

1章 微分法

BASIC

$$\begin{aligned} 37(1) \quad y' &= 6(3x^2 - 2)^5 \cdot (3x^2 - 2)' \\ &= 6(3x^2 - 2)^5 \cdot 6x \\ &= 36x(3x^2 - 2)^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= 3(9 - x^3)^2 \cdot (9 - x^3)' \\ &= 3(9 - x^3)^2 \cdot (-3x^2) \\ &= -9x^2(9 - x^3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad y' &= -\frac{-3\{(x^3 + 2)^2\}'}{\{(x^3 + 2)^2\}^2} \\ &= \frac{3 \cdot 2(x^3 + 2)(x^3 + 2)'}{(x^3 + 2)^4} \\ &= \frac{6(x^3 + 2) \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3 + 2)^4} \\ &= \frac{18x^2(x^3 + 2)}{(x^3 + 2)^4} \\ &= \frac{18x^2}{(x^3 + 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -3(x^3 + 2)^{-2} \text{ であるから} \\ y' &= -3 \cdot \{-2(x^3 + 2)^{-3}(x^3 + 2)'\} \\ &= 6(x^3 + 2)^{-3} \cdot 3x^2 \\ &= 18x^2(x^3 + 2)^{-3} \\ &= \frac{18x^2}{(x^3 + 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad x' &= -7(u^7 - u)^{-8}(u^7 - u)' \\ &= -7(u^7 - u)^{-8}(7u^6 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad u' &= -\frac{3\{\sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^2}\}'}{\{\sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^2}\}^2} \\ &= -\frac{3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}(t^2 - t)^{-\frac{1}{3}}(t^2 - t)'}{\{\sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^2}\}^2} \\ &= -\frac{2(2t - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{t^2 - t} \sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^4}} \\ &= -\frac{2(2t - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^3} \sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{2(2t - 1)}{(t^2 - t) \sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 3(t^2 - t)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \text{ であるから} \\ u' &= 3 \cdot \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}(t^2 - t)^{-\frac{5}{3}} \right\} \cdot (t^2 - t)' \\ &= -\frac{2(2t - 1)}{\sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^5}} \\ &= -\frac{2(2t - 1)}{(t^2 - t) \sqrt[3]{(t^2 - t)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad y' &= e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' \\ &= e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad y' &= -\frac{(1 + \sin x)'}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38(1) \quad y' &= 3 \cos^2 x \cdot (\cos x)' \\ &= -3 \cos^2 x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= 5 \tan^4 x \cdot (\tan x)' \\ &= 5 \tan^4 x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{5 \tan^4 x}{\cos^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39(1) \quad y' &= 2 \tan(3x - 4) \cdot \{\tan(3x - 4)\}' \\ &= 2 \tan(3x - 4) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x - 4)} \cdot (3x - 4)' \\ &= \frac{2 \tan(3x - 4)}{\cos^2(3x - 4)} \cdot 3 \\ &= \frac{6 \tan(3x - 4)}{\cos^2(3x - 4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad s' &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin 3t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\sin 3t)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin 3t}} \cdot \cos 3t \cdot (3t)' \\ &= \frac{\cos 3t}{2\sqrt{\sin 3t}} \cdot 3 \\ &= \frac{3 \cos 3t}{2\sqrt{\sin 3t}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad y' &= \{(2x + 5)^3\}' \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + (2x + 5)^3 (\sqrt{x^2 + 1})' \\ &= 3(2x + 5)^2 \cdot (2x + 5)' \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \\ &\quad + (2x + 5)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot (x^2 + 1)' \\ &= 3(2x + 5)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + (2x + 5)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x \\ &= 6(2x + 5)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{x(2x + 5)^3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{6(2x + 5)^2(x^2 + 1) + x(2x + 5)^3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{(2x + 5)^2 \{6(x^2 + 1) + x(2x + 5)\}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{(2x + 5)^2 \{6x^2 + 6 + 2x^2 + 5x\}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{(2x + 5)^2(8x^2 + 5x + 6)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$40(1) \quad y' = (x^2)' \log x + x^2 (\log x)'$$

$$= 2x \log x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= 2x \log x + x$$

