

### 3章 積分法

#### BASIC

教科書にしたがって、積分定数  $C$  は省略

162 (1)  $x^3 + x = t$  とおくと,  $(3x^2 + 1) dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t^3 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} t^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (x^3 + x)^4 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x^2 + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $2x dx = dt$  より,  $x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} t \sqrt{t} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

または,  $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}$

[別解]

$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = t$  とおくと,  $x^2 + 1 = t^2$

これより,  $2x dx = 2t dt$ , すなわち,  $x dx = t dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t \cdot t dt \\ &= \int t^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $1 - 2x = t$  とおくと,  $-2 dx = dt$  より,  $dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} dt\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} t \sqrt{t} = -\frac{1}{3} (1 - 2x) \sqrt{1 - 2x} \end{aligned}$$

または,  $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1 - 2x)^3}$

[別解]

$\sqrt{1 - 2x} = t$  とおくと,  $1 - 2x = t^2$

これより,  $-2 dx = 2t dt$ , すなわち,  $dx = -t dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t \cdot (-t dt) \\ &= -\int t^2 dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} t^3 dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{1 - 2x})^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (1 - 2x) \sqrt{1 - 2x} \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\log x + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int (\log x + 1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \int t^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 = \frac{1}{3} (\log x + 1)^3 \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $e^x = t$  とおくと,  $e^x dx = dt$ , また,  $e^{2x} = t^2$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt \\ &= \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}| \\ &= \log (e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x} + 1}) \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\cos x + 2 = t$  とおくと,  $-\sin x dx = dt$

これより,  $\sin x dx = -dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t^3 (-dt) \\ &= -\int t^3 dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} t^4 = -\frac{1}{4} (\cos x + 2)^4 \end{aligned}$$

(7)  $\sin x = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt \\ &= \tan^{-1} t = \tan^{-1} (\sin x) \end{aligned}$$

(8)  $2 \tan x + 3 = t$  とおくと,  $2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt$

これより,  $\sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^5 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} t^6 = \frac{1}{12} (2 \tan x + 3)^6 \end{aligned}$$

163 (1)  $(\sin x + 2)' = \cos x$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{(\sin x + 2)'}{\sin x + 2} dx \\ &= \log |\sin x + 2| \\ &= \log (\sin x + 2) \quad (\sin x + 2 > 0) \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $(e^{2x} + 3)' = e^{2x} \cdot 2 = 2e^{2x}$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{(e^{2x} + 3)'}{e^{2x} + 3} dx \\ &= \log |e^{2x} + 3| \\ &= \log(e^{2x} + 3) \quad (e^{2x} + 3 > 0) \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $(x^2 + 2x - 5)' = 2x + 2 = 2(x + 1)$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2x - 5)'}{x^2 + 2x - 5} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 2x - 5)'}{x^2 + 2x - 5} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log |x^2 + 2x - 5| \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}(2x\sqrt{x} + 1)'}{2x\sqrt{x} + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(2x\sqrt{x} + 1)'}{2x\sqrt{x} + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \log |2x\sqrt{x} + 1| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \log(2x\sqrt{x} + 1) \quad (2x\sqrt{x} + 1 > 0) \end{aligned}$$

164 (1)  $3x - 2 = t$  とおくと,  $3 dx = dt$  より,  $dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 4 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \left[ t\sqrt{t} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (4\sqrt{4} - 1\sqrt{1}) \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (8 - 1) \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \cdot 7 = \frac{14}{9} \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$\sqrt{3x - 2} = t$  とおくと,  $3x - 2 = t^2$  であるから

$3 dx = 2t dt$ , すなわち,  $dx = \frac{2}{3} t dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 t \cdot \frac{2}{3} t dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_1^2 t^2 dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \left[ t^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (2^3 - 1^3) \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \cdot 7 = \frac{14}{9} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x^3 + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $3x^2 dx = dt$ , すなわち,  $x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 9 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^9 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^9 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \sqrt{t} \right]_1^9 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{9} - \sqrt{1}) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$\sqrt{x^3 + 1} = t$  とおくと,  $x^3 + 1 = t^2$  であるから

$3x^2 dx = 2t dt$  すなわち,  $x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} t dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^3 \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_1^3 dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ t \right]_1^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (3 - 1) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\cos x = t$  とおくと,  $-\sin x dx = dt$

すなわち,  $\sin x dx = -dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} t^3 (-dt) \\ &= - \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} t^3 dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 t^3 dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{4} t^4 \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1^4 - \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^4 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $e^x + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $e^x dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 2 \rightarrow e + 1 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_2^{e+1} \frac{1}{t^2} dt \\ &= \int_2^{e+1} t^{-2} dt \\ &= \left[ -t^{-1} \right]_2^{e+1} \\ &= - \left[ \frac{1}{t} \right]_2^{e+1} \\ &= - \left( \frac{1}{e+1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{(e+1) - 2}{2(e+1)} = \frac{e-1}{2(e+1)} \end{aligned}$$

165 教科書の  $G(x)$  等をそのまま使用.

(1)  $f(x) = x + 3, g(x) = \cos x$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= \int \cos x dx = \sin x \\ f'(x) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (x+3) \cdot \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx \\ &= (x+3) \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= (x+3) \sin x + \cos x \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $f(x) = 2x - 1, g(x) = e^x$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= \int e^x dx = e^x \\ f'(x) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (2x-1) \cdot e^x - \int 2 \cdot e^x dx \\ &= (2x-1)e^x - 2e^x \\ &= (2x-3)e^x \end{aligned}$$

166 教科書の  $G(x)$  等をそのまま使用.

