

## 定積分クイズ

1 (1)  $\int_1^2 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1)$

(2)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta = \left[ -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}(-1 - 1) = 1$

解説

2 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x}$  (2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{dy}{y^3}$  (3)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$  (4)  $\int_{-3}^0 2^x dx$

解答 (1) 1 (2)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (3) 1 (4)  $\frac{7}{8\log 2}$

解説

(1)  $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x} = [\log|x|]_1^e = \log e - \log 1 = 1$

(2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{dy}{y^3} = \left[ -\frac{1}{2y^2} \right]_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{8}$

(3)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = [\tan \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - 0 = 1$

(4)  $\int_{-3}^0 2^x dx = \left[ \frac{2^x}{\log 2} \right]_{-3}^0 = \frac{1}{\log 2} (2^0 - 2^{-3}) = \frac{1}{\log 2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{7}{8\log 2}$

3  $\int_1^2 \frac{3x-2}{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx = 3 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2}$

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

解説

4 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

解答 (1)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

解説

(1)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3x \sin 2x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 5x - \cos x) \right\} dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 5x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{5}$

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

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

5 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx$

(2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x-3)}$

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

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

解答 (1)  $e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$  (2)  $-\frac{2}{3} \log 2$  (3)  $\frac{8}{15}$  (4)  $\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$

解説

(1)  $\int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = \left[ e^x + e^{-x} \right]_0^1 = (e + e^{-1}) - (e^0 + e^0) = e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$

(2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x-3)} = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \log|x-3| - \log|x| \right]_1^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x} \right| \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \log \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| - \log|-2| \right)$   
 $= -\frac{2}{3} \log 2$

(3)  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \sin 4x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin 5x + \sin 3x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left[ -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \right]_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{8}{15}$

(4)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left[ x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$

6 定積分  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx$  を求めよ。

解答  $2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解説

$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき

$|\cos x| = \cos x$

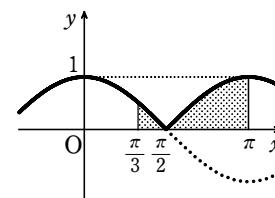
$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi$  のとき

$|\cos x| = -\cos x$

であるから

$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) dx$

$$= \left[ \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - (0 - 1) = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



7 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

(2)  $\int_0^4 |\sqrt{x} - 1| dx$

(3)  $\int_0^1 |e^x - 2| dx$

解答 (1) 4 (2) 2 (3)  $4\log 2 + e - 5$

解説

(1)  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$  のとき  $|\sin x| = \sin x$

$\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$  のとき  $|\sin x| = -\sin x$

であるから

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

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

$$= [1 - (-1)] + [1 - (-1)] = 4$$

別解  $\int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2 \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi}$

$$= 2[1 - (-1)] = 4$$

(2)  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  のとき  $|\sqrt{x} - 1| = -(\sqrt{x} - 1)$

$1 \leq x \leq 4$  のとき  $|\sqrt{x} - 1| = \sqrt{x} - 1$

であるから

$$\int_0^4 |\sqrt{x} - 1| dx = \int_0^1 \{-(\sqrt{x} - 1)\} dx + \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_1^4$$

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

(3)  $0 \leq x \leq \log 2$  のとき  $|e^x - 2| = -(e^x - 2)$

$\log 2 \leq x \leq 1$  のとき  $|e^x - 2| = e^x - 2$

であるから

$$\int_0^1 |e^x - 2| dx = \int_0^{\log 2} \{-(e^x - 2)\} dx + \int_{\log 2}^1 (e^x - 2) dx$$

$$= -\left[ e^x - 2x \right]_0^{\log 2} + \left[ e^x - 2x \right]_{\log 2}^1$$

$$= -(e^{\log 2} - 2\log 2) + (e^0 - 2 \cdot 0) + (e^1 - 2 \cdot 1) - (e^{\log 2} - 2\log 2)$$

$$= 4\log 2 + e - 5$$

8 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

解答 (1) 10 (2)  $\frac{4}{3}$

解説

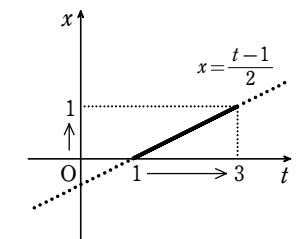
(1)  $2x+1=t$  とおくと

$$x = \frac{t-1}{2}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{2}dt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

|     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow 1$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 3$ |

よって  $\int_0^1 (2x+1)^3 dx = \int_1^3 t^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 t^3 dt$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_1^3 = 10$$

(2)  $\sqrt{3-x}=t$  とおくと

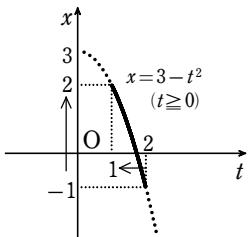
$$x=3-t^2, dx=-2tdt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようにになる。

|     |                    |
|-----|--------------------|
| $x$ | $-1 \rightarrow 2$ |
| $t$ | $2 \rightarrow 1$  |

$$\text{よって } \int_{-1}^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx = \int_2^1 \frac{3-t^2}{t} \cdot (-2t) dt$$

$$= 2 \int_1^2 (3-t^2) dt = 2 \left[ 3t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$



[10] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

(解答) (1)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (2)  $\pi + \sqrt{3}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

(解説)

(1)  $x=\sin \theta$  とおくと  $dx=\cos \theta d\theta$   
 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき,  $\cos \theta \geq 0$  であるから

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

よって

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

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

また  $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  のとき,  $\cos \theta > 0$  であるから

$$\sqrt{4-x^2} = \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2 \theta)} = 2\cos \theta$$

よって

$$\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2\cos \theta \cdot 2\cos \theta d\theta$$

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

$$= 2 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \pi + \sqrt{3}$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  のとき,  $\cos \theta > 0$  であるから

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

$$\text{よって } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

[11] 定積分  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$  を求めよ。

(解答)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$= \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} + t \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

(解説)

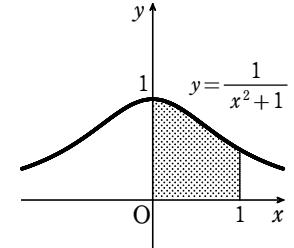
$$x=\tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx=\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

|          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| $x$      | $0 \rightarrow 1$             |
| $\theta$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ |



[12] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

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

$$(3) \int_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9}$$

(解答) (1)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (3)  $\frac{5}{36}\pi$

(解説)

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+1} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+4} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとされる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5}{36}\pi \end{aligned}$$

|          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| $x$      | $0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$      |
| $\theta$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| $x$      | $-2 \rightarrow 2$                         |
| $\theta$ | $-\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| $x$      | $-3 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$                  |
| $\theta$ | $-\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$ |

[9] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_1^2 x\sqrt{2-x} dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos^2 x)\sin x dx$$

(解答) (1)  $\frac{1}{2} - \log 2$  (2)  $\frac{14}{15}$  (3)  $\frac{4}{3}$

(解説)

(1)  $2-x=t$  とおくと

$$x=2-t, dx=(-1)dt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

|     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow 1$ |
| $t$ | $2 \rightarrow 1$ |

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{(2-x)^2} dx &= \int_2^1 \frac{1-t}{t^2} \cdot (-1) dt = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{t} - \log |t| \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\sqrt{2-x}=t$  とおくと

$$x=2-t^2, dx=-2tdt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

|     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| $x$ | $1 \rightarrow 2$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 0$ |

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 x\sqrt{2-x} dx &= \int_1^0 (2-t^2)t \cdot (-2t) dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (2t^2 - t^4) dt = 2 \left[ \frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{14}{15} \end{aligned}$$

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

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

|     |                               |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 0$             |

よって

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

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

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

**解答** (1) 2 (2) 0

**解説** (1)  $\cos x$  は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2 \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2$$

(2)  $\sin x$  は奇関数であるから  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx = 0$

[14] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

**解答** (1) -8 (2) 0

**解説**

$$(1) (1+x^2)(x-3) = x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 3$$

$x^3, x$  は奇関数,  $-3x^2, -3$  は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1+x^2)(x-3) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (-3x^2 - 3) dx = -2 \left[ x^3 + 3x \right]_0^1 = -8$$

(2)  $x\sqrt{4-x^2}$  は奇関数であるから  $\int_{-2}^2 x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 0$

[15] 定積分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$  を求めよ。

**解答**  $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$

**解説**

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

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

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

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

[16] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

$$(3) \int_1^2 x \log x dx$$

$$(4) \int_e^{2e} \log x dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx$$

**解答** (1)  $\pi$  (2) 1 (3)  $2\log 2 - \frac{3}{4}$  (4)  $2e\log 2$  (5)  $\pi - 2$

**解説**

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x(-\cos x)' dx = \left[ -x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (x)'(-\cos x) dx$$

$$= \pi + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \pi + \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x(e^x)' dx = \left[ x e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x)' e^x dx \\ = e - \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 = 1$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 x \log x dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)' \log x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x^2 \log x \right]_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 \cdot (\log x)' dx \\ = 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 \\ = 2 \log 2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(4) \int_e^{2e} \log x dx = \int_e^{2e} (x)' \log x dx = \left[ x \log x \right]_e^{2e} - \int_e^{2e} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ = 2e \log 2e - e - \int_e^{2e} dx = 2e(\log 2 + 1) - 2e \\ = 2e \log 2$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (-\cos x)' dx = \left[ -x^2 \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \cos x dx \\ = 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(\sin x)' dx = 2 \left[ x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx \\ = \pi + 2 \left[ \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 2$$

