

## 1 復習・不定積分

### 1.1 微分と積分

$$(1) (x^2 + 3x)' = 2x + 3$$

$$(2) \int (2x + 3)dx = 2\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + C$$

$$= x^2 + 3x + C.$$

(C: 不定積分)

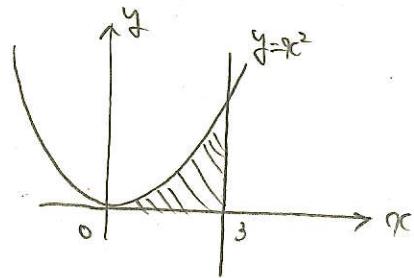
### 1.2 定積分

$$(1) \int_0^2 x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

### 1.2.1 面積

(1)  $y = x^2, y = 0, x = 3$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



$$S = \int_0^3 x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^3 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_{-2}^3 |x^2 - 1| dx$$

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

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[ x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(-1 + 8) - (-1 + 2) + (1 + 1) - \frac{1}{3}(1 + 1) + \frac{1}{3}(27 - 1) - (3 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} - 1 + 2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{26}{3} - 2$$

$$= \frac{28}{3} - 1 = \frac{28}{3}$$

### 1.3 微分の復習

以下の関数を微分せよ。

$$(1) y = \sin x$$

$$y' = \cos x$$

$$(2) y = \cos x$$

$$y' = -\sin x$$

$$(3) y = \tan x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(4) y = \log_2 x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x \log 2}$$

$$(5) y = \log x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(6) y = 3^x$$

$$y' = 3^x \cdot \log 3$$

### 1.4 不定積分

不定積分  
と未積分定数

$$(1) \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log x + C$$

$$(3) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(4) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + C = -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C$$

$$(7) \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(8) \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\log a} \cdot a^x + C$$

(a は 1 でない正の定数)

$$(7) y = 2^x$$

$$y' = 2^x \cdot \log 2$$

C:積分法

1.5 練習

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

$$(2) \int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

$$(4) \int (2 \sin x + 3 \cos x) dx = -2 \cos x + 3 \sin x + C.$$

$$(5) \int (2e^x + 3^x) dx = 2e^x + \frac{3^x}{\log 3} + C$$

$$(6) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1\right) dx \\ = \tan x - x + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{2 \cos^3 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(2 \cos x - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) dx \\ = 2 \sin x - \tan x + C.$$

$$(8) \int 5^x \log 5 dx = \frac{5^x}{\log 5} \cdot \log 5 + C \\ = 5^x + C$$

## 2 置換積分

### 2.1 置換積分法

置換積分  $x = g(t)$  のとき

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

#### 2.1.1 練習

以下の不定積分を求めよ。

C: 不定積分

$$(1) \int x \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} = t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x+1 = t^2$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

左辺

$$\int x \sqrt{x+1} dx = \int (t^2 - 1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \int (2t^4 - 2t^2) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + C$$

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

$$(2) \int x \sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

$$\sqrt{2x-1} = t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x-1 = t^2$$

$$2x = t^2 + 1$$

$$dx = t dt$$

左辺

$$\int x \sqrt{2x-1} dx = \frac{1}{30}t^3(3t^2+5) + C$$

$$\int x \sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2}(t^2+1) \cdot t \cdot t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5}t^5 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{30}(2x-1)\sqrt{2x-1} \cdot (6x+5) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{15}(2x-1)(3x+1)\sqrt{2x-1} + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} = t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x+1 = t^2$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

左辺

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2-1}{t^2} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}t(t^2-3) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(x-2)\sqrt{x+1} + C$$

## 2.2 例

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b)+C \quad C: \text{積分定数}$$

$$\int f(ax+b)dx \quad (\text{左})$$

$$t = ax+b \in \text{右}$$

$$dt = a \cdot dx.$$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{a} dt.$$

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \int f(t) \frac{1}{a} dt.$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} F(t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C$$

(右)