(1)  $f(x) = x + 1, g(x) = \log x$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int (x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \\ g'(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

よって

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

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, g(x) = \log x$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \\ g'(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \log x - \int \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \log x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \log x - \frac{1}{x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} (\log x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

167 (1)  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (x^2 + 2x) \cdot \sin x - \int (x^2 + 2x)' \cdot \sin x dx \\ &= (x^2 + 2x) \sin x - \int (2x + 2) \sin x dx \\ &= (x^2 + 2x) \sin x - 2 \int (x + 1) \sin x dx \\ &= (x^2 + 2x) \sin x \\ &\quad - 2 \left\{ (x+1) \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (x+1)' \cdot (-\cos x) dx \right\} \\ &= (x^2 + 2x) \sin x - 2 \left\{ -(x+1) \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right\} \\ &= (x^2 + 2x) \sin x + 2(x+1) \cos x - 2 \sin x \\ &= (x^2 + 2x - 2) \sin x + 2(x+1) \cos x \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\int e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx = 2e^{\frac{x}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (2x^2 - 1) \cdot 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \int (2x^2 - 1)' \cdot 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= (4x^2 - 2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2 \int 4x \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= (4x^2 - 2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 8 \int x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= (4x^2 - 2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 8 \left\{ x \cdot 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \int (x)' \cdot 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \right\} \\ &= (4x^2 - 2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 16x e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 16 \int e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= (4x^2 - 2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 16x e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 16 \cdot 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= (4x^2 - 2 - 16x + 32)e^{\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= (4x^2 - 16x + 30)e^{\frac{x}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (\log x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \int \{(\log x)^2\}' \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \int 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} \int x^2 \log x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \log x \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \int (\log x)' \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 \log x + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 \log x + \frac{2}{9} \int x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 \log x + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 \log x + \frac{2}{27}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 168(1) \text{ 与式} &= \left[ (x+1) \cdot \sin x \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x+1)' \cdot \sin x \, dx \\
 &= (\pi+1) \sin \pi - (0+1) \sin 0 - \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx \\
 &= 0 - \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^\pi \\
 &= \cos \pi - \cos 0 \\
 &= -1 - 1 = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= \left[ (x+3)e^x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 (x+3)' \cdot e^x \, dx \\
 &= (2+3)e^2 - (1+3)e^1 - \int_1^2 e^x \, dx \\
 &= 5e^2 - 4e - \left[ e^x \right]_1^2 \\
 &= 5e^2 - 4e - (e^2 - e^1) \\
 &= 4e^2 - 3e
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= \left[ \left( \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x \right) \log x \right]_1^e \\
 &\quad - \int_1^e \left( \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x \right) \cdot (\log x)' \, dx \\
 &= \left( \frac{3}{2}e^2 + e \right) \log e - \left( \frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) \log 1 \\
 &\quad - \int_1^e \left( \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\
 &= \left( \frac{3}{2}e^2 + e \right) - 0 - \int_1^e \left( \frac{3}{2}x + 1 \right) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{2}e^2 + e - \left[ \frac{3}{4}x^2 + x \right]_1^e \\
 &= \frac{3}{2}e^2 + e - \left\{ \left( \frac{3}{4}e^2 + e \right) - \left( \frac{3}{4} + 1 \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2}e^2 + e - \left( \frac{3}{4}e^2 + e - \frac{7}{4} \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{4}e^2 + \frac{7}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \, dx &= -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \\
 \text{与式} &= \left[ x^2(-2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x^2)' \cdot (-2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) \, dx \\
 &= -2 \left[ x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]_0^1 + 4 \int_0^1 x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \, dx \\
 &= -2(e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 0) \\
 &\quad + 4 \left\{ \left[ x(-2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x)'(-2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) \, dx \right\} \\
 &= -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \left( -2 \left[ x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \, dx \right) \\
 &= -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 8 \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 0 - \left[ -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right]_0^1 \right) \\
 &= -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 8 \left\{ e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 2(e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^0) \right\} \\
 &= -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 8(3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2) \\
 &= -26e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 16 = -\frac{26}{\sqrt{e}} + 16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 169(1) \quad 3x+2=t \text{ とおくと, } 3dx=dt \text{ より, } dx &= \frac{1}{3} dt \\
 \text{また, } x &= \frac{t-2}{3} \\
 \text{よって}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{t-2}{3} + 1}{t^4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{t+1}{t^4} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^3} + \frac{1}{t^4} \right) \, dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int (t^{-3} + t^{-4}) \, dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left( -\frac{1}{2}t^{-2} - \frac{1}{3}t^{-3} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{54} \left( \frac{3}{t^2} + \frac{2}{t^3} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{3t+2}{t^3} \\
 &= -\frac{3(3x+2)+2}{54(3x+2)^3} \\
 &= -\frac{9x+8}{54(3x+2)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{x+1}=t \text{ とおくと, } x+1=t^2 \text{ であるから, } dx=2t \, dt, \\
 x=t^2-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって} \\
 \text{与式} &= \int \frac{(t^2-1)-1}{t} \cdot 2t \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int (t^2-2) \, dt \\
 &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{3}t^3 - 2t \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}t(t^2-6) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x+1}\{(\sqrt{x+1})^2-6\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}(x-5)\sqrt{x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$x+1=t \text{ とおくと, } dx=dt, x=t-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって} \\
 \text{与式} &= \int \frac{(t-1)-1}{\sqrt{t}} \, dt \\
 &= \int \left( \frac{t}{\sqrt{t}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} \right) \, dt \\
 &= \int (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \, dt \\
 &= \left( \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{1}{2}}(t-6) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x+1}\{(x+1)-6\} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}(x-5)\sqrt{x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$170(1) \quad x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと, } dx = \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \text{で, } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ なので} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x = 3 \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{9 - (3 \sin \theta)^2} \cdot 3 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 9 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{で, } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ なので} \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \pi + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

