

1 復習・不定積分

1.1 微分と積分

(1) $(x^2 + 3x)' = 2x + 3$.

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

$= x^2 + 3x + C$.

(C: 積分定数).

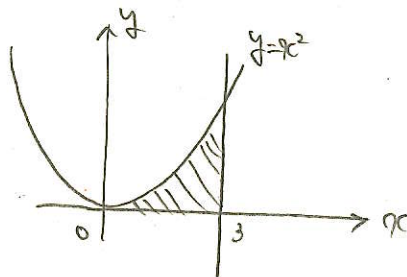
1.2 定積分

(1) $\int_0^2 x^2 dx$

$= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}$

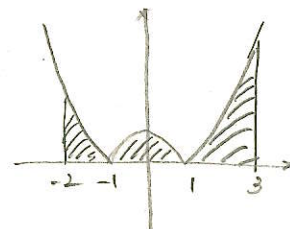
1.2.1 面積

(1) $y = x^2, y = 0, x = 3$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



$$S = \int_0^3 x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^3 = \frac{9}{1}$$



(2) $\int_{-2}^3 |x^2 - 1| dx$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 - 1) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_1^3 (x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-1 + 8) - (-1 + 2) + (1 + 1) - \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (27 - 1) - (3 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} - 1 + 2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{26}{3} - 2$$

$$= \frac{31}{3} - 1 = \frac{28}{3}$$

1.3 微分の復習

以下の関数を微分せよ.

(1) $y = \sin x$

$$y' = \cos x$$

(2) $y = \cos x$

$$y' = -\sin x$$

(3) $y = \tan x$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

(4) $y = \log_2 x$

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

(5) $y = \log x$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

(6) $y = 3^x$

$$y' = 3^x \cdot \log 3$$

(7) $y = 2^x$

$$y' = 2^x \cdot \log 2$$

1.4 不定積分

C = 積分定数

不定積分

$$(1) \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log x + C$$

$$(3) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

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

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + C = -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C$$

$$(7) \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(8) \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\log a} \cdot a^x + C$$

(a は 1 でない正の定数)

C = 積分定数.

1.5 練習

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x^2} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right) dx \\ = x - 3 \log x - \frac{2}{x} + C$$

$$(4) \int (2 \sin x + 3 \cos x) dx = -2 \cos x + 3 \sin x + C$$

$$(5) \int (2e^x + 3^x) dx = 2e^x + \frac{3^x}{\log 3} + C$$

$$(6) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1\right) dx \\ = \tan x - x + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{2 \cos^3 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(2 \cos x - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) dx \\ = 2 \sin x - \tan x + C$$

$$(8) \int 5^x \log 5 dx = \frac{5^x}{\log 5} \cdot \log 5 + C \\ = 5^x + C$$

2 置換積分

2.1 置換積分法

置換積分

$$x = g(t) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = g'(t)$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

2.1.1 練習

以下の不定積分を求めよ。

C: 積分定数

(1) $\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx$

$$\sqrt{x+1} = t \quad \text{と置く}$$

$$x+1 = t^2$$

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

$$dx = 2t dt$$

(1行目)

$$\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx = \int (t^2 - 1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \int (2t^4 - 2t^2) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{2}{3} (x+1) \sqrt{x+1} + C$$

(2) $\int x\sqrt{2x-1} dx$

$$\sqrt{2x-1} = t \quad \text{と置く}$$

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

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

$$x dx = t dt$$

(1行目)

$$\int x\sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} t^5 + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} t^5 \left(3t^2 + 5 \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} (2x-1) \sqrt{2x-1} \cdot (6x+5) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} (2x-1)(3x+1) \sqrt{2x-1} + C$$

(3) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

$$\sqrt{x+1} = t \quad \text{と置く}$$

$$x+1 = t^2$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

$$x = t^2 - 1$$

(1行目)

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} t(t^2 - 3) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x-2) \sqrt{x+1} + C$$

2.2 例

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b) + C \quad C: \text{積分定数}$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$t = ax+b \text{ とおく}$$

$$dt = a \cdot dx$$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{a} dt$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \int f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{a} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} F(t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C$$