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

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \log x - (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{x \log x - x - 1}{x(\log x)^2}$$

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

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

$$(4) \quad y' = (\cos x)' \log(\sin x) + \cos x \{ \log(\sin x) \}'$$

$$= -\sin x \log(\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)'$$

$$= -\sin x \log(\sin x) + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$= -\sin x \log(\sin x) + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}$$

$$41(1) \quad x > 1 \text{ より, } x+1 > 0, x > 0, x-1 > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$y = \log(x+1)^2 - \log x(x-1)$$

$$= 2 \log(x+1) - \{ \log x + \log(x-1) \}$$

$$= 2 \log(x+1) - \log x - \log(x-1)$$

よって

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

$$= \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

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

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

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

$$(2) \quad \frac{x^2}{\cos x} > 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad x^2 > 0 \text{ より, } \cos x > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$y = \log x^2 - \log(\cos x)$$

$$= 2 \log x - \log(\cos x)$$

よって

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{x} + \tan x$$

$$(3) \quad 3^x > 0, x^2 + 2 > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$y = \log 3^x - \log \sqrt{x^2 + 2}$$

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

よって

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

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

$$= \log 3 - \frac{x}{x^2 + 2}$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2 \log 3 - x + 2 \log 3}{x^2 + 2}$$

$$(4) \quad x^2 + 1 > 0, \text{ また, } x^3 > 0 \text{ より, } x > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$y = \log \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1} + \log \sqrt{x^3}$$

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

よって

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

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

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

$$= \frac{4x^2 + 9x^2 + 9}{6x(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{13x^2 + 9}{6x(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$42(1) \quad y' = \pi x^{\pi-1}$$

$$(2) \quad v = u^{-e}$$

よって

$$y' = -eu^{-e-1}$$

$$= -\frac{e}{u^{e+1}}$$

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

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

$$= 2(\sqrt{2}x - 3)^{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$43(1) \quad \text{両辺の自然対数をとると}$$

$$\log y = \log(2x)^x$$

$$= x \log 2x$$

両辺を x で微分すると

$$\frac{d}{dy}(\log y) \frac{dy}{dx} = x' \log 2x + x(\log 2x)'$$

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

$$= \log 2x + 1$$

よって

$$y' = y(\log 2x + 1)$$

$$= (2x)^x (\log 2x + 1)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{両辺の自然対数をとると}$$

$$\log y = \log x^{x^2}$$

$$= x^2 \log x$$

両辺を x で微分すると

$$\frac{d}{dy}(\log y) \frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2)' \log x + x^2 (\log x)'$$

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

$$= 2x \log x + x$$

$$= x(2 \log x + 1)$$

よって

$$y' = y \cdot x(2 \log x + 1)$$

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

$$= x^{x^2+1}(2 \log x + 1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{x^2-1} \cdot 2x$$

$$= \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{e^x}{e^x-2}$$

(3) $y' = \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot (3-x)'$

$$= \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot (-1)$$

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

45 (1) $y' = \frac{1}{x \log 3}$

(2) $y' = \frac{1}{(2x+3) \log 10} \cdot (2x+3)'$

$$= \frac{2}{(2x+3) \log 10}$$

(3) $y' = 2 \log_2 x \cdot (\log_2 x)'$

$$= 2 \log_2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x \log 2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \log_2 x}{x \log 2}$$

(4) $(u-4)\sqrt{u^2+3} > 0$ かつ $\sqrt{u^2+3} > 0$ より, $u-4 > 0$ であるから

$$v = \log_3(u-4) + \log_3 \sqrt{u^2+3}$$

$$= \log_3(u-4) + \frac{1}{2} \log_3(u^2+3)$$

よって

$$v' = \frac{1}{(u-4) \log 3} \cdot (u-4)'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(u^2+3) \log 3} \cdot (u^2+3)'$$

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

$$= \frac{(u^2+3) + u(u-4)}{(u-4)(u^2+3) \log 3}$$

$$= \frac{u^2+3+u^2-4u}{(u-4)(u^2+3) \log 3}$$

$$= \frac{2u^2-4u+3}{(u-4)(u^2+3) \log 3}$$

46 (1) $x = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2) $x = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3) $x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