[17] 部分積分法によって、次の定積分を求めよ。

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

**解答**  $-\frac{8}{5}$

**解説**

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x+1)^3(x-1) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \frac{(x+1)^4}{4} \right\}' (x-1) dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left[ (x+1)^4(x-1) \right]_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (x+1)^4 dx \\ = 0 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \left[ (x+1)^5 \right]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{8}{5}$$

[18] 部分積分法によって、次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx \quad (\alpha, \beta \text{ は定数})$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{12}$  (2)  $-\frac{1}{6}(\beta-\alpha)^3$

**解説**

$$(1) \int_0^1 x(x-1)^2 dx = \int_0^1 x \left\{ \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \right\}' dx \\ = \frac{1}{3} \left[ x(x-1)^3 \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 dx \\ = 0 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left[ (x-1)^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(2) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (x-\alpha)^2 \right\}' (x-\beta) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (x-\alpha)^2 (x-\beta) \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^2 dx$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left[ (x-\alpha)^3 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = -\frac{1}{6}(\beta-\alpha)^3$$

[19] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^6 \left( \frac{1}{3}x - 1 \right)^4 dx$$

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

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

$$(4) \int_1^2 x \log(x+1) dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) e^x dx$$

$$(6) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{6}{5}$  (2)  $\log \frac{e+1}{2}$  (3)  $\log \frac{3}{2}$  (4)  $\frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{4}$  (5)  $2e - 3$

$$(6) \log \frac{e+1}{\sqrt{e^2+1}}$$

**解説**

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

|     |        |
|-----|--------|
| $x$ | 0 → 6  |
| $t$ | -1 → 1 |

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

よって

$$\int_0^6 \left( \frac{1}{3}x - 1 \right)^4 dx = \int_{-1}^1 t^4 \cdot 3 dt = 3 \cdot 2 \int_0^1 t^4 dt \\ = 6 \left[ \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\text{別解} \quad \int_0^6 \left( \frac{1}{3}x - 1 \right)^4 dx = \frac{3}{5} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}x - 1 \right)^5 \right]_0^6 \\ = \frac{3}{5} \{1 - (-1)\} = \frac{6}{5}$$

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

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2 + \cos x)'}{2 + \cos x} dx = - \left[ \log |2 + \cos x| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ = -(\log 2 - \log 3) = \log \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(4) \int_1^2 x \log(x+1) dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \log(x+1) dx \\ = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \log(x+1) \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ = 2 \log 3 - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left( x - 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ = 2 \log 3 - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \log|x+1| \right]_1^2 \\ = 2 \log 3 - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log 3 - \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \log 2 \right) \right\} \\ = \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{別解} \quad \int_1^2 x \log(x+1) dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{x^2-1}{2} \right)' \log(x+1) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2-1}{2} \log(x+1) \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ = \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (x-1) dx \\ = \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad & \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1)e^x dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1)(e^x)' dx \\ &= \left[ (x^2 + 1)e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2xe^x dx \\ &= 2e - 1 - 2 \int_0^1 x(e^x)' dx \\ &= 2e - 1 - 2 \left[ xe^x \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^x dx \\ &= 2e - 1 - 2e + 2 \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2e - 3 \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $e^x = t$  とおくと  $e^x dx = dt$   
また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。  
よって

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | 1 → 2               |
| $t$ | $e \rightarrow e^2$ |

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} &= \int_1^2 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 1} dx = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} \\ &= \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dt}{(t+1)(t-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_e^{e^2} \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log|t-1| - \log|t+1| \right]_e^{e^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right]_e^{e^2} \\ &= \log \frac{e+1}{\sqrt{e^2+1}} \end{aligned}$$

[20] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} \quad (2) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{|x-1|}{x} dx \quad (3) \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} (1+2\cos x - \sin x)^2 dx \quad (5) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2+x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

$$(6) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x \cos x + \cos 2x) dx \quad (7) \int_{-2}^2 (e^x + e^{-x})^3 dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}$  (2)  $e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$  (3)  $\frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (4)  $7\pi$  (5)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$   
(6) 0 (7)  $\frac{2}{3}e^6 + 6e^2 - \frac{6}{e^2} - \frac{2}{3e^6}$

解説

$$(1) \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} = \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log|x-1| - \log|x+1| \right]_2^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{2}{4} - \log \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{e} \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき } |x-1| = -x+1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq e \text{ のとき } |x-1| = x-1$$

であるから

$$\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{|x-1|}{x} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \frac{-x+1}{x} dx + \int_1^e \frac{x-1}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \left( -1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx + \int_1^e \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ -x + \log|x| \right]_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \left[ x - \log|x| \right]_1^e \\ &= (-1+0) - \left( -\frac{1}{e} + \log \frac{1}{e} \right) + (e - \log e) - (1-0) \\ &= e + \frac{1}{e} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\sqrt{9-x^2}$  は偶関数であるから

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

$x = 3\sin \theta$  とおくと  $dx = 3\cos \theta d\theta$   
 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとれる。

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ のとき, } \cos \theta > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2} = \sqrt{9(1-\sin^2 \theta)} = 3\cos \theta$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{9-x^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 3\cos \theta \cdot 3\cos \theta d\theta = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2\cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta = 9 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) (1+2\cos x - \sin x)^2 = 1 + 4\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 4\cos x - 2\sin x - 4\cos x \sin x$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2\sin x - 2\sin 2x$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+2\cos x - \sin x)^2 dx &= \left[ \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}\sin 2x + 4\sin x + 2\cos x + \cos 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= (7\pi + 2 + 1) - (2 + 1) = 7\pi \end{aligned}$$

参考 積分区間が 0 から  $2\pi$  まであるから、面積を考えて

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2x dx = 0, \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx = 0, \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2x dx = 0, \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = 0$$

を用いると

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{7}{2} dx = \frac{7}{2} \left[ x \right]_0^{2\pi} = 7\pi$$

となり、計算が簡単になる。

$$(5) \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \text{ は偶関数, } \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} \text{ は奇関数であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2+x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx + 0 = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$x = \tan \theta$  とおくと  $dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとれる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

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

(6)  $x \cos x$  は奇関数,  $\cos 2x$  は偶関数であるから

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

(7)  $(e^x + e^{-x})^3$  は偶関数であるから

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

[21] 次の定積分を求めよ。[(1)(2)(3) 各 12 点 (4) 14 点]

$$(1) \int_1^{e^2} \frac{x^2+1}{x^3} dx \quad (2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x \cos 2x dx \quad (4) \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| dx$$

解答 (1)  $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{x^2+1}{x^3} dx = \int_1^{e^2} \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^{-3} \right) dx$

$$= \left[ \log|x| - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^{e^2}$$

$$= \log e^2 - \frac{1}{2e^4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^4}$$

$$(2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \left[ -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

(4)  $0 \leq x \leq \log 3$  のとき  $|e^x - 3| = 3 - e^x$   
 $\log 3 \leq x \leq 2$  のとき  $|e^x - 3| = e^x - 3$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| dx &= \int_0^{\log 3} (3 - e^x) dx + \int_{\log 3}^2 (e^x - 3) dx \\ &= [3x - e^x]_0^{\log 3} + [e^x - 3x]_{\log 3}^2 \\ &= 3\log 3 - 3 + 1 + e^2 - 6 - 3 + 3\log 3 \\ &= 6\log 3 + e^2 - 11 \end{aligned}$$

〔解説〕

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_1^{e^2} \frac{x^2+1}{x^3} dx &= \int_1^{e^2} \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^{-3} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \log|x| - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^{e^2} \\ &= \log e^2 - \frac{1}{2e^4} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2e^4} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \left[ -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} + 1 \right) = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad 0 \leq x \leq \log 3 のとき \quad |e^x - 3| = 3 - e^x$$

$$\log 3 \leq x \leq 2 のとき \quad |e^x - 3| = e^x - 3$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| dx &= \int_0^{\log 3} (3 - e^x) dx + \int_{\log 3}^2 (e^x - 3) dx \\ &= [3x - e^x]_0^{\log 3} + [e^x - 3x]_{\log 3}^2 \\ &= 3\log 3 - 3 + 1 + e^2 - 6 - 3 + 3\log 3 \\ &= 6\log 3 + e^2 - 11 \end{aligned}$$

〔22〕次の定積分を求めよ。〔(1)(2)(3) 各 12 点 (4) 14 点〕

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x} dx$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$$

$$(3) \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

$$〔解説〕 (1) \quad \sqrt{1-2x} = t とおくと \quad x = \frac{1-t^2}{2}, \quad dx = -tdt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x} dx &= \int_1^0 t(-t) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(3) \quad x = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| $x$      | $1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$                  |
| $\theta$ | $\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad x = \sqrt{2} \tan \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2+2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}\pi}{24}$$