□

$$\int (3x+1)^4 dx \text{ 以下の不定積分を求めよ。}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} (3x+1)^5 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} (3x+1)^5 + C$$

2.2.1 練習

以下の不定積分を求めよ。

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

$$t = 4x+3 \text{ とおく}$$

$$dt = 4 dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4x+3} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log |4x+3| + C$$

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

$$1-2x = t \text{ とおく}$$

$$-2 dx = dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} dx$$

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

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

$$= -\sqrt{1-2x} + C$$

$$(3) \int \sin 2x dx$$

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

$$(4) \int e^{3x-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{3x-1} + C$$

2.3 違う形の置換積分

2.3.1 例

以下の不定積分を求めよ.

$$(1) \int x\sqrt{x^2+1}dx$$

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

$$2x dx = dt$$

$$\therefore \int x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

$$(2) \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = t$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$$

$$= \int t^2 \cdot (-1) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} t^3 + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

2.3.2 練習

$$(1) \int x^2 \sqrt{x^3+2} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{t^3+2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (t^3+2)' dt$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{9} (x^3+2)\sqrt{x^3+2} + C$$

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

$$= \int e^{-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2t)' dt$$

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

$$(3) \int \frac{\log x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int \log t \cdot (\log t)' dt$$

$$= (\log t)^2 + C$$

2.4 部分積分法

2.4.1 例

(1) $\int x \cos x dx$

$$= \overset{2}{x} \cdot \overset{1}{\sin x} - \int \overset{2'}{1} \cdot \overset{1'}{\cos x} dx + C$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

(3) $\int x^2 e^x dx$

$$= x^2 \cdot e^x - \int \underline{2x \cdot e^x dx} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2x \cdot e^x dx &= 2x \cdot e^x - \int 2 \cdot e^x dx + C \\ &= 2x \cdot e^x - 2 \cdot e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 \cdot e^x - (2x \cdot e^x - 2 \cdot e^x) + C$$

$$= (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x + C$$

部分積分

$$\int \underline{f} \cdot \underline{g} dx = \underline{f} \cdot \underline{g} - \int \underline{f'} \cdot \underline{g} dx + C$$

2の3乗 eのx乗 eのx乗 xのx乗

<証明>

$$(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

2つ xを移す

$$f \cdot g = \int f' \cdot g dx + \int f \cdot g' dx + C$$

$$\therefore \int f \cdot g' dx = f \cdot g - \int f' \cdot g dx + C$$

□

(2) $\int \log x dx$

$$= \int 1 \cdot \log x dx$$

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

$$= x \log x - x + C$$

2.4.2 練習

(1) $\int x \sin x dx$

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

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

(2) $\int \log 2x dx$

$$= \int 1 \cdot \log 2x dx$$

$$= x \cdot \log 2x - \int \frac{1}{2x} \cdot x dx + C$$

$$= x \log 2x - x + C$$

(3) $\int (x^2 + 1) \sin x dx$

$$= (x^2 + 1) \cdot (-\cos x) - \int 2x \cdot (-\cos x) dx + C$$

$$= -(x^2 + 1) \cos x + \int 2x \cdot \cos x dx + C$$

$$\text{I 3} \quad \int 2x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= 2x \cdot \sin x - \int 2 \cdot \sin x dx + C$$

$$= 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$\therefore \int (x^2 + 1) \sin x dx$$

$$= (1 - x^2) \cos x + 2x \sin x + C$$

3 色々な形

3.1 例題

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

$$= \int \frac{(x+2)(x-2) + 3}{x+2} dx$$

$$= \int \left((x-2) + \frac{3}{x+2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 3 \log|x+2| + C.$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{部分分解} \quad \frac{1}{x^2-1} &= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \times \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

(3) $\int \sin^2 x dx$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

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

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C.$$

(4) $\int \sin 3x \cos 2x dx$

$$\sin(3x+2x) = \sin 3x \cos 2x + \cos 3x \sin 2x$$

$$+ \sin(3x-2x) = \sin 3x \cos 2x - \cos 3x \sin 2x$$

$$\sin 5x + \sin x = 2 \sin 3x \cos 2x$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 3x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x + \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - \cos x \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} (\cos 5x + 5 \cos x) + C$$