### 2.2.1 練習

以下の不定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{4x+3} dx$$

$$t = 4x+3 \in \text{左}$$

$$dt = 4dx.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4t+3} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|t| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|4x+3| + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} dx$$

$$1-2x = t \in \text{左}$$

$$-2dx = dt.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$$

$$= \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) dt$$

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

$$= -\sqrt{1-2x} + C$$

$$(3) \int \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C.$$

$$(4) \int e^{3x-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{3x-1} + C$$

### 2.3 違う形の置換積分

#### 2.3.1 例

以下の不定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int x\sqrt{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+1 &= t \\ 2x dx &= dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

#### 2.3.2 練習

$$(1) \int x^2 \sqrt{x^3+2} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{x^3+2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (x^3+2)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x^3+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (x^3+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$(2) \int xe^{-x^2} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C$$

$$(2) \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = t \sin x$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int t^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} t^3 + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\log x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int \log x \cdot (\log x)' dx$$

$$= (\log x)^2 + C.$$

## 2.4 部分積分法

### 2.4.1 例

$$(1) \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= x \cdot \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx + C$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$(3) \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 \cdot e^x - \int 2x \cdot e^x dx + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2x \cdot e^x dx &= 2x \cdot e^x - \int 2 \cdot e^x dx + C \\ &= 2x \cdot e^x - 2 \cdot e^x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^2 \cdot e^x - (2x \cdot e^x - 2 \cdot e^x) + C \\ &= (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x + C. \end{aligned}$$

### 部分積分

$$\int f \cdot g dx = \underline{\underline{f}} \cdot \underline{\underline{g}} - \int \underline{\underline{f'}} \cdot \underline{\underline{g}} dx + C$$

<説明>

$$(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

左辺  $x^n$  程度

$$f \cdot g = \int f' \cdot g dx + \int f \cdot g' dx + C$$

$$\therefore \int f' \cdot g dx = f \cdot g - \int f \cdot g' dx + C$$

### 2.4.2 練習

$$(1) \int x \sin x dx$$

$$= -x \cos x - \int (-\cos x) dx + C \\ = -x \cos x + \sin x + C.$$

$$(2) \int \log 2x dx$$

$$= \int 1 \cdot \log 2x dx \\ = x \log 2x - \int \frac{2}{2x} \cdot x dx + C \\ = x \log 2x - x + C.$$

$$(3) \int (x^2 + 1) \sin x dx$$

$$= (x^2 + 1) \cdot (-\cos x) - \int 2x \cdot (-\cos x) dx + C \\ = -(x^2 + 1) \cos x + \int 2x \cdot \cos x dx + C$$

$$\int 2x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= 2x \cdot \sin x - \int 2 \cdot \sin x dx + C \\ = 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$\therefore \int (x^2 + 1) \sin x$$

$$= -(x^2 + 1) \cos x + 2x \sin x + C.$$

### 3 色々な形

#### 3.1 例題

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

$$= \int \frac{(x+2)(x-2) + 3}{x+2} dx$$

$$= \int \left( (x-2) + \frac{3}{x+2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 3 \log|x+2| + C.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+2 \\ \hline x^2 - 1 \\ \hline x^2 + 2x \\ \hline -2x - 1 \\ \hline -2x - 4 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

$$(3) \int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x = (-\cos 2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C.$$

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

$$\text{解法 1: } \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$(4) \int \sin 3x \cos 2x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(3x+2x) &= \sin 3x \cos 2x + \cos 3x \sin 2x \\ + 2 \sin(3x-2x) &= \sin 3x \cos 2x - \cos 3x \sin 2x \\ \sin 5x + \sin x &= 2 \sin 3x \cos 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 3x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x + \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - \cos x \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} (\cos 5x + 5 \cos x) + C$$

## 3.2 練習

$$(1) \int \frac{4x^2 + 2x}{2x-1} dx$$

$\frac{2x+2}{2x-1}$   
 $\frac{4x^2+2x}{4x^2-2x}$   
 $\underline{\underline{4x-2}}$