〔解説〕

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{1-2x} = t \text{ とおくと} \quad x = \frac{1-t^2}{2}, \quad dx = -tdt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x} dx = \int_1^0 t(-t) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt$$

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

$$(2) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})'}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \left[ \log|e^x + e^{-x}| \right]_0^2$$

$$= \log(e^2 + e^{-2}) - \log(1+1) = \log \frac{e^4 + 1}{2e^2}$$

$$(3) \quad x = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

|     |                             |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 0$           |

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad x = \sqrt{2} \tan \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2+2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}\pi}{24}$$

〔23〕次の定積分を求めよ。〔各 6 点〕

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 x \log(x^2+1) dx$$

$$(3) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cos 3x dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^9 |\sqrt{x}-1| dx$$

$$〔解説〕 (1) \quad \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x(1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\pi} x dx - \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} x \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)' dx \right]$$

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

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 x \log(x^2+1) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x^2+1)' \log(x^2+1) dx$$

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

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

(3)  $\sin(-x) \cos(-3x) = -\sin x \cos 3x$  より、 $\sin x \cos 3x$  は奇関数である。

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cos 3x dx = 0$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^9 |\sqrt{x}-1| dx = \int_0^1 (1-\sqrt{x}) dx + \int_1^9 (\sqrt{x}-1) dx$$

$$= \left[ x - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_1^9 = \frac{29}{3}$$

〔解説〕

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\pi} x dx - \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} x \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)' dx \right]$$

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$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 x \log(x^2+1) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x^2+1)' \log(x^2+1) dx$$

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

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〔24〕次の定積分を求めよ。〔各 10 点〕

$$(1) \quad \int_e^{e^3} \frac{dx}{x \log x}$$

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

$$(3) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^2 |e^x - e| dx$$

$$〔解説〕 (1) \quad \int_e^{e^3} \frac{dx}{x \log x} = \int_e^{e^3} \frac{(\log x)'}{\log x} dx = \left[ \log|\log x| \right]_e^{e^3}$$

$$= \log(\log e^3) - \log(\log e) = \log 3$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x(\tan x)' dx = \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \left[ \log |\cos x| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

$$(3) x^2 = t \text{ とおくと } 2x dx = dt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。よって

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

$$(4) \int_0^2 |e^x - e| dx = \int_0^1 (e - e^x) dx + \int_1^2 (e^x - e) dx \\ = \left[ ex - e^x \right]_0^1 + \left[ e^x - ex \right]_1^2 = e^2 - 2e + 1$$

解説

$$(1) \int_e^{e^3} \frac{dx}{x \log x} = \int_e^{e^3} \frac{(\log x)'}{\log x} dx = \left[ \log |\log x| \right]_e^{e^3} \\ = \log(\log e^3) - \log(\log e) = \log 3$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x(\tan x)' dx = \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \left[ \log |\cos x| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

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$$(4) \int_0^2 |e^x - e| dx = \int_0^1 (e - e^x) dx + \int_1^2 (e^x - e) dx \\ = \left[ ex - e^x \right]_0^1 + \left[ e^x - ex \right]_1^2 = e^2 - 2e + 1$$

25 定積分  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$  を求めよ。[15 点]

$$\text{解答} \quad x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ のとき } \cos \theta > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

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

$$\text{よって } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1-\cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) = \frac{\pi}{48} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$$

解説

$$x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ のとき } \cos \theta > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

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

$$\text{よって } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1-\cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) = \frac{\pi}{48} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64}$$

26 定積分  $\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$  を求めよ。[15 点]

$$\text{解答} \quad \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = \left[ e^x \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x dx = - \left[ e^x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$= e^{\pi} + 1 - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{よって } 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = e^{\pi} + 1 \quad \text{ゆえに } \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\pi} + 1)$$

解説

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = \left[ e^x \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x dx = - \left[ e^x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$= e^{\pi} + 1 - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{よって } 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = e^{\pi} + 1 \quad \text{ゆえに } \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\pi} + 1)$$

27 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx \quad (2) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx \quad (3) \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2\theta d\theta \quad (4) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \frac{14}{3} \quad (2) 0 \quad (3) 0 \quad (4) \log 2$$

解説

$$(1) \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \right]_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} (8-1) = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{2\pi} = (-1) - (-1) = 0$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2\theta d\theta = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$(4) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[ \log x \right]_1^2 = \log 2 - \log 1 = \log 2$$

28 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^4 (e^x + \cos x) dx - \int_1^4 \cos x dx - \int_1^4 \left( e^x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

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

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) 2\log 2 \quad (2) e^2 - e$$

解説

|          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| $x$      | $0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$   |
| $\theta$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$ |

$$(1) \int_1^4 (e^x + \cos x) dx - \int_1^4 \cos x dx - \int_1^4 \left( e^x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^4 (e^x + \cos x - \cos x - e^x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$= \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[ \log x \right]_1^4 = \log 4 - \log 1 = 2\log 2$$

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

$$= \int_1^2 e^x dx = \left[ e^x \right]_1^2 = e^2 - e$$

29 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{4x-1}{2x^2+5x+2} dx$$

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

$$(3) \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) 2\log 3 - 3\log 2 \quad (2) \frac{3}{8}\pi \quad (3) \frac{1}{2}$$

解説

$$(1) \frac{4x-1}{2x^2+5x+2} = \frac{4x-1}{(x+2)(2x+1)} = \frac{3}{x+2} - \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{4x-1}{2x^2+5x+2} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{3}{x+2} - \frac{2}{2x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ 3\log(x+2) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log(2x+1) \right]_0^1$$

$$= (3\log 3 - \log 3) - (3\log 2 - 0)$$

$$= 2\log 3 - 3\log 2$$

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

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{3}{2}x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{3}{8}\pi$$

$$(3) \frac{\log x}{x} = (\log x)(\log x)' \text{ であるから}$$

$$\int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\log x)^2 \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{2} (1^2 - 0^2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

30 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2+2x} dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+16} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

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

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x) dx$$

$$(6) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} dx$$

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

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) -\frac{3}{2} + 6\log \frac{3}{2} \quad (2) \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} \quad (3) \frac{17}{12} \quad (4) \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32} \quad (6) \frac{\pi}{4} - 1 \quad (7) \frac{1-e^{-2}}{2}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+2}{x+2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(x+2)(x-2)+6}{x+2} dx = \int_0^1 \left( x-2 + \frac{6}{x+2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + 6\log(x+2) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 2 + 6\log 3 - 6\log 2 = -\frac{3}{2} + 6\log \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2+2x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x(x+2)} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log x - \log(x+2) \right]_1^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\log 2 - \log 4 + \log 3) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(3) \int_0^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+16} + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^9 \frac{\sqrt{x+16} - \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x+16} + \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+16} - \sqrt{x})} dx \\ = \int_0^9 \frac{\sqrt{x+16} - \sqrt{x}}{16} dx \\ = \frac{1}{16} \int_0^9 \left\{ (x+16)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} dx \\ = \frac{1}{16} \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x+16)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^9 \\ = \frac{17}{12}$$

$$(4) (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x \\ = 1 + 2\sin x \cos x = 1 + \sin 2x$$

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

$$(5) \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\ = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 4x$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 4x \right) dx = \left[ \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{16}\sin 4x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{16}\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32}$$

$$(6) \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} = \frac{3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x}{\sin x} = 3 - 4\sin^2 x = 3 - 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \\ = 1 + 2\cos 2x$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\cos 2x) dx = \left[ x + \sin 2x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^{2x}} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-2x} dx = \left[ \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1 - e^{-2}}{2}$$

31 定積分  $I = \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x| dx$  を求めよ。

解答 4

解説

$$|\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x| = \left| 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| = \begin{cases} -2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) & (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) & (\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{よって } I = \int_0^{\pi} \left| 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) dx + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) dx \\ = 2 \left[ \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \left[ \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \\ = 2 \left\{ 2\cos 0 - \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi \right\} = 2 \left( 2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 4$$

32 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{4-|x|x}{2+x} dx \quad (2) \int_0^2 |2^x - 2| dx \quad (3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right| dx \\ (4) \int_0^{\pi} \left| \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta \quad (5) \int_0^{\pi} |\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x - 1| dx$$

(解答) (1)  $8\log 2 - 1$  (2)  $\frac{1}{\log 2}$  (3)  $\sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{12}$  (4)  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{3}$  (5)  $2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$

