

# 1章 微分法

## BASIC

1 (1) 与式 =  $2^4 = 16$

(2) 与式 =  $\sqrt{2 \cdot 4 + 1}$   
 $= \sqrt{9} = 3$

(3) 与式 =  $\log_2 1 = 0$

(4) 与式 =  $\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

2 (1) 与式 =  $2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 - 3$   
 $= 4 + 4 - 3 = 5$

(2) 与式 =  $3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2 \cdot (-1)$   
 $= 3 + 2 = 5$

(3) 与式 =  $\sin^2 0 - 3^0$   
 $= 0 - 1 = -1$

(4) 与式 =  $\frac{-(-2) + 1}{(-2)^2 + (-2)}$   
 $= \frac{2 + 1}{4 - 2} = \frac{3}{2}$

3 (1) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+2)}{3x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2}{3}$   
 $= \frac{0+2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

(2) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(2x+3)}{x+1}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (2x+3)$   
 $= 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 = 1$

(3) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-1}{x+2}$   
 $= \frac{2-1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$

(4) 与式 =  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 2} \frac{(h-2)(h^2+2h+4)}{h-2}$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 2} (h^2+2h+4)$   
 $= 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4$   
 $= 4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

4 (1) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{x}}{2 + \frac{1}{x}}$   
 $= \frac{1-0}{2+0} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}$   
 $= \frac{2-0+0}{1-0-0} = 2$

(3) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x^3 + x - 1}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}$   
 $= \frac{0-0-0}{1+0-0} = 0$

(4) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3}{x \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}}}$   
 $= \frac{-3}{\sqrt{1+0}} = -3$

5 (1) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+4) - x}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x}}$   
 $= 0$

(2) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+4x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2+4x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2+4x} + x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2+4x) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+4x} + x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2+4x} + x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}} + 1}$   
 $= \frac{4}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1}$   
 $= \frac{4}{2} = 2$

(3) 与式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+3} - x)(\sqrt{x^2+3} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2+3) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + x}$   
 $= 0$

(4) 与式  
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2x} - \sqrt{x^2+x})(\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2+x})}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2+x}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2+2x) - (x^2+x)}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2+x}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2+x}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1+0}} = \frac{1}{2}$

6 (1)  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x$  とおく.  
 $\frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{(2^2 + 3 \cdot 2) - (0^2 + 3 \cdot 0)}{2}$   
 $= \frac{10 - 0}{2} = 5$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad f(x) &= -2x + 5 \text{ とおく.} \\ \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} &= \frac{(-2 \cdot b + 5) - (-2 \cdot a + 5)}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{-2b + 2a}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{-2(b - a)}{b - a} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad f(x) &= x^2 \text{ とおく.} \\ \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} &= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b - a} \\ &= \frac{(b - a)(b + a)}{b - a} \\ &= a + b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7(1) \quad f'(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1^3}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + x + 1) \\ &= 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + h) - f(1)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + h)^3 - 1^3}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 3h + 3h^2 + h^3 - 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h + 3h^2 + h^3}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3 + 3h + h^2) \\ &= 3 + 0 + 0 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} f'(4) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4 + h) - f(4)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4 + h} - \sqrt{4}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4 + h} - 2)(\sqrt{4 + h} + 2)}{h(\sqrt{4 + h} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4 + h) - 4}{h(\sqrt{4 + h} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{4 + h} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + h} + 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 0} + 2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \quad f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2x^2 - 2a^2}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2(x^2 - a^2)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2(x + a)(x - a)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 2(x + a) \\ &= 2(a + a) = 4a \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(a + h)^2 - 2a^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 - 2a^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4ah + 2h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4a + 2h) \\ &= 4a + 0 = 4a \end{aligned}$$

点 (1, 2) における接線の傾きは

$$f'(1) = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$

9(1)  $f(x) = x^2 - x$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{f(X) - f(x)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{(X^2 - X) - (x^2 - x)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{(X^2 - x^2) - (X - x)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{(X - x)(X + x) - (X - x)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} (X + x - 1) \\ &= x + x - 1 = 2x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x + h)^2 - (x + h)\} - (x^2 - x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 - x - h - x^2 + x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2hx - h + h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x - 1 + h) \\ &= 2x - 1 + 0 = 2x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 1$  における微分係数は

$$f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$$

(2)  $f(x) = x^3 + 2$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{f(X) - f(x)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{(X^3 + 2) - (x^3 + 2)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{X^3 - x^3}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} \frac{(X - x)(X^2 + Xx + x^2)}{X - x} \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow x} (X^2 + Xx + x^2) \\ &= x^2 + x^2 + x^2 = 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+h)^3 + 2\} - (x^3 + 2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 + 2 - x^3 - 2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) \\ &= 3x^2 + 0 + 0 = 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 1$  における微分係数は

$$f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3$$

10 (1)  $y' = 4x^3 + 2 \cdot 3x^2 + 1$   
 $= 4x^2 - 6x^2 + 1$

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

(3)  $y = -x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}$  であるから  
 $y' = -4x^3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x$   
 $= -4x^3 + x$

