

3 章 積分法

§ 2 積分の計算 (p.101~p.115)

教科書と同じく、積分定数 C は省略.

問 1

(1) $\sin x = t$ とおくと, $\cos x \, dx = dt$

よって

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

(2) $2x + 3 = t$ とおくと, $2dx = dt$ より, $dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

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

(3) $x^2 + 1 = t$ とおくと, $2x \, dx = dt$ より, $x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

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

(4) $x^3 = t$ とおくと, $3x^2 \, dx = dt$ より, $x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int e^t \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int e^t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} e^t \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 2

(1) 与式 $= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x} dx \\
 &= \log |\sin x|
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 $= \int \frac{(e^x + 4)'}{e^x + 4} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \log |e^x + 4| \\
 &= \log(e^x + 4) \quad \text{※ } e^x + 4 > 0 \text{ より}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式 $= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 5)'}{x^2 + 5} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 5)'}{x^2 + 5} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2 + 5| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 5) \quad \text{※ } x^2 + 5 > 0 \text{ より}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 3

(1) $3x - 1 = t$ とおくと, $3dx = dt$ より, $dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

また, x と t の対応は

| | | | |
|-----|----|---|---|
| x | 0 | → | 1 |
| t | -1 | → | 2 |

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\text{与式} &= \int_{-1}^2 t^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^2 t^3 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{4} t^4 \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \{2^4 - (-1)^4\} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 15 = \frac{5}{4}\end{aligned}$$

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

また, x と t の対応は

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------|-------|
| x | e | \rightarrow | e^2 |
| t | 1 | \rightarrow | 2 |

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \left[\log[t] \right]_1^2 \\ &= \log 2 - \log 1 \\ &= \log 2\end{aligned}$$

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

また, x と t の対応は

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------|
| x | 0 | \rightarrow | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| t | 0 | \rightarrow | 1 |

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\text{与式} &= \int_0^1 t^5 dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{6} t^6 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (1^6 - 0^6) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

問4 教科書の $G(x)$ 等をそのまま使用.

(1) $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = e^x$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned}G(x) &= \int e^x dx = e^x \\ f'(x) &= 1\end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\text{与式} &= x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx \\ &= x e^x - e^x\end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = \cos x$ とすると

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

$$f'(x) = 1$$

よって

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

問5 教科書の $F(x)$ 等をそのまま使用.

(1) $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = \log x$ とすると

$$F(x) = \int x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

よって

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

(2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$, $g(x) = \log x$ とすると

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\text{与式} &= -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \log x - \int -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \log x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx\end{aligned}$$

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

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

問 6

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = x^2 e^x - \int (x^2)' e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int x' e^x dx \right)$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 x e^x + 2 \int e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 x e^x + 2 e^x$$

$$= (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x$$

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

$$= x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx$$

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

$$= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \int \cos x dx$$

$$= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \int 1 \cdot (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - \int x \cdot \{(\log x)^2\}' dx$$

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

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \int \log x dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2(x \log x - x) \quad \text{※例題 5 より}$$

$$= x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x$$

問 7

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

$$= (1 \cdot e - 0) - \int_0^1 e^x dx$$

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

$$= e - (e - e^0)$$

$$= e - e + 1 = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \left[x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x' \sin x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 - \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left\{ -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\cos 0) \right\}$$

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

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

(3) 例題 5 を用いて

$$\text{与式} = \left[x \log x - x \right]_1^e$$

$$= (e \log e - e) - (1 \cdot \log 1 - 1)$$

$$= (e - e) - (0 - 1)$$

$$= 1$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \left[x^2 \cdot (-\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2)' \cdot (-\cos x) dx$$

$$= (0 - 0) + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$$

$$= 2 \left(\left[x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x' \sin x dx \right)$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \left[\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0) \right\}$$

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

$$= \pi - 2$$

問 8

(1) $x - 3 = t$ とおくと, $dx = dt$, $x = t + 3$

よって

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

(2) $x+2=t$ とおくと, $dx=dt$, $x=t-2$

よって

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

【別解】

$\sqrt{x+2}=t$ とおくと, $x+2=t^2$ であるから,

$dx=2tdt$, $x=t^2-2$

よって

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

(3) $x+1=t$ とおくと, $dx=dt$, $x=t-1$

よって

$$\text{与式} = \int (t-1)^2 \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int (t^2 - 2t + 1) t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\
&= \int \left(t^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{3}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dt \\
&= \frac{2}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{4}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{t^7} - \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{t^5} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t^3} \\
&= \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{(x+1)^7} - \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{(x+1)^5} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

【別解】

$\sqrt{x+1}=t$ とおくと, $x+1=t^2$ であるから,

$dx=2tdt$, $x=t^2-1$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{与式} &= \int (t^2-1)^2 t \cdot 2tdt \\
&= 2 \int (t^6 - 2t^4 + t^2) dt \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{1}{7} t^7 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} t^5 + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{7} (\sqrt{x+1})^7 - \frac{4}{5} (\sqrt{x+1})^5 + \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{x+1})^3 \\
&= \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{(x+1)^7} - \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{(x+1)^5} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

(4) $2x-1=t$ とおくと, $dx=\frac{1}{2}dt$, $2x=t+1$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{与式} &= \int (t+1)t^7 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int (t^8 + t^7) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{9} t^9 + \frac{1}{8} t^8 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{18} t^9 + \frac{1}{16} t^8 \\
&= \frac{1}{18} (2x-1)^9 + \frac{1}{16} (2x-1)^8
\end{aligned}$$