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

$$(2) \int \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

解法一

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} &= \frac{3}{(x-1)(x+2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx$$

$$= \log|x-1| - \log|x+2| + C$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C.$$

$$(3) \int \sin^2 3x dx$$

$$\cos 6x = -2 \sin^2 3x.$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 3x = \frac{1-\cos 6x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 3x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1-\cos 6x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + C.$$

$$(4) \int \sin x \sin 3x dx$$

$$\cos(3x-x) = \cos 2x \cdot \cos 2x - \sin 3x \cdot \sin 3x$$

$$-\underbrace{\cos(3x-x)}_{\cos 4x - \cos 2x} = \cos 2x \cdot \cos 2x - \sin 3x \cdot \sin 3x$$

$$\cos 4x - \cos 2x = -2 \sin 3x \cdot \sin 3x$$

$$\therefore \sin 3x \cdot \sin 3x = \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 4x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 3x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 4x) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C$$

#### 4 定積分

##### 4.1 復習兼演習

$$(1) \int_0^4 (3x^2 - 4x + 1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [x^3 - 2x^2 + x]_0^4 \\ &= 64 - 2 \cdot 16 + 4 \\ &= 64 - 32 + 4 \\ &= \underline{\underline{36}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{-1}^2 2^x dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{\log 2} \cdot 2^x \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\log 2} (4 - \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{2 \log 2}}} \end{aligned}$$

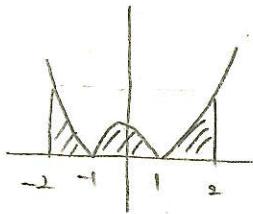
$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_4^2 \frac{x^2 + 2}{x-1} dx \\ &= \int_4^2 \frac{(x-1)(x+1)+3}{x-1} dx \\ &= \int_4^2 \left( x+1 + \frac{3}{x-1} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \log|x-1| \right]_4^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(4-16) + (2-4) + 3(\log 1 - \log 3) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-8 - 3 \log 3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_{-2}^2 |x^2 - 1| dx$$



$$= 2 \left( \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2-1) dx \right)$$

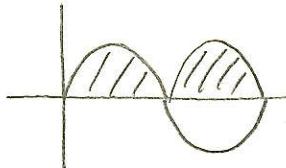
$$= 2 \left\{ [x - \frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^1 + [\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x]_1^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ (1 - \frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{3}(8-1) - (2-1) \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{3} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx$$



$$= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx + \int_\pi^{2\pi} (-\sin x) dx$$

$$= [\cos x]_0^\pi + [\cos x]_\pi^{2\pi}$$

$$= 2 + 2 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

## 5 置換積分

### 5.1 復習兼演習

置き換えた場合、範囲に注意。

$$(1) \int_2^1 x(2-x)^4 dx$$

$$2-x = t \Leftrightarrow x = 2-t, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 2 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_2^1 x(2-x)^4 dx &= \int_0^1 (2-t) \cdot t^4 \cdot (-dt) \\ &= \int_0^1 (t^5 - 2t^4) dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{6}t^6 - \frac{2}{5}t^5 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5-12}{30} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-\frac{7}{30}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5 dx$$

$$1-x = t \Leftrightarrow x = 1-t, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5 dx &= \int_1^0 ((-t) \cdot t^5 \cdot (-dt)) \\ &= \int_1^0 (t^6 - t^5) dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{7}t^7 - \frac{1}{6}t^6 \right]_1^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{42}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_2^5 x\sqrt{x-1} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} = t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x-1 = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 2 \rightarrow 5 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_2^5 x\sqrt{x-1} dx &= \int_1^2 (t^2-1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt \\ &= \int_1^2 (2t^4 - 2t^2) dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{5}(32-1) - \frac{2}{3}(8-1) \\ &= \frac{62}{5} - \frac{14}{3} \\ &= \frac{186-70}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{116}{15}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ((-\cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \cdot (\cos x)' dx$$

$$= \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$(5) \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$x = a \cos \theta \quad \theta < 0.$$

$$dx = -a \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow a \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot (-a \sin \theta) d\theta$$

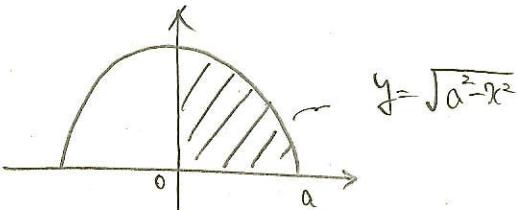
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \frac{a^2}{4}\pi}}$$