3.2 練習

(1) $\int \frac{4x^2 + 2x}{2x-1} dx$

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

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

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

$$= x^2 + 2x + \log |2x-1| + C$$

(2) $\int \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} dx$

部分分解

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

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

$$= \log |x-1| - \log |x+2| + C$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C$$

(3) $\int \sin^2 3x dx$

$$\cos 6x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 3x$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 3x = \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 3x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + C$$

(4) $\int \sin x \sin 3x dx$

$$\cos(3x-x) = \cos 3x \cdot \cos x - \sin 3x \cdot \sin x$$

$$- \cos(3x+x) = \cos 3x \cdot \cos x + \sin 3x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\cos 4x - \cos 2x = -2 \sin 3x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\therefore \sin 3x \cdot \sin x = \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 4x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 3x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 4x) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C$$

4 定積分

4.1 復習兼演習

$$(1) \int_0^4 (3x^2 - 4x + 1) dx$$

$$= \left[x^3 - 2x^2 + x \right]_0^4$$

$$= 64 - 2 \cdot 16 + 4$$

$$= 64 - 32 + 4$$

$$= \underline{36}$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^2 2^x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\log 2} \cdot 2^x \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log 2} \left(4 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \underline{\frac{7}{2 \log 2}}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx$$

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

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \underline{\pi}$$

$$(4) \int_4^2 \frac{x^2 + 2}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int_4^2 \frac{(x-1)(x+1) + 3}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \int_4^2 \left(x+1 + \frac{3}{x-1} \right) dx$$

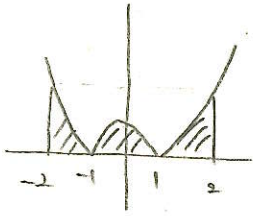
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \log |x-1| \right]_4^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4-16) + (2-4) + 3(\log 1 - \log 3)$$

$$= \underline{-8 - 3 \log 3}$$

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

$$(5) \int_{-2}^2 |x^2 - 1| dx$$



$$= 2 \left(\int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx \right)$$

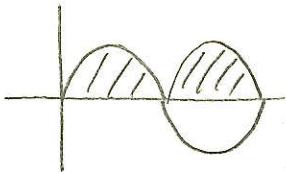
$$= 2 \left\{ \left[x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \right]_1^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{3}(8 - 1) - (2 - 1) \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{3} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \underline{4}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx$$



$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-\sin x) dx$$

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

$$= 2 + 2 = \underline{4}$$

5 置換積分

5.1 復習兼演習

置き換えた場合、範囲に注意。

$$(1) \int_2^1 x(2-x)^4 dx$$

$$2-x = t \text{ とおく.}$$

$$-dx = dt$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_2^1 x(2-x)^4 dx &= \int_0^1 (2-t) \cdot t^4 \cdot (-dt) \\ &= \int_0^1 (2t^4 - t^5) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{6} t^6 - \frac{1}{7} t^7 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{7-6}{42} \\ &= \frac{1}{42} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5 dx$$

$$1-x = t \text{ とおく.}$$

$$-dx = dt$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5 dx &= \int_1^0 (1-t) \cdot t^5 \cdot (-dt) \\ &= \int_1^0 (t^6 - t^5) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{7} t^7 - \frac{1}{6} t^6 \right]_1^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{42} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_2^5 x\sqrt{x-1} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} = t \text{ とおく.}$$

$$x-1 = t^2$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_2^5 x\sqrt{x-1} dx &= \int_1^2 (t^2+1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt \\ &= \int_1^2 (2t^4 + 2t^2) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{5} t^5 + \frac{2}{3} t^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{5} (32-1) + \frac{2}{3} (8-1) \\ &= \frac{62}{5} + \frac{14}{3} \\ &= \frac{186+70}{15} = \frac{256}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \cdot (\cos x)' dx$$

$$= \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(5) \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$x = a \cos \theta \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$dx = -a \sin \theta d\theta$$

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

$$\therefore \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot (-a \sin \theta) d\theta$$