171 (1) 与式 =  $\frac{e^{2x}}{2^2 + 3^2} (2 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{13} e^{2x} (2 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$

(2) 与式 =  $\frac{e^{-x}}{(-1)^2 + 2^2} (-\cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} (2 \sin 2x - \cos 2x)$

172 (1) 分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 2 \\ x - 2 \overline{) x^2 \phantom{+ 2x} + 1} \\ \underline{x^2 - 2x} \phantom{+ 1} \\ 2x + 1 \\ \underline{2x - 4} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left( x + 2 + \frac{5}{x - 2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x + 5 \log |x - 2| \end{aligned}$$

(2) 被積分関数を部分分数に分解する.

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

$$\frac{1}{(x - 3)(x - 1)} = \frac{a}{x - 3} + \frac{b}{x - 1} \text{ とおき, 両辺に } (x -$$

1)(x - 3) をかけると

$$1 = a(x - 1) + b(x - 3)$$

$$1 = ax - a + bx - 3b$$

$$1 = (a + b)x + (-a - 3b)$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ -a - 3b = 1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x - 3} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x - 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log |x - 3| - \frac{1}{2} \log |x - 1| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\log |x - 3| - \log |x - 1|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{x - 3}{x - 1} \right| \end{aligned}$$

173 (1) 両辺に  $x^2(x - 2)$  をかけると

$$x^2 + 5x - 2 = (ax + b)(x - 2) + cx^2$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 2 = ax^2 + (-2a + b)x - 2b + cx^2$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 2 = (a + c)x^2 + (-2a + b)x - 2b$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a + c = 1 \\ -2a + b = 5 \\ -2b = -2 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = -2, b = 1, c = 3$

(2) (1) より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left( \frac{-2x + 1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x - 2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{-2x + 1}{x^2} dx + 3 \int \frac{(x - 2)'}{x - 2} dx \\ &= \int \left( -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx + 3 \log |x - 2| \\ &= -2 \log |x| - \frac{1}{x} + 3 \log |x - 2| \\ &= 3 \log |x - 2| - 2 \log |x| - \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

174 (1)  $\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)}$  を部分分数に分解する。

$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x-2} + \frac{b}{x+2}$  とする。

両辺に  $(x-2)(x+2)$  をかけると

$$1 = a(x+2) + b(x-2)$$

$$1 = ax + 2a + bx - 2b$$

$$1 = (a+b)x + 2a - 2b$$

これが、 $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ 2a-2b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて、 $a = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $b = -\frac{1}{4}$

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

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\log|x-2| - \log|x+2|) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

教科書 問 14 の結果を利用して

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \log \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式  $= -\int \frac{dx}{x^2-9}$   
 $\frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)}$  を部分分数に分解する。

$\frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x+3}$  とする。

両辺に  $(x-3)(x+3)$  をかけると

$$1 = a(x+3) + b(x-3)$$

$$1 = ax + 3a + bx - 3b$$

$$1 = (a+b)x + 3a - 3b$$

これが、 $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ 3a-3b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて、 $a = \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $b = -\frac{1}{6}$

よって、 $\frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right)$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= -\frac{1}{6} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} (\log|x-3| - \log|x+3|) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

教科書 問 14 の結果を利用して

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= -\int \frac{dx}{x^2-3^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| \end{aligned}$$

175 求める面積を  $S$  とすると

$$S = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

(1)  $S = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2^2-x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x\sqrt{4-x^2} + 4\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{3}\sqrt{4-3} + 4\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\pi$

(2)  $x = 2\sin\theta$  とおくと、 $dx = 2\cos\theta d\theta$

また、 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{4-(2\sin\theta)^2} \cdot 2\cos\theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{4-4\sin^2\theta} \cos\theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2\sqrt{1-\sin^2\theta} \cos\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{\cos^2\theta} \cos\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2\theta d\theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ で } \cos\theta \geq 0) \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 2 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi - 0 \right) \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

177 (1) 与式  $= \int_0^2 \sqrt{(x+2)^2-4} dx$

$x+2 = t$  とおくと、 $dx = dt$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow 2 \\ t & 2 \rightarrow 4 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_2^4 \sqrt{t^2 - 4} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{t^2 - 4} - 4 \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4}| \right]_2^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (4\sqrt{16 - 4} - 4 \log |4 + \sqrt{16 - 4}|) \\
 &\quad - (2\sqrt{4 - 4} - 4 \log |2 + \sqrt{4 - 4}|) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (4\sqrt{12} - 4 \log |4 + \sqrt{12}|) \\
 &\quad - (-4 \log |2|) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ 8\sqrt{3} - 4 \log(4 + 2\sqrt{3}) + 4 \log 2 \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 8\sqrt{3} - 4 \log \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
 &= 4\sqrt{3} - 2 \log(2 + \sqrt{3})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 =  $\int_1^2 \sqrt{(x-1)^2 - 1 + 2} dx$   
 $= \int_1^2 \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 1} dx$

