

3章 積分法

教科書にしたがって、積分定数 C は省略

問 1

(1) $1 + \sin x = t$ とおくと, $\cos x dx = dt$

よって

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

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} t \sqrt{t} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (3x + 1) \sqrt{3x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^4 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} t^5 = \frac{1}{10} (x^2 + 1)^5 \end{aligned}$$

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

よって

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

問 2

(1) 与式 $= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \log |\sin x|$$

(2) 与式 $= \int \frac{(e^x + 1)'}{e^x + 1} dx$

$$= \log |e^x + 1|$$

$$= \log(e^x + 1) \quad (e^x + 1 > 0 \text{ より})$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) \quad (x^2 + 1 > 0 \text{ より})$$

問 3

(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

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 2 \rightarrow 5 \end{array}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_2^5 t^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{t} \right]_2^5 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ -\frac{1}{5} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

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

また, x と t の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \left[\log |t| \right]_1^2 \\ &= \log 2 - \log 1 = \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

また, x と t の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 t^4 dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{5} t^5 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

問 4 教科書の $G(x)$ 等をそのまま使用.

(1) $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = \sin x$ とすると

$$G(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

よって

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

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

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

(2) $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = e^x$ とすると

$$G(x) = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

よって

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

問5 教科書の $F(x)$ 等をそのまま使用.

(1) $f(x) = x, g(x) = \log x$ とすると

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

よって

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

(2) $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \log x$ とすると

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

よって

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

問6

(1) 与式 $= x^2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) - \int (x^2)' \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x e^{-x} dx \\ &= -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left\{ x \cdot (-e^{-x}) - \int x' \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx \right\} \\ &= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx \\ &= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} \\ &= -(x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 与式 $= x^2 \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (x^2)' \cdot (-\cos x) dx$

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

(3) 与式 $= \int 1 \cdot (\log x)^2 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(\log x)^2 - \int x \cdot \{(\log x)^2\}' dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - \int x \left(2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2 \int \log x dx \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2(x \log x - x) \quad (\text{例題 5 より}) \\ &= x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x \end{aligned}$$

問7

(1) 与式 $= \left[x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x' \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx$

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

(2) 与式 $= \left[x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x' \cdot \sin x dx$

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

(3) 与式 $= \left[x \log x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 x \cdot (\log x)' dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2 \log 2 - \log 1) - \int_1^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= 2 \log 2 - \int_1^2 dx \\ &= 2 \log 2 - \left[x \right]_1^2 \\ &= 2 \log 2 - (2 - 1) \\ &= 2 \log 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 与式} &= \left[x^2 \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2)' \cdot \sin x \, dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2(0 - 1) \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

問 8

(1) $x - 2 = t$ とおくと, $dx = dt$, $x = t + 2$

よって

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

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

よって

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

〔別解〕

$x + 1 = t$ とおくと, $dx = dt$, $x = t - 1$

よって

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

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (t^2 - 3)^2 \cdot t \cdot 2t \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int t^2 (t^2 - 3)^2 \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int t^2 (t^4 - 6t^2 + 9) \, dt \\
 &= 2 \int (t^6 - 6t^4 + 9t^2) \, dt \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{7} t^7 - \frac{6}{5} t^5 + 3t^3 \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} t^3 (5t^4 - 42t^2 + 105) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \{ 5(\sqrt{x+3})^4 \\
 &\quad - 42(\sqrt{x+3})^2 + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \{ 5(x+3)^2 \\
 &\quad - 42(x+3) + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{ 5(x^2 + 6x + 9) - 42x - 126 + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{ 5x^2 + 30x + 45 - 42x - 126 + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) (5x^2 - 12x + 24) \sqrt{x+3}
 \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int (t-3)^2 \sqrt{t} \, dt \\
 &= \int (t^2 - 6t + 9) t^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dt \\
 &= \int (t^{\frac{5}{2}} - 6t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 9t^{\frac{1}{2}}) \, dt \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} - 6 \cdot \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 9 \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} t^{\frac{3}{2}} (5t^2 - 42t + 105) \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \{ 5(x+3)^2 \\
 &\quad - 42(x+3) + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{ 5(x^2 + 6x + 9) - 42x - 126 + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) \sqrt{x+3} \\
 &\quad \times \{ 5x^2 + 30x + 45 - 42x - 126 + 105 \} \\
 &= \frac{2}{35} (x+3) (5x^2 - 12x + 24) \sqrt{x+3}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int 4 \cdot \frac{t+1}{2} t^7 \cdot \frac{dt}{2} \\ &= \int t^7(t+1) dt \\ &= \int (t^8 + t^7) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{9}t^9 + \frac{1}{8}t^8 \\ &= \frac{1}{72}t^8(8t+9) \\ &= \frac{1}{72}(2x-1)^8\{8(2x-1)+9\} \\ &= \frac{1}{72}(2x-1)^8(16x-8+9) \\ &= \frac{1}{72}(16x+1)(2x-1)^8 \end{aligned}$$

問 9

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

また, x と θ の対応は

x	0	→	2
θ	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

よって

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

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

また, x と θ の対応は

x	0	→	1
θ	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

よって

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

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

$\sqrt{9 - x^2}$ は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx$$

このとき, x と θ の対応は

x	0	→	3
θ	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9 - (3 \sin \theta)^2} \cdot 3 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ で } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ なので} \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 18 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 9 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 9 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

問 10

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx \text{ とおくと} \\
 I &= e^{ax} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{b} \cos bx\right) - \int (e^{ax})' \left(-\frac{1}{b} \cos bx\right) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx \\
 &\quad + \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a^2}{b^2} I
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 b^2 I &= -ba^{ax} \cos bx + ae^{ax} \sin bx - a^2 I \\
 (a^2 + b^2)I &= e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \\
 I &= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)
 \end{aligned}$$

問 11

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{e^{2x}}{2^2 + 3^2} (2 \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{13} e^{2x} (2 \cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x) \\
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3^2 + 4^2} (3 \sin 4x - 4 \cos 4x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} e^{3x} (3 \sin 4x - 4 \cos 4x)
 \end{aligned}$$

問 12

(1) 分子を分母で割ると

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

よって

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

(2) まず, 部分分数に分解する.