解説

$$(1) x \leq 0 \text{ のとき } |x| = -x \quad x \geq 0 \text{ のとき } |x| = x$$

$$\text{よって } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{4-|x|x}{2+x} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{4+x^2}{2+x} dx + \int_0^1 (2-x) dx \\ = \int_{-1}^0 \left( x-2 + \frac{8}{x+2} \right) dx + \int_0^1 (-x+2) dx \\ = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 8\log(x+2) \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_0^1 \\ = 8\log 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = 8\log 2 - 1$$

$$(2) 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき } |2^x - 2| = -(2^x - 2)$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき } |2^x - 2| = 2^x - 2$$

$$\text{よって } \int_0^2 |2^x - 2| dx = - \int_0^1 (2^x - 2) dx + \int_1^2 (2^x - 2) dx \\ = - \left[ \frac{2^x}{\log 2} - 2x \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2^x}{\log 2} - 2x \right]_1^2 \\ = - \left( \frac{1}{\log 2} - 2 \right) + \left( \frac{2}{\log 2} - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

$$(3) 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき } \left| \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \cos x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } \left| \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right| = -\left( \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\ = \left[ \sin x - \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \left[ \sin x - \frac{x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ = 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 0 - \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$(4) 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき } \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } \cos \theta \geq 0, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき } \cos \theta \leq 0$$

$$\text{また } \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{3}{2}\theta + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left| \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{3}{2}\theta + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{3}{2}\theta + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ = \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3}{2}\theta + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3}{2}\theta + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ = 2 \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - 0 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1) + 1 \right) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{3}$$

$$(5) |\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x - 1| = \left| 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 \right|$$

$$= \begin{cases} -2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 & (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 & (\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} |\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x - 1| dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left| 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 \right| dx$$

$$= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[ 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 \right] dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \left[ 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 \right] dx$$

$$= - \left[ -2\cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \left[ -2\cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi}$$

$$= \left[ 2\cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \left[ 2\cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi}$$

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

$$= 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

33 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 2x(x^2+2)^2 dx \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad (3) \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} 2x 10^{x^2} dx$$

$$(1) \frac{19}{3} \quad (2) \sqrt{2} - 1 \quad (3) \frac{90}{\log 10}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^1 2x(x^2+2)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^2+2)^2 (x^2+2)' dx \\ = \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x^2+2)^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(3^3 - 2^3) = \frac{19}{3}$$

$$(2) \cos \theta = x \text{ とおくと } -\sin \theta d\theta = dx \\ \theta \text{ と } x \text{ の対応は右のようになる。}$$

$$\text{よって } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx \\ = \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$(3) x^2 = t \text{ とおくと } 2x dx = dt \\ x \text{ と } t \text{ の対応は右のようになる。}$$

$$\text{よって } \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} 2x 10^{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 10^t dt = \left[ \frac{10^t}{\log 10} \right]_1^2 \\ = \frac{90}{\log 10}$$

34 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-2}^2 x^5 dx \quad (2) \int_{-\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x dx \quad (3) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx$$

$$(1) 0 \quad (2) 1 \quad (3) 0$$

解説

(1)  $(-x)^5 = -x^5$  であるから、 $x^5$  は奇関数である。

|          |                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| $\theta$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$      |
| $x$      | $1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ |

|     |                          |
|-----|--------------------------|
| $x$ | $1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 2$        |

$$\text{よって } \int_{-2}^2 x^5 dx = 0$$

(2)  $\cos(-x) = \cos x$  であるから,  $\cos x$  は偶関数である。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x dx = 2 \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$  であるから,  $\sin x$  は奇関数である。

$$\text{よって } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx = 0$$

35 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^e x \log \sqrt{x} dx$$

**解答** (1) 1 (2)  $\pi$  (3)  $\frac{1}{8}(e^2 + 1)$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^1 xe^x dx &= \int_0^1 x(e^x)' dx = \left[ xe^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \\ &= e - \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 = e - (e - 1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_1^e x \log \sqrt{x} dx &= \int_1^e \frac{1}{2} x \log x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \log x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ x^2 \log x \right]_1^e - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^e x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^e x dx \\ &= \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{8}(e^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

36 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_2^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{6-x}} dx$$

$$(2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$(3) \int_{\log \pi}^{\log 2\pi} e^x \sin e^x dx$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{22}{3}$  (2)  $-\frac{1}{2} \log 2$  (3) -2

**解説**

$$(1) \sqrt{6-x} = t \text{ とおくと } x = 6 - t^2, dx = -2t dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| $x$ | 2 → 5 |
| $t$ | 2 → 1 |

$$\text{よって } \int_2^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{6-x}} dx = \int_2^1 \frac{6-t^2}{t} \cdot (-2t) dt = 2 \int_1^2 (6-t^2) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[ 6t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$(2) \cos x = t \text{ とおくと}$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

よって

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{-1} \frac{t}{1+t^2} \cdot (-1) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{(1+t^2)'}{1+t^2} dt$$

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| $x$ | $\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi$ |
| $t$ | 0 → -1                          |

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(1+t^2) \right]_{-1}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (\log 1 - \log 2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

**別解**  $(1+\cos^2 x)' = -2\sin x \cos x$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{(1+\cos^2 x)'}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(1+\cos^2 x) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (\log 2 - \log 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) e^x = t \text{ とおくと } e^x dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_{\log \pi}^{\log 2\pi} e^x \sin e^x dx &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t dt = \left[ -\cos t \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\ &= -[1 - (-1)] = -2 \end{aligned}$$

|     |                                  |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| $x$ | $\log \pi \rightarrow \log 2\pi$ |
| $t$ | $\pi \rightarrow 2\pi$           |

37 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^3 (5x+2)\sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^a x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^a dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1+\cos x} dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 4\cos x + 3} dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x + 2e^{-x} + 3} dx$$

**解答** (1)  $2 - 3\log 2$  (2) 48 (3)  $\frac{2a^3}{(a+1)(a+2)(a+3)}$  (4)  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$(5) \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{7}{6} \quad (6) \log \frac{3(e+1)}{2(e+2)}$$

**解説**

$$(1) 1-x=t \text{ とおくと } x=1-t, dx=-dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2} dx = \int_2^1 \frac{(1-t)^3}{t^2} \cdot (-1) dt$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} + 3 - t \right) dt$$

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

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 (5x+2)\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int_1^2 (5t^2-3)t \cdot 2t dt \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 (5t^4-3t^2) dt = 2 \left[ t^5 - t^3 \right]_1^2 = 48 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) 1 - \frac{x}{a} = t \text{ とおくと } x=a(1-t), dx=-adt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$a > 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^a dx &= \int_1^0 [a(1-t)]^2 t^a \cdot (-a) dt \\ &= a^3 \int_0^1 (t^a - 2t^{a+1} + t^{a+2}) dt \\ &= a^3 \left[ \frac{t^{a+1}}{a+1} - 2 \cdot \frac{t^{a+2}}{a+2} + \frac{t^{a+3}}{a+3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{(a+1)(a+2)(a+3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \cos x = t \text{ とおくと } -\sin x dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+\cos x} \cdot \sin x dx \\ &= \int_1^0 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t} \cdot (-1) dt = \int_0^1 (1-t) dt \\ &= \left[ t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \cos x = t \text{ とおくと } -\sin x dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 4\cos x + 3} dx &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-1}{t^2 + 4t + 3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left( \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t+3} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(t+1) - \log(t+3) \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \frac{t+1}{t+3} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{1}{2} - \log \frac{3}{7} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{7}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) e^x = t \text{ とおくと } e^x dx = dt, dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x + 2e^{-x} + 3} dx &= \int_1^e \frac{1}{t + \frac{2}{t} + 3} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \int_1^e \frac{1}{t^2 + 3t + 2} dt = \int_1^e \left( \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt \\ &= \left[ \log(t+1) - \log(t+2) \right]_1^e = \left[ \log \frac{t+1}{t+2} \right]_1^e \\ &= \log \frac{e+1}{e+2} - \log \frac{2}{3} = \log \frac{3(e+1)}{2(e+2)} \end{aligned}$$

38 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

$$(1) \frac{a^2}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad (2) \frac{\pi}{6}$$

**解説**

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$a > 0$  であり,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  において  $\cos \theta > 0$  であるから

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)} = a \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} = a \cos \theta$$

$$\text{よって } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta$$

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

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a^2}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | 1 → 0               |

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{3}$ |
| $t$ | 1 → $\frac{1}{2}$   |

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| $x$ | 0 → 1 |
| $t$ | 1 → 0 |

|     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → 1             |
| $t$ | 1 → $\frac{1}{2}$ |

|     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → 1             |
| $t$ | 1 → $\frac{1}{2}$ |

|
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(2)  $x=2\sin\theta$  とおくと  $dx=2\cos\theta d\theta$   
 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  において  $\cos\theta \geq 0$  であるから

$$\sqrt{4-x^2} = \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2\theta)} = 2\sqrt{\cos^2\theta} = 2\cos\theta$$

よって  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2\cos\theta} \cdot 2\cos\theta d\theta$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

[39] 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx$

(2)  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$

解答 (1)  $\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{8}\right)$  (2)  $\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解説

(1)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2} dx$  であるから,

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  のとき,  $\cos\theta > 0$  であるから

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1-\sin^2\theta)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\cos^2\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta$$

よって  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta d\theta$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  のとき,  $\cos\theta > 0$  であるから

$$\sqrt{4-x^2} = \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2\theta)} = \sqrt{4\cos^2\theta} = 2\cos\theta$$

よって  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{4\sin^2\theta}{2\cos\theta} \cdot 2\cos\theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2\theta d\theta$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = 2 \left[ \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

[40] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 1               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{6}$ |

解答 (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\pi$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$

解説

(1)  $x=\sqrt{2}\tan\theta$  とおくと  $dx=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta}d\theta$   
 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2+2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x^2+x+1 = \left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$  であるから,

$$x+\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} d\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi \end{aligned}$$

[41] 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx$

(2)  $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+4} dx$

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

解答 (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{36}\pi$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$  (3)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$