$x-1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 x & 1 \rightarrow 2 \\
 \hline
 t & 0 \rightarrow 1
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} + \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}| \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1\sqrt{1+1} + \log |1 + \sqrt{1+1}|) \\
 &\quad - (\log |0 + \sqrt{0+1}|) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \log |1 + \sqrt{2}| - \log |1|) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式 =  $\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{-(x^2 + 2x) + 1} dx$   
 $= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{-(x+1)^2 + 1 + 1} dx$   
 $= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{2 - (x+1)^2} dx$

$x+1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 - t^2} dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t\sqrt{2 - t^2} + 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( 1\sqrt{2-1} + 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} 0 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

178 (1) 与式 =  $\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \sin(3x + 5x) + \sin(3x - 5x) \} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \{ \sin 8x + \sin(-2x) \} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 8x - \sin 2x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{8} \cos 8x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{16} \cos 8x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$

(2) 与式 =  $\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \cos(3x + 5x) + \cos(3x - 5x) \} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \{ \cos 8x + \cos(-2x) \} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 8x + \cos 2x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$

(3) 与式 =  $\int \cos x \cos^4 x dx = \int \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 dx$   
 $\sin x = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x dx = dt$  であるから  
与式 =  $\int (1 - t^2)^2 dt$   
 $= \int (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt$   
 $= t - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{5} t^5$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \sin x$

179 (1) 与式 =  $\frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{35}$

(2) 与式 =  $\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35}{256} \pi$

(3) 与式 =  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^3 x dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^3 x - \cos^5 x) dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x dx$   
 $= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$   
 $= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$

CHECK

180 (1)  $x^2 + x + 5 = t$  とおくと,  $(2x + 1) dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{t^3} dt \\ &= \int t^{-3} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} t^{-2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t^2} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2 + x + 5)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\cos x + 2 = t$  とおくと,  $-\sin x dx = dt$  より,  $\sin x dx = -dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \sqrt{t}(-dt) \\ &= -\int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} (\cos x + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(\cos x + 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

または,  $-\frac{2}{3} (\cos x + 2) \sqrt{\cos x + 2}$

[別解]

$\sqrt{\cos x + 2} = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x + 2 = t^2$

これより,  $-\sin x dx = 2t dt$ , すなわち,  $\sin x dx = -2t dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t \cdot (-2t dt) \\ &= -2 \int t^2 dt \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} t^3 dt \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{\cos x + 2})^3 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(\cos x + 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $e^x - x - 1 = t$  とおくと,  $(e^x - 1) dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \log |t| \\ &= \log |e^x - x - 1| \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\log x = t$  とおくと,  $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt \\ &= \int t^{-2} dt \\ &= -t^{-1} = -\frac{1}{\log x} \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $2x - 1 = t$  とおくと,  $2 dx = dt$  より  $dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

よって

$$\text{与式} = \int \cot t \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sin t)'}{\sin t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log |\sin t|$$

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

(6)  $\tan x + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt$

これより,  $\sec^2 dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \log |t| = \log |\tan x + 1| \end{aligned}$$

181 (1)  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x$

$$\text{与式} = (x - 1)(-\cos x) - \int (x - 1)'(-\cos x) dx$$

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

$$= -(x - 1)\cos x + \sin x$$

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

$$\text{与式} = x(-e^{-x}) - \int (x)'(-e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -xe^{-x} - e^{-x}$$

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

(3)  $\int dx = x$

$$\text{与式} = \log(x + 1) \cdot x - \int \{\log(x + 1)\}' \cdot x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{与式} = x^2 \sin x - \int (x^2)' \sin x dx$$

$$= x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x$$

$$= x^2 \sin x - 2 \left\{ x(-\cos x) - \int x'(-\cos x) dx \right\}$$

$$= x^2 \sin x - 2 \left( -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right)$$

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

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

182 (1)  $x^2 - 1 = t$  とおくと,  $2x dx = dt$  より,  $x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は



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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{-1}^0 t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{5} t^5 \right]_{-1}^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \left[ t^5 \right]_{-1}^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \{0^5 - (-1)^5\} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x)' \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ x e^{3x} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^{3x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1 \cdot e^3 - 0) - \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{9} (e^3 - e^0) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{9} e^3 + \frac{1}{9} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} e^3 + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9} (2e^3 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \left[ \log x \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_1^e - \int_1^e (\log x)' \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ x^4 \log x \right]_1^e - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^4 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (e^4 \log e - 1^4 \log 1) - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^e x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^4 - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_1^e \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^4 - \frac{1}{16} (e^4 - 1^4) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^4 - \frac{1}{16} e^4 + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \frac{3}{16} e^4 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16} (3e^4 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\log 2x = t$  とおくと,  $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x} dx = dt$  より,  $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & e \rightarrow e^2 \\ \hline t & \log 2e \rightarrow \log 2e^2 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{\log 2e}^{\log 2e^2} \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \left[ \log |t| \right]_{\log 2e}^{\log 2e^2} \\ &= \log |\log 2e^2| - \log |\log 2e| \\ &= \log \frac{\log 2e^2}{\log 2e} \\ &= \log \frac{\log 2 + \log e^2}{\log 2 + \log e} \\ &= \log \frac{\log 2 + 2}{\log 2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ x+1 \overline{) x^2} \\ \underline{x^2+x} \phantom{0} \\ -x \phantom{0} \\ \underline{-x-1} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

よって

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

(2) 被積分関数を部分分数に分解する.