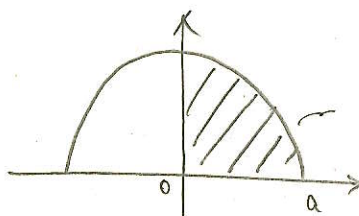
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{4} \pi$$

□ 解法 2



$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2$$

$$\pi a^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{a^2}{4} \pi$$

$$(6) \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$x = 2 \cos \theta \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$dx = -2 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\ \theta & \frac{2}{3}\pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot (-2 \sin \theta) d\theta$$

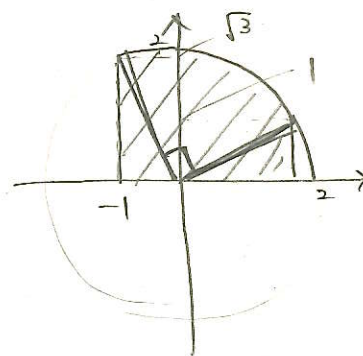
$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} 4 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \frac{4(1 - \cos 2\theta)}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \left[2\theta - \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \pi + \sqrt{3}$$



$$\pi \cdot 2^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \times 2$$

$$= \pi + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{Euler's}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$x = \tan \theta \quad \text{Euler's}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$x^2+1 = \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cancel{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{\cos^2 \theta}} d\theta = [0]^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(8) \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$x = 2 \tan \theta \quad \text{Euler's}$$

$$dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & -2 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline \theta & -\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$4 \tan^2 \theta + 4 = \frac{4}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{Euler's}$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

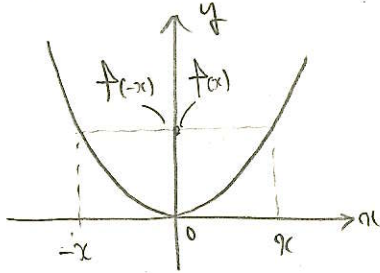
5.2 奇関数・偶関数

関数 $f(x)$ において,

- $f(-x) = f(x)$ が常に成立するとき, この関数を偶関数.
- $f(-x) = -f(x)$ が常に成立するとき, この関数を奇関数.

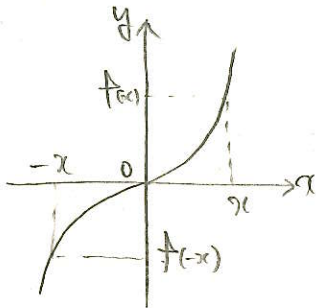
【図】

偶関数: y軸対称



$$\star \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

奇関数: 原点対称



$$\star \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

5.2.1 練習

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 2) dx$$

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

$$= 0 + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 2) dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot [x^3 + 2x]_0^1 = \underline{6}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\overset{\text{奇}}{\sin x} + \overset{\text{偶}}{\cos x}) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot [\sin x]_0^{\pi} = \underline{0}$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^2 x \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{4-x^2} \quad \text{奇関数}$$

$$f(-x) = -x \sqrt{4-x^2} \quad \text{i.e. } f(x) \text{ は奇関数}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-2}^2 x \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \underline{0}$$

① 不定積分と検定
② 定積分

5.3 部分積分

5.3.1 復習・練習

C: 積分定数

(1) $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int x \sin x dx &= x(-\cos x) - \int 1 \cdot (-\cos x) dx + C \\ &= -x \cos x + \sin x + C \quad \text{答} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx &= [-x \cos x + \sin x]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{1} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_0^1 x e^x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int x e^x dx &= x e^x - \int e^x dx + C \\ &= (x-1)e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^1 x e^x dx &= [(x-1)e^x]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int x^2 \sin x dx &= x^2(-\cos x) - \int 2x(-\cos x) dx + C \\ &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int 2x \cos x dx &= 2x \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx + C \\ &= 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

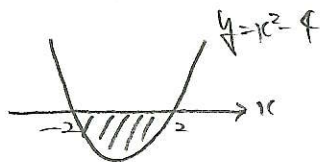
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int x^2 \sin x dx &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx &= [-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 - 2 \\ &= \frac{\pi - 2}{1} \end{aligned}$$