(4)  $y = x^2 - 1$  であるから  
 $y' = 2x$

11 (1)  $y = 2x^2 + 7x - 4$  であるから  
 $y' = 2 \cdot 2x + 7$   
 $= 4x + 7$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x+4)'(2x-1) + (x+4)(2x-1)' \\ &= 1(2x-1) + (x+4) \cdot 2 \\ &= 2x-1 + 2x+8 \\ &= 4x+7 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $y = x^3 + 1$  であるから  
 $y' = 3x^2$

〔別解〕

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

(3)  $s' = (t^2+t+1)'(2t+1) + (t^2+t+1)(2t+1)'$   
 $= (2t+1)^2 + (t^2+t+1) \cdot 2$   
 $= 4t^2 + 4t + 1 + 2t^2 + 2t + 2$   
 $= 6t^2 + 6t + 3$

(4)  $v' = (u^2+2u)'(u^2+1) + (u^2+2u)(u^2+1)'$   
 $= (2u+2)(u^2+1) + (u^2+2u) \cdot 2u$   
 $= 2u^3 + 2u^2 + 2u + 2 + 2u^3 + 4u^2$   
 $= 4u^3 + 6u^2 + 2u + 2$

(5)  $y' = \frac{(x+3)'(2x+1) - (x+3)(2x+1)'}{(2x+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{1 \cdot (2x+1) - (x+3) \cdot 2}{(2x+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{2x+1-2x-6}{(2x+1)^2}$   
 $= -\frac{5}{(2x+1)^2}$

(6)  $y' = \frac{(3x-1)'(x^2-5) - (3x-1)(x^2-5)'}{(x^2-5)^2}$   
 $= \frac{3(x^2-5) - (3x-1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-5)^2}$   
 $= \frac{3x^2 - 15 - 6x^2 + 2x}{(x^2-5)^2}$   
 $= \frac{-3x^2 + 2x - 15}{(x^2-5)^2}$

(7)  $v' = -\frac{(u^2+2u+3)'}{(u^2+2u+3)^2}$   
 $= -\frac{2u+2}{(u^2+2u+3)^2}$

(8)  $s = \frac{t^2-1}{t^2+1}$  であるから  
 $s' = \frac{(t^2+1)'(t^2-1) - (t^2-1)(t^2+1)'}{(t^2+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{2t(t^2+1) - (t^2-1) \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{2t\{(t^2+1) - (t^2-1)\}}{(t^2+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{2t \cdot 2}{(t^2+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{4t}{(t^2+1)^2}$