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x-2} \text{ とおき, 両辺に } (x-1)(x-2) \text{ をかけると}$$

$$1 = a(x-2) + b(x-1)$$

$$1 = ax - 2a + bx - b$$

$$1 = (a+b)x + (-2a-b)$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ -2a-b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = -1, b = 1$

よって

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

(3) 被積分関数を部分分数に分解する.

$$\frac{1}{1-4x^2} = -\frac{1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{a}{2x-1} + \frac{b}{2x+1} \text{ とおき, 両辺に } (2x-1)(2x+1) \text{ をかけると}$$

$$1 = a(2x+1) + b(2x-1)$$

$$1 = 2ax + a + 2bx - b$$

$$1 = (2a+2b)x + (a-b)$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} 2a+2b=0 \\ a-b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= -\int \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x+1} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log |2x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log |2x+1| \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log |2x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \log |2x-1| \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{2x+1}{2x-1} \right| \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2+1}$   
分子を分母で割ると

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \int dx + \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)'}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= x + \log|x^2 + 1| = x + \log(x^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

184 (1)  $\sqrt{2x+1} = t$  とおくと,  $2x+1 = t^2$  であるから,  $2dx = 2tdt$   
これより,  $dx = t dt$ , また,  $x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} \cdot t \cdot t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^2(t^2 - 1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (t^4 - t^2) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{30}t^3(3t^2 - 5) \\ &= \frac{1}{30}(\sqrt{2x+1})^3 \{3(\sqrt{2x+1})^2 - 5\} \\ &= \frac{1}{30}(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1} \{3(2x+1) - 5\} \\ &= \frac{1}{30}(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}(6x-2) \\ &= \frac{1}{15}(3x-1)(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式  $= \frac{e^x}{1^2 + 2^2} (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} e^x (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x)$

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

(4) 与式  $= -\frac{1}{2} \int \{\cos(2x+3x) - \cos(2x-3x)\} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int \{\cos 5x + \cos(-x)\} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int \{\cos 5x + \cos x\} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x$

185 (1) 与式  $= \int_0^1 \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - x^2} dx$   
 $= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( x\sqrt{2-x^2} + 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right]_0^1$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( 1\sqrt{2-1^2} + 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \left( 0 + 2 \sin^{-1} 0 \right) \right\}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) 与式  $= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2 - 1} + 2}$   
 $= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + 1}}$   
 $x+1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$   
また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は  

|     |      |               |     |
|-----|------|---------------|-----|
| $x$ | $-1$ | $\rightarrow$ | $0$ |
| $t$ | $0$  | $\rightarrow$ | $1$ |

よって  
与式  $= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$   
 $= \left[ \log|t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}| \right]_0^1$   
 $= \log|1 + \sqrt{1^2 + 1}| - \log|0 + \sqrt{0^2 + 1}|$   
 $= \log|1 + \sqrt{2}| - \log|1|$   
 $= \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$

(3) 与式  $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^4 x - \cos^6 x) dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx$   
 $= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi$   
 $= \frac{3}{16} \pi - \frac{5}{32} \pi$   
 $= \frac{6}{32} \pi - \frac{5}{32} \pi = \frac{1}{32} \pi$

(4) 与式  $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x+1)^2 - 1} - 8 dx$   
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x+1)^2 - 9} dx$   
 $x+1 = t$  とおくと,  $dx = dt$   
また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は  

|     |     |               |     |
|-----|-----|---------------|-----|
| $x$ | $2$ | $\rightarrow$ | $3$ |
| $t$ | $3$ | $\rightarrow$ | $4$ |

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_3^4 \sqrt{t^2 - 9} dt \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( t\sqrt{t^2 - 9} - 9 \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 - 9}| \right) \right]_3^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( 4\sqrt{4^2 - 9} - 9 \log |4 + \sqrt{4^2 - 9}| \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left( 3\sqrt{3^2 - 9} - 9 \log |3 + \sqrt{3^2 - 9}| \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( 4\sqrt{7} - 9 \log |4 + \sqrt{7}| \right) - \left( 0 - 9 \log |3| \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 4\sqrt{7} - 9 \log |4 + \sqrt{7}| + 9 \log |3| \right) \\
 &= 2\sqrt{7} - \frac{9}{2} \left\{ \log(4 + \sqrt{7}) - \log 3 \right\} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{7} - \frac{9}{2} \log \frac{4 + \sqrt{7}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

**STEP UP**

- 186 (1)  $\sqrt{2x - x^2} = t$  とおくと,  $2x - x^2 = t^2$  であるから,  
 $(2 - 2x)dx = 2tdt$  これより,  $(x - 1)dx = -t dt$   
 よって  

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot (-t dt) \\
 &= - \int dt \\
 &= -t = -\sqrt{2x - x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$
- (2) 与式  $= \int \sec^2 x \cdot \sec^2 x dx$   
 $= \int (1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx$   
 $\tan x = t$  とおくと,  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt$  より,  $\sec^2 x dx = dt$   
 よって  

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (1 + t^2) dt \\
 &= t + \frac{1}{3} t^3 = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x
 \end{aligned}$$
- (3) 与式  $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\tan^{-1} x)' dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1 + x^2) - 1}{1 + x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \right) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (x - \tan^{-1} x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} x$
- (4) 与式  $= \int 1 \cdot \cos^{-1} x dx$   
 $= x \cos^{-1} x - \int x \cdot (\cos^{-1} x)' dx$   
 $= x \cos^{-1} x - \int x \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right) dx$   
 $= x \cos^{-1} x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$

ここで,  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$  において,  $\sqrt{1 - x^2} = t$  とおくと,  
 $1 - x^2 = t^2$  より,  $-2x dx = 2t dt$  であるから,  $x dx = -t dt$   
 よって  