7 面積

7.1 復習兼演習

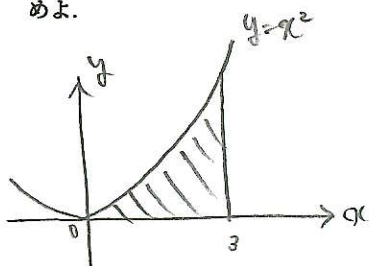
(1) 放物線 $y = x^2 - 4$ と x 軸で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は上図の斜線部.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= -\int_{-2}^2 (x^2 - 4) dx \\
 &= -2 \cdot \int_0^2 (x^2 - 4) dx \\
 &= -2 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4x \right]_0^2 \\
 &= -2 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 \right) \\
 &= -2 \cdot \frac{8(-2)}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{32}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

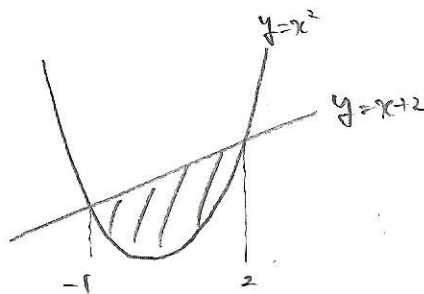
(2) 放物線 $y = x^2$ と x 軸, 直線 $x = 3$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は上図の斜線部.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_0^3 x^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_0^3 = \underline{\underline{9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 2 曲線 $y = x^2, y = x + 2$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



交点の x 座標は

$$x^2 = x + 2$$

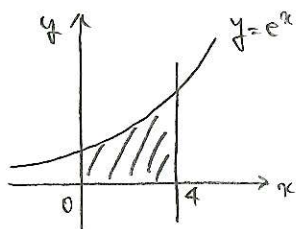
$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+1) = 0 \quad x = -1, 2.$$

求める面積は上図の斜線部.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-1}^2 \{ (x+2) - x^2 \} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 -(x-2)(x+1) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

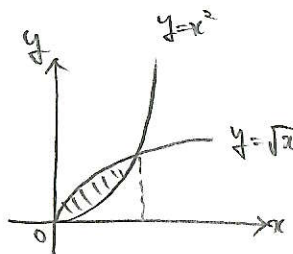
- (4) 曲線 $y = e^x$ と x 軸, y 軸, 直線 $x = 4$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は図の斜線部.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^4 e^x dx \\ &= [e^x]_0^4 \\ &= e^4 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

- (6) 2 曲線 $y = x^2, y = \sqrt{x}$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.

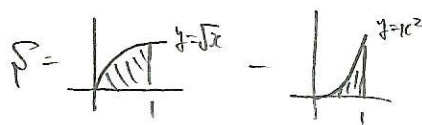


共有点の座標は
図の斜線部である.

共有点の座標は

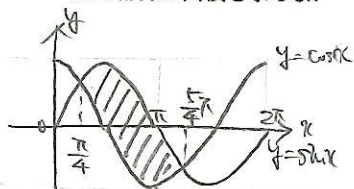
$$x^2 = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = 0, 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx - \int_0^1 x^2 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

- (5) $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ の範囲において, 2 曲線 $y = \sin x, y = \cos x$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



共有点の座標は

$$\sin x = \cos x$$

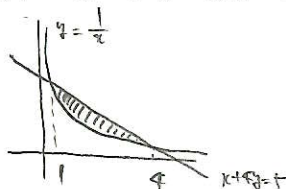
$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

求める面積は図の斜線部

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &= [-\cos x - \sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \\ &= -\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2 = 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

- (7) 2 曲線 $x + 4y = 5, xy = 1$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



共有点の座標は

$$(5 - 4y) \cdot y = 1$$

$$4y^2 - 5y + 1 = 0$$

$$(4y - 1)(y - 1) = 0$$

$$y = 1, \frac{1}{4}$$

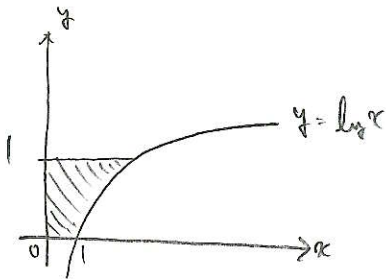
$$y = 1 \text{ のとき } x = 1, \quad y = \frac{1}{4} \text{ のとき } x = 4$$