解説

(1)  $x=\sqrt{3}\tan\theta$  とおくと  $dx=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2\theta}d\theta$   
 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36}\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x^2-2x+4=(x-1)^2+3$  であるから,  $x-1=\sqrt{3}\tan\theta$  と

おくと  $dx=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

よって  $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2+3} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{3\tan^2\theta+3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi \end{aligned}$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 1               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{6}$ |

(3)  $x=\tan\theta$  とおくと  $dx=\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}d\theta$   
 $x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

よって  $\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan\theta+1}{(\tan^2\theta+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta + \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

[42] 定積分  $\int_0^1 \frac{3}{x^3+1} dx$  を求めよ。

解答  $\log 2 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$

解説

$$\frac{3}{x^3+1} = \frac{3}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2-x+1} \quad (a, b, c \text{ は定数})$$

とおいて分母を払うと

$$3 = a(x^2-x+1) + (bx+c)(x+1)$$

これが  $x$  の恒等式であるから,  $x=0, 1, -1$  を代入すると

$$3 = a+c, 3 = a+2b+2c, 3 = 3a$$

これを解いて

$$a=1, b=-1, c=2$$

よって  $\int_0^1 \frac{3}{x^3+1} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-x+2}{x^2-x+1} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} dx$

ここで  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = [\log(x+1)]_0^1 = \log 2 - \log 1 = \log 2$

次に,  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} dx$  とすると

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx - \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

$I$  の第1項の積分について

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2-x+1)'}{x^2-x+1} dx = [\log(x^2-x+1)]_0^1 = 0$$

$I$  の第2項について,  $J = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1}$  とする。

$$x^2-x+1 = \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \text{ であるから, } x-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan\theta \text{ とおくと}$$

$$dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

ゆえに  $J = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}\tan^2\theta + \frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\cos^2\theta} d\theta$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2[\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\pi$$

よって  $\int_0^1 \frac{3}{x^3+1} dx = \log 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\pi \right) = \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 1               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{6}$ |

43 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\cos x + x^2 \sin x) dx$$

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

解答 (1)  $\sqrt{3}$  (2) 0

解説

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

であるから、 $\cos x$  は偶関数、 $x^2 \sin x$  は奇関数である。

$$\text{よって } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\cos x + x^2 \sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x dx = 2 \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) (-x)e^{(-x)^2} = -xe^{x^2} \text{ であるから, } xe^{x^2} \text{ は奇関数である。}$$

$$\text{よって } \int_{-2}^2 x e^{x^2} dx = 0$$

44 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2\sin x + 3\cos x)^2 dx \quad (2) \int_{-a}^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

解答 (1)  $13\pi$  (2) 0 (3)  $\frac{2}{3}$

解説

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2\sin x + 3\cos x)^2 dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (4\sin^2 x + 12\sin x \cos x + 9\cos^2 x) dx$$

$\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x$  は偶関数、 $\sin x \cos x$  は奇関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2\sin x + 3\cos x)^2 dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} (4\sin^2 x + 9\cos^2 x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ 4 + \frac{5}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \right\} dx = \int_0^{\pi} (13 + 5\cos 2x) dx \\ &= \left[ 13x + \frac{5}{2}\sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = 13\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \text{ は奇関数であるから } \int_{-a}^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 0$$

$$(3) \sin^2 x \cos x \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x (\sin x)' dx \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

45  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$  とおいて、定積分  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$  を求めよ。

解答  $I = \frac{\pi}{4}$

解説

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \text{ とおくと } dx = -dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)} \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\cos t + \sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{最後の式を } J \text{ とすると } I + J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = J \text{ であるから } I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

46 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^a \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{\pi-1}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{a}{2}$

解説

(1) 与えられた定積分を  $I$  とする。

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \text{ とおくと } dx = -dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)} \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \end{aligned}$$

最後の式を  $J$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} I + J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos^2 x - \cos x \sin x + \sin^2 x)}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) dx = \left[ x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = J \text{ であるから } I = \frac{\pi-1}{4}$$

(2) 与えられた定積分を  $I$  とする。

$$a - x = t \text{ とおくと } -dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

$$I = \int_a^b \frac{e^{a-t}}{e^{a-t} + e^t} \cdot (-1) dt = \int_0^a \frac{e^{a-t}}{e^{a-t} + e^t} dt = \int_0^a \frac{e^{a-x}}{e^{a-x} + e^x} dx$$

最後の式を  $J$  とすると

$$I + J = \int_0^a \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} + \frac{e^{a-x}}{e^{a-x} + e^x} \right) dx = \int_0^a dx = a$$

$$I = J \text{ であるから } I = \frac{a}{2}$$

47 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \cos \frac{x}{3} dx$$

$$(2) \int_1^e x(\log x)^2 dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{2}(3\sqrt{3}\pi - 9)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1)$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \cos \frac{x}{3} dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \left( 3 \sin \frac{x}{3} \right)' dx$$

$$= \left[ 3x \sin \frac{x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} - 3 \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{3} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi + 9 \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}(3\sqrt{3}\pi - 9)$$

$$(2) \int_1^e x(\log x)^2 dx = \int_1^e \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' (\log x)^2 dx$$

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

$$= \frac{e^2}{2} - \int_1^e x \log x dx$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{2} - \int_1^e \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \log x dx$$

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

$$= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1)$$

48 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 x \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-b)^2 dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 x^2(x-1)^2 e^{2x} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} |(x - \sin x) \cos x| dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{30}(b-a)^5$  (3)  $\frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 7)$  (4)  $4\pi$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^1 x \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 x \left( x - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)' dx$$

$$= \left[ x \left( x - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} \right) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left( x - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} \right) dx$$

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

$$= 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2}$$

$$(2) \int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-b)^2 dx = \int_a^b \left( \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \right)' (x-b)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (x-a)^3 (x-b)^2 \right]_a^b - \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \cdot 2(x-b) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int_a^b \left( \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} \right)' (x-b) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{4} [(x-a)^4 (x-b)]_a^b - \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \left[ (x-a)^5 \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{30}(b-a)^5$$

別解  $(x-a)^2(x-b)^2 = (x-a)^2(x-a+a-b)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x-a)^2[(x-a)^2 + 2(x-a)(a-b) + (a-b)^2] \\
&= (x-a)^4 + 2(a-b)(x-a)^3 + (a-b)^2(x-a)^2
\end{aligned}$$

よって  $\int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-b)^2 dx = \left[ \frac{(x-a)^5}{5} + 2(a-b) \cdot \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} + (a-b)^2 \cdot \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \right]_a^b$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(b-a)^5}{5} + \frac{(a-b)(b-a)^4}{2} + \frac{(a-b)^2(b-a)^3}{3} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) (b-a)^5 = \frac{1}{30} (b-a)^5
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

よって  $\int_0^1 x^2(x-1)^2 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 3) - \frac{1}{4} (e^2 + 3) + \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 7)$

(4)  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  のとき  $x \geq \sin x$  であるから、 $(x - \sin x) \cos x$  の正・負は  $\cos x$  の正・負と一致する。

$$\begin{aligned}
(x - \sin x) \cos x &= x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \text{ であるから} \\
\int \left( x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) dx &= \int x (\sin x)' dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\
&= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-\cos 2x) = x \sin x + \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C
\end{aligned}$$

よって  $\int_0^{2\pi} |(x - \sin x) \cos x| dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ x \sin x + \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ x \sin x + \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
&\quad + \left[ x \sin x + \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \\
&= 2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1) \right] - 2 \left[ \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot (-1) + 0 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1) \right] \\
&= 4\pi
\end{aligned}$$

[49]  $a \neq 0$  とする。定積分  $A = \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \cos 2x dx$  を求めよ。

解答  $A = \frac{a}{a^2 + 4} (1 - e^{-a\pi})$

解説  $A = \int_0^\pi \left( -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \right)' \cos 2x dx$

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

よって  $\frac{a^2 + 4}{a^2} A = \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{-a\pi})$   $a^2 + 4 \neq 0$  であるから  $A = \frac{a}{a^2 + 4} (1 - e^{-a\pi})$

別解  $B = \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \sin 2x dx$  とする。

$$\begin{aligned}
(e^{-ax} \cos 2x)' &= -ae^{-ax} \cos 2x - 2e^{-ax} \sin 2x \\
(e^{-ax} \sin 2x)' &= -ae^{-ax} \sin 2x + 2e^{-ax} \cos 2x
\end{aligned}$$

であるから、これらの両辺を 0 から  $\pi$  まで積分すると

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi (e^{-ax} \cos 2x)' dx &= -a \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \cos 2x dx - 2 \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \sin 2x dx \\
\int_0^\pi (e^{-ax} \sin 2x)' dx &= -a \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \sin 2x dx + 2 \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \cos 2x dx
\end{aligned}$$

よって  $\left[ e^{-ax} \cos 2x \right]_0^\pi = -aA - 2B$ ,  $\left[ e^{-ax} \sin 2x \right]_0^\pi = -aB + 2A$

すなわち  $-aA - 2B = e^{-a\pi} - 1$ ,  $-aB + 2A = 0$

これを解いて  $A = \frac{a}{a^2 + 4} (1 - e^{-a\pi})$ ,  $B = \frac{2}{a^2 + 4} (1 - e^{-a\pi})$