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot (-t dt) \\
 &= - \int dx \\
 &= -t = -\sqrt{1 - x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より

$$\text{与式} = x \cos^{-1} x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

(5) 被積分関数の分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + 2 \\
 x^2 - 2x + 2 \Big) x^3 \qquad \qquad \qquad + 3 \\
 \underline{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x} \qquad \qquad \qquad \\
 2x^2 - 2x + 3 \\
 \underline{2x^2 - 4x + 4} \\
 2x - 1
 \end{array}$$

よって

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

ここで,  $\int \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2 + 1} dx$  において,  $x - 1 = t$  とおくと,  
 $dx = dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt \\
 &= \tan^{-1} t = \tan^{-1}(x - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x + \log(x^2 - 2x + 2) + \tan^{-1}(x - 1) \\
 x^2 - 2x + 1 &= (x - 1)^2 + 1 > 0 \text{ より} \\
 \log |x^2 - 2x + 1| &= \log(x^2 - 2x + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 被積分関数の分子を分母で割ると

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 2x + 3 \\
 x^2 + 2x + 1 \Big) x^4 \qquad \qquad \qquad \\
 \underline{x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2} \qquad \qquad \qquad \\
 -2x^3 - x^2 \\
 \underline{-2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x} \\
 3x^2 + 2x \\
 \underline{3x^2 + 6x + 3} \\
 -4x - 3
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left( x^2 - 2x + 3 + \frac{-4x - 3}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left( x^2 - 2x + 3 + \frac{-4x - 3}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x + \int \frac{-4x - 3}{(x+1)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $\frac{-4x - 3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2}$  とおき, 両辺に  $(x+1)^2$  をかけると

$$-4x - 3 = a(x+1) + b$$

$$-4x - 3 = ax + (a+b)$$

これは,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} -4 = a \\ -3 = a + b \end{cases}$$

これを解いて,  $a = -4, b = 1$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-4x - 3}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \int \left\{ -\frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -4 \log|x+1| + \int (x+1)^{-2} dx \\ &= -4 \log|x+1| - (x+1)^{-1} \\ &= -4 \log|x+1| - \frac{1}{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

以上より,

$$\text{与式} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 4 \log|x+1| - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\ &= \tan x + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$  において,  $\cos x = t$  とおくと

$-\sin x dx = dt$  より,  $\sin x dx = -dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t^2} (-dt) \\ &= -\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt \\ &= -\left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

以上より, 与式 =  $\tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x}$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad \text{与式} &= \int \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-(1 + \cos x)'}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= -\log|1 + \cos x| = -\log(1 + \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

187 (1)  $x = \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)^5} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sqrt{(\cos^2 \theta)^5} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sqrt{(\cos^5 \theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta |\cos^5 \theta| d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta d\theta \quad \left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ で } \cos^5 \theta \geq 0\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{32} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x = 2 \sin \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \\ \theta & \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta}} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cdot 2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cdot |\cos \theta|} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} d\theta \quad \left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ で } \cos \theta \geq 0\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ -\cot \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left( \cot \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} (1 - \sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

188 (1)  $x = 3 \tan \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{(9 \tan^2 \theta + 9)^2} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{3}{81} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{27} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{27} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{27} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left\{ \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - 0 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{54} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{324} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{216}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x = \sqrt{3} \tan \theta$  とおくと,  $dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

また,  $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 x & 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\
 \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{(3 \tan^2 \theta + 3)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3^{\frac{5}{2}}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^5 \theta} \cdot \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $\sin \theta = t$  とおくと,  $\cos \theta d\theta = dt$

また,  $\theta$  と  $t$  の対応は

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 t & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (1 - t^2) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left[ t - \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

189 例題の結果を利用して

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= I_3 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \left\{ \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + (2 \cdot 2 - 1) I_2 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \tan^{-1} x \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \tan^{-1} x \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{8} \tan^{-1} x
 \end{aligned}$$

190 (1)  $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = t$  より,  $\frac{1+x}{1-x} = t^2$

これより

$$1 + x = t^2(1 - x)$$

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

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

$$(x + 1)t^2 = t^2 - 1$$

$$t^2 + 1 \neq 0 \text{ より, } x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1}$$

また

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(t^2 - 1)'(t^2 + 1) - (t^2 - 1)(t^2 + 1)'}{(t^2 + 1)^2}$$

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

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

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

(2)  $I = \int t \cdot \frac{4t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt$

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

ここで,  $\frac{t^2}{(t^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{a}{t^2 + 1} + \frac{b}{(t^2 + 1)^2}$  とおいて, 両辺

に  $(t^2 + 1)^2$  をかけると

$$t^2 = a(t^2 + 1) + b$$

$$t^2 = at^2 + (a + b)$$

これが,  $t$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

これを解くと,  $a = 1, b = -1$  であるから

$$I = 4 \int \left\{ \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \right\} dt$$

$$= 4 \left\{ \tan^{-1} t - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} - \tan^{-1} t \right) \right\} \leftarrow \text{例題より}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

191  $I_n = x^n e^x - \int e^x \cdot (x^n)' dx$   
 $= x^n e^x - \int e^x \cdot n x^{n-1} dx$   
 $= x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx$   
 $= x^n e^x - n I_{n-1}$   
 $n-1 \geq 0$  より,  $n \geq 1$