12 (1)  $y' = x'(2x+1)(x^2-1)$   
 $+ x(2x+1)'(x^2-1)$   
 $+ x(2x+1)(x^2-1)'$   
 $= 1 \cdot (2x+1)(x^2-1)$   
 $+ x \cdot 2 \cdot (x^2-1)$   
 $+ x(2x+1) \cdot 2x$   
 $= (2x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1) + (2x^3 - 2x) + (4x^3 + 2x^2)$   
 $= 8x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad s' &= (1-t^2)'(2t-3)(t+2) \\
 &\quad + (1-t^2)(2t-3)'(t+2) \\
 &\quad + (1-t^2)(2t-3)(t+2)' \\
 &= -2t(2t-3)(t+2) \\
 &\quad + (1-t^2) \cdot 2 \cdot (t+2) \\
 &\quad + (1-t^2)(2t-3) \cdot 1 \\
 &= (-4t^3 - 2t^2 + 12t) \\
 &\quad + (-2t^3 - 4t^2 + 2t + 4) \\
 &\quad + (-2t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t - 3) \\
 &= -6t^3 - 3t^2 + 16t + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13(1) \quad y &= x^{-5} \text{ であるから} \\
 y' &= -5x^{-5-1} \\
 &= -5x^{-6} \text{ または } -\frac{5}{x^6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad v' &= -2 \cdot (-2u^{-2-1}) \\
 &= 4u^{-3} \text{ または } \frac{4}{u^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-3x^{-3-1}) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-2x^{-2-1}) + 5 \cdot (-x^{-1-1}) \\
 &= -x^{-4} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-3} - 5x^{-2} \\
 &\text{ または } -\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{2x^3} - \frac{5}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad s &= 2t^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}t^{-2} + \frac{4}{5} \text{ であるから} \\
 s' &= 2 \cdot (-3t^{-3-1}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2t^{-2-1}) \\
 &= -6t^{-4} - t^{-3} \text{ または } -\frac{6}{t^4} - \frac{1}{t^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad y &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - 4x^{-4} \text{ であるから} \\
 y' &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x^3 - 4 \cdot (-4x^{-4-1}) \\
 &= x^3 + 16x^{-5} \text{ または } x^3 + \frac{16}{x^5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad v &= \frac{1}{4}u^{-2} + \frac{5}{6}u^{-3} \text{ であるから} \\
 v' &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-2u^{-2-1}) + \frac{5}{6} \cdot (-3u^{-3-1}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}u^{-3} - \frac{5}{2}u^{-4} \text{ または } -\frac{1}{2u^3} - \frac{5}{2u^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14(1) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{5}x^{\frac{1}{5}-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5}x^{-\frac{4}{5}} \text{ または } \frac{1}{5\sqrt[5]{x^4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad s' &= \frac{4}{5}t^{\frac{4}{5}-1} - \frac{1}{4}t^{-\frac{1}{4}-1} \\
 &= \frac{4}{5}t^{-\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{1}{4}t^{-\frac{5}{4}} \text{ または } \frac{4}{5\sqrt[5]{t}} - \frac{1}{4t\sqrt[4]{t}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad y' &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}-1} \\
 &= x^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ または } \sqrt[3]{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad v &= u^{\frac{1}{6}} + u^{\frac{5}{4}} \text{ であるから} \\
 v' &= \frac{1}{6}u^{\frac{1}{6}-1} + \frac{5}{4}u^{\frac{5}{4}-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}u^{-\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{5}{4}u^{\frac{1}{4}} \text{ または } \frac{1}{6\sqrt[6]{u^5}} + \frac{5}{4}\sqrt[4]{u}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad s = t^{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot t^{-1} = t^{-\frac{2}{5}} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s' &= -\frac{2}{5}t^{-\frac{2}{5}-1} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5}t^{-\frac{7}{5}} \text{ または } -\frac{2}{5t\sqrt[5]{t^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{t^{\frac{3}{5}}}{t} \text{ であるから} \\
 s' &= \frac{\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{5}-1} \cdot t - t^{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot 1}{t^2} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{3}{5}t^{\frac{3}{5}} - t^{\frac{3}{5}}}{t^2} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{5}}}{t^2} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5}t^{-\frac{7}{5}} \text{ または } -\frac{2}{5t\sqrt[5]{t^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad y &= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}} \text{ であるから} \\
 y' &= -\frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}-1-1} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \text{ または } -\frac{3}{2x^2\sqrt{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \text{ であるから} \\
 y' &= -\frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}-1}}{(x^{\frac{3}{2}})^2} \\
 &= -\frac{\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-3} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \text{ または } -\frac{3}{2x^2\sqrt{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15(1) \quad y' &= (2x-1)' \sqrt{x} + (2x-1)(\sqrt{x})' \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x} + (2x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\
 &= \frac{4x + (2x-1)}{2\sqrt{x}} \\
 &= \frac{6x-1}{2\sqrt{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad y' &= \frac{(\sqrt{x})'(2x+3) - \sqrt{x}(2x+3)'}{(2x+3)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(2x+3) - \sqrt{x} \cdot 2}{(2x+3)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(2x+3) - 4x}{2\sqrt{x}(2x+3)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2x+3}{2\sqrt{x}(2x+3)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 16(1) \quad y' &= 3 \cdot 4(3x+2)^3 \\
 &= 12(3x+2)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

- (2)  $u' = -1 \cdot 5(-v+3)^4$   
 $= -5(-v+3)^4$
- (3)  $y' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(2x-5)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(2x-5)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$  または  $\frac{1}{2^4 \sqrt{(2x-5)^3}}$
- (4)  $s' = 6 \cdot \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}(6t+1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \right\}$   
 $= -2(6t+1)^{-\frac{4}{3}}$  または  $-\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{(6t+1)^4}}$
- (5)  $y = (3x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  であるから  
 $y' = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}(3x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$   
 $= (3x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  または  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3x-1)^2}}$
- (6)  $u = (5v+7)^{\frac{4}{5}}$  であるから  
 $u' = 5 \cdot \frac{4}{5}(5v+7)^{-\frac{1}{5}}$   
 $= 4(5v+7)^{-\frac{1}{5}}$  または  $\frac{4}{\sqrt[5]{5v+7}}$
- (7)  $y = (3x+4)^{-3}$  であるから  
 $y' = 3 \cdot \{-3(3x+4)^{-4}\}$   
 $= -9(3x+4)^{-4}$  または  $-\frac{9}{(3x+4)^4}$
- (8)  $s = (3-2t)^{-2}$  であるから  
 $s' = -2 \cdot \{-2(3-2t)^{-3}\}$   
 $= 4(3-2t)^{-3}$  または  $\frac{4}{(3-2t)^3}$
- (9)  $y = (-x+5)^{-5}$  であるから  
 $y' = -1 \cdot \{-5(-x+5)^{-6}\}$   
 $= 5(-x+5)^{-6}$  または  $\frac{5}{(-x+5)^6}$
- (10)  $y = (4x-5)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  であるから  
 $y' = 4 \cdot \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(4x-5)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$   
 $= -2(4x-5)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$  または  $-\frac{2}{(4x-5)\sqrt{4x-5}}$