解説



円の1/4.

$$\pi \cdot a^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{a^2}{4}\pi.$$

$$(6) \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$x = 2 \cos \theta \quad \theta < 0.$$

$$dx = -2 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}\pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot (-2 \sin \theta) d\theta$$

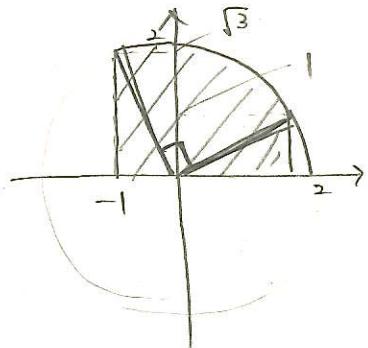
$$= \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 4 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \left[ 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \pi + \sqrt{3}}}$$



$$\pi \cdot 2^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \times 2.$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \pi + \sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{Eq 1}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$u = \tan \theta \quad \text{Eq 2} \\ du = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{|l} u|_0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \theta|_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$u^2 + 1 = \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$u = 2 + \tan \theta \quad \text{Eq 3} \\ du = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{|l} u|-2 \rightarrow 2 \\ \theta|-\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$4 + \tan^2 \theta + 4 = \frac{4}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{Eq 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot 2 \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot d\theta \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

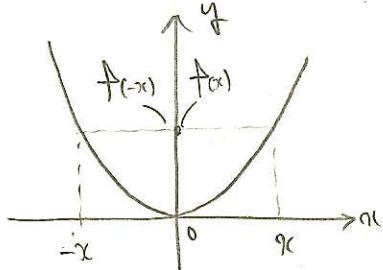
## 5.2 奇関数・偶関数

関数  $f(x)$  において、

- $f(-x) = f(x)$  が常に成立するとき、この関数を偶関数。
- $f(-x) = -f(x)$  が常に成立するとき、この関数を奇関数。

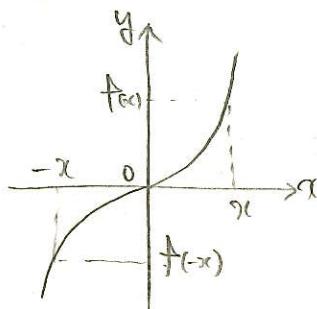
【図】

偶関数：y軸対称



$$\star \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^a f(x) dx.$$

奇関数：原点対称



$$\star \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

### 5.2.1 練習

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 2) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 2) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (3x^2 + 2) dx \\ = 0 + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 2) dx \\ = 2 \cdot [x^3 + 2x]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin x + \cos x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx \\ = 2 \cdot [\sin x]_0^{\pi} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^2 x \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{4-x^2} \quad \text{if } x < 2$$

$$f(-x) = -x \sqrt{4-x^2} \quad \text{i.e. } f(x) \text{ is 奇関数。}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-2}^2 x \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{}}$$

① 不定積分とその応用  
② 定積分

5.3 部分積分

5.3.1 復習・練習

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{解}: \int x \sin x dx$$

$$= x(-\cos x) - \int 1 \cdot (-\cos x) dx + C = x(-\cos x) + \sin x + C$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= [-x \cos x + \sin x]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x e^x dx$$

$$\text{解}: \int x e^x dx$$

$$= x e^x - \int e^x dx + C$$

$$= (x-1) e^x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 x e^x dx = [(x-1) e^x]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{e}$$

C: 定数

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$\text{解}: \int x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$= x^2(-\cos x) - \int 2x(-\cos x) dx + C$$

$$\text{解}: \int x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$= 2x \cdot \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx + C$$

$$= 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$\therefore \int x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$= [-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