以上より

$$I_0 = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$I_1 = x^1 e^x - 1 \cdot I_0 = x e^x - e^x = (x-1)e^x$$

$$I_2 = x^2 e^x - 2 I_1 = x^2 e^x - 2(x-1)e^x = (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x$$

$$I_3 = x^3 e^x - 3 I_2 = x^3 e^x - 3(x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x = (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6)e^x$$

192  $I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} x$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$$

公式がありますが, 部分分数分解を利用します。

ここで,  $\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)}$  であるから,  
 $\frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{a}{1-x} + \frac{b}{1+x}$  とおき, 両辺に  $(1-x)(1+x)$

をかけると

$$1 = a(1+x) + b(1-x)$$

$$1 = a + ax + b - bx$$

$$1 = (a-b)x + a + b$$

これが,  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a-b=0 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解くと,  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{2}$  であるから

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\log|1-x|}{-1} + \log|1+x| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$$

$$I_n = \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} dx = \int 1 \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} dx = x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} - \int x \cdot \{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}}\}' dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} - \int x \left\{ -\frac{n}{2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot (-2x) \right\} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n \int \frac{-x^2}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n \int \frac{(1-x^2) - 1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n \int \left\{ \frac{(1-x^2)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} \right\} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n \left\{ \int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{n+2}{2}-1}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^{n+2}}} \right\} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n \left\{ \int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^{n+2}}} \right\} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n \left\{ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^{n+2}}} \right\} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} - n(I_n - I_{n+2})$$

よって,  $I_n = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n(I_n - I_{n+2})$  であるから

$$I_n = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n I_n - n I_{n+2}$$

$$n I_{n+2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + n I_n - I_n$$

$$n I_{n+2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + (n-1) I_n$$

$$I_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^n}} + (n-1) I_n \right\}$$

193 (1) 与式 =  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}} dx$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^\pi |\sin x| dx$$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$  において,  $\sin x \geq 0$  であるから

$$\text{与式} = \sqrt{2} \int_0^\pi \sin x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}(\cos \pi - \cos 0)$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}(-1 - 1) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

(2) 与式 =  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} dx$

$\frac{\pi}{2} - x = t$  とおくと,  $-dx = dt$  であるから,  $dx = -dt$

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は

|     |                 |   |                 |
|-----|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| $x$ | 0               | → | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | → | 0               |

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{1 - \cos t} (-dt) \\
 &= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos t}{2}} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \sin \frac{t}{2} \right| dt \\
 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より, } 0 \leq \frac{t}{2} &\leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 \text{この区間において, } \sin \frac{t}{2} &\geq 0 \text{ であるから} \\
 \text{与式} &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -2\sqrt{2} \left[ \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -2\sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos 0) \\
 &= -2\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) \\
 &= -2 + 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

**PLUS**

194 (1) 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^4}{n^4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^4 \\
 &= \int_0^1 x^4 dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{k^2}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{k^2}{n^2}}$

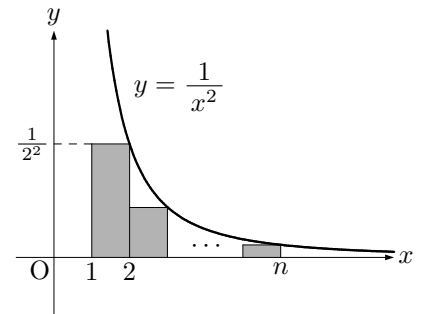
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \left[ \tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

195 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 \left( 1 + \frac{k^2}{n^2} \right)}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{k^2}{n^2}}} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx \\
 &= \left[ \log |x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}| \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \log |1 + \sqrt{2}| - \log |0 + \sqrt{1}| \\
 &= \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) - 1 = \log(1 + \sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

196 (1) 下の図において、影をつけた部分が  $\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$  となるから

$$\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$



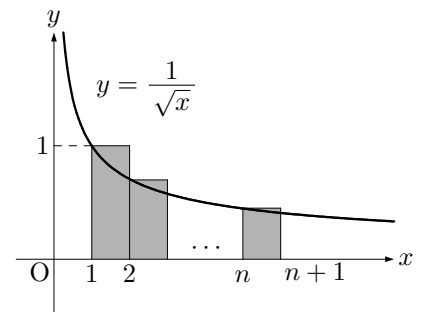
ここで,  $\int_1^n \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_1^n x^{-2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^n \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n} + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

よって,  $\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 - \frac{1}{n}$

(2) 下の図において、影をつけた部分が  $1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  となるから

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$



ここで,  $\int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^{n+1} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$

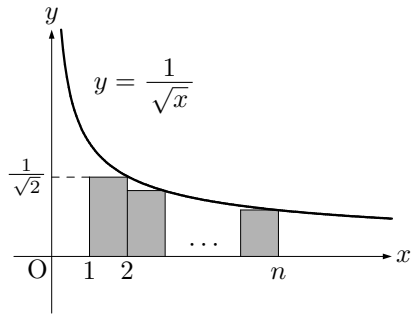
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^{n+1} \\
 &= 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{1}) \\
 &= 2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

よって,  $2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) < 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

また, 下の図において, 影をつけた部分は

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ となるから}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \int_1^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{ここで, } \int_1^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^n x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^n \\ &= 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{1}) \\ &= 2(\sqrt{n} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

よって,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2(\sqrt{n} - 1)$

この式の両辺に 1 を加えると

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2(\sqrt{n} - 1) + 1$$

すなわち

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2\sqrt{n} - 1$$

以上より

$$2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) < 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2\sqrt{n} - 1$$

197 (1)  $\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{(x+1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{c}{x+2}$  とおく.