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[補足]

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}}$$

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

すなわち,  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} = 1$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \theta}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\theta}$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

すなわち,  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \theta}{\theta} = 1$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\tan \theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\tan \theta}{\theta}}$$

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

すなわち,  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\tan \theta} = 1$

(1) 与式  $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \pi \cdot \frac{\sin \pi \theta}{\pi \theta}$   
 $= \pi \cdot 1 = \pi$

(2) 与式  $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\frac{\sin 3\theta}{\cos 3\theta}}$   
 $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta \cos 3\theta}{\sin 3\theta}$   
 $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\theta}{\sin 3\theta} \cdot \cos 3\theta$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$

[別解]

与式  $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\theta}{\tan 3\theta}$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$

(3) 与式  $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta \sin 3\theta (1 + \cos 3\theta)}{(1 - \cos 3\theta)(1 + \cos 3\theta)}$   
 $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta \sin 3\theta (1 + \cos 3\theta)}{1 - \cos^2 3\theta}$   
 $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta \sin 3\theta (1 + \cos 3\theta)}{\sin^2 3\theta}$   
 $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta(1 + \cos 3\theta)}{\sin 3\theta}$   
 $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\theta}{\sin 3\theta} (1 + \cos 3\theta)$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot (1 + 1) = \frac{2}{3}$

18 (1)  $y' = -3 \cdot \cos(2-3x)$   
 $= -3 \cos(2-3x)$

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

(3)  $y' = 2 \cdot \{-\sin(2x-3)\}$   
 $= -2 \sin(2x-3)$

19 (1)  $y' = \frac{2 \cdot \cos 2x - 3}{4}$   
 $= \frac{\cos(2x-3)}{2}$

(2)  $y' = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot \{-\sin(3x+1)\}$   
 $= 6 \sin(3x+1)$

(3)  $y' = (\sin 4x)' \cos 5x + \sin 4x (\cos 5x)'$   
 $= 4 \cdot \cos 4x \cos 5x + \sin 4x \cdot 5 \cdot (-\sin 5x)$   
 $= 4 \cos 4x \cos 5x - 5 \sin 4x \sin 5x$

(4)  $y' = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x}$   
 $= \frac{-\sin x \sin x - \cos x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$   
 $= \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$   
 $= \frac{-(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

20 (1)  $y' = 3 \cdot e^{3x}$   
 $= 3e^{3x}$

$$(2) \quad y' = 2 \cdot e^{2x+5} \\ = 2e^{2x+5}$$

$$(3) \quad y' = (x^2 - x + 1)'e^x + (x^2 - x + 1)(e^x)' \\ = (2x - 1)e^x + (x^2 - x + 1)e^x \\ = \{(2x - 1) + (x^2 - x + 1)\}e^x \\ = (x^2 + x)e^x = x(x + 1)e^x$$

$$(4) \quad y' = (2x - 3)'e^{4x} + (2x - 3)(e^{4x})' \\ = 2e^{4x} + (2x - 3) \cdot 4e^{4x} \\ = \{2 + 4(2x - 3)\}e^{4x} \\ = (8x - 10)e^{4x} \\ = 2(4x - 5)e^{4x}$$

$$(5) \quad y' = (e^x)' \tan x + e^x (\tan x)' \\ = e^x \tan x + e^x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ = e^x \left( \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)$$

または

$$e^x \left( \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) = e^x \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \\ = \frac{\sin x \cos x + 1}{\cos^2 x} e^x$$

$$(6) \quad y' = (e^{3x})' \cos(2x + 1) + e^{3x} \{\cos(2x + 1)\}' \\ = 3e^{3x} \cos(2x + 1) + e^{3x} \cdot 2\{-\sin(2x + 1)\} \\ = 3e^{3x} \cos(2x + 1) - 2e^{3x} \sin(2x + 1) \\ = e^{3x} \{3 \cos(2x + 1) - 2 \sin(2x + 1)\}$$

$$(7) \quad y' = (e^{-x})'(\sin 3x + \cos 4x) + e^{-x}(\sin 3x + \cos 4x)' \\ = -e^{-x}(\sin 3x + \cos 4x) + e^{-x}(3 \cos 3x - 4 \sin 4x) \\ = -e^{-x}(\sin 3x + \cos 4x - 3 \cos 3x + 4 \sin 4x)$$

$$(8) \quad y' = -\frac{3(e^{2x})'}{(e^{2x})^2} \\ = -\frac{3 \cdot 2e^{2x}}{(e^{2x})^2} \\ = -\frac{6}{e^{2x}}$$