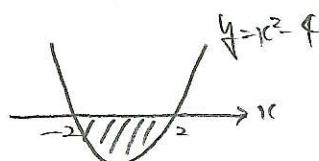
$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 - 2$$

$$= \frac{\pi - 2}{4}$$

## 7 面積

### 7.1 復習兼演習

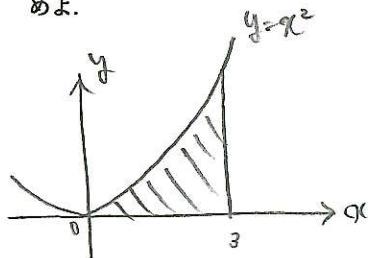
(1) 放物線  $y = x^2 - 4$  と  $x$  軸で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は上図の斜線部

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 - 4) dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \int_0^2 (x^2 - 4) dx \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4x \right]_0 \\ &= 2 \cdot \left( \frac{8}{3} - 8 \right) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{16}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

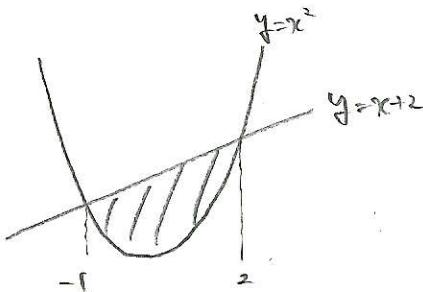
(2) 放物線  $y = x^2$  と  $x$  軸, 直線  $x = 3$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は上図の斜線部

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^3 x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}[x^3]_0^3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{27}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 2曲線  $y = x^2, y = x + 2$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



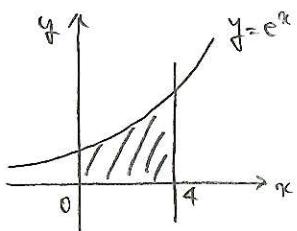
求める面積は上図の斜線部

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= x + 2 \\ x^2 - x - 2 &= 0 \\ (x-2)(x+1) &= 0 \quad x = -1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

求める面積は上図の斜線部

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^2 [(x+2) - x^2] dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 -(x-2)(x+1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{27}{6}}} \end{aligned}$$

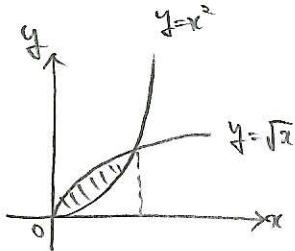
(4) 曲線  $y = e^x$  と  $x$  軸,  $y$  軸, 直線  $x = 4$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は図の斜線部.

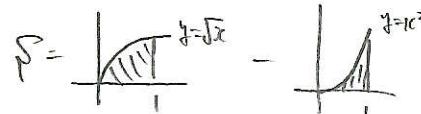
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^4 e^x dx \\ &= [e^x]_0^4 \\ &= e^4 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 2曲線  $y = x^2, y = \sqrt{x}$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



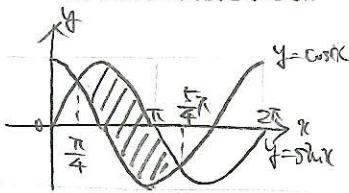
共有点の座標は  
図の斜線部である.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{共有点の座標は} \\ &y^2 = \sqrt{y} \\ &y = 0, 1. \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx - \int_0^1 x^2 dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 - \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  の範囲において, 2曲線  $y = \sin x, y = \cos x$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



共有点の座標は

$$\sin x = \cos x$$

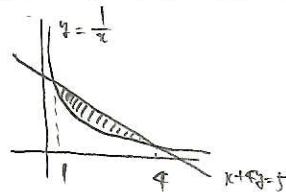
$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\pi.$$

求める面積は図の斜線部

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &= \left[ -\cos x - \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} \\ &= -\left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} \end{aligned}$$

(7) 2曲線  $x + 4y = 5, xy = 1$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



共有点の座標は

$$(4y - 1) \cdot y = 1$$

$$4y^2 - 5y + 1 = 0$$

$$(4y - 1)(y - 1) = 0$$

$$y = 1, \frac{1}{4}$$

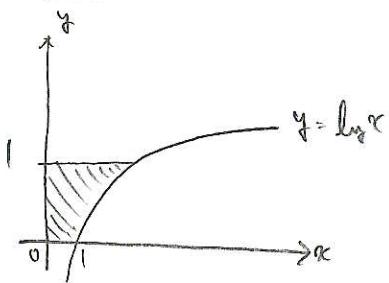
$$y = 1 \text{ と } x = 1, y = \frac{1}{4} \text{ と } x = 4$$