両辺に  $(x+1)^2(x+2)$  をかけると

$$x^2 + x + 2 = a(x+1)(x+2) + b(x+2) + c(x+1)^2 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= a(x^2 + 3x + 2) + bx + 2b + c(x^2 + 2x + 1) \\ &= ax^2 + 3ax + 2a + bx + 2b + cx^2 + 2cx + c \\ &= (a+c)x^2 + (3a+b+2c)x + (2a+2b+c) \end{aligned}$$

① が  $x$  についての恒等式になることから,

$$\begin{cases} a+c=1 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ 3a+b+2c=1 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ 2a+2b+c=2 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

③  $\times 2 -$  ④ より,  $4a+3c=0 \dots \textcircled{5}$

②  $\times 4 -$  ⑤ より,  $c=4$

これを, ② に代入して,  $a+4=1$

これより,  $a=-3$

$a=-3, c=4$  を ③ に代入して

$$-9+b+8=1$$

よって,  $b=2$

以上より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{4}{x+2} \right\} dx \\ &= -3 \log|x+1| - \frac{2}{x+1} + 4 \log|x+2| \\ &= -\log|x+1|^3 + \log|x+2|^4 - \frac{2}{x+1} \\ &= \log \frac{(x+2)^4}{|x+1|^3} - \frac{2}{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2-x+1} \text{ とおく.}$$

両辺に  $(x+1)(x^2-x+1)$  をかけると

$$1 = a(x^2-x+1) + (bx+c)(x+1) \dots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= ax^2 - ax + a + bx^2 + bx + cx + c \\ &= (a+b)x^2 + (-a+b+c)x + (a+c) \end{aligned}$$

① が  $x$  についての恒等式になることから,

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ -a+b+c=0 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ a+c=1 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

④  $-$  ③ より,  $2a-b=1 \dots \textcircled{5}$

①  $+$  ⑤ より,  $3a=1$  であるから,  $a = \frac{1}{3}$

これを, ①, ③ に代入して,

$$b = -\frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{2}{3}$$

以上より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-1) - \frac{3}{2}}{x^2-x+1} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \log|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2-x+1| \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (2 \log|x+1| - \log|x^2-x+1|) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \{ \log(x+1)^2 - \log(x^2-x+1) \} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

198 例題の結果を用います.

(1)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{2 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{2 dt}{2(1+t^2) + (1-t^2)} \\ &= \int \frac{2}{t^2+3} dt \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$



(2)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ ,  
 $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 1} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 1} \\ &= \int \frac{2 dt}{(1-t^2) + 2t + (1+t^2)} \\ &= \int \frac{2}{2t+2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt \\ &= \log|t+1| = \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{3+2 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{2 dt}{3(1+t^2) + 2(1-t^2)} \\ &= \int \frac{2}{t^2+5} dt \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+(\sqrt{5})^2} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  とおくと,  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$  であり,  $-\pi < x < \pi$  より,  $-1 < \sin x < 1$ , すなわち,  $1 + \sin x > 0$  なので

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2 + 2t(1+t^2)} dt \\ &= \int \frac{4t}{(t^2+1)\{(t^2+1)+2t\}} dt \\ &= \int \frac{4t}{(t^2+1)(t+1)^2} dt \\ \frac{4t}{(t^2+1)(t+1)^2} &= \frac{a}{t^2+1} + \frac{b}{t+1} + \frac{c}{(t+1)^2} \text{ とおき,} \end{aligned}$$

両辺に  $(t^2+1)(t+1)^2$  をかけると

$$4t = a(t+1)^2 + b(t^2+1)(t+1) + c(t^2+1)$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= a(t^2+2t+1) + b(t^3+t^2+t+1) + ct^2+c \\ &= at^2+2at+a+bt^3+bt^2+bt+b+ct^2+c \\ &= bt^3+(a+b+c)t^2+(2a+b)t+a+b+c \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \begin{cases} b=0 & \dots \text{①} \\ a+b+c=0 & \dots \text{②} \\ 2a+b=4 & \dots \text{③} \\ a+b+c=0 & \dots \text{④} \end{cases}$$

②と④は同値.

①を③に代入すると,  $2a=4$  であるから,  $a=2$

$a=2, b=0$  を②に代入すると,  $2+c=0$  であるから,  $c=-2$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \left\{ \frac{2}{t^2+1} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} \right\} dt \\ &= 2 \tan^{-1} t - 2 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{t+1} \right) \\ &= 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} \\ &= x + \frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

以下の2問は, 例題のシュワルツの不等式を用います.

199 区間  $[0, 1]$  において,  $f(x) > 0$  であるから, 関数  $\sqrt{f(x)}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$  が定義できるので, この2つの関数にシュワルツの不等式を適用すると

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \int_0^1 \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx \right\}^2 \\ \leq \int_0^1 \left\{ \sqrt{f(x)} \right\}^2 dx \cdot \int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \right\}^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\left( \int_0^1 1 dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$$\left( \left[ x \right]_0^1 \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$$1^2 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

したがって,  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq 1$

200  $f(x)=1, g(x)=\frac{1}{x}$  として, この2つの関数にシュワルツの不等式を適用すると

$$\left( \int_a^b 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b 1^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx$$

よって

$$\left( \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b 1 dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\left( \left[ \log x \right]_a^b \right)^2 \leq \left[ x \right]_a^b \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_a^b$$

$$(\log b - \log a)^2 \leq (b-a) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$\left( \log \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \leq (b-a) \cdot \frac{-a+b}{ab}$$

したがって,  $\left( \log \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{ab}$