

# 9. 積分の性質

[復習]  $f(x)$  を  $[a, b]$  上の連続関数とし、  
 (定理)  $F(x)$  を  $[a, b]$  上の微分可能な関数で  
 $F'(x) = f(x)$  となるものとする

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

( $\Rightarrow F(x)$  を  $\int f(x) dx$  とか  $\int$  とある)  $\Rightarrow$

[定理]  $f, g$  ( $\in$   $[a, b]$  上の連続関数とする)

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx \quad G(x) = \int g(x) dx$$

$$(1) \int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$(3) \alpha(t) : [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b] \text{ (連続関数)}$$

$$t \mapsto \alpha(t)$$

$$\alpha(\alpha) = a, \quad \alpha(\beta) = b$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\alpha(t)) \frac{d\alpha}{dt}(t) dt$$

$$(4) \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = [f(x) G(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x) G(x) dx$$

( $f \in C^1$  とする)

$$[\bar{f}, \bar{g}] (1.) \quad \frac{d}{dx} (F(x) \pm G(x)) = f \pm g \quad d1,$$

$$F(x) \pm G(x) = \int (f \pm g) dx.$$

$$[X \pm Y] \int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = [F(x) \pm G(x)]_a^b$$

$$\stackrel{2.1. (1.1)}{=} [F(x)]_a^b \pm [G(x)]_a^b$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

$$(2.) \quad \frac{d}{dx} (kF(x)) = kf \quad d1) \quad (1.1.2.1. (1.1.1.))$$

$$(3.) \quad \frac{dF(x(t))}{dt} = \frac{dF}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$= f(x(t)) \cdot \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \quad d1)$$

$$F(x(t)) = \int \left( f(x(t)) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \right) dt.$$

d1) -

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{(1.1.1. (1.1.1.))}{=} [F(x)]_a^b = [F(x(t))]_a^b$$

$$\stackrel{(1.1.1. (1.1.1.))}{=} \int_a^b f(x(t)) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} dt.$$

$$(4.) \quad \frac{d}{dx} (fG) = f'G + fg \quad d1)$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x)G(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx.$$

$$= [f(x)G(x)]_a^b$$

不定積分の例1 (  $\int f(x) dx = F(x)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$  )

以下は覚えておくこと

理由1 高次で、みなしからたから

理由2.  $\frac{d}{dx}$  = "微分"、"積分"は逆だから。

$$\int x^a dx = \frac{1}{a+1} x^{a+1} \quad (a \neq -1)$$

$$\left( \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \right)' = x^a \quad \text{より}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log |x|$$

$$(\log |x|)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$(\sin^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\left( \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right)' = \frac{1}{|a|} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$(\tan^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right)' = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{x}{a} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$$

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

$$(e^x)' = e^x \quad (1)$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\log a} a^x$$

$$(a^x)' = (\log a) a^x \quad (1)$$

$$\int \log x dx = x \log x - x.$$

$$(x \log x)' = \log x + 1 - 1 = \log x$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x. \quad - -$$

etc ---

[補足] 何ぞいかに積分の"かんたん"にたがひては限らぬ。

例11

$$\int \frac{dx}{\log x} \leftarrow \text{can't}$$

[三乗以下の式] には定積分の求め方]

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx \text{ を求める.}$$

( $n \geq 2$  のとき)

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{n-1} (\sin x)' \, dx \\ &= \left[ (\cos x)^{n-1} \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{n-1} \sin x \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n-1) (\cos x)^{n-2} (-\sin x) \sin x \, dx \\ &= -(n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{n-2} (\sin^2 x) \, dx \quad (1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x) \\ &= -(n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{n-2} - (\cos^n x) \, dx \\ &= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad ,$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad ,$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \quad .$$

$$n = 2m \text{ のとき}$$

$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} I_{2m-2} \quad .$$

$$= \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} I_0 \quad .$$

$$= \left( \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$n = 2m+1 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} I_{2m-1}.$$

$$= \frac{2m}{2m+1} \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{2}{3} I_1$$

$$= \frac{2m}{2m+1} \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{今 } n!! = \begin{cases} n \cdot (n-2) \cdots \sim 2 & n \text{ 偶数} \\ n \cdot (n-2) \cdots \sim 1 & n \text{ 奇数} \\ 1 & n = 0 \text{ or } -1. \end{cases}$$

(n ≥ -1)  
(n ∈ ℤ)

εd3c

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \end{cases}$$

$$\left( I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n x \, -d\epsilon \right. \\ \left. = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n x \, d\epsilon \right)$$

$x = (\frac{\pi}{2} - t)$

定理 1 の公式 -

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2m)^2}{(2m+1)(2m-1)} \frac{(2m-2)^2}{(2m-3)(2m-5)} \cdots$$

$$= \frac{2 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 8 \quad \cdots}{1 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 9 \quad \cdots}$$

[証明]  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上

$$(\cos x)^{2m+2} \leq (\cos x)^{2m+1} \leq (\cos x)^{2m} \quad (x \neq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$I_{2m+2} \leq I_{2m+1} \leq I_{2m}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \frac{(2m+1)!!}{(2m+2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{2m!!}{(2m+1)!!} \leq \frac{(2m-1)!!}{2m!!} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left( \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m-1)!!} \right) \text{ は } 0 < \delta < \epsilon$$

$$\frac{(2m+1)}{(2m+2)} \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \left( \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!} \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m-1)!!} \right) \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(2m) \quad (2m) \quad (2m-2) \quad (2m-2) \quad \cdots}{(2m+1)(2m-1)(2m-3)(2m-5) \cdots}$$

よって  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty}$  は  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  である。

補題  $\pi$  のおぼえなし.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots$$

(うっな証明)

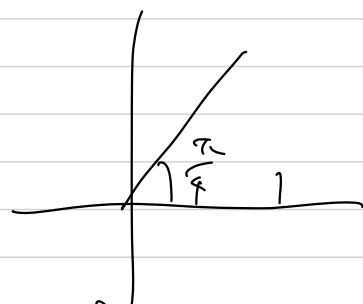
$$\frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-t^2)} = 1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + t^8 - \dots$$

$|t| < 1$ .

$$|x| < 1 \quad \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$$

(ちゃんとやるなら収束の判定が必要)

$$\int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \tan^{-1} x$$



$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$$

$|x| < 1$

$x=1$  をいれよ. ( $\leftarrow$  二に  $\pi/4$  の定理からいれよ)

$$\tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$

マ-ダウ-ライフ = ツ 級数.



# III - 2nd problem

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{36} + \dots$$

$\pi/4 = 4 \arctan(1/5)$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 4 \arctan \frac{1}{5} - \arctan \frac{1}{239}$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 4 \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^5 - \dots \right)$$

$$- \left( \frac{1}{239} - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{239} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{239} \right)^5 - \dots \right)$$

Question  $\pi$  をつぎのうしろに近似するとき  
には どっち がよい??

( $\pi/4$  は、 $\pi/4$  の近似値 =  $\pi/4$  )  
III - 2nd -  $\pi/4$

演習  $\int x \log x \, dx$  を求めよ.

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{-f=2} \quad \int x \log x \, dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)' \log x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \int \frac{1}{2}x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4}x^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right)' \right. \\ \left. = x \log x + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x = x \log x \right)$$