47 $AB = \sqrt{2^2+1^2} = \sqrt{5}$

(1) $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ であるから

$$A = \sin^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(2) $\cos B = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ であるから

$$B = \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(3) $\tan B = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ であるから

$$B = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$$

48 (1) $y = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ とおくと

$$\cos y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (0 \leq y \leq \pi) \text{ であるから, } y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

よって, $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) $y = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ とおくと

$$\tan y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから, } y = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

よって, $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

(3) $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y = \sin^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\sin y = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから, } y = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

よって, $\sin^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

49 (1) $y = \sin^{-1} 0$ とおくと

$$\sin y = 0 \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから, } y = 0$$

よって, $\sin^{-1} 0 = 0$

(2) $y = \cos^{-1}(-1)$ とおくと

$$\cos y = -1 \quad (0 \leq y \leq \pi) \text{ であるから, } y = \pi$$

よって, $\cos^{-1}(-1) = \pi$

(3) $y = \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$ とおくと

$$\tan y = -\sqrt{3} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから, } y = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

よって, $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

(4) $y = \sin^{-1}(-1)$ とおくと

$$\sin y = -1 \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから, } y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

よって, $\sin^{-1}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

(5) $y = \cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ とおくと

$$\cos y = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (0 \leq y \leq \pi) \text{ であるから, } y = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

よって, $\cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

(6) $y = \tan^{-1}(-1)$ とおくと

$$\tan y = -1 \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから, } y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

よって, $\tan^{-1}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

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

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{3+x^2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad y' &= 2 \tan^{-1} x \cdot (\tan^{-1} x)' \\ &= 2 \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{1 + (-\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot (-\sqrt{x})' \\ &= -\frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} \end{aligned}$$

51 (1) $-a < x < a$ より, $-1 < \frac{x}{a} < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}\right)' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{a \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{|a|}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a \cdot \sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \quad (a > 0 \text{ より}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{a}\right)' &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \\ &= -\frac{1}{a \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2}}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{|a|}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{a \cdot \sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \quad (a > 0 \text{ より}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad f(a) &= \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{a} + \cos^{-1} \frac{a}{a} \\ &= \sin^{-1} 1 + \cos^{-1} 1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \sin^{-1} \frac{0}{a} + \cos^{-1} \frac{0}{a} \\ &= \sin^{-1} 0 + \cos^{-1} 0 \\ &= 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-a) &= \sin^{-1} \frac{-a}{a} + \cos^{-1} \frac{-a}{a} \\ &= \sin^{-1}(-1) + \cos^{-1}(-1) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

52 (1) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1$ とおくと, $f(x)$ は区間 $[-1, 1]$ で連続である.

また

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= (-1)^3 - 3 \cdot (-1) - 1 \\ &= -1 + 3 - 1 = 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1 - 1 \\ &= 1 - 3 - 1 = -3 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 中間値の定理より, 方程式 $f(x) = 0$ は, 区間 $(-1, 1)$ に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ.

(2) $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 1$ とおくと, $f(x)$ は区間 $[-1, 1]$ で連続である.

また

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= (-1)^4 + (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 + (-1) - 1 \\ &= 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 = -1 < 0 \\ f(1) &= 1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 - 1 \\ &= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 3 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、中間値の定理より、方程式 $f(x) = 0$ は、区間 $(-1, 1)$ に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ。

53 (1) $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - x$ とおくと、 $f(x)$ は区間 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ で連続である。

また

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \\ f(1) &= \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1 - 1 \\ &= 0 - 1 = -1 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって、中間値の定理より、方程式 $f(x) = 0$ すなわち $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = x$ は、区間 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ。

(2) $f(x) = e^x - 2$ とおくと、 $f(x)$ は区間 $[0, 1]$ で連続である。

また

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= e^0 - 2 \\ &= 1 - 2 = -1 < 0 \\ f(1) &= e^1 - 2 \\ &= e - 2 > 0 \quad (e \approx 2.718 \dots) \end{aligned}$$

よって、中間値の定理より、方程式 $f(x) = 0$ すなわち $e^x = 2$ は、区間 $(0, 1)$ に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつので、 $e^x = 2$ を満たす x の値が 0 と 1 の間に存在する。

