\begin{aligned}
\log y &= \log \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2}} \\
&= \log \left\{ \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \{\log(x^2+1) - \log(x+1)^2\} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \{\log(x^2+1) - 2 \log(x+1)\}
\end{aligned}$$

両辺を  $x$  について微分すると,

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

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

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

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

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

ここで,  $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2}}$  であるから,

$$y' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(x-1)}{3(x^2+1)(x+1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{2(x-1)}{3(x+1)\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)^2}}$$

3.

$f(x)$ が偶関数のとき,

$f(-x) = f(x)$ となる.

両辺を $x$ について微分する.

$$f'(-x) \cdot (-x)' = f'(x)$$

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

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

よって,  $f'(x)$ は奇関数である.

また,  $f(x)$ が奇関数のとき,

$f(-x) = -f(x)$ となる.

両辺を $x$ について微分する.

$$f'(-x) \cdot (-x)' = -f'(x)$$

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

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

よって,  $f'(x)$ は偶関数である.

4.

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{2x+1}+1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 0 + 1} + 1}$$

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

また,  $f(0) = 1$

よって,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$ であるから,

$f(x)$ は,  $x = 0$ で連続である.

5.

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

ここで,  $x \neq 0$ のとき

$$0 \leq \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

辺々に $|x|$ をかければ,

$$0 \leq \left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x|$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$ であるから,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

よって,  $f'(0) = 0$

(2)  $x \neq 0$ のとき

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

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

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

$$= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ のとき, (1)より  $2x \sin \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ であるが,

$\cos \frac{1}{x}$ の極限值は存在しない(振動する)から,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$ も存在しない.

よって、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0)$ とはならないので、

$f'(x)$ は $x = 0$ で連続ではない。