求める面積 S は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^4 \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{x} \right\} dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - \log x \right]_1^4 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}(16 - 1) + \frac{5}{4}(4 - 1) - \log 4 \\ &= \frac{15}{8} - 2 \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

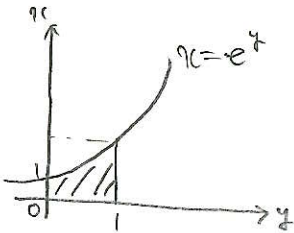
7.2 視点を変える

- (1) $y = \log x$ と x 軸, y 軸および直線 $y = 1$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.



求める面積は上図の斜線部.

これを上下に積分



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= \int_0^1 e^y dy \\ &= [e^y]_0^1 = \underline{e-1} \end{aligned}$$

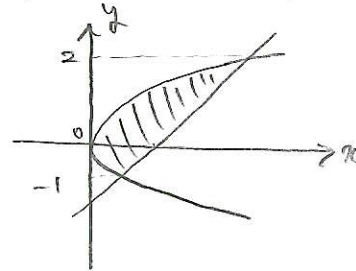
- (2) 2 曲線 $x = y^2$, $x = y + 2$ で囲まれた部分の面積を求めよ.

共有点の y 座標は.

$$y^2 = y + 2$$

$$y^2 - y - 2 = 0$$

$$(y-2)(y+1) = 0 \quad y = -1, 2$$

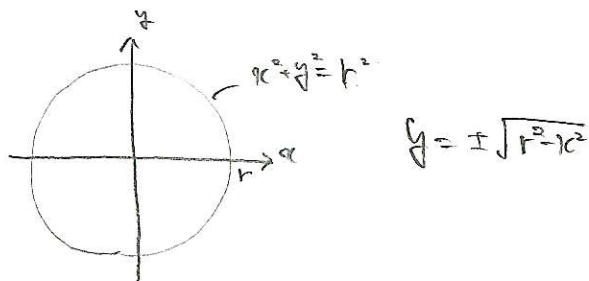


求める面積 S は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^2 \{ (y+2) - y^2 \} dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 -(y-2)(y+1) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^3 = \underline{\frac{9}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

7.3 いろいろな面積

(1) 半径 r の円の面積を求めよ。



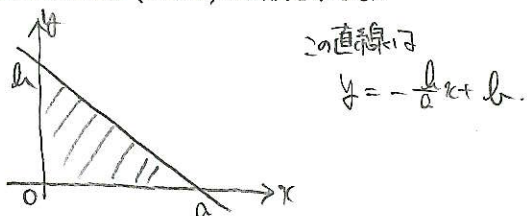
対称性を考慮して、求める面積 S は

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

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \text{ とおく.} & \frac{x}{r} \Big|_{0 \rightarrow r} \\ dx &= -r \sin \theta d\theta & \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= 4 \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 r \sin \theta \cdot (-r \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= 4r^2 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 4r^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 4r^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\pi r^2}} \end{aligned}$$

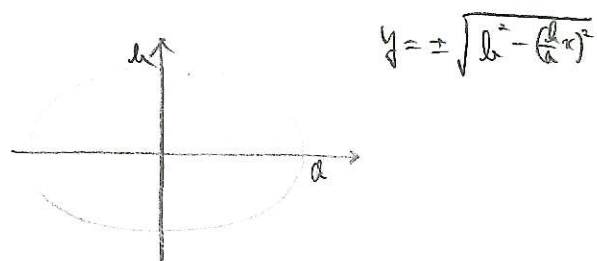
(2) $a, b \neq 0$ とする. 2点 $A(a, 0)$, $B(0, b)$ を通る直線と, x 軸, y 軸で囲まれた部分 (三角形) の面積を求めよ。



求める面積 S は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^a \left(-\frac{b}{a}x + b \right) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{b}{2a}x^2 + bx \right]_0^a \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}ba + ba = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}ab}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $a, b > 0$ とする. 楕円 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ の面積を求めよ。



対称性を考慮して、求める面積 S は

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \times \int_0^a \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{b}{a}x\right)^2} dx \\ &= 4 \times \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{b}{a} \cdot \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} \\ &= \underline{\underline{ab\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

7.4 媒介変数

7.4.1 例題

$a > 0$ とする. サイクロイド

$$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta), \quad y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$$

と x 軸で囲まれた部分の面積 S を求めよ.