〔別解〕

$$y = 3e^{-2x} \text{ であるから}$$

$$y' = 3 \cdot (-2e^{-2x})$$

$$= -6e^{-2x} \text{ または } -\frac{6}{e^{2x}}$$

$$(9) \quad y' = \frac{(x+2)'e^x - (x+2)(e^x)'}{(e^x)^2} \\ = \frac{1 \cdot e^x - (x+2)e^x}{(e^x)^2} \\ = \frac{e^x \{1 - (x+2)\}}{(e^x)^2} \\ = \frac{-x-1}{e^x} = -\frac{x+1}{e^x}$$

$$(10) \quad y' = -\frac{(\sqrt{e^x})'}{(\sqrt{e^x})^2} \\ = -\frac{(e^{\frac{x}{2}})'}{(\sqrt{e^x})^2} \\ = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{(\sqrt{e^x})^2} \\ = -\frac{\sqrt{e^x}}{2(\sqrt{e^x})^2} \\ = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{e^x}}$$

〔別解〕

$$y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \text{ であるから}$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \text{ または } -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{e^x}}$$

$$21(1) \quad \text{与式} = \log e^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \log e \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \log e^{-2} \\ = -2 \log e \\ = -2 \cdot 1 = -2$$

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \log \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ = \log e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \log e \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$22(1) \quad y' = 5^x \log 5$$

$$(2) \quad y' = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} \cdot \log \frac{1}{3} \\ = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} (\log 1 - \log 3) \\ = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} (-\log 3) \\ = -2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} \log 3$$

$$(3) \quad y' = -1 \cdot 2^{-x+1} \log 2 \\ = -2^{-x+1} \log 2$$

$$23(1) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \{(1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}}\}^{-1} \\ = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(2) \quad 2x = t \text{ とおくと, } x = \frac{t}{2}, \text{ また, } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ のとき, } t \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{であるから}$$

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{2}} \\ = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

**CHECK**

$$24(1) \quad \text{与式} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = 2 \cdot (-2)^2 - 3 \cdot (-2) + 1 \\ = 8 + 6 + 1 = 15$$

$$(3) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(x+3)}{2x-1} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (x+3) \\ = \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x-2)}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-2) \\ = 0 - 2 = -2$$

$$(5) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-3}{x-1} \\ = \frac{-1-3}{-1-1} = 2$$

$$(6) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \\ = \frac{2-0}{3+0+0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(7) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \\ = \sqrt{1+0} = 1$$

$$(8) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{4x+1} - 2\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{4x+1} + 2\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{4x+1} + 2\sqrt{x}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x+1) - 4x}{\sqrt{4x+1} + 2\sqrt{x}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x+1} + 2\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$25(1) \quad \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{(3^2 + 3) - (1^2 + 1)}{2} \\ = \frac{12 - 2}{2} = 5$$

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

[別解]

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(a+h)^2 + (a+h)\} - (a^2 + a)}{h} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 + 2ah + h^2 + a + h - a^2 - a}{h} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ah + h + h^2}{h} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2a + 1 + h) \\ = 2a + 1 + 0 = 2a + 1$$

(3) 点  $(-1, 0)$  における接線の傾きは  
 $f'(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 = -1$

$$26(1) \quad y' = -4x^3 + 2 \cdot 3x^2 - 2x + 3 \\ = -4x^2 + 6x^2 - 2x + 3$$

(2)  $s = \frac{1}{2}t^4 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2$  であるから  
 $s' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4t^3 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2t$   
 $= 2t^3 + 3t$

(3)  $y = 2x^3 + x^2 - 6x - 2$  であるから  
 $y' = 2 \cdot 3x^2 + 2x - 6$   
 $= 6x^2 + 2x - 6$

[別解]

$$y' = (x^2 - 3)'(2x + 1) + (x^2 - 3)(2x + 1)' \\ = 2x(2x + 1) + (x^2 - 3) \cdot 2 \\ = 4x^2 + 2x + 2x^2 - 6 \\ = 6x^2 + 2x - 6$$

(4)  $v = 4u^{-2} + \frac{2u+5}{u+3}$  であるから  
 $v' = 4 \cdot (-2u^{-3})$   
 $+ \frac{(2u+5)'(u+3) - (2u+5)(u+3)'}{(u+3)^2}$   
 $- 8u^{-3} + \frac{2(u+3) - (2u+5) \cdot 1}{(u+3)^2}$   
 $- \frac{8}{u^3} + \frac{2u+6-2u-5}{(u+3)^2}$   
 $= -\frac{8}{u^3} + \frac{1}{(u+3)^2}$

(5)  $y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  であるから  
 $y' = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right)$   
 $= \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$   
 $= \frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$

[別解]

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(x^2 + x - 1)' \sqrt{x} - (x^2 + x - 1)(\sqrt{x})'}{(\sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{(2x + 1)\sqrt{x} - (x^2 + x - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} \\ &= \frac{(2x + 1) \cdot 2x - (x^2 + x - 1)}{2x\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{4x^2 + 2x - x^2 - x + 1}{2x\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{2x\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