求める面積は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^4 \left\{ \left( -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{x} \right\} dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x - \log x \right]_1^4 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}(16 - 1) + \frac{5}{4}(4 - 1) - \log 4 \\ &= \frac{15}{8} - 2 \log 2. \end{aligned}$$

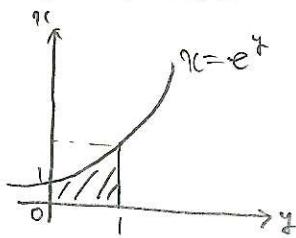
## 7.2 視点を変える

- (1)  $y = \log x$  と  $x$  軸,  $y$  軸および直線  $y = 1$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は上図の斜線部

これは以下と同値



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= \int_0^1 e^y dy \\ &= [e^y]_0^1 = \frac{e - 1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

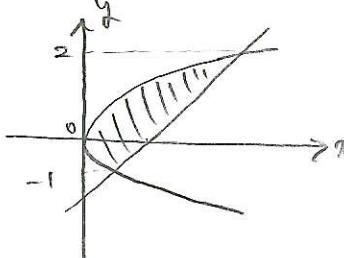
- (2) 2 曲線  $x = y^2$ ,  $x = y + 2$  で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.

共有点の  $y$  座標は

$$y^2 = y + 2$$

$$y^2 - y - 2 = 0$$

$$(y-2)(y+1) = 0 \quad y = -1, 2.$$

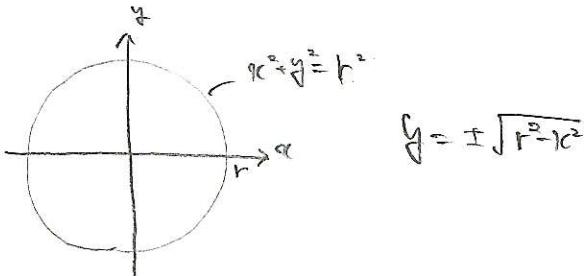


求める面積は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^2 \{(y+2) - y^2\} dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 -(y^2 - y - 2) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^3 = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

### 7.3 いろいろな面積

(1) 半径  $r$  の円の面積を求めよ.

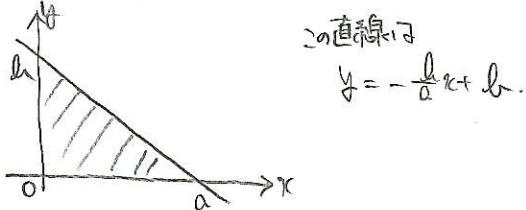


対称性を考慮して、求める面積は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \times \int_0^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx \\ &\quad \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \quad 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ dx &= -r \sin \theta d\theta \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= 4 \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 r \sin \theta \cdot (-r \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= 4r^2 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4r^2 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 4r^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi r^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

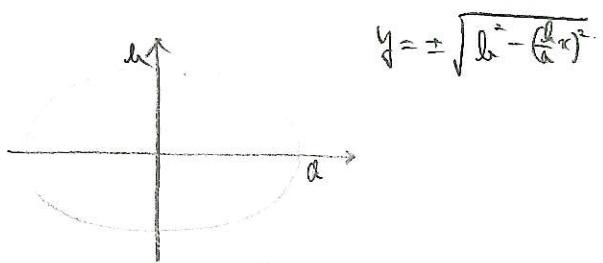
(2)  $a, b \neq 0$  とする. 2点  $A(a, 0)$ ,  $B(0, b)$  を通る直線と,  $x$  軸,  $y$  軸で囲まれた部分(三角形)の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^a \left( -\frac{l}{a}x + l \right) dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{l}{2a}x^2 + lx \right]_0^a \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}la + la = \frac{1}{2}al \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $a, b > 0$  とする. 横円  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  の面積を求めよ.