50 (1)  $\int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^2 \cos(\log x) dx$  を求めよ。

(2) (ア)  $\int_0^\pi e^{-x} \sin x dx$  を求めよ。

(イ) (ア) の結果を用いて、 $\int_0^\pi x e^{-x} \sin x dx$  を求めよ。

解答 (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{3}{10}$  (2) (ア)  $\frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2}$  (イ)  $\frac{1}{2} [(\pi + 1)e^{-\pi} + 1]$

解説

(1)  $I = \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^2 \cos(\log x) dx$  とする。

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \cos(\log x) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \cos(\log x) \right]_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \sin(\log x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^2 \sin(\log x) dx \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \sin(\log x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \sin(\log x) \right]_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} - \frac{1}{9} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cos(\log x) dx \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \sin(\log x) \right]_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} - \frac{1}{9} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cos(\log x) dx \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} I + \frac{1}{9} I = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} I
\end{aligned}$$

よって  $I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{3}{10}$

(2)  $C$  は積分定数とする。

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int e^{-x} \sin x dx, J = \int e^{-x} \cos x dx \text{ とする。} \\
(e^{-x} \sin x)' &= -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x \\
(e^{-x} \cos x)' &= -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

であるから、それぞれの両辺を積分して

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{-x} \sin x &= -I + J \cdots \textcircled{1}, e^{-x} \cos x = -J - I \cdots \textcircled{2} \\
\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \div (-2) \text{ から } I &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) + C \\
\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \div 2 \text{ から } J &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

(ア)  $\int_0^\pi e^{-x} \sin x dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) \right]_0^\pi = \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2}$

(イ)  $\int_0^\pi x e^{-x} \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi x \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) \right]' dx$

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

ここで  $\int_0^\pi e^{-x} \cos x dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) \right]_0^\pi = \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2}$

これと (ア) の結果を用いると

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi x e^{-x} \sin x dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \{(\pi + 1)e^{-\pi} + 1\}
\end{aligned}$$

51 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_1^3 4x^3 dx$  (2)  $\int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx$  (3)  $\int_1^4 x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$

(4)  $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x}$  (5)  $\int_2^{e+1} \frac{dy}{1-y}$  (6)  $\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta$

(7)  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt$  (8)  $\int_0^{\log 2} e^{3x} dx$  (9)  $\int_1^2 2^x dx$

解答 (1) 80 (2)  $\frac{14}{3}$  (3) 1 (4) 1 (5) -1 (6) 2 (7) 2

(8)  $\frac{7}{3}$  (9)  $\frac{2}{\log 2}$

解説

(1)  $\int_1^3 4x^3 dx = \left[ x^4 \right]_1^3 = 81 - 1 = 80$

(2)  $\int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \right]_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} (8 - 1) = \frac{14}{3}$

(3)  $\int_1^4 x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \left[ -2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^4 = -2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = 1$

(4)  $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x} = \left[ \log x \right]_e^{e^2} = 2 - 1 = 1$

(5)  $\int_2^{e+1} \frac{dy}{1-y} = \left[ -\log |1-y| \right]_2^{e+1} = -\log e = -1$

$$(6) \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = \left[ -\cos \theta \right]_0^{\pi} = -(-1 - 1) = 2$$

$$(7) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \left[ \sin t \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$(8) \int_0^{\log 2} e^{3x} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \right]_0^{\log 2} = \frac{1}{3} (e^{3\log 2} - 1) = \frac{1}{3} (8 - 1) = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$(9) \int_1^2 2^x dx = \left[ \frac{2^x}{\log 2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{4 - 2}{\log 2} = \frac{2}{\log 2}$$

52 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_{-2}^2 (2x^7 - x^3) dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 \frac{(1-x^2)^2}{x^2} dx$$

$$(4) \int_1^e \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right)^2 dx$$

$$(5) \int_1^4 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(6) \int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 (e^{\frac{t}{2}} + e^{-\frac{t}{2}}) dt$$

$$(8) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x-4)}$$

$$\text{解答} (1) \frac{33}{5} \quad (2) 0 \quad (3) \frac{5}{6} \quad (4) e + 2 - \frac{1}{e} \quad (5) \frac{20}{3} \quad (6) \frac{3}{10}(3 - \sqrt[3]{4})$$

$$(7) 2\sqrt{e} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \quad (8) -\frac{1}{4} \log 3$$

解説

$$(1) \int_{-1}^2 (x^4 - x^2 + 1) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right]_{-1}^2 = \left( \frac{32}{5} - \frac{8}{3} + 2 \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{33}{5}$$

$$(2) \int_{-2}^2 (2x^7 - x^3) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^8 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_{-2}^2 = (64 - 4) - (64 - 4) = 0$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 \frac{(1-x^2)^2}{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 + x^2 \right) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} - 2x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_1^2 = \left( -\frac{1}{2} - 4 + \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left( -1 - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(4) \int_1^e \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_1^e \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \left[ x + 2\log x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^e = \left( e + 2 - \frac{1}{e} \right) - (1 - 1) = e + 2 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(5) \int_1^4 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^4 \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^4 = \left( \frac{16}{3} + 4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} + 2 \right) = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$(6) \int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int_1^2 \left( x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]_1^2 = \left( \frac{6}{5}\sqrt[3]{4} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{4} \right) - \left( \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{10}(3 - \sqrt[3]{4})$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 (e^{\frac{t}{2}} + e^{-\frac{t}{2}}) dt = \left[ 2e^{\frac{t}{2}} - 2e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \right]_0^1 = 2\sqrt{e} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

$$(8) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x-4)} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \log|x-4| - \log|x| \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} [(\log 2 - \log 1) - (\log 3 - \log 0)] = -\frac{1}{4} \log 3$$

53 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2x + \cos 3x) dx \quad (2) \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \cos \left( \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx \quad (3) \int_1^2 \sin \left( \frac{2}{3}\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dt$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx \quad (5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sin^2 2x dx \quad (6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx$$

(解答) (1)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (2) 4 (3)  $-\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4\pi}$  (4)  $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$  (5)  $\frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$  (6)  $1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$

解説

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

$$(2) \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \cos \left( \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx = \left[ 4\sin \left( \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]_{\pi}^{3\pi} = 4$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 \sin \left( \frac{2}{3}\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dt = \left[ -\frac{3}{2\pi} \cos \left( \frac{2}{3}\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]_1^2 = -\frac{3}{2\pi} \left( \cos \frac{19}{12}\pi - \cos \frac{11}{12}\pi \right) \\ = -\frac{3}{2\pi} \left( -2\sin \frac{5}{4}\pi \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ = -\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4\pi}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sin^2 2x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \left[ \tan x - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

54 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 4x \sin 6x dx$$

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

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2}x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$(4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5}{6}\pi} \cos t \cos 3t dt$$

$$\text{解答} (1) 0 \quad (2) 0 \quad (3) \frac{2}{3} \quad (4) -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 4x \sin 6x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos 10x - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{10}\sin 10x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 4x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin 6x + \sin 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{6}\cos 6x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2}x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 3x + \sin 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}\cos 3x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \left( -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5}{6}\pi} \cos t \cos 3t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5}{6}\pi} (\cos 4t + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4}\sin 4t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5}{6}\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) \right\} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

55 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^6 \sqrt{|x-3|} dx$$

$$(2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| dx$$

$$\text{解答} (1) 4\sqrt{3} \quad (2) 3 \quad (3) e^2 + 6\log 3 - 11$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^6 \sqrt{|x-3|} dx = \int_0^3 \sqrt{3-x} dx + \int_3^6 \sqrt{x-3} dx = \left[ -\frac{2}{3}(3-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^3 + \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_3^6 \\ = 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-\sin x) dx = \left[ -\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \left[ \cos x \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\ = 1 + \{1 - (-1)\} = 3$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| dx = \int_0^{\log 3} -(e^x - 3) dx + \int_{\log 3}^2 (e^x - 3) dx = -\left[ e^x - 3x \right]_0^{\log 3} + \left[ e^x - 3x \right]_{\log 3}^2 \\ = -[(3 - 3\log 3) - 1] + \{(e^2 - 6) - (3 - 3\log 3)\} \\ = e^2 + 6\log 3 - 11$$

56 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{1-t}} dt$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$$

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

$$(4) \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}}{x} dx$$

$$\text{解答} (1) 2(\sqrt{e} - 1) \quad (2) 0 \quad (3) \frac{3}{8}\pi \quad (4) 2\log 2 - 1$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{1-t}} dt = \int_0^1 e^{\frac{1-t}{2}} dt = \left[ -2e^{\frac{1-t}{2}} \right]_0^1 = 2(\sqrt{e} - 1)$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta \\ = \left[ \sin \theta + \cos \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$(3) \sin^4 x = \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{4}\cos^2 2x \\ = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x \right) dx \\ = \left[ \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{3}{8}\pi$$

$$(4) 1 \leq x \leq 2 のとき \quad \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = 2-x$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{2}{x} - 1 \right) dx = \left[ 2\log x - x \right]_1^2 = 2\log 2 - 1$$

57 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos 2\theta| d\theta$$

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

$$\text{解答} (1) 2 \quad (2) 2\sqrt{2}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos 2\theta| d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi}$$

