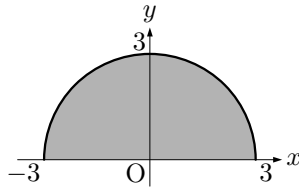


3章 重積分

BASIC

132 (1) 領域を図示すると



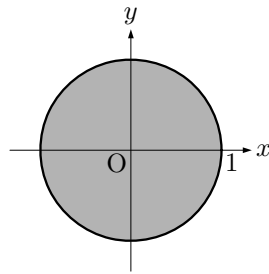
よって、領域 D は、次の不等式で表すことができる。

$$0 \leq r \leq 3, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

また、 $y = r \sin \theta$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \iint_D r \sin \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left\{ \int_0^3 r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^3 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta \\ &= 9 \left[-\cos \theta \right]_0^\pi \\ &= -9(-1 - 1) = 18 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 領域を図示すると



よって、領域 D は、次の不等式で表すことができる。

$$0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

また、 $e^{x^2+y^2} = e^{r^2}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \iint_D e^{r^2} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^1 r e^{r^2} \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right)' e^{r^2} \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[e^{r^2} \right]_0^1 d\theta \quad (*) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (e - 1) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e - 1) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e - 1) \left[\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e - 1) \cdot 2\pi = (e - 1)\pi \end{aligned}$$

(*) $\varphi(x) = t$ とおくと、 $\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) dx = \int f(t) dt$ を利用

133 曲面は、上に凸の放物面であるから、曲面と xy 平面とで囲まれた立体は、 $z \geq 0$ の部分である。これより、 $4a^2 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$ 、す

なわち領域は、 $x^2 + y^2 \leq (2a)^2$ である。

領域 D を、 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2a$ 、 $x \geq 0$ 、 $y \geq 0$ とし、求める体積を V とすれば

$$V = 4 \iint_D (4a^2 - x^2 - y^2) \, dx \, dy$$

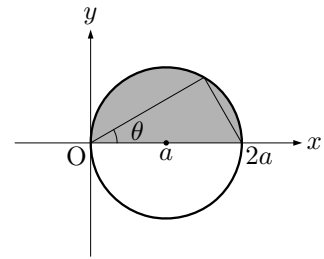
極座標に変換すると、領域 D は、次の不等式で表すことができる。

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \iint_D (4a^2 - r^2) \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{2a} (4a^2 r - r^3) \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[2a^2 r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^{2a} d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8a^4 - 4a^4) d\theta \\ &= 16a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \\ &= 16a^4 \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 16a^4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 8\pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

134 直円柱の底面を領域としたときの、前問の曲面と xy 平面とで囲まれる立体の体積を求めればよい。直円柱の底面(領域)を図示すると



ここで、領域 D を、 $(x - a)^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ 、 $y \geq 0$ とし、これを極座標で表すと

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

よって、求める体積を V とすれば

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2 \iint_D (4a^2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\
 &= 2 \iint_D \{4a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)\} dx dy \\
 &= 2 \iint_D (4a^2 - r^2) \cdot r dr d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} (4a^2 r - r^3) dr \right\} d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[2a^2 r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^{2a \cos \theta} d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ 2a^2 \cdot (2a \cos \theta)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (2a \cos \theta)^4 \right\} d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8a^4 \cos^2 \theta - 4a^4 \cos^4 \theta) d\theta \\
 &= 2 \cdot 4a^4 \left(2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta \right) \\
 &= 8a^4 \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
 &= 8a^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{16} \pi \right) \\
 &= 8a^4 \cdot \frac{5}{16} \pi = \frac{5}{2} \pi a^4
 \end{aligned}$$

135 $x + y = u \cdots \textcircled{1}$, $2x - y = v \cdots \textcircled{2}$ とする.

$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$ より, $3x = u + v$ であるから

$$x = \frac{u + v}{3}$$

よって, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\textcircled{1} \times 2 - \textcircled{2}$ より, $3y = 2u - v$ であるから

$$y = \frac{2u - v}{3}$$

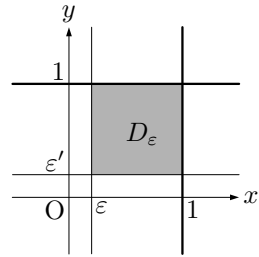
よって, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{3}$

また, $1 \leq u \leq 2$, $1 \leq v \leq 3$, $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} =$

$-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$ であるから

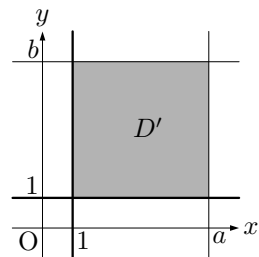
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \iint_D \frac{v}{u} \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right| du dv \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_1^3 \frac{v}{u} dv \right\} du \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} \left(\left[\frac{1}{2} v^2 \right]_1^3 \right) du \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} (3^2 - 1^2) du \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} \cdot 8 du \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \left[\log |u| \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} (\log 2 - \log 1) = \frac{4}{3} \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