対称性を考慮して、求める面積は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \times \int_0^a \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{l}{a}x\right)^2} dx \\ &= 4 \times \int_0^a \frac{l}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{l}{a} \cdot \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{l}{a} \cdot \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} \\ &= al\pi \end{aligned}$$

## 7.4 媒介変数

### 7.4.1 例題

$a > 0$  とする。サイクロイド

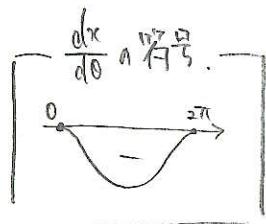
$$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta), \quad y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$$

と  $x$  軸で囲まれた部分の面積  $S$  を求めよ。

解説、問題を複数

$$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$



$$\cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0, 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0$$

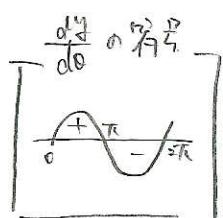
$$y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \sin \theta.$$

$$\sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0$$

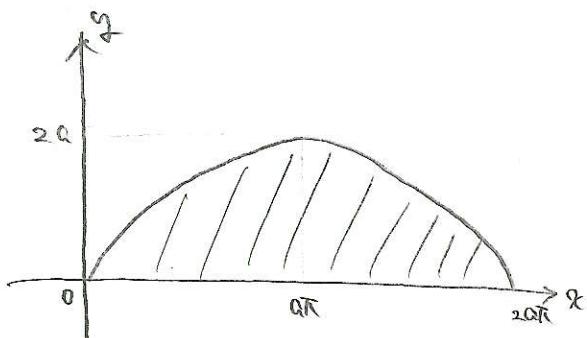
$$\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0$$



問題演習

$\theta$	0	..	$\pi$	..	$2\pi$
$\frac{dx}{d\theta}$	0		+		0
$\frac{dy}{d\theta}$	0	+	0	-	0
$x$	0	→	$\pi a$	→	$2\pi a$
$y$	0	↑	$2a$	↓	0



求める面積は 図の斜線部で。

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos \theta) \cdot \frac{dx}{d\theta} \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 ((1 - \cos \theta) \cdot (\theta - \sin \theta)) \, d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\theta - \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$\int \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = \sin \theta - \int (-\sin \theta) \, d\theta + C$$

$$= \sin \theta + \cos \theta + C$$

$$\int \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta + C$$

(C: 不定積分定数)

$$S = a^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 - (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 2a^2 \pi^2$$

#### 7.4.2 練習

$a > 0, b > 0$  とする。以下の曲線と  $x$  軸で囲まれた部分の面積  $S$  を求めよ。

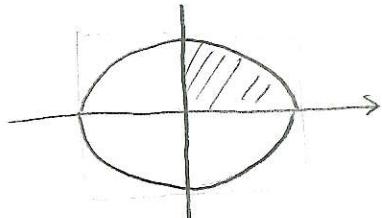
$$x = a \cos \theta, \quad y = b \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \theta &= \frac{x^2}{a^2} \\ \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{y^2}{b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

∴ この曲線は橢円。



対称性を考慮して。

$$S = 4 \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} y \, d\theta$$

ここで

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \theta & 0 \rightarrow \pi \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = -a \sin \theta.$$

$$\therefore S = 4 \cdot \int_{\pi/2}^0 b \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \, d\theta$$

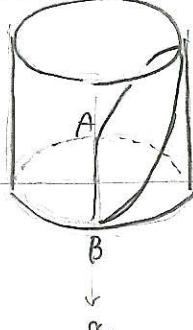
$$= 4ab \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{ab\pi}}$$

## 8 体積

### 8.1 練習

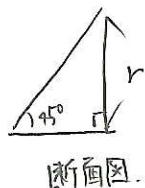
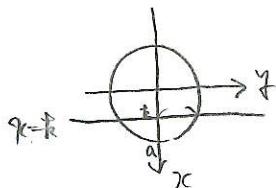
- (1) 底面の半径が  $a$ , 高さが  $a$  である直円柱がある。この底面の直径 AB を含み底面と  $45^\circ$  の傾きをなす平面で、直円柱を 2つの立体に分けるとき、小さい方の立体の体積  $V$  を求めよ。