CHECK

54 (1) $y' = 7(x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3)^6(x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3)'$
 $= 7(x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3)^6(3x^2 + 4x - 1)$

(2) $y' = -\frac{3\{(x^2 + 4)^3\}'}{\{(x^2 + 4)^3\}^2}$
 $= -\frac{3 \cdot 3(x^2 + 4)^2(x^2 + 4)'}{(x^2 + 4)^6}$
 $= -\frac{9 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 4)^4}$
 $= -\frac{18x}{(x^2 + 4)^4}$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 3(x^2 + 4)^{-3} \text{ であるから} \\ y' &= 3 \cdot \{-3(x^2 + 4)^{-4}(x^2 + 4)'\} \\ &= -9(x^2 + 4)^{-4} \cdot 2x \\ &= -18x(x^2 + 4)^{-4} \\ &= -\frac{18x}{(x^2 + 4)^4} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $v = (u^3 + 6u - 7)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} v' &= \frac{1}{4}(u^3 + 6u - 7)^{-\frac{3}{4}}(u^3 + 6u - 7)' \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(u^3 + 6u - 7)^{-\frac{3}{4}}(3u^2 + 6) \\ &= \frac{3u^2 + 6}{4\sqrt[4]{(u^3 + 6u - 7)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $u = (2 - t)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ であるから
 $u' = -\frac{2}{3}(2 - t)^{-\frac{5}{3}}(2 - t)'$
 $= -\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{(2 - t)^5}} \cdot (-1)$
 $= \frac{2}{3(2 - t)\sqrt[3]{(2 - t)^2}}$

55 (1) $y = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ であるから
 $y' = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x}$
 $= \frac{(-\sin x) \sin x - \cos x(\cos x)}{\sin^2 x}$
 $= \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$
 $= \frac{-(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

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

(3) $v' = (2 \sin u - 1)'(1 + \cos^2 u) + (2 \sin u - 1)(1 + \cos^2 u)'$
 $= 2 \cos u(1 + \cos^2 u) + (2 \sin u - 1) \cdot 2 \cos u \cdot (\cos u)'$
 $= 2 \cos u(1 + \cos^2 u) + 2 \cos u(2 \sin u - 1) \cdot (-\sin u)$
 $= 2 \cos u(1 + \cos^2 u) - 2 \sin u \cos u(2 \sin u - 1)$
 $= 2 \cos u\{1 + \cos^2 u - \sin u(2 \sin u - 1)\}$
 $= 2 \cos u(1 + \cos^2 u - 2 \sin^2 u + \sin u)$

