

3 章 積分法

§ 1 不定積分と定積分 (p.99~p.100)

練習問題 1-A

1. C は積分定数

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int \left(4x - 2 + \frac{1}{4x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \left(4x - 2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= 2x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{4} \log|x| + C \\
 &= 2x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{4} \log x + C \quad \text{※} \sqrt{x} \text{ より } x \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \frac{1}{6}e^{6x} - \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x + C$$

$$(4) \text{ 与式} = \frac{1}{6}\log|6x+5| + C$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 与式} &= \int_0^2 (3x^3 - 6x^2) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{3}{4}x^4 - 2x^3 \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^3 \\
 &= 12 - 16 = -4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int_1^2 \left(5x\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 \left(5x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[5 \cdot \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4 \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[2x^2\sqrt{x} - 2x\sqrt{x} + 8\sqrt{x} \right]_1^2 \\
 &= (2 \cdot 2^2\sqrt{2} - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{2}) \\
 &\quad - (2 \cdot 1^2\sqrt{1} - 2 \cdot 1\sqrt{1} + 8\sqrt{1}) \\
 &= (8\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{2}) - (2 - 2 + 8) \\
 &= 12\sqrt{2} - 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= \left[\frac{1}{4}e^{4x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2}\sin \pi \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}e^0 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 0 \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{2\pi} + 0 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} + 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}e^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(e^{2\pi} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) x^3 , x は奇関数, x^2 , 4 は偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^1 (-3x^2 + 4) dx \\
 &= 2 \left[-3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 4x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= 2(-1 + 4) \\
 &= 2 \cdot 3 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

3. C は積分定数

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ 与式} &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 5^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{5} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

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

(3) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ は偶関数であるから

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

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

$$= 2 \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 2 \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin^{-1} 0 \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

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

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \tan^{-1} 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

4.

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (ax^2 + c) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3} ax^3 + cx \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} a + c \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a + 2c$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{2}{3} a + 2c = 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 xf(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 bx^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{3} bx^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} b = \frac{2}{3} b$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{2}{3} b = 2 \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (ax^4 + cx^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{5} ax^5 + \frac{1}{3} cx^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{5} a + \frac{1}{3} c \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} a + \frac{2}{3} c$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{2}{5} a + \frac{2}{3} c = -8 \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より, } b = 3$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3} \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 3c = 0 \\ 3a + 5c = -60 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{これを解いて, } a = -45, c = 15$$

$$\text{以上より, } \mathbf{a = -45, b = 3, c = 15}$$

5.

$$\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C \text{ の証明}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \cosh x + C = \text{右辺}$$

$$\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C \text{ の証明}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \sinh x + C = \text{右辺}$$

6.

曲線と x 軸との交点を求めると

$$\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - x - 2) = 0$$

$$x(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\text{よって, } x = -1, 0, 2$$

区間 $[-1, 0]$ においては, $y \geq 0$, 区間 $[0, 2]$ においては, $y \leq 0$ であるから, 求める図形の面積を S とすると

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right) dx = \frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right) - \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[\frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \left\{ 0 - \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot 16 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \right) - 0 \right\} \\ &= -\frac{3+4-12}{24} - \frac{48-32-48}{24} \\ &= -\frac{-5}{24} - \frac{-32}{24} \\ &= \frac{5}{24} + \frac{32}{24} = \frac{37}{24} \end{aligned}$$

練習問題 1-B

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta\} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)x^2 + \alpha\beta x \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta^3 - \alpha^3) - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)(\beta^2 - \alpha^2) + \alpha\beta(\beta - \alpha) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)\{2(\beta^2 + \alpha\beta + \alpha^2) - 3(\alpha + \beta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta\} \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)(2\beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha^2 - 6\alpha\beta - 3\beta^2 + 6\alpha\beta) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)(-\beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta - \alpha^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)(\beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \alpha^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \alpha)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

【別解】

$$\begin{aligned} (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) &= (x - \alpha)\{(x - \alpha) + (\alpha - \beta)\} \\ &= (x - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - \beta)(x - \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{(x - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - \beta)(x - \alpha)\} dx \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)^2 dx + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\alpha - \beta)(x - \alpha) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x - \alpha)^3 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} + (\alpha - \beta) \left[\frac{1}{2}(x - \alpha)^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta - \alpha)^3 + (\alpha - \beta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta - \alpha)^3 - \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt$ は定数となるので,

$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = k$ (k は定数) とおくと,

$f(x) = 5x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x + k$ であるから,

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 (5t^4 - 4t^3 + 2t + k) dt = k$$

$$2 \int_0^1 (5t^4 + k) dt = k$$

$$2 \left[t^5 + kt \right]_0^1 = k$$

$$2(1 + k) = k$$

よって, $2 + 2k = k$ より, $k = -2$

したがって, $f(x) = 5x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x - 2$

3.

求める 2 次関数を, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} (ax^2 + bx + c) dt \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{3}at^3 + \frac{1}{2}bt^2 + ct \right]_x^{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} a(x+1)^3 + \frac{1}{2} b(x+1)^2 + c(x+1) - \left(\frac{1}{3} ax^3 + \frac{1}{2} bx^2 + cx \right) \right\}$$

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

$$= 2ax + a + b$$

よって、題意より $2ax + a + b = 4x + 4$ であるから

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

これを解いて、 $a = 2$, $b = 2 \cdots \textcircled{1}$

また、 $f(0) = 2$ であるから、 $c = 2 \cdots \textcircled{2}$

①, ②より、 $f(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + 2$

【別解】

求める 2 次関数を、 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ とおく。

また、 $f(x)$ の不定積分の 1 つを $F(x)$ 、すなわち

$F'(x) = f(x)$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[F(t) \right]_x^{x+1} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \{ F(x+1) - F(x) \} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} F(x+1) - \frac{d}{dx} F(x) \\ &= F'(x+1) - F'(x) \\ &= f(x+1) - f(x) \\ &= a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + c - (ax^2 + bx + c) \\ &\text{以下略.} \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 左辺} &= \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt \\ &= - \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt \\ &= -S(-x) + S(x) = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) S(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt \text{ より, } S'(x) = f(x)$$

(1) より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \frac{d}{dx} \{ S(x) - S(-x) \} \\ &= S'(x) - S'(-x) \cdot (-x)' \end{aligned}$$

$$= S'(x) + S'(-x)$$

$$= f(x) + f(-x) = \text{右辺}$$

5.

(1) $0 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき、 $x^2 \leq x^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq x^0$ であるから

$$x^2 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1$$

これより、 $1 + x^2 \leq 1 + \sqrt{x} \leq 2$ となるので

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

(2) $y = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$, $y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$ は、 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ に

おいて連続であり、

この区間内に、 $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$ を満たす点が

存在するので、(恒等的に等号は成り立たない)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx$$

ここで

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1$$

$$= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

以上より

$$\frac{1}{2} < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6.

(1) $PQ = \sqrt{a^2 - t^2}$ であるから

$$\triangle OPQ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OQ \cdot PQ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2}$$

$\angle BOP = \theta$ とおくと

$$\text{扇形 OPB} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \theta$$

ここで、 $\triangle OPQ$ において、 $\angle OPQ = \theta$ であるから

$$\sin \theta = \frac{OQ}{OP} = \frac{t}{a}$$

$$\text{よって, } \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a}$$

$$\text{したがって, 扇形 OPB} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a}$$

(2) 与えられた定積分は, $\triangle OPQ$ と扇形OPBの面積の和を表しているから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{a} \right) \end{aligned}$$