まず、 θ の変化を調べる.

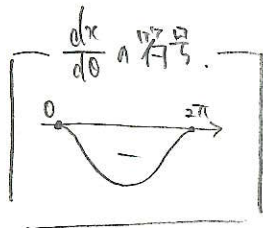
$$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a(1 - \cos \theta).$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0, 2\pi \text{ 等}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 0$$



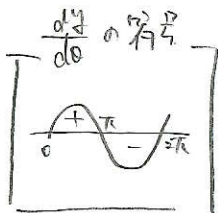
$$y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \sin \theta.$$

$$\sin \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0.$$

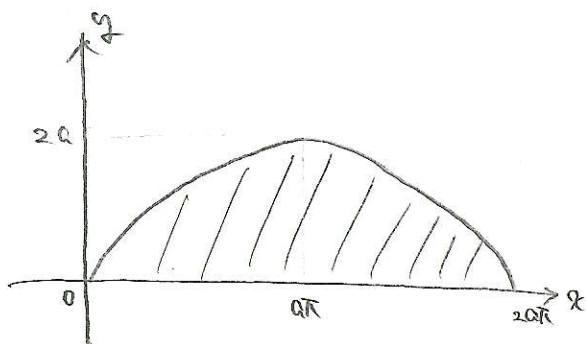
$$\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi \text{ 等}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0$$



増減表は

θ	0	...	π	...	2π
$\frac{dx}{d\theta}$	0		+		0
$\frac{dy}{d\theta}$	0	+	0	-	0
x	0	$\rightarrow$	πa	$\rightarrow$	$2\pi a$
y	0	$\uparrow$	$2a$	$\downarrow$	0



求める面積は図9の斜線部分.

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos \theta) \cdot \frac{dx}{d\theta} \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2(1 - \cos \theta) \cdot (\theta - \sin \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\theta - \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta &= \sin \theta - \int 1 \cdot \sin \theta \, d\theta + C \\ &= \sin \theta + \cos \theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta + C$$

(C : 積分定数) 等

$$S = a^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta^2 - (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 2a^2 \pi^2$$

7.4.2 練習

$a > 0, b > 0$ とする. 以下の曲線と x 軸で囲まれた部分の面積 S を求めよ.

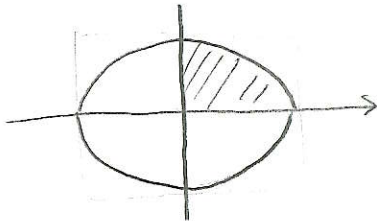
$$x = a \cos \theta, \quad y = b \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{a} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{b} \end{aligned} \quad r'(\theta).$$

$$r^2(\theta) + a^2 \sin^2 \theta = |r'|.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 楕円の面積.



対称性を考慮して.

$$S = 4 \int_0^a y \, dx$$

$= 2\pi$.

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

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -a \sin \theta.$$

$$\therefore S = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 b \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \, d\theta$$

$$= 4ab \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

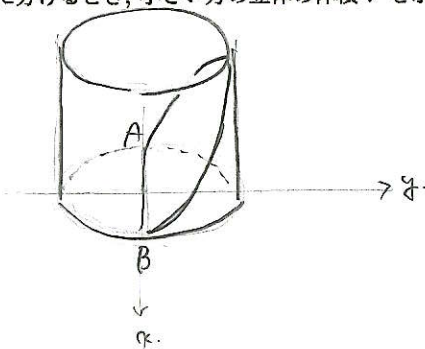
$$= ab\pi$$

——— 4

8 体積

8.1 練習

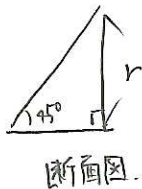
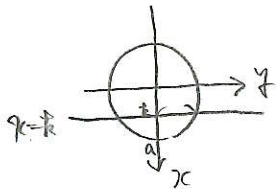
- (1) 底面の半径が a 、高さが a である直円柱がある。この底面の直径 AB を含み底面と 45° の傾きをなす平面で、直円柱を2つの立体に分けるときの、小さい方の立体の体積 V を求めよ。