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

$$(2) \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ のとき } \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき } \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \leq 0$$

よって  $\int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| dx$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx - \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[ -\cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - \left[ -\cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi}$$

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

58 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^0 (3x+2)^5 dx \quad (2) \int_0^2 \sqrt{2-x} dx \quad (3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$(4) \int_2^4 \frac{dx}{9-2x} \quad (5) \int_0^3 x\sqrt{x+1} dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$  (3)  $2(\sqrt{3}-1)$  (4)  $\frac{1}{2}\log 5$  (5)  $\frac{116}{15}$

解説

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

$$\int_{-1}^0 (3x+2)^5 dx = \int_{-1}^2 t^5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^2 t^5 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{t^6}{6} \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{7}{2}$$

別解  $\int_{-1}^0 (3x+2)^5 dx = \left[ \frac{1}{18}(3x+2)^6 \right]_{-1}^0 = \frac{1}{18} [2^6 - (-1)^6] = \frac{7}{2}$

$$(2) \sqrt{2-x}=t \text{ とおくと } x=2-t^2, dx=-2tdt$$

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{2-x} dx = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^0 t \cdot (-2t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t^2 dt$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

別解  $\int_0^2 \sqrt{2-x} dx = \int_0^2 (2-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ -\frac{2}{3}(2-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$$(3) \sqrt{x+2}=t \text{ とおくと } x=t^2-2, dx=2tdt$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+2}} = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} dt$$

$$= 2 \left[ t \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

別解  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+2}} = \int_{-1}^1 (x+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ 2(x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{-1}^1 = 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$

$$(4) 9-2x=t \text{ とおくと } x=\frac{9-t}{2}, dx=-\frac{1}{2}dt$$

$$\int_2^4 \frac{dx}{9-2x} = \int_5^1 \frac{1}{t} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^5 \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} [\log t]_1^5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 5$$

別解  $\int_2^4 \frac{dx}{9-2x} = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \log |9-2x| \right]_2^4 = -\frac{1}{2} (\log 1 - \log 5) = \frac{1}{2} \log 5$

$$(5) \sqrt{x+1}=t \text{ とおくと } x=t^2-1, dx=2tdt$$

$$\int_0^3 x\sqrt{x+1} dx = \int_1^2 (t^2-1)t \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^2 (t^4-t^2) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{116}{15}$$

59 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \quad (2) \int_{-2}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

$$(4) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+3} \quad (5) \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+12} \quad (6) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{9}{4}\pi$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (4)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{36}\pi$  (5)  $\frac{\pi}{18}$  (6)  $\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$

解説

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

また、 $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき  $\cos\theta \geq 0$  であるから  
 $\sqrt{9-x^2} = \sqrt{9-9\sin^2\theta} = 3\cos\theta$

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\cos\theta) 3\cos\theta d\theta = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9}{4}\pi$$

(2)  $x=4\sin\theta$  とおくと  $dx=4\cos\theta d\theta$

また、 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  のとき  $\cos\theta > 0$  であるから  
 $\sqrt{16-x^2} = \sqrt{16-16\sin^2\theta} = 4\cos\theta$

$$\int_{-2}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{4\cos\theta}{4\cos\theta} d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+3} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} d\theta = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36}\pi$$

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

$$\int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+12} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{12(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{6} d\theta = \left[ \frac{1}{6} \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( 1 - \frac{9}{x^2+9} \right) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{9}{x^2+9} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx = \left[ x \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{9}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9}{9(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

したがって  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$

別解  $x=3\tan\theta$  とおくと  $dx=\frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9\tan^2\theta}{9(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3\tan^2\theta d\theta = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} - 1 \right) d\theta$$

$$= 3 \left[ \tan\theta - \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 3 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

60 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_0^2 x(x^2+1)^3 dx$  (2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2-2x}{x^3-3x^2+1} dx$  (3)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

(4)  $\int_e^2 \frac{dx}{x \log x}$  (5)  $\int_0^1 \frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} dx$  (6)  $\int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^3} dx$

(7)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x} dx$  (8)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^2 x) \sin x dx$

解答 (1) 78 (2)  $\frac{1}{3}\log 3$  (3)  $4-2\sqrt{3}$  (4)  $\log 2$  (5)  $2\log \frac{e+1}{2}$

(6)  $\frac{1}{3}(e-1)$  (7)  $\log 2$  (8)  $\frac{2}{3}$

解説

(1)  $x^2+1=t$  とおくと  $2xdx=dt$

$$\int_0^2 x(x^2+1)^3 dx = \int_1^5 t^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \left[ \frac{1}{8} t^4 \right]_1^5 = \frac{625-1}{8} = 78$$

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

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2-2x}{x^3-3x^2+1} dx = \int_{-1}^{-3} \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{-3} dt = -\frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} \log |t| \right]_{-1}^{-3} = \frac{1}{3} \log 3$$

(3)  $\sqrt{1-x^2}=t$  とおくと  $1-x^2=t^2, -xdx=t dt$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{4}{t} \cdot (-t) dt = 4 \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^1 dt = 4 \left[ t \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^1 = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

|     |                                    |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$        |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ |

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

$$\int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \log x} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt = \left[ \log t \right]_1^2 = \log 2$$

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | $e \rightarrow e^2$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 2$   |

(5)  $e^x+1=t$  とおくと  $e^x dx=dt$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \int_2^{e+1} \frac{2}{t} dt = \left[ 2 \log t \right]_2^{e+1} = 2 \log \frac{e+1}{2}$$

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow 1$   |
| $t$ | $2 \rightarrow e+1$ |

(6)  $x^3=t$  とおくと  $3x^2 dx=dt$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^3} dx = \int_0^1 e^t \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt = \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^t \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(e-1)$$

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

(7)  $2-\cos x=t$  とおくと  $\sin x dx=dt$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt = \left[ \log t \right]_1^2 = \log 2$$

|     |                               |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 2$             |

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^2 x) \sin x dx = - \int_1^0 (1-t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (1-t^2) dt = \left[ t - \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

|     |                               |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 0$             |

[61] 偶関数、奇関数の性質を用いて、次の定積分を求めよ。

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

(2)  $\int_{-a}^a (e^x - e^{-x})^5 dx$

(3)  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx$

(4)  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^4 x dx$

解答 (1) 0 (2) 0 (3)  $\pi$  (4)  $\frac{1}{80}$

解説

(1)  $x^3 e^{x^2}$  は奇関数であるから  $\int_{-e}^e x^3 e^{x^2} dx = 0$

(2)  $(e^x - e^{-x})^5$  は奇関数であるから  $\int_{-a}^a (e^x - e^{-x})^5 dx = 0$

(3)  $\sin^2 x$  は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[ x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

(4)  $\cos x \sin^4 x$  は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x (\sin x)' dx = 2 \left[ \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{80}$$

[62] 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_{-1}^0 (x+2)\sqrt{3x+4} dx$

(2)  $\int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

(3)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$

(4)  $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}}$

(5)  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{e^x-1}$

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

(解答) (1)  $\frac{326}{135}$

(2)  $\frac{16}{15}(5\sqrt{5}-1)$

(3)  $\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(4)  $\log \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(5)  $\log \frac{e+1}{e}$

(6)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2$

解説

(1)  $3x+4=t$  とおくと  $x=\frac{1}{3}t-\frac{4}{3}, dx=\frac{1}{3}dt$

$$\int_{-1}^0 (x+2)\sqrt{3x+4} dx = \int_1^4 \left( \frac{1}{3}t + \frac{2}{3} \right) \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int_1^4 (t\sqrt{t} + 2\sqrt{t}) dt = \frac{1}{9} \left[ \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{4}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left[ \left( \frac{64}{5} + \frac{32}{3} \right) - \left( \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{326}{135}$$

(2)  $\sqrt{x+1}=t$  とおくと  $x=t^2-1, dx=2tdt$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{t} \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} (t^4-2t^2+1) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + t \right]_1^{\sqrt{5}} = 2 \left[ \left( 5\sqrt{5} - \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} + \sqrt{5} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{16}{15}(5\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

(3)  $\sqrt{1+x^2}=t$  とおくと  $x^2=t^2-1, xdx=t dt$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t^2-1}{t} \cdot t dt = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (t^2-1) dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}} = \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \sqrt{2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right)$$

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

(4)  $\sqrt{x+1}=t$  とおくと  $x=t^2-1, dx=2tdt$

$$\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}} = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{1}{(t^2-1)t} \cdot 2tdt = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \left[ \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 = \log \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \right)$$

$$= \log \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

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

$$\int_1^e \frac{dx}{e^x-1} = \int_e^e \frac{1}{t-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_e^e \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt$$

$$= \left[ \log \frac{t-1}{t} \right]_e^e = \log \left( \frac{e^2-1}{e^2-e} \cdot \frac{e}{e-1} \right)$$

|     |                    |
|-----|--------------------|
| $x$ | $-1 \rightarrow 0$ |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow 4$  |

$$= \log \frac{e+1}{e}$$

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1-t^2}{t^2} \cdot (-1) dt = \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \left[ t + \frac{1}{t} \right]_1^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \right) - 2$$