136 被積分関数は, $x = 0$ または $y = 0$ のとき定義されないので, 次の図のような, $\varepsilon \leq x \leq 1$, $\varepsilon' \leq y \leq 1$ で表される領域を D_ε とする.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow +0}} \iint_{D_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy}} dx dy \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow +0}} \int_\varepsilon^1 \left\{ \int_{\varepsilon'}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy}} dy \right\} dx \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow +0}} \int_\varepsilon^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left[2\sqrt{y} \right]_{\varepsilon'}^1 dx \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow +0}} \int_\varepsilon^1 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} (1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon'}) dx \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow +0}} 2(1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon'}) \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_\varepsilon^1 \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow +0}} 4(1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon'})(1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon}) \\
 &= 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

137 次の図のような, $1 \leq x \leq a$, $1 \leq y \leq b$ で表される領域を D' とする.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow \infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \iint_{D'} \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dx dy \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow \infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_1^a \left\{ \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dy \right\} dx \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow \infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_1^a \frac{1}{x^2} \left[-\frac{1}{y} \right]_1^b dx \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow \infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_1^a \frac{1}{x^2} \left(-\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right) dx \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow \infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{b} \right) \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^a \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow \infty \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{b} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{a} + 1 \right) \\
 &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

138 $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ は既知とします.

(1) $3x = t$ とおくと, $9x^2 = t^2$, $3 dx = dt$ より, $dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$

また, x と t の対応は

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

また, x と t の対応は

x	$-\infty$	\rightarrow	∞
t	$-\infty$	\rightarrow	∞

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

139 $z = x + 2y + 3$ について

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1 \\ = 1^2 + 2^2 + 1 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 求める面積を S とすると

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \sqrt{6} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{6} \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \int_{-1}^1 dy \right\} dx \\ &= \sqrt{6} \int_{-1}^1 [y]_{-1}^1 dx \\ &= \sqrt{6} \int_{-1}^1 \{1 - (-1)\} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{6} \int_{-1}^1 dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{6} [x]_{-1}^1 \\ &= 2\sqrt{6} \{1 - (-1)\} = 4\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

140 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ について

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

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1 \\ = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2 + 1 \\ = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 求める面積を S とすると

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

ここで, 領域 D' を, $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$ とし, 極座標に変換すると, 領域 D' は次の不等式で表すことができる.

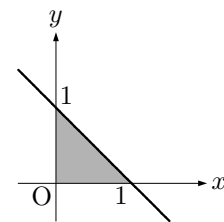
$$1 \leq r \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= 4 \iint_{D'} \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_1^2 r dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_1^2 d\theta \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2^2 - 1^2) d\theta \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 d\theta \\ &= 6\sqrt{2} \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 6\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

141 $x + y = 1$ より, $y = -x + 1$ であるから, 領域 D は, 次の不等式で表すことができる.

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq -x + 1$$



よって

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_D (x + y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{-x+1} (x + y) dy \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{-x+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left\{ x(-x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} (-x + 1)^2 \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

また

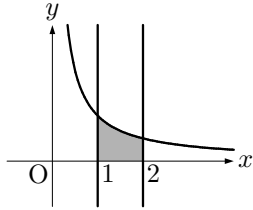
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D dx dy &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{-x+1} dy \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [y]_0^{-x+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (-x + 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

これは領域の面積なので, $\iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

よって, 平均は

$$\frac{\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_D dx dy} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

142 領域は, $0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x}$, $1 \leq x \leq 2$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x \, dx \, dy &= \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} x \, dy \right\} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left[xy \right]_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 1 \, dx \\ &= \left[x \right]_1^2 = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D y \, dx \, dy &= \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} y \, dy \right\} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

また, $\iint_D dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dy \right\} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^2 \left[y \right]_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ &= \left[\log|x| \right]_1^2 \\ &= \log 2 - \log 1 = \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

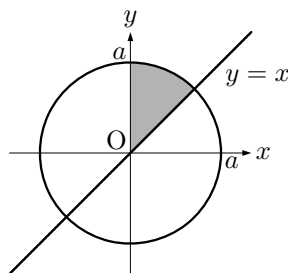
以上より

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy} = \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\log 2} = \frac{1}{4 \log 2}$$

よって, 重心の座標は, $\left(\frac{1}{\log 2}, \frac{1}{4 \log 2} \right)$

143 領域を図示すると



極座標に変換すると, $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$
領域は, $0 \leq r \leq a$, $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x \, dx \, dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^a r \cos \theta \cdot r \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \cos \theta \int_0^a r^2 \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^a d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \left[\sin \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})a^3}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D y \, dx \, dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^a r \sin \theta \cdot r \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \sin \theta \int_0^a r^2 \, dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^a d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \left[-\cos \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} a^3 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} a^3 \left(0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}a^3}{6} \end{aligned}$$

また, $\iint_D dx \, dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^a r \, dr \right\} d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_0^a d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left[\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

これは領域の面積なので, $\iint_D dx \, dy = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \pi a^2$

以上より

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy} = \frac{\frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})a^3}{6}}{\frac{1}{8} \pi a^2} = \frac{4(2 - \sqrt{2})a}{3\pi}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}a^3}{6}}{\frac{1}{8} \pi a^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}a}{3\pi}$$

よって, 重心の座標は, $\left(\frac{4(2 - \sqrt{2})a}{3\pi}, \frac{4\sqrt{2}a}{3\pi} \right)$