図の左に  
この平面上に円柱の底面を引き。

$$A(-a, 0), B(a, 0) \text{ とします}.$$

平面  $\chi = k^2$  この立体を切削して、その断面図は  
右下図。



直角二等辺三角形とする。この辺  $V$  は。

左図の

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 - k^2}$$

$\therefore \chi = k^2$  とすると、この二等辺三角形の面積  $S(k)$  は

$$S(k) = \frac{1}{2} r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - k^2)$$

この式で  $-ak$  は  $a$  と重複する部分

求める体積  $V$  は。この相似性を用いて

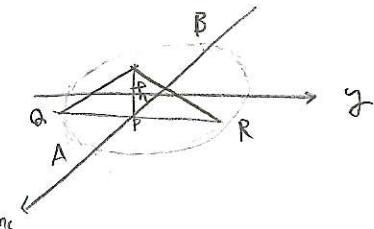
$$\therefore V = 2 \cdot \int_0^a S(k) dk$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - k^2) dk$$

$$= \left[ a^2 k - \frac{1}{3} k^3 \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^3$$

- (2) 半径  $a$  の円  $O$  がある。この直径 AB 上の点 P を通り直線 AB に垂直な弦 QR を底辺とし、高さが  $h$  である二等辺三角形を、円  $O$  の面に対して垂直に作る。P が A から B まで動くとき、この三角形が通過できる立体の体積  $V$  を求めよ。

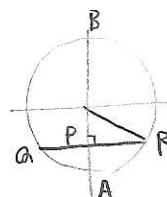


図の左に、この平面に円  $O$  を引き。

$$A(a, 0), B(-a, 0) \text{ とします}.$$

$$P(k, 0) \text{ とします. } \text{ 右図の } PR = \sqrt{a^2 - k^2}$$

$$\therefore QR = \sqrt{a^2 - k^2}.$$



J, 2. 作図は二等辺三角形の面積  $S(k)$  は

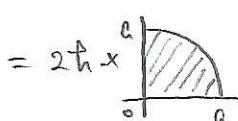
$$S(k) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{a^2 - k^2} \cdot h.$$

$$= h \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - k^2}.$$

式の右の体積は、対称性を用いて

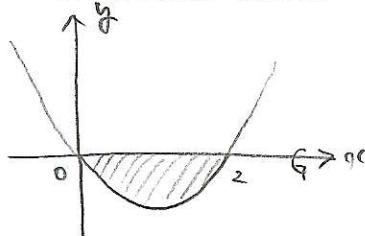
$$V = 2 \times \int_0^a h \sqrt{a^2 - k^2} dk$$

$$= 2h \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - k^2} dk.$$



$$= 2h \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 h.$$

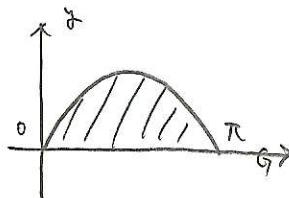
- (3) 曲線  $y = x^2 - 2x$  と  $x$  軸で囲まれた部分を  $x$  軸周りに回転してできる立体の体積  $V$  を求めよ。



求める体積  $V$  は、上図の斜線部を  
 $x$  軸まわりに回転させて作られる。

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^2 \pi \cdot (x^2 - 2x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{5}x^5 - x^4 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \cdot \left( \frac{32}{5} - 16 + \frac{32}{3} \right) \\ &= 16\pi \left( \frac{1}{5} - 1 + \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= 16\pi \cdot \frac{6 - 15 + 10}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{16}{15}\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

- (4) 曲線  $y = \sin x$  と  $x$  軸で囲まれた部分を  $x$  軸周りに回転してできる立体の体積  $V$  を求めよ。



求める体積  $V$  は、上図の斜線部を  
 $x$  軸まわりに回転させて作られる。

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^\pi \pi \cdot (\sin x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x \right]_0^\pi \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}\pi^2}} \end{aligned}$$