(6) この問題以降の解答例は、合成関数の微分法を利用しています。

$$\begin{aligned} s' &= 3(4t + 3)^2(4t + 3)' \\ &= 3(4t + 3)^2 \cdot 4 \\ &= 12(4t + 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(7)  $y = (3 - x)^{-3}$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -3(3 - x)^{-4} \cdot (3 - x)' \\ &= -\frac{3}{(3 - x)^4} \cdot (-1) \\ &= \frac{3}{(3 - x)^4} \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{\{(3 - x)^3\}'}{\{(3 - x)^3\}^2} \\ &= -\frac{3(3 - x)^2(3 - x)'}{(3 - x)^6} \\ &= -\frac{3(3 - x)^2 \cdot (-1)}{(3 - x)^6} \\ &= \frac{3}{(3 - x)^4} \end{aligned}$$

(8)  $y = (6x - 7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{3}(6x - 7)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(6x - 7)' \\ &= \frac{1}{3(6x - 7)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \cdot 6 \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{(6x - 7)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

27 (1) 与式  $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$

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

(2) 与式  $= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{3}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{3}}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\theta}{3}} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{3}}{\frac{\theta}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\theta}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{\theta}{3}}{\theta} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\tan \frac{\theta}{3}}{\frac{\theta}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

28 (1)  $y' = \cos(5x - 1) \cdot (5x - 1)'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos(5x - 1) \cdot 5 \\ &= 5 \cos(5x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $y' = e^{3x+2} \cdot (3x + 2)'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{3x+2} \cdot 3 \\ &= 3e^{3x+2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $y' = x'e^{-3x} + x(e^{-3x})'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \cdot e^{-3x} + x \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot (-3x)' \\ &= e^{-3x} + x \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot (-3) \\ &= (1 - 3x)e^{-3x} \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $y = e^{\frac{3x}{4}}$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= e^{\frac{3x}{4}} \cdot \left(\frac{3x}{4}\right)' \\ &= \frac{4}{3} e^{\frac{3x}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[4]{e^{3x}} \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $y' = (x^2)' \sin 4x + x^2(\sin 4x)'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2x \sin 4x + x^2 \cdot \cos 4x \cdot (4x)' \\ &= 2x \sin 4x + x^2 \cos 4x \cdot 4 \\ &= 2x \sin 4x + 4x^2 \cos 4x \\ &= 2x(\sin 4x + 2x \cos 4x) \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $y' = (e^{-2x})' \cos 3x + e^{-2x}(\cos 3x)'$

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

(7)  $y' = (\sin x)' \tan x + \sin x(\tan x)'$

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

(8)  $y' = 3^{2x+3} \log 3 \cdot (2x + 3)'$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3^{2x+3} \log 3 \cdot 2 \\ &= 2 \cdot 3^{2x+3} \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

29 (1)  $x = 2t$  とおくと、 $x \rightarrow \infty$  のとき、 $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{2t}\right)^{2t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t\right\}^2 \\ &= e^2 \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$\frac{2}{x} = h$  とおくと,  $x = \frac{2}{h}$ , また,  $x \rightarrow \infty$  のとき,  $h \rightarrow 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^{\frac{2}{h}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} \right\}^2 \\ &= e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} \right\}^3 = e^3$$