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

(5) $y' = -\frac{\{\cos^4(2x - 3)\}'}{\{\cos^4(2x - 3)\}^2}$
 $= -\frac{4 \cos^3(2x - 3)\{\cos(2x - 3)\}'}{\cos^8(2x - 3)}$
 $= -\frac{4\{-\sin(2x - 3)\}(2x - 3)'}{\cos^5(2x - 3)}$
 $= \frac{4 \sin(2x - 3) \cdot 2}{\cos^5(2x - 3)} = \frac{8 \sin(2x - 3)}{\cos^5(2x - 3)}$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \{\cos(2x - 3)\}^{-4} \text{ であるから} \\ y' &= -4\{\cos(2x - 3)\}^{-5} \cdot \{\cos(2x - 3)\}' \\ &= -\frac{4}{\cos^5(2x - 3)} \cdot \{-\sin(2x - 3)\} \cdot (2x - 3)' \\ &= \frac{4 \sin(2x - 3)}{\cos^5(2x - 3)} \cdot 2 = \frac{8 \sin(2x - 3)}{\cos^5(2x - 3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad s' &= \frac{\{\sin(5t - \pi)\}' e^{3t-2} - \sin(5t - \pi)(e^{3t-2})'}{(e^{3t-2})^2} \\
 &= \frac{\cos(5t - \pi)(5t - \pi)' e^{3t-2} - \sin(5t - \pi)e^{3t-2}(3t - 2)'}{(e^{3t-2})^2} \\
 &= \frac{5e^{3t-2} \cos(5t - \pi) - 3e^{3t-2} \sin(5t - \pi)}{(e^{3t-2})^2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{3t-2} \{5 \cos(5t - \pi) - 3 \sin(5t - \pi)\}}{(e^{3t-2})^2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{3t-2} \{5 \cos(5t - \pi) - 3 \sin(5t - \pi)\}}{(e^{3t-2})^2} \\
 &= \frac{5 \cos(5t - \pi) - 3 \sin(5t - \pi)}{e^{3t-2}} \\
 &= \frac{5(-\cos 5t) - 3(-\sin 5t)}{e^{3t-2}} \\
 &= \frac{-5 \cos 5t + 3 \sin 5t}{e^{3t-2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 56(1) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{(3x+1) \log 7} \cdot (3x+1)' \\
 &= \frac{3}{(3x+1) \log 7}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{(3u+4)^2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{(3u+4)^2}{u^2-1} \right\}' \\
 &= \frac{u^2-1}{(3u+4)^2} \cdot \frac{\{(3u+4)^2\}'(u^2-1) - (3u+4)^2(u^2-1)'}{(u^2-1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(3u+4)^2} \cdot \frac{2(3u+4) \cdot 3 \cdot (u^2-1) - (3u+4)^2 \cdot 2u}{(u^2-1)} \\
 &= \frac{6(3u+4)(u^2-1) - 2u(3u+4)^2}{(3u+4)^2(u^2-1)} \\
 &= \frac{(3u+4)\{6(u^2-1) - 2u(3u+4)\}}{(3u+4)^2(u^2-1)} \\
 &= \frac{6u^2 - 6 - 6u^2 - 8u}{(3u+4)(u^2-1)} \\
 &= -\frac{8u+6}{(3u+4)(u^2-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{(3u+4)^2}{u^2-1} > 0, (3u+4)^2 > 0 \text{ であるから, } u^2-1 > 0 \\
 \text{よって, } y &= \log(3u+4)^2 - \log(u^2-1) \\
 &= 2 \log|3u+4| - \log(u^2-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3u+4} \cdot (3u+4)' - \frac{1}{u^2-1} \cdot (u^2-1)' \\
 &= \frac{6}{3u+4} - \frac{2u}{u^2-1} \\
 &= \frac{6(u^2-1) - 2u(3u+4)}{(3u+4)(u^2-1)} \\
 &= \frac{6u^2 - 6 - 6u^2 - 8u}{(3u+4)(u^2-1)} \\
 &= -\frac{8u+6}{(3u+4)(u^2-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

57 両辺の自然対数をとると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log y &= \log x^{2x} \\
 &= 2x \log x
 \end{aligned}$$

両辺を x で微分すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dy}(\log y) \frac{dy}{dx} &= (2x)' \log x + 2x(\log x)' \\
 \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= 2 \log x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= 2 \log x + 2 \\
 &= 2(\log x + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 58(1) \quad B &= \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} \text{ より, } \sin B = \frac{3}{5} \\
 \text{また, } \square \text{ より, } \sin B &= \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AC}{5} \\
 \text{よって, } \frac{AC}{5} &= \frac{3}{5} \text{ であるから, } AC = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad A &= \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ より, } \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
 \text{また, } \square \text{ より, } \cos A &= \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AC}{5} \\
 \text{よって, } \frac{AC}{5} &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ であるから, } AC = \sqrt{5} \\
 \text{したがって} \\
 BC &= \sqrt{AB^2 - AC^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{5^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25 - 5} \\
 &= \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 59(1) \quad y &= \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \text{ とおくと} \\
 \tan y &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ であるから, } y = -\frac{\pi}{6} \\
 \text{よって, } \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) &= -\frac{\pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \tan \frac{2\pi}{3} &= -\sqrt{3} \\
 y &= \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) \text{ とおくと} \\
 \tan y &= -\sqrt{3} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ であるから, } y = -\frac{\pi}{3} \\
 \text{よって, } \tan^{-1} \left(\tan \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) &= -\frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 60(1) \quad 2 \sin^{-1} x &= \pi \text{ より, } \sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ であるから} \\
 x &= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad 2x - 1 &= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ であるから} \\
 2x &= \frac{1}{2} + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$61(1) \quad y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(2x)^2}} \cdot (2x)'$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$$

