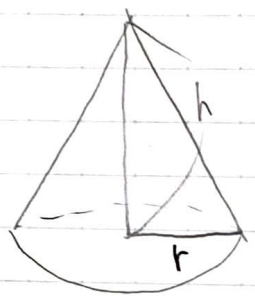


$$\theta = 2\pi \times \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}}$$

No.
Date

2019 微積

① (i) 体積を V (定数) とする。高さ h , 半径 r とし, $\frac{h}{r} = x$ とする。



$$\begin{aligned} \text{側面積 } S &= \pi(h^2 + r^2) \cdot \frac{2\pi \frac{r}{\sqrt{h^2 + r^2}}}{2\pi} = \pi r \sqrt{h^2 + r^2} \\ &= \pi r \sqrt{r^2 x^2 + r^2} = \pi r^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

また, $V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi x r^3$ より $r^2 = \left(\frac{3V}{\pi x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

よって $S = \pi \left(\frac{3V}{\pi x}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = (9\pi V^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$(9\pi V^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ は定数なので $f(x) = x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ の最小値を求めればよい。

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{5}{3}} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}}} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

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

よって $f = f(x)$ の増減表は下のように割り, S が最小となるのは $x = \sqrt{2}$ である。

x	0	...	$\sqrt{2}$	
$f'(x)$		-	0	+
f		↘	最低	↗

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } S &= (9\pi V^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{9}{2} \pi V^2\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{2} (1) I = \int_0^1 \log(1+\sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$y = 1 + \sqrt{x} \text{ and } x = \frac{y^2 - 1}{2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} x: 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ y: 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right] \quad \therefore dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ and } dx = 2(y-1) dy \quad \text{[1]}$$

$$I = \int_1^2 \log y \cdot 2(y-1) dy = 2 \int_1^2 (y \log y - \log y) dy$$

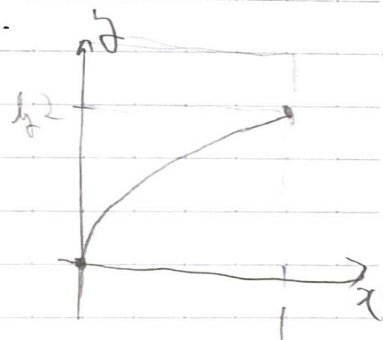
$$= 2 \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \log y \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy - \left[y \log y \right]_1^2 + \int_1^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_1^2 - \left(\left[y \log y \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy \right) \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - (2 \log 2 - 0) + \left[y \right]_1^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left(-\frac{3}{4} + 1 \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4



$$(2) I = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^{-2} dx dy, \quad D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 1\}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta \text{ and } dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

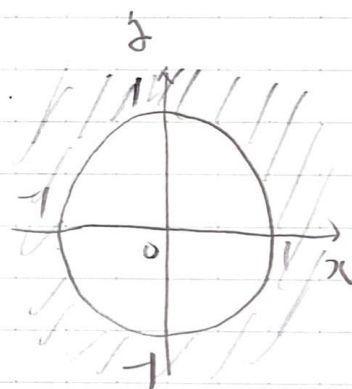
$$r \geq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

2#3.

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^{\infty} (r^2)^{-2} \cdot r dr d\theta = 2\pi \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^3} dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} r^{-2} \right]_1^{\infty} = 2\pi \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \pi$$

4



(40/7)