

1 章 微分法

§ 1 関数の極限と導関数 (p.2~p.28)

問 1

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = 2^4 = \mathbf{16}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = 3^1 = \mathbf{3}$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \mathbf{1}$$

問 2

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x = 1$$

よって, 与式 $= 1 + 1 = \mathbf{2}$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \sin \pi = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - 2) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

よって, 与式 $= \frac{2}{-1} = \mathbf{-2}$

問 3

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2x + 5)}{5x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 5}{5}$$

$$= \frac{0 + 5}{5} = \mathbf{1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 1)}{x - 2}$$

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

$$= 2 + 1 = \mathbf{3}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-4 + 1}{-1} = \mathbf{3}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= -2 \cdot 2 = \mathbf{-4}$$

問 4

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x}}{2 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 0}{2 + 0} = \mathbf{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{3 - 0}{1 + 0 + 0} = \mathbf{3}$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{0 + 0}{1 + 0 + 0} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{4x^2 + 1}{x^2}}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{4 + 0} = \mathbf{2}$$

問 5

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

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x})^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + 1} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + 0} + 1} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

問6 $y = f(x)$ とおく.

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} &= \frac{3^2 - 1^2}{2} \\
&= \frac{8}{2} = 4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} &= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b - a} \\
&= \frac{(b + a)(b - a)}{b - a} \\
&= a + b
\end{aligned}$$

問7

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(3) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(z) - f(3)}{z - 3} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} \frac{z^2 - 3^2}{z - 3} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} \frac{(z + 3)(z - 3)}{z - 3} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} (z + 3) \\
&= 3 + 3 = 6
\end{aligned}$$

問8

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(a) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^2 - a^2}{z - a} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{(z + a)(z - a)}{z - a} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z + a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= a + a = 2a$$

【別解】

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(a) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a + h)^2 - a^2}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - a^2}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ah + h^2}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2a + h) \\
&= 2a + 0 = 2a
\end{aligned}$$

点(2, 4)における接線の傾きは,

$$f'(2) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

問9

(1) $y = f(x)$ とおく.

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

【別解】

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + h)^3 + 2 - (x^3 + 2)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) \\
&= 3x^2 + 0 + 0 = 3x^2
\end{aligned}$$

$x = 1$ における微分係数は, $f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3$

(2) $y = f(x)$ とおく.

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

【別解】

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 3(x+h) - (x^2 + 3x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 + 3x + 3h - x^2 - 3x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 + 3h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h + 3) \\ &= 2x + 0 + 3 = \mathbf{2x + 3} \end{aligned}$$

$x = 1$ における微分係数は, $f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 = \mathbf{5}$

問 10

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y' &= 3 \cdot (x^2)' \\ &= 3 \cdot 2x = 6x \\ (2) \quad y' &= -(x^3)' + (\sqrt{2})' \\ &= -3x^2 + 0 = \mathbf{-3x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad y' &= \frac{(x^6 + x^4)'}{2} \\ &= \frac{(x^6)' + (x^4)'}{2} \\ &= \frac{6x^5 + 4x^3}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{3x^5 + 2x^3} \end{aligned}$$

問 11

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y' &= (x+2)'(2x-5) + (x+2)(2x-5)' \\ &= 1 \cdot (2x-5) + (x+2) \cdot 2 \\ &= 2x-5+2x+4 \\ &= \mathbf{4x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= (2x-1)'(2x^2-3x+1) \\ &\quad + (2x-1)(2x^2-3x+1)' \\ &= 2 \cdot (2x^2-3x+1) + (2x-1)(4x-3) \\ &= 4x^2-6x+2 + (8x^2-10x+3) \\ &= \mathbf{12x^2-16x+5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad s' &= (t^2+3)'(t^3+2) + (t^2+3)(t^3+2)' \\ &= 2t \cdot (t^3+2) + (t^2+3) \cdot 3t^2 \\ &= 2t^4 + 4t + 3t^4 + 9t^2 \\ &= \mathbf{5t^4 + 9t^2 + 4t} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(5) \quad s' = -\frac{(t-4)'}{(t-4)^2} = -\frac{1}{(t-4)^2}$$