### STEP UP

$$\begin{aligned} 30(1) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x^2 - a^2)(x^2 + a^2)}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)(x^2 + a^2)}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})(x+a)(x^2 + a^2)}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})(x+a)(x^2 + a^2) \\ &= 2\sqrt{a} \cdot 2a \cdot 2a^2 = 8a^3\sqrt{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1}+1)}{(\sqrt{x-1}-1)(\sqrt{x-1}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1}+1)}{(x-1)-1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1}+1)}{x-2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (\sqrt{x-1}+1) \\ &= \sqrt{2-1}+1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{3x+x}{2} \sin \frac{3x-x}{2}}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x \sin x}{x^2} \\ &= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ &= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ &= -2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 2倍角の公式より, } 1 - 2\sin^2 x &= \cos 2x \\ \text{与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\cos x - (1 - 2\sin^2 x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\cos x - \cos 2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{-2 \sin \frac{x+2x}{2} \sin \frac{x-2x}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin \frac{3x}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3x}{2}}{\sin \frac{3x}{2}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3x}{2}}{\sin \frac{3x}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^x}{3^x} + \frac{3^x}{3^x}}{\frac{2^x}{3^x} - \frac{3^x}{3^x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + 1}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - 1} \\ &= \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \text{ 与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2x^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 0 + 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+1) - x}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)}{\sqrt{2+0}+1} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + x - 1})(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1})}{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - (4x^2 + x + 1)}{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x-1}{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + x + 1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 - \frac{1}{x}}{2 + \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \\ &= \frac{-1-0}{2 + \sqrt{4+0+0}} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \log(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log(\sqrt{3x+2} - \sqrt{3x}) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \sqrt{x+1}(\sqrt{3x+2} - \sqrt{3x}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{\sqrt{x+1}(\sqrt{3x+2} - \sqrt{3x})(\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{3x})}{\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{3x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{\sqrt{x+1}(3x+2-3x)}{\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{3x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{3x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{3 + \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt{3}} \\ &= \log \frac{2\sqrt{1+0}}{\sqrt{3+0} + \sqrt{3}} \\ &= \log \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \log 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 31(1) \quad y' &= \frac{(2x+3)'\sqrt{2x+1} - (2x+3)(\sqrt{2x+1})'}{(\sqrt{2x+1})^2} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2x+1} - (2x+3) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} \cdot 2}{2x+1} \\
 &= \frac{2(2x+1) - (2x+3)}{(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}} \\
 &= \frac{4x+2-2x-3}{(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}} \\
 &= \frac{2x-1}{(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 式の横幅が長すぎるので、最終ページに載せました。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad y' &= (x^2)' \sin(2x+1) \cos(x-2) \\
 &\quad + x^2 \{\sin(2x+1)\}' \cos(x-2) \\
 &\quad + x^2 \sin(2x+1) \{\cos(x-2)\}' \\
 &= 2x \sin(2x+1) \cos(x-2) \\
 &\quad + x^2 \cos(2x+1) \cdot 2 \cdot \cos(x-2) \\
 &\quad + x^2 \sin(2x+1) \{-\sin(x-2) \cdot 1\} \\
 &= 2x \sin(2x+1) \cos(x-2) \\
 &\quad + 2x^2 \cos(2x+1) \cos(x-2) \\
 &\quad - x^2 \sin(2x+1) \sin(x-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{3} \{x^2(x-1)\}^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \{x^2(x-1)\}' \\
 &= \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]\{x^2(x-1)\}^2} \cdot (x^3 - x^2)' \\
 &= \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{3\sqrt[3]x^4(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{3x\sqrt[3]x(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{3x-2}{3\sqrt[3]x(x-1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad y' &= \frac{(1+2^{-x})'(1+2^x) - (1+2^{-x})(1+2^x)'}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\{2^{-x} \log 2 \cdot (-1)\}(1+2^x) - (1+2^{-x}) \cdot 2^x \log 2}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2^{-x} \log 2(1+2^x) - (1+2^{-x}) \cdot 2^x \log 2}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-\log 2 \{2^{-x}(1+2^x) + 2^x(1+2^{-x})\}}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-\log 2(2^{-x} + 1 + 2^x + 1)}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-\log 2(2^{-x} + 2 + 2^x)}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2^{-x} \log 2(1 + 2^{1+x} + 2^{2x})}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2^{-x} \log 2(1 + 2 \cdot 2^x + 2^{2x})}{(1+2^x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2^{-x} \log 2(1 + 2^x)^2}{(1+2^x)^2} = -2^{-x} \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad y' &= (e^{-3x})'(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) + e^{-3x}(\cos 3x + \sin 3x)' \\
 &= e^{-3x} \cdot (-3)(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) \\
 &\quad + e^{-3x}(-\sin 3x \cdot 3 + \cos 3x \cdot 3) \\
 &= -3e^{-3x}(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) + 3e^{-3x}(-\sin 3x + \cos 3x) \\
 &= -3e^{-3x} \{(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) - (-\sin 3x + \cos 3x)\} \\
 &= -3e^{-3x} \cdot 2 \sin 3x \\
 &= -6e^{-3x} \sin 3x
 \end{aligned}$$

32(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) = 0$  であるから、極限值が存在するためには

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - ax + 3) = 0$$

でなければならない。

$$\text{これより, } (-1)^2 - a \cdot (-1) + 3 = 0$$

$$1 + a + 3 = 0$$

よって,  $a = -4$

このとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - ax + 3}{x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+3)}{x+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+3) \\
 &= -1 + 3 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より,  $a = -4$ , 極限值は 2

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{x+3} - 2) = \sqrt{1+3} - 2 = 0$  であるから、極限值が存在するためには

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x - a) = 0$$

でなければならない。

$$\text{これより, } 1 - a = 0$$

よって,  $a = 1$

このとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+3}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+3}-2)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(x+3)-4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{x+3}+2) \\
 &= \sqrt{1+3} + 2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より,  $a = 1$ , 極限值は 4

33  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - x - 2) = 2^2 - 2 - 2 = 0$  であるから、極限值が存在するためには