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{16}}} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\frac{16-x^2}{16}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

$$(3) \quad y' = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{2x}{5}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{2x}{5}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\frac{4x^2}{25}} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5+\frac{4x^2}{5}} = \frac{10}{25+4x^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\cos^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(5) \quad y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x}} \cdot (\tan^{-1} x)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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

$$(6) \quad y' = \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)' \cos^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} x (\cos^{-1} x)'}{(\cos^{-1} x)^2}$$

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

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

62 $f(x) = 2^x + x - 2$ とおくと, $f(x)$ は区間 $[0, 1]$ で連続である.

また

$$f(0) = 2^0 + 0 - 2$$

$$= 1 - 2 = -1 < 0$$

$$f(1) = 2^1 + 1 - 2$$

$$= 2 + 1 - 2 = 1 > 0$$

よって, 中間値の定理より, 方程式 $f(x) = 0$ すなわち $2^x + x = 2$ は, 区間 $(0, 1)$ に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ.

STEP UP

63(1) $y = \log|2t-1| - \log(t^2+1)$ であるから

$$y' = \frac{1}{2t-1} \cdot (2t-1)' - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \cdot (t^2+1)'$$

$$= \frac{2}{2t-1} - \frac{2t}{t^2+1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\cos 2x}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$$

(4) $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)'$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x^2-x^2}{1+x^2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x}{1+x^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}\right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\sin^2 x}} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{(1 - \cos x)' \sin x - (1 - \cos x)(\sin x)'}{(\sin x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1 - 2\cos x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin x - (1 - \cos x) \cos x}{(\sin x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x + 1 - 2\cos x + \cos^2 x} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 - 2\cos x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2(1 - \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

〔別解〕

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

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0$$

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

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0$$

よって, $y = \log(x^2 - x + 1) - \log(x^2 + x + 1)$

したがって

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

64 (1) 両辺の絶対値の自然対数をとると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log |y| &= \log \left| x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} \right| \\
 &= \log |x^2| + \log \left| \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right| \\
 &= 2 \log |x| + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right| \\
 &= 2 \log |x| + \frac{1}{2} \{ \log(1+x^2) - \log|1-x^2| \}
 \end{aligned}$$

両辺を x で微分すると

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

よって

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

(2) $0 \leq \cos^2 x \leq 1$ より, $2 - \cos^2 x > 0$, $2 + \cos^2 x > 0$ であるから, 両辺の自然対数をとると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log y &= \log \sqrt{\frac{2 - \cos^2 x}{2 + \cos^2 x}} \\
 &= \log \left(\frac{2 - \cos^2 x}{2 + \cos^2 x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \log(2 - \cos^2 x) - \log(2 + \cos^2 x) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

両辺を x で微分すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{(2 - \cos^2 x)'}{2 - \cos^2 x} - \frac{(2 + \cos^2 x)'}{2 + \cos^2 x} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{-2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{2 - \cos^2 x} - \frac{2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{2 + \cos^2 x} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\sin x \cos x}{2 - \cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x \cos x}{2 + \cos^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{\sin x \cos x (2 + \cos^2 x) + \sin x \cos x (2 - \cos^2 x)}{(2 - \cos^2 x)(2 + \cos^2 x)} \\
 &= \frac{4 \sin x \cos x}{(2 - \cos^2 x)(2 + \cos^2 x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

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

65 (1) $-1 < x < 1$ より, $1-x > 0$, $1+x > 0$ であるから

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \{ \log(1-x) - \log(1+x) \}$$

