

## 1 章 微分法

## 練習問題 2-A

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (1) \quad y &= \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \text{ とおくと} \\
 \sin y &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから} \\
 y &= \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 \text{よって} \\
 \text{与式} &= \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 (2) \quad \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ であるから} \\
 \text{与式} &= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 y &= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ とおくと} \\
 \sin y &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ であるから} \\
 y &= \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 \text{よって, 与式} &= \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 3. (1) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{1+(\sin x)^2} \cdot (\sin x)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} \cdot \cos x \\
 &= \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} \\
 (2) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\cos x)^2}} \cdot (\cos x)' + 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}} \cdot (-\sin x) + 1 \\
 &= -\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}} + 1 \\
 &= -\frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + 1 \quad (\sin x > 0) \\
 &= -1 + 1 = 0 \\
 4. (1) \quad \text{左辺} &= \frac{1}{2a} (\log|x-a| - \log|x+a|)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x-a} \cdot (x-a)' - \frac{1}{x+a} \cdot (x+a)' \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{(x+a) - (x-a)}{(x-a)(x+a)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{2a}{x^2-a^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 左辺} &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}} \cdot (x + \sqrt{x^2 + A})' \\
 &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}} \\
 &\quad \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} \cdot (x^2 + A)' \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + A}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + A} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

5.  $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 8x^2 - 1$  とおくと,  $y = f(x)$  は  $(-\infty, \infty)$  で連続である.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(-1) &= (-1)^4 - 6 \cdot (-1)^3 + 8 \cdot (-1)^2 - 1 \\
 &= 1 + 6 + 8 - 1 = 14 > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = -1 < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(1) &= 1^4 - 6 \cdot 1^3 + 8 \cdot 1^2 - 1 \\
 &= 1 - 6 + 8 - 1 = 2 > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(2) &= 2^4 - 6 \cdot 2^3 + 8 \cdot 2^2 - 1 \\
 &= 16 - 48 + 32 - 1 = -1 < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(3) &= 3^4 - 6 \cdot 3^3 + 8 \cdot 3^2 - 1 \\
 &= 81 - 162 + 72 - 1 = -10 < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(4) &= 4^4 - 6 \cdot 4^3 + 8 \cdot 4^2 - 1 \\
 &= 256 - 384 + 128 - 1 = -1 < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(5) &= 5^4 - 6 \cdot 5^3 + 8 \cdot 5^2 - 1 \\
 &= 625 - 750 + 200 - 1 = 74 > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 方程式  $f(x) = 0$  は, 区間  $(-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 5)$  のそれぞれに少なくとも 1 つずつの実数解をもつが, 4 次方程式の実数解は高々 4 個であるから, 各区間に (少なくともではなく) 1 つずつ実数解をもつ.

したがって, 与えられた方程式は  $-1$  と  $5$  の間に 4 個の実数解をもつ.

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. (1) \text{ 左辺} &= \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-(e^x - e^{-x})}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\
 &= -\sinh x = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 左辺} &= \frac{e^{-x} + e^{-(-x)}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-x} + e^x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\
 &= \cosh x = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 左辺} &= \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^x \cdot e^{-x} + e^{-2x}}{4} \\
 &\quad - \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x \cdot e^{-x} + e^{-2x}}{4} \\
 &= \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}}{4} - \frac{e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}}{4} \\
 &= \frac{4}{4} = 1 = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 左辺} &= \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x} \cdot (-x)'}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x} \cdot (-1)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\
 &= \cosh x = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \text{ 左辺} &= \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x} \cdot (-x)'}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x} \cdot (-1)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\
 &= \sinh x = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ 左辺} &= \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})'(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})'}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
 &= \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
 &= \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 練習問題 2-B

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

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

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

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

2. (1) 両辺の自然対数をとると

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

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= y \cdot \frac{2}{x} \log x \\
 &= x^{\log x} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \log x \\
 &= 2x^{\log x - 1} \log x
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 両辺の自然対数をとると

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

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

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

よって

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

(3) 両辺の絶対値の自然対数をとると

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

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

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x+1} \\
 &= \frac{2(x^2 - x - 2) + 3(x^2 + 4x + 3) - 4(x^2 + x - 6)}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{x^2 + 6x + 29}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= y \cdot \frac{x^2 + 6x + 29}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{(x+3)^2(x-2)^3}{(x+1)^4} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 6x + 29}{(x+3)(x-2)(x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{(x+3)(x-2)^2(x^2 + 6x + 29)}{(x+1)^5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 両辺の自然対数をとると

$$\begin{aligned} \log y &= \log \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2}} \\ &= \log \left\{ \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \{ \log(x^2+1) - \log(x+1)^2 \} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \{ \log(x^2+1) - 2\log(x+1) \} \end{aligned}$$

両辺を  $x$  で微分すると

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

よって

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

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= (x^2 - 1) \cdot \frac{(x^2 - 1) \cos x - 2x(\sin x + a)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \\ &\quad + 2x \cdot \frac{\sin x + a}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 - 1) \cos x - 2x(\sin x + a)}{x^2 - 1} \\ &\quad + \frac{2x(\sin x + a)}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 - 1) \cos x}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= \cos x = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+1}-1)(\sqrt{2x+1}+1)}{x(\sqrt{2x+1}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+1-1)}{x(\sqrt{2x+1}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{2x+1}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x+1}+1} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 0 + 1} + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

また,  $f(0) = 1$

よって,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$

であるから,  $f(x)$  は,  $x = 0$  で連続である.

5. (1)  $f(x)$  が,  $x = 1$  で連続であるための条件は,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$  である.

$$f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \sqrt{x} \\ &= \sqrt{1} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (ax^2 + bx) \\ &= a \cdot 1^2 + b \cdot 1 = a + b \end{aligned}$$

よって, 求める条件は

$$a + b = 1$$

(2)  $f(x)$  が,  $x = 1$  で微分可能であれば,  $x = 1$

で連続で,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$  が存在する.

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1}}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1}}{(\sqrt{x} + 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ &\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{ax^2 + bx - a - b}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{a(x^2 - 1) + b(x - 1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{a(x+1)(x-1) + b(x-1)}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{(x-1)\{a(x+1) + b\}}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \{a(x+1) + b\} \\ &= 2a + b \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } 2a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

また, (1) より,  $a + b = 1$  であるから

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

$$\text{これを解いて, } a = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$6. (1) \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x}$$

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

ここで,  $x \neq 0$  のとき

$$0 \leq \left| \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1 \text{ より}$$

$$0 \leq \left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x|$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$  であるから

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

よって,  $f'(0) = 0$

(2)  $x \neq 0$  のとき

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

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

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

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

$x \rightarrow 0$  のとき,  $2x \sin \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$  であるが,

$\cos \frac{1}{x}$  の極限值は存在しない (振動する) ので,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$  も存在しない.

よって,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0)$  とはならないので,

$f'(x)$  は  $x = 0$  で連続ではない.

■