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x-4)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x-4} + \frac{b}{x+1} \text{ とおき, 両辺に } (x-4)(x+1)$$

1) をかけると

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x+1 &= a(x+1) + b(x-4) \\
 2x+1 &= ax+a+bx-4b \\
 2x+1 &= (a+b)x + (a-4b)
 \end{aligned}$$

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} a+b=2 \\ a-4b=1 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて, $a = \frac{9}{5}, b = \frac{1}{5}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int \left(\frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{9}{5} \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{9}{5} \int \frac{(x-4)'}{x-4} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(x+1)'}{x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{9}{5} \log|x-4| + \frac{1}{5} \log|x+1|
 \end{aligned}$$

問 13

(1) 両辺に $x^2(x-1)$ をかけると

$$1 = (ax+b)(x-1) + cx^2$$

$$1 = ax^2 + (-a+b)x - b + cx^2$$

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

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

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

これを解いて, $a = -1, b = -1, c = 1$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \int \left(\frac{-x-1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \log|x-1| - \log|x| + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + \frac{1}{x}$$

問 14

$\frac{1}{x^2-a^2}$ を部分分数分解する.

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

$$1 = k(x-a) + l(x+a)$$

$$1 = kx - ka + lx + la$$

$$1 = (k+l)x + (-ka+la)$$

これが, x についての恒等式であるから

$$\begin{cases} k+l=0 & \dots \text{①} \\ -ka+la=1 & \dots \text{②} \end{cases}$$

①より, $l = -k$

これを②に代入して

$$-ka - ka = 1$$

$$-2ka = 1$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

これより, $l = \frac{1}{2a}$ であるから

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

問 15 求める図形の面積を S とする .

(1) $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ は, 偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sin^{-1} x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ は, 偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ \text{ここで, } x &= \sin \theta \text{ とおくと, } dx = \cos \theta d\theta \\ \text{また, } x \text{ と } \theta \text{ の対応は} \\ \begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \\ \text{よって} \\ S &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ で, } \cos \theta \geq 0) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

問 16

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sqrt{x^2+A} dx \text{ とおくと} \\ I &= \int 1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+A} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int x(\sqrt{x^2+A})' dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+A}} \cdot 2x dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int \frac{(x^2+A)-A}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \left(\int \sqrt{x^2+A} dx - \int \frac{A}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \right) \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - I + A \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} - I + A \log|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}| \\ \text{よって, } 2I &= x\sqrt{x^2+A} + A \log|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}| \text{ であるから} \\ I &= \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2+A} + A \log|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}|) \end{aligned}$$

問 17

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 与式} &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2-4+5} dx \\ &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x-2)^2+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$x-2=t$ とおくと, $dx=dt$

また, x と t の対応は

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

よって

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 与式} &= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(x+1)^2-1+3} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(x+1)^2+2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$x+1=t$ とおくと, $dx=dt$

また, x と t の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2 + 2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t\sqrt{t^2 + 2} + 2 \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 2}| \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1\sqrt{1+2} + 2 \log |1 + \sqrt{1+2}|) \\
 &\quad - (2 \log |0 + \sqrt{0+2}|) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} + 2 \log |1 + \sqrt{3}| - 2 \log |\sqrt{2}|) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \log(1 + \sqrt{3}) - \log(\sqrt{2}) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \log \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \log \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 与式 = $\int_2^3 \sqrt{-(x^2 - 4x)} dx$
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{-(x-2)^2 + 4} dx$
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{4 - (x-2)^2} dx$

$x - 2 = t$ とおくと, $dx = dt$

また, x と t の対応は

x	2	→	3
t	0	→	1

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2^2 - t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t\sqrt{4 - t^2} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(1\sqrt{4-1} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right) - 4 \sin^{-1} 0 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 与式 = $\int_0^1 \sqrt{-(x^2 + 2x) + 3} dx$
 $= \int_0^1 \sqrt{-(x+1)^2 + 1 + 3} dx$
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{-(x+1)^2 + 4} dx$
 $= \int_2^3 \sqrt{4 - (x+1)^2} dx$

$x + 1 = t$ とおくと, $dx = dt$

また, x と t の対応は

x	0	→	1
t	1	→	2

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \sqrt{2^2 - t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t\sqrt{4 - t^2} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (2\sqrt{4-4} + 4 \sin^{-1} 1) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left(1\sqrt{4-1} + 4 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\sqrt{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2\pi - \sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\pi \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 18

(1) 与式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \{ \sin(4x + 3x) - \sin(4x - 3x) \} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 7x - \sin x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{7} \cos 7x + \cos x \right)$
 $= -\frac{1}{14} \cos 7x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x$

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

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

(4) 与式 = $\int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$
 $\sin x = t$ とおくと, $\cos x dx = dt$ であるから
与式 = $\int \frac{dt}{1 - t^2}$
 $= \int \frac{dt}{(1-t)(1+t)}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt$
(部分分数分解の過程は省略)
 $= \frac{1}{2} (-\log |1-t| + \log |1+t|)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right|$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$ (真数 > 0 より)

問 19

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{16} \pi - \frac{5}{32} \pi = \frac{1}{32} \pi \end{aligned}$$

■