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (ax^2 + bx + 6) = 0$$

でなければならない。

$$\text{これより, } a \cdot 2^2 + b \cdot 2 + 6 = 0$$

$$4a + 2b + 6 = 0$$

よって,  $b = -2a - 3$

このとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{ax^2 + bx + 6}{x^2 - x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{ax^2 + (-2a-3)x + 6}{(x-2)(x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(ax-3)}{(x-2)(x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{ax-3}{x+1} \\
 &= \frac{a \cdot 2 - 3}{2+1} = \frac{2a-3}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって,  $\frac{2a-3}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$  であるから

$$2(2a-3) = 3$$

$$4a - 6 = 3$$

$$4a = 9$$

$$a = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\text{また, } b = -2 \cdot \frac{9}{4} - 3 = -\frac{9}{2} - 3 = -\frac{15}{2}$$

$$\text{以上より, } a = \frac{9}{4}, b = -\frac{15}{2}$$

34 (1)  $x = -t$  とおくと,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のとき,  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(-t) - 1}{\sqrt{(-t)^2 + 2(-t) + 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3t - 1}{\sqrt{t^2 - 2t + 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 - \frac{1}{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{-3 - 0}{\sqrt{1 - 0 + 0}} = -3$$

(2)  $x = -t$  とおくと,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  のとき,  $t \rightarrow \infty$  であるから

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-t) \{ \sqrt{(-t)^2 - 9} + (-t) \}$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t (\sqrt{t^2 - 9} - t)$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t(\sqrt{t^2 - 9} - t)(\sqrt{t^2 - 9} + t)}{\sqrt{t^2 - 9} + t}$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t\{(t^2 - 9) - t^2\}}{\sqrt{t^2 - 9} + t}$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-9t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 9} + t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{t^2}} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{9}{\sqrt{1 - 0} + 1} = \frac{9}{2}$$

35 (1) 分子に,  $x^2 f(a)$  を加えて引くと

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(x) - a^2 f(a) + x^2 f(a) - x^2 f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(a) + x^2 f(a) - a^2 f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \{f(x) - f(a)\} + f(a) \{x^2 - a^2\}}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(a)(x - a)(x + a)}{x - a}$$

$$= a^2 f'(a) + f(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x + a)$$

$$= a^2 f'(a) + 2af(a)$$

(2) 分子に,  $a^3 f(a)$  を加えて引くと

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^3 f(x) - x^3 f(a) + a^3 f(a) - a^3 f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^3 f(x) - a^3 f(a) - x^3 f(a) + a^3 f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^3 \{f(x) - f(a)\} - f(a)(x^3 - a^3)}{x - a}$$

$$= a^3 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$- f(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a)(x^2 + xa + a^2)}{x - a}$$

$$= a^3 f'(a) - f(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2 + xa + a^2)$$

$$= a^3 f'(a) - f(a) \cdot 3a^2$$

$$= a^3 f'(a) - 3a^2 f(a)$$

36 (1) 分子に,  $f(a)$  を加えて引くと

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + 3h) - f(a + h) + f(a) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + 3h) - f(a) - f(a + h) + f(a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + 3h) - f(a)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{f(a + 3h) - f(a)}{3h} - f'(a)$$

$$= 3f'(a) - f'(a) = 2f'(a)$$

(2) 式の横幅が長すぎるので, 最終ページに載せました.

$$\begin{aligned}
 31(2) \quad y' &= \frac{(\sin x - 2\cos x)'(2\sin x + \cos x) - (\sin x - 2\cos x)(2\sin x + \cos x)'}{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(\cos x + 2\sin x)(2\sin x + \cos x) - (\sin x - 2\cos x)(2\cos x - \sin x)}{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2 + (\sin x - 2\cos x)^2}{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{4\sin^2 x + 4\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 4\sin x \cos x + 4\cos^2 x}{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{5(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{5}{(2\sin x + \cos x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36(2) \quad \text{与式} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{(a+h)(a-h)} \{(a-h)f(a+h) - (a+h)f(a-h)\} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \cdot \frac{(a-h)f(a+h) - (a+h)f(a-h)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \cdot \frac{af(a+h) - hf(a+h) - af(a-h) - hf(a-h)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \cdot \frac{af(a+h) - af(a-h) - hf(a+h) - hf(a-h)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \left\{ \frac{af(a+h) - af(a-h)}{h} - f(a+h) - f(a-h) \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \left\{ \frac{af(a+h) - af(a-h) + af(a) - af(a)}{h} - f(a+h) - f(a-h) \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \left\{ \frac{af(a+h) - af(a) - af(a-h) + af(a)}{h} - f(a+h) - f(a-h) \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \left\{ a \cdot \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} - a \cdot \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{h} - f(a+h) - f(a-h) \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2 - h^2} \left\{ a \cdot \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} + a \cdot \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h} - f(a+h) - f(a-h) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{a^2 - 0^2} \{af'(a) + af'(a) - f(a+0) - f(a-0)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{a^2} \{2af'(a) - 2f(a)\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{a^2} \{af'(a) - f(a)\}
 \end{aligned}$$