

基礎数理演習課題 10

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次の関数を 2 次導関数まで求め、極値を求めて下さい。また、変曲点を求めて下さい。

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{x}{e^x} \\ f'(x) &= \frac{e^x - x \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{1-x}{e^x} \\ f''(x) &= \frac{-e^x - (1-x)e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{-2+x}{e^x} \\ f'(x) \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x}{e^x} \geq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \leq 1 \\ f''(x) \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2+x}{e^x} \geq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \geq 2 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{極大値: } f(1) = \frac{1}{e} \\ \text{極小値: なし変曲点: } \left(2, \frac{x}{e^x}\right) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^5 - 5x^4 \\ f'(x) &= 5x^4 - 20x^3 = 5x^3(x-4) \\ f''(x) &= 20x^3 - 60x^2 = 20x^2(x-3) \\ f'(x) \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow 5x^3(x-4) \geq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \leq 0, 4 \leq x \\ f''(x) \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow 20x^2(x-3) \geq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \geq 3 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{極大値: } f(0) = 0 \\ \text{極小値: } f(4) = -256 \\ \text{変曲点: } (3, -162) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

1

次の不定積分を求めて下さい。(積分定数として C, C_1, C_2, \dots を断らずに用いてよい)

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \int (-\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ = \cos x - \sin x + C \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int (4 + x^4 + 4^x) dx \\ = 4x + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{4^x}{\log 4} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}}) dx \\ = \frac{3x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{5} + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2x^{(-\frac{1}{2})} + C_2 \\ = \frac{3x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{5} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx \\ = \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + 2\sqrt{x} + C_3 \\ = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x}(x+3) + C_3 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\ = \log x - \frac{1}{x} + \tan^{-1} x + C_4 \end{aligned}$$

2

次の定積分を求めて下さい。

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^2 (6x^2 - 6x + 6)dx \\&= [2x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x]_0^2 \\&= (16 - 12 + 12) - 0 = 16\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^2 (2^x - x^2)dx \\&= \left[\frac{2^x}{\log 2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \\&= \left(\frac{4}{\log 2} - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{\log 2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\&= \frac{2}{\log 2} - \frac{7}{3}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\&= [\tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\&= 1 - 0 = 0\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\&= [\sin^{-1} x]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= \frac{\pi}{6} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}\end{aligned}$$

3

$x = -1$ と $x = 1$ の間でグラフ $y = e^x - 1$ と x 軸 に挟まれた領域の (通常の) 面積を求めて下さい。

$$\begin{aligned}\int (e^x - 1)dx &= e^x - x + C \\e^x - 1 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \\S &= \int_{-1}^1 (e^x - 1)dx = - \int_{-1}^0 (e^x - 1)dx + \int_0^1 (e^x - 1)dx \\&= -[e^x - x]_{-1}^0 + [e^x - x]_0^1 \\&= -(1 - (e^{-1} + 1)) + ((e - 1) - 1) \\&= e + \frac{1}{e} - 2\end{aligned}$$