

基礎数理演習課題 13

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1

次の関数を微分して下さい。

$$(1) \quad f(x) = x^2 + 2^x + \log_2 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 2^x + \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \\ f'(x) &= 2x + 2^x \log 2 + \frac{1}{x \log 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \tan x \sin^{-1} x$$

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

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

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

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{2e^x + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(2e^x + 1)'}{2\sqrt{2e^x + 1}} \\ &= \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2e^x + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -\frac{(x^2)'}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \\ &= -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad f(x) = e^{2x} \sin 3x$$

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

$$(7) \quad f(x) = x^{\cos x} \quad (x > 0)$$

両辺の自然対数をとる

$$\log f(x) = \log x^{\cos x}$$

$$\log f(x) = \cos x \log x$$

両辺を微分する

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\sin x \log x + \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

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

2

次の値を求めて下さい。

$$(1) \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

3

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)

$$(1) \quad \int \sqrt{x} \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \cdots (*)$$

$u = \sqrt{x}$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= 2 \int (u^4 - u^2 + 1) du \\ &= \frac{2u^5}{5} - \frac{2u^3}{3} + 2u + C \\ &= \frac{2x^2\sqrt{x}}{5} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} + 2\sqrt{x} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{15}\sqrt{x}(3x^2 - 5x + 15) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{1}{x} \log x \, dx \cdots (*)$$

$u = \log x$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \int u du \\ &= \frac{u^2}{2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{\log^2 x}{2} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int x^2 \sin x \, dx \\
&= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x \, dx + C_2 \\
&= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \int \sin x \, dx + C_2 \\
&= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C_2 \\
&= 2x \sin x + (2 - x^2) \cos x + C_2
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{4 - e^{2x}}} \, dx \cdots (*) \\
& u = e^x \text{ とする } \\
& (*) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - u^2}} \, du \\
&= \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{4}}} \, du \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{4}}} \, du \cdots (**)
\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{u}{2} \text{ とする } \text{ と}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(**) &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - s^2}} \, ds \\
&= \sin^{-1} s + C_3 \\
&= \sin^{-1} \frac{u}{2} + C_3 \\
&= \sin^{-1} \frac{e^x}{2} + C_3
\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \sin^{-1} x \, dx \\
&= x \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx \cdots (*) \\
& u = 1 - x^2 \text{ とする } \\
& (*) = x \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \, du \\
&= x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{u} + C_4 \\
&= x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C_4
\end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \, dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{2}{x + 2} - \frac{2}{x + 1} + 1 \right) \, dx \\
&= 2 \int \frac{1}{x + 2} \, dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x + 1} \, dx + \int 1 \, dx \\
&= 2 \log x + 2 - 2 \log x + 1 + x + C_5
\end{aligned}$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{1}{x(x + 1)^2} \, dx \\
&= \int \left(-\frac{1}{x + 1} - \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) \, dx \\
&= - \int \frac{1}{x + 1} \, dx - \int \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2} \, dx + \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\
&= \log x - \log(x + 1) + \frac{1}{x + 1} + C_6
\end{aligned}$$

(8)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{12}{x^3 + 8} \, dx \\
&= 12 \int \frac{1}{x^3 + 8} \, dx \\
&= 12 \int \frac{1}{(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} \, dx \\
&= 12 \int \left(\frac{4 - x}{12(x^2 - 2x + 4)} + \frac{1}{12(x + 2)} \right) \, dx \\
&= \int \frac{4 - x}{x^2 - 2x + 4} \, dx + \int \frac{1}{x + 2} \, dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 - 2x + 4) + \log(x + 2) + \sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C_7
\end{aligned}$$

4

次の定積分を求めて下さい。

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{1-e} \frac{1}{x-1} dx \\ &= - \int_{1-e}^0 \frac{1}{x-1} dx \cdots (*) \\ & u = x - 1 \text{ とすると} \\ & (*) = - \int_{-e}^{-1} \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= [-\log u]_{-e}^{-1} \\ &= -\log(-1) + \log(-e) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \log x \, dx \\ &= [2\sqrt{x} \log x]_1^4 - 2 \int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \\ &= 4\log 4 - 2 [2\sqrt{x}]_1^4 \\ &= 4\log 4 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^3} dx \cdots (*) \\ & u = x^3 \text{ とすると} \\ & (*) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^u du \\ &= \left[\frac{e^u}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{e-1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 4} dx \cdots (*) \\ & u = x + 1 \text{ とすると} \\ & (*) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{u^2 + 4} du \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4 \left(\frac{u^2}{4} + 1 \right)} du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\frac{u^2}{4} + 1} du \\ & s = \frac{u}{2} \text{ とすると} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\tan^{-1} s]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

5

関数 $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3$ に対して、次の問いに答えて下さい。

- (1) 2次導関数まで求め、極限と変曲点を求めて下さい。

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x - 3)$$

$$f''(x) = 12x(x - 2)$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2(x - 3) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0, 3 \leq x$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 12x(x - 2) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

x	...	0	...	2	...	3	...
$f'(x)$	-	0	-	-	-	0	+
$f''(x)$	+	0	-	0	+	+	+
$f(x)$	\searrow	0	\swarrow	-16	\searrow	-27	\nearrow
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{極大値: なし} \\ \text{極小値: } f(3) = -27 \\ \text{変曲点: } (0, 0), (2, -16) \end{array} \right.$							

- (2) 直線 $x - 2$ と $x = 2$ 間でグラフ $y = f(x)$ と x 軸 に挟まれた領域の面積を求めて下さい。

$$\int x^4 - 4x^3 \, dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - x^4 + C$$

$$\frac{x^5}{5} - x^4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$S = \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{x^5}{5} - x^4 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_{-2}^2 2x^5 \, dx - \int_{-2}^2 2x^4 \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-2}^2$$

$$= -\frac{64}{5}$$

6

次の関数の3次までのマクローリン多項式を求めて下さい。

$$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x \rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{6x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^3} \rightarrow f'''(0) = -2$$

$$\therefore P_n(x) = 0 + x + 0 - \frac{x^3}{3} = x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$