よって

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

(2) $y = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$ より, $2y = \log\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$

$$\text{これより, } e^{2y} = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$e^{2y}(1+x) = 1-x$$

$$e^{2y} + xe^{2y} = 1-x$$

$$xe^{2y} + x = 1 - e^{2y}$$

$$(1+e^{2y})x = 1 - e^{2y}$$

$$1+e^{2y} \neq 0 \text{ であるから, } x = \frac{1-e^{2y}}{1+e^{2y}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} \\ &= \frac{1}{-\frac{4e^{2y}}{(1+e^{2y})^2}} \\ &= -\frac{(1+e^{2y})^2}{4e^{2y}} \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $e^{2y} = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2}{4 \cdot \frac{1-x}{1+x}} \\ &= -\frac{\left(\frac{1+x+1-x}{1+x}\right)^2}{\frac{4(1-x)}{1+x}} \\ &= -\frac{\left(\frac{2}{1+x}\right)^2}{\frac{4(1-x)}{1+x}} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{4}{(1+x)^2}}{\frac{4(1-x)}{1+x}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

PLUS

$$66 (1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{3n^2 + n + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 + 3n + 2) \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{(3n^2 + n + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

よって, $\frac{1}{3}$ に収束する.

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \infty$$

よって, ∞ に発散する.

(3) 与えられた数列は, $-1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots$ となるから, 振動する.

$$67 (1) \quad \left| \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より, } \left| x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \right| < |x| \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{これより, } -\frac{\pi|x|}{2} < x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} < \frac{\pi|x|}{2}$$

ここで

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{\pi|x|}{2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi|x|}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{よって, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{以上より, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$$

したがって, $f(x)$ は $x=0$ において, 連続である.

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

$$\text{ここで, } \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{h} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow -0} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{h} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

これより, $f'(0)$ は存在しないので, $f(x)$ は $x=0$ において微分可能ではない.

$$\begin{aligned} 68 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{3x+2} - \sqrt{x+2}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{(\sqrt{3x+2} - \sqrt{x+2})(\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{x+2})}{x(\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{(3x+2) - (x+2)}{x(\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3x+2} + \sqrt{x+2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \cos(x+\theta) = \cos \theta$$

以上より, $f(x)$ が $x=0$ で連続であるための条件は, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos \theta$

したがって, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

69 (1) $\lim_{h \rightarrow -0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = 0$
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{(0+h)^m - 0}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{h^m}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} h^{m-1}$
 $m = 1$ のとき, $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} h^{m-1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} h^0 = 1$
 $m \geq 2$ のとき, $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} h^{m-1} = 0$
 よって, $m \geq 2$ のとき, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = 0$ となり, $f(x)$ は $x = 0$ で微分可能となる.

(2) (1) より, $m \geq 2$ のとき, $f'(x)$ は存在して
 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} mx^{m-1} & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$
 よって
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow -0} \frac{f'(0+h) - f'(0)}{h} = 0$
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{f'(0+h) - f'(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{m(0+h)^{m-1} - 0}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{mh^{m-1}}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} mh^{m-2}$
 ここで, $m \geq 3$ であるから, $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} mh^{m-2} = 0$
 よって, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(0+h) - f'(0)}{h} = 0$ となるので, $f'(x)$ は $x = 0$ で微分可能である.

70 $x = 2$ で連続なので, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ が存在し,
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} f(x)$
 これより, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{x^2 + ax - 2}{x - 2} = b \dots \textcircled{1}$
 左辺の極限值が存在することから, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} (x^2 + ax - 2) = 0$
 よって, $2^2 + a \cdot 2 - 2 = 0$
 $4 + 2a - 2 = 0$
 $2a = -2$
 $a = -1$

これを $\textcircled{1}$ に代入して
 $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x-2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} (x+1) = 3$
 以上より, $a = -1, b = 3$

71 (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1) - 1}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) $f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h+1} - 1}{h} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\sqrt{h+1} - 1) - h}{2h^2}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{h+1} - (h+2)}{2h^2}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{2\sqrt{h+1} - (h+2)\}\{2\sqrt{h+1} + (h+2)\}}{2h^2\{2\sqrt{h+1} + (h+2)\}}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(h+1) - (h+2)^2}{2h^2\{2\sqrt{h+1} + (h+2)\}}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h + 4 - (h^2 + 4h + 4)}{2h^2\{2\sqrt{h+1} + (h+2)\}}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^2}{2h^2\{2\sqrt{h+1} + (h+2)\}}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2\{2\sqrt{h+1} + (h+2)\}}$
 $= \frac{-1}{2\{2\sqrt{0+1} + (0+2)\}} = -\frac{1}{8}$