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

問 12

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y' &= (x+2)'(x-1)(x-4) \\ &\quad + (x+2)(x-1)'(x-4) \\ &\quad + (x+2)(x-1)(x-4)' \\ &= 1 \cdot (x-1)(x-4) \\ &\quad + (x+2) \cdot 1 \cdot (x-4) \\ &\quad + (x+2)(x-1) \cdot 1 \\ &= (x^2-5x+4) + (x^2-2x-8) + (x^2+x-2) \\ &= \mathbf{3x^2-6x-6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= (t^2+2)'(t^2-1)(t^2-5) \\ &\quad + (t^2+2)(t^2-1)'(t^2-5) \\ &\quad + (t^2+2)(t^2-1)(t^2-5)' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2t \cdot (t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 5) \\
&\quad + (t^2 + 2) \cdot 2t \cdot (t^2 - 5) \\
&\quad + (t^2 + 2)(t^2 - 1) \cdot 2t \\
&= 2t(t^4 - 6t^2 + 5) \\
&\quad + 2t(t^4 - 3t^2 - 10) \\
&\quad + 2t(t^4 + t^2 - 2) \\
&= 2t(3t^4 - 8t^2 - 7) \\
&= \mathbf{6t^5 - 16t^3 - 14t}
\end{aligned}$$

問 13

$$(1) y = x^{-5}$$

$$y' = -5x^{-6}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{x^6}$$

$$(2) s = 3t^{-4}$$

$$s' = 3 \cdot (-4)t^{-5}$$

$$= -12t^{-5}$$

$$= -\frac{12}{t^5}$$

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

$$= -6x^{-3} - 6x^{-4}$$

$$(4) s = 3t^2 + t^{-3}$$

$$s' = 3 \cdot 2t + (-3)t^{-4}$$

$$= \mathbf{6t - \frac{3}{t^4}}$$

問 14

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{3x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$(2) y = x^{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{3}{5}-1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}x^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5x^{\frac{2}{5}}} = \frac{3}{5\sqrt[5]{x^2}}$$

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

$$y' = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}-1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

問 15

$$(1) y' = (x+1)' \sqrt{x} + (x+1)(\sqrt{x})'$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{3x + 1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

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

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

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

問 16

$$(1) y' = -2 \cdot 5(-2x+1)^4$$

$$= -10(-2x+1)^4 \quad \text{※教科書解答誤値}$$

$$(2) y' = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}(2x-3)^{\frac{5}{2}-1}$$

$$= 5(2x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{9}{2}(3x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{3x+1}$$

$$(4) y = (5x+1)^{-2}$$

$$y' = 5 \cdot (-2)(5x+1)^{-3}$$

$$= -10(5x+1)^{-3}$$

$$= -\frac{10}{(5x+1)^3}$$

問 17

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{5}{3} \sin 5\theta}{\frac{5}{3} \cdot 3\theta}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5\theta}{5\theta}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\theta}{2\theta}}{\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\theta}}$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\theta}}$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 2\theta)(1 + \cos 2\theta)}{\theta^2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2\theta}{\theta^2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\theta^2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= 4 \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos 0}$$

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

問 18

$$(1) \begin{aligned} y' &= (\sin x)' + (\cos x)' \\ &= \cos x + (-\sin x) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos x - \sin x$$

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

問 19

$$(1) \quad y' = 3 \cos(3x + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= -2 \cdot \{-\sin(3 - 2x)\} \\ &= 2 \sin(3 - 2x) \end{aligned}$$

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

問 20

$$(1) \quad y' = -2e^{-2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= (x^2)'e^x + x^2(e^x)' \\ &= 2xe^x + x^2e^x \\ &= x(x + 2)e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad y' &= (e^x)' \sin x + e^x (\sin x)' \\ &= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x \\ &= e^x (\sin x + \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad y' &= \frac{(e^x)'x - e^x(x)'}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{e^x x - e^x \cdot 1}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{e^x(x - 1)}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad y = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

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

問 21

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= 3 \cdot \log e \\ &= 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \log e^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -2 \cdot \log e \\
 &= -2 \cdot 1 = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= \log e \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \log e^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \log e \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 22

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

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

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

問 23

$$(1) \ y' = 5^x \log 5$$

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

問 24

$$(1) \ y' = \frac{1}{x \log 2}$$

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

問 25

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

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

問 26

$$(1) \ -2h = t \text{ とおくと, } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき, } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{また, } h = -\frac{t}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{h} = -\frac{t}{2} \text{ となるから,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{-\frac{2}{t}} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right\}^{-2} \\
 &= e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \ \frac{2}{x} = t \text{ とおくと, } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ のとき } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{また, } x = \frac{2}{t} \text{ となるから,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{2}{t}} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right\}^2 \\
 &= e^2
 \end{aligned}$$