図のように xy 平面上に円柱の底面を置き、

$$A(-a, 0), B(a, 0) \text{ とおす}$$

平面 $x=k$ でこの立体を切断し、その断面図は左下図。



断面図。

直角二等辺三角形とみなす。その辺長は、

$$\text{左図より } r = \sqrt{a^2 - k^2}$$

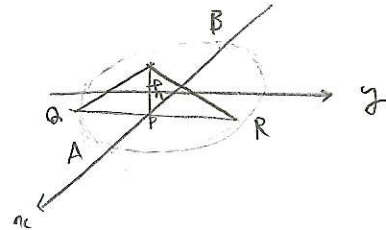
$\therefore x=k$ で切断したときの三角形の面積 $S(k)$ は

$$\begin{aligned} S(k) &= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - k^2) \end{aligned}$$

このとき $-a \leq k \leq a$ まで積分して求める。対称性を利用して

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V &= 2 \cdot \int_0^a S(k) dk \\ &= 2 \cdot \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - k^2) dk \\ &= \left[a^2 k - \frac{1}{3} k^3 \right]_0^a \\ &= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

- (2) 半径 a の円 O がある。この直径 AB 上の点 P を通り直線 AB に垂直な弦 QR を底辺とし、高さが h である二等辺三角形を、円 O の面に対して垂直に作る。 P が A から B まで動くとき、この三角形が通過してできる立体の体積 V を求めよ。

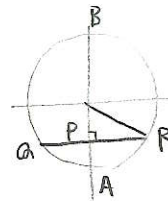


図のように、 xy 平面上に円 O を置き、

$$A(a, 0), B(-a, 0) \text{ とおす}$$

$$P(k, 0) \text{ とおす。左図より } PR = \sqrt{a^2 - k^2}$$

$$\therefore QR = 2\sqrt{a^2 - k^2}$$



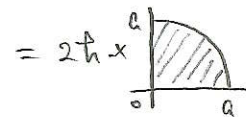
$\therefore$ 作らるる二等辺三角形の面積 $S(k)$ は

$$\begin{aligned} S(k) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{a^2 - k^2} \cdot h \\ &= h \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - k^2} \end{aligned}$$

求める体積は、対称性を利用して

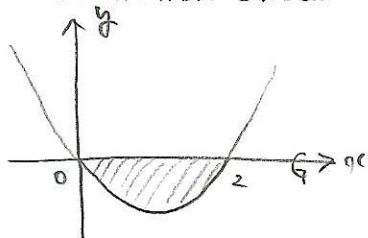
$$V = 2 \times \int_0^a h \sqrt{a^2 - k^2} dk$$

$$= 2h \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - k^2} dk$$



$$= 2h \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 h$$

- (3) 曲線 $y = x^2 - 2x$ と x 軸で囲まれた部分を x 軸周りに回転してできる立体の体積 V を求めよ。

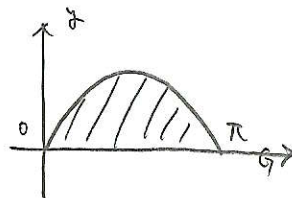


求める体積 V は、上図の斜線部を x 軸まわりに回転させてできる。

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^2 \pi \cdot (x^2 - 2x)^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^2 (x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2) dx \\
 &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{5}x^5 - x^4 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \pi \cdot \left(\frac{32}{5} - 16 + \frac{32}{3} \right) \\
 &= 16\pi \left(\frac{2}{5} - 1 + \frac{2}{3} \right) \\
 &= 16\pi \cdot \frac{6 - 15 + 10}{15} = \frac{16}{15}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0 \leq x \leq \pi)$$

- (4) 曲線 $y = \sin x$ と x 軸で囲まれた部分を x 軸周りに回転してできる立体の体積 V を求めよ。



求める体積 V は、上図の斜線部を x 軸まわりに回転させてできる。

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