問9

(1) $\sqrt{9-x^2}$ は偶関数であるから

$$\text{与式} = 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{3^2 - x^2} dx$$

$x = 3 \sin t$ とおくと, $dx = 3 \cos t dt$

また, x と t の対応は

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----------------|
| x | 0 | → | 3 |
| t | 0 | → | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3^2 - 3^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot 3 \cos t dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot 3 \cos t dt \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 t} \cos t dt \end{aligned}$$

$0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき, $\cos t \geq 0$ なので

$$\begin{aligned} &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt \\ &= 9 \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 9 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 $= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} dx$

$x = 2 \sin t$ とおくと, $dx = 2 \cos t dt$

また, x と t の対応は

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----------------|
| x | 0 | → | 1 |
| t | 0 | → | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ |

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{2^2 - 2^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\cos^2 t} \cos t dt \end{aligned}$$

$0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ のとき, $\cos t \geq 0$ なので

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

問 10

$I = e^{ax} \cos bx dx$ とおくと

$$I = e^{ax} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \sin bx - \int (e^{ax})' \cdot \frac{1}{b} \sin bx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx$$

$$- \frac{a}{b} \left\{ \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cdot (-\cos bx) - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} (-\cos bx) dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{a^2}{b^2} I$$

よって

$$b^2 I = b e^{ax} \sin bx + a e^{ax} \cos bx - a^2 I$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) I = e^{ax} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)$$

$$I = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)$$

問 11

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

$$= \frac{e^{2x}}{13} (2 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$$

(2) 与式 $= \frac{e^{3x}}{3^2 + 4^2} (3 \cos 4x + 4 \sin 4x)$

$$= \frac{e^{3x}}{25} (3 \cos 4x + 4 \sin 4x)$$

問 12

(1) 分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ x+1 \overline{)x^2+2} \\ \underline{x^2+x} \\ -x+2 \\ \underline{-x-1} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) まず, 部分分数に分解する.

$$\frac{4x+1}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x-2} + \frac{b}{x+1} \text{とおき}$$

両辺に $(x-2)(x+1)$ をかけると

$$4x+1 = a(x+1) + b(x-2)$$

$$4x+1 = ax+a+bx-2b$$

$$4x+1 = (a+b)x + (a-2b)$$

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b=4 \\ a-2b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて, $a=3, b=1$

よって

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

問 13

(1) 両辺に $x^2(x+1)$ をかけると

$$1 = (ax+b)(x+1) + cx^2$$

$$1 = ax^2 + (a+b)x + b + cx^2$$

$$1 = (a+c)x^2 + (a+b)x + b$$

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+c=0 \\ a+b=0 \\ c=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて, $a=-1, b=1, c=1$

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

問 14

$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2}$ を部分分数分解する.

$$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{k}{x-a} + \frac{l}{x+a} \text{とおき,}$$

両辺に $(x-a)(x+a)$ をかけると

$$1 = k(x+a) + l(x-a)$$

$$1 = kx + ka + lx - la$$

$$1 = (k+l)x + (ka-la)$$

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} k+l=0 & \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ ka-la=1 & \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

①より, $l=-k$

これを②に代入して

$$ka+ka=1$$

$$2ka=1$$

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

これより, $l = -\frac{1}{2a}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{x+a} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int \left\{ \frac{(x-a)'}{x-a} - \frac{(x+a)'}{x+a} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} (\log|x-a| - \log|x+a|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

問 15

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + A} dx \text{ とおくと}$$

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

よって

$$2I = x\sqrt{x^2 + A} + A \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}| \text{ であるから}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2 + A} + A \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}|)$$

問 16

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{0 + a^2 \sin^{-1} 1 - (0 + a^2 \sin^{-1} 0)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

問 17

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

$$x+1 = t \text{ とおくと, } dx = dt$$

また, x と t の対応は

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| x | $0 \rightarrow 1$ |
| t | $1 \rightarrow 2$ |

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \sqrt{2^2 - t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t\sqrt{4 - t^2} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 0 + 4 \sin^{-1} 1 - \left(\sqrt{3} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \pi \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2 - 4 + 5} dx \\ &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$x-2 = t \text{ とおくと, } dx = dt$$

また, x と t の対応は

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| x | $2 \rightarrow 3$ |
| t | $0 \rightarrow 1$ |

よって

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

問 18

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \{ \sin(3x + 2x) - \sin(3x - 2x) \} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x + \cos x \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10}\cos 5x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式 } = \frac{1}{2} \int \{\cos(4x+3x) + \cos(4x-3x)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 7x + \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{7} \sin 7x + \sin x \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式 } = -\frac{1}{2} \int \{\cos(2x+5x) - \cos(2x-5x)\} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \{\cos 7x - \cos(-3x)\} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 7x - \cos 3x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{7} \sin 7x - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式 } = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$$

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

$$\text{与式} = \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2}$$

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

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

※部分分数分解の過程は省略.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} \quad \text{※真数} > 0 \text{ より}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \pi - \frac{5}{32} \pi = \frac{\pi}{32}$$

問 19

$$(1) \text{ 与式 } = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{35}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式 } = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$