

## 微分積分 II 教科書 4 章 (積分法) の範囲の自宅学習用問題

解答に際しては、最終的な答だけでなく導出過程も記せ。なお、教科書では  $\arcsin x$  を  $\text{Sin}^{-1}x$ 、 $\arccos x$  を  $\text{Cos}^{-1}x$ 、 $\arctan x$  を  $\text{Tan}^{-1}x$  と表記している。

【1】  $I = \int \sin^3 x dx$  を求めよ。(5 点)

【2】  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$  を求めよ。(5 点)

【3】  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x \log x}$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【4】  $I = \int_0^2 x^2 e^{2x} dx$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【5】  $I' = \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{2x} tf(t)dt$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【6】  $I = \int \frac{x-1}{(2-x)^3} dx$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【7】  $I = \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【8】  $I = \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}}$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【9】  $I = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【10】  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x-1} + c$  である。これを不定積分の公式として利用して、  
 $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2x-3}}$  を求めよ。(10 点)

【11】 極座標表示された曲線

$$r = 1 + \cos \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$$

のグラフを描け。(5 点)

【12】 極座標表示された曲線

$$r = 1 + \cos \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$$

の長さ  $L$  を求めよ。(5 点)

## 解答

$$\begin{aligned}
 [1] \quad I &= \int \sin^3 x \, dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \, dx. \quad t = \cos x \quad t' < 0 \quad dt = -\sin x \, dx \\
 \therefore I &= \int (1 - t^2) (-dt) = \int (t^2 - 1) \, dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t + C = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[2] \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \arctan(x+1) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [3] \quad I &= \int \frac{dx}{x \log x} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} (\log x)' \, dx. \quad t = \log x \quad t' < 0 \quad dt = (\log x)' \, dx \\
 \therefore I &= \int \frac{1}{t} \, dt = \log |t| = \log |\log x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [4] \quad I &= \int_0^2 x^2 e^{2x} \, dx = \left[ x^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 2x \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \, dx \\
 &= 2e^4 - \int_0^2 x e^{2x} \, dx = 2e^4 - \left[ x \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^2 + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \, dx \\
 &= 2e^4 - e^4 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^2 = e^4 + \frac{1}{4} (e^4 - e^0) = \frac{5}{4} e^4 - \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [5] \quad I' &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{2x} t f(t) \, dt. \quad F(t) = \int t f(t) \, dt \quad t' < 0 \quad F'(t) = t f(t) \\
 I' &= \frac{d}{dx} [F(t)]_{t=x}^{t=2x} = \frac{d}{dx} F(2x) - \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \left\{ \frac{d}{d(2x)} F(2x) \right\} \cdot \frac{d(2x)}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx} F(x) \\
 &= F'(2x) \cdot 2 - F'(x) = 2 \cdot 2x f(2x) - x f(x) = \underline{4x f(2x) - x f(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [6] \quad I &= \int \frac{x-1}{(2-x)^3} \, dx = \int \frac{-(2-x) + 1}{(2-x)^3} \, dx = - \int \frac{dx}{(2-x)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(2-x)^3} \\
 &= - \frac{1}{-1} \frac{1}{2-x} (-1) + \frac{1}{-2} \frac{1}{(2-x)^2} (-1) + C \\
 &= - \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(2-x)^2} + C = \frac{-2+x+\frac{1}{2}}{(2-x)^2} + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{(2-x)^2} + C}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [7] \quad I &= \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \, dx. \quad t = \sqrt{x} \quad t' < 0 \quad t^2 = x. \quad 2t \, dt = dx \\
 I &= \int \frac{t^2 t}{1+t} \cdot 2t \, dt = 2 \int \frac{t^4}{1+t} \, dt =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x+1 \overline{) \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x^4}} \quad \therefore \frac{x^4}{x+1} = x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

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

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

$$= 2 \left( \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \log|x+1| \right) + C$$

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

$$[8] \quad I = \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-1}}, \quad \begin{array}{l} u=1-x \\ v=x-1 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \Rightarrow u=1 \\ x=1 \Rightarrow v=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int_1^0 \frac{-du}{\sqrt{u}} + \int_0^2 \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v}} = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} + \int_0^2 \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v}}$$

$$= [2\sqrt{u}]_{u=0}^{u=1} + [2\sqrt{v}]_{v=0}^{v=2} = 2\sqrt{1} - 0 + 2\sqrt{2} - 0 = \underline{2\sqrt{2} + 2}$$

$$[9] \quad I = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx, \quad t=x^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} x=0 \Rightarrow t=0 \\ x=-\infty \Rightarrow t=\infty \end{array} \quad dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$$

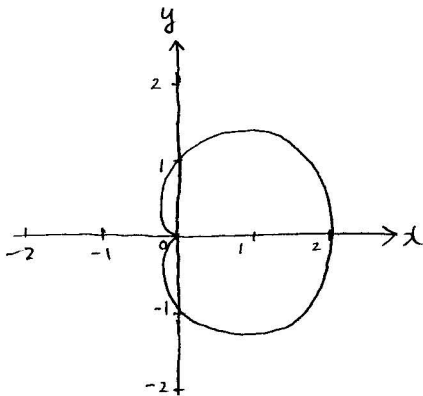
$$\therefore I = \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{\frac{1}{2} dt}{1+t} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t} = -\frac{1}{2} [\arctan t]_{t=0}^{t=\infty}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = \underline{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$[10] \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}x-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\frac{2}{3}x)}{(\frac{2}{3}x)\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}x-1} + C = \underline{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2x-3}{3}} + C}$$

[11]



$$[12] \quad L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1+\cos\theta)^2 + (-\sin\theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2+2\cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 4 \left[ 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \underline{8}$$