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

|     |                                    |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| $x$ | $0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$      |
| $t$ | $1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ |

[63] 次の定積分を求めよ。ただし、 $a$  は正の定数とする。

(1)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$

(2)  $\int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$

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

(4)  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+2}$

(5)  $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx$

(6)  $\int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$

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

(8)  $\int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{dx}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

解答 (1)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(2)  $-\frac{\pi}{6}$

(3)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(4)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(5)  $\log 2 + \frac{\pi}{12}$

(6)  $\frac{\pi+2}{8a^3}$

解説

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

$1-x = \sin \theta$  とおくと  $dx = -\cos \theta d\theta$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cdot (-\cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

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

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

$1-x = \sin$

$$(4) \quad x^2 - 2x + 2 = (x-1)^2 + 1$$

$$x-1 = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 1 → 2               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{4}$ |

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(5) \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(x^2+1)'}{x^2+1} dx = \left[ \log(x^2+1) \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \log 2$$

$$\text{また, } x = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| $x$      | 1 → $\sqrt{3}$                            |
| $\theta$ | $\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ |

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\text{したがって } \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$(6) \quad x = a \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → $a$             |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{4}$ |

$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{a^4(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} d\theta = \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2a^3} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi + 2}{8a^3}$$

$$(7) \quad 2 - x^2 = t \text{ とおくと } -2x dx = dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(2-x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_2^1 \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{t} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(8) \quad x = a \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos \theta}{(a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos \theta}{a^3 \cos^3 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \left[ \tan \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3a^2}$$

[64] 定積分  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^3+8} dx$  を求めよ。

解答  $\frac{1}{24} \log 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{72} \pi$

解説

$$\frac{1}{x^3+8} = \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2-2x+4} \text{ とおく。}$$

$$\text{両辺に } x^3+8 \text{ を掛けると } 1 = a(x^2-2x+4) + (bx+c)(x+2)$$

$$\text{右辺を整理すると } 1 = (a+b)x^2 + (-2a+2b+c)x + 4a+2c$$

これが  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$a+b=0, \quad -2a+2b+c=0, \quad 4a+2c=1$$

$$\text{これを解いて } a=\frac{1}{12}, \quad b=-\frac{1}{12}, \quad c=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{1}{x^3+8} = \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x+4} \right)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \left[ \log|x+2| \right]_0^1 = \log \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$x-1=\sqrt{3} \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\text{よって } \int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{(x-1)^2+3} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \theta - 3}{3(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 (\tan \theta - \sqrt{3}) d\theta = \left[ -\log|\cos \theta| - \sqrt{3}\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0$$

$$= \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi$$

$$\text{以上から } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^3+8} dx = \frac{1}{12} \left( \log \frac{3}{2} - \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi \right) = \frac{1}{12} \left( \log \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \log 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{72}\pi$$

[65] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 x(x-1)^4 dx$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+2)\cos x dx$$

$$(3) \quad \int_1^2 x^4 \log x dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{30}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 1$  (3)  $\frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \frac{31}{25}$

解説

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 x(x-1)^4 dx = \int_0^1 x \left\{ \frac{(x-1)^5}{5} \right\}' dx = \left[ x \cdot \frac{(x-1)^5}{5} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{(x-1)^5}{5} dx$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6} \left[ (x-1)^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+2)\cos x dx = \left[ (x+2)\sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \right) + \left[ \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$$

$$(3) \quad \int_1^2 x^4 \log x dx = \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} \log x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^4}{5} dx = \frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \left[ \frac{x^5}{25} \right]_1^2 = \frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \frac{31}{25}$$

[66] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx$$

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

$$(3) \quad \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx$$

解答 (1)  $1 - \frac{2}{e}$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \log 2$  (3)  $\frac{e^2 - 1}{4}$

解説

$$(1) \quad \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^e (\log x) \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right)' dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \log x \right]_1^e + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{e} + \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^e$$

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

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(\tan x)' dx = \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + \left[ \log(\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \log 2$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = \left[ x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx = \frac{e^2}{2} - \left( \left[ x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx \right)$$

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

[67] 定積分  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \sin x dx$  を求めよ。

解答  $\frac{1}{10}(1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi})$

解説

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \sin x dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi} - \left[ \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{9}(1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi}) - \frac{1}{9} I$$

よって  $\frac{10}{9} I = \frac{1}{9}(1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi})$  より  $I = \frac{1}{10}(1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi})$

[68] 定積分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (ax - \sin x)^2 dx$  を最小にする実数  $a$  の値を求めよ。

解答  $a = \frac{24}{\pi^3}$

解説

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

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx - 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx$$

ここで  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{24}$

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

ゆえに  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (ax - \sin x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{24} a^2 - 2a + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^3}{24} \left( a - \frac{24}{\pi^3} \right)^2 - \frac{24}{\pi^3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

よって、 $a = \frac{24}{\pi^3}$  のとき、与式は最小値をとる。

[69] 定積分  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (k - \cos x)^2 dx$  を最小にする定数  $k$  の値を求めよ。

解答  $k = \frac{2}{\pi}$

解説

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

よって、 $I$ を最小にする定数  $k$  の値は  $k = \frac{2}{\pi}$

[70] 定積分  $\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 4}$  を求めよ。

解答  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$

解説

分母を変形すると  $x^2 - 2x + 4 = (x-1)^2 + 3$

$x-1 = \sqrt{3} \tan \theta$  とおくと  $dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 1 → 4               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{3}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 4} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{3(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} [\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi \end{aligned}$$

[71] (1) 等式  $\frac{2}{t(t+1)(t+2)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{C}{t+2}$  が成り立つように、定数  $A, B, C$ の値を定めよ。

(2) 定積分  $\int_0^1 \frac{2}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}} dx$  を求めよ。

解答 (1)  $A=1, B=-2, C=1$  (2)  $\log \frac{4e(e+2)}{3(e+1)^2}$

解説

(1) 等式の両辺に  $t(t+1)(t+2)$  を掛けて  $2 = A(t+1)(t+2) + Bt(t+2) + Ct(t+1)$

右辺を整理すると  $2 = (A+B+C)t^2 + (3A+2B+C)t + 2A$

この等式が  $t$  についての恒等式であるから

$A+B+C=0, 3A+2B+C=0, 2A=2$

よって  $A=1, B=-2, C=1$

(2)  $e^x=t$  とおくと  $x=\log t$  ゆえに  $dx=\frac{1}{t}dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \int_0^1 \frac{2}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}} dx &= \int_1^e \frac{2}{2+3t+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \int_1^e \frac{2}{t(t+1)(t+2)} dt = \int_1^e \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \log t - 2\log(t+1) + \log(t+2) \right]_1^e \\ &= 1 - 2\log(e+1) + \log(e+2) + 2\log 2 - \log 3 \\ &= \log \frac{4e(e+2)}{3(e+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

[72] 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_4^9 \sqrt{x} dx$

(2)  $\int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^3}$

(3)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{t^2} dt$

(4)  $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x}$

(5)  $\int_3^7 \frac{dy}{y-2}$

(6)  $\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta$

(7)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$

(8)  $\int_{-2}^0 e^{-x} dx$

(9)  $\int_0^2 3^{x-2} dx$

解答 (1)  $\frac{38}{3}$

(2)  $\frac{5}{72}$

(3)  $\frac{3}{5}$

(4) 2

(5)  $\log 5$

(6) 2

(7)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(8)  $e^2 - 1$

(9)  $\frac{8}{9\log 3}$

解説

(1)  $\int_4^9 \sqrt{x} dx = \int_4^9 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_4^9$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[ x \sqrt{x} \right]_4^9 = \frac{2}{3} (27 - 8) = \frac{38}{3}$$

(2)  $\int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^3} = \int_2^3 x^{-3} dx = \left[ -\frac{x^{-2}}{2} \right]_2^3$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} \right]_2^3 = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{72}$$

(3)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{t^2} dt = \int_0^1 t^{\frac{2}{3}} dt = \left[ \frac{3}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{5}$

(4)  $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x} = \left[ \log x \right]_1^{e^2} = \log e^2 = 2$

(5)  $\int_3^7 \frac{dy}{y-2} = \left[ \log(y-2) \right]_3^7 = \log 5$

(6)  $\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = \left[ -\cos \theta \right]_0^\pi = 2$

(7)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \left[ \tan \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(8)  $\int_{-2}^0 e^{-x} dx = \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_{-2}^0 = e^2 - 1$

(9)  $\int_0^2 3^{x-2} dx = \left[ \frac{3^{x-2}}{\log 3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{\log 3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{8}{9\log 3}$

[73] 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_2^4 \frac{x+1}{x^2} dx$

(2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{5x^2-3x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(3)  $\int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

解答 (1)  $\log 2 + \frac{1}{4}$

(2)  $4\sqrt{2}$

(3)  $\frac{3}{10}(3-\sqrt[3]{4})$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_2^4 \frac{x+1}{x^2} dx &= \int_2^4 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \left[ \log x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_2^4 \\ &= \left( \log 4 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left( \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$= 2\log 2 - \frac{1}{4} - \log 2 + \frac{1}{2}$

$= \log 2 + \frac{1}{4}$

(2)  $\int_1^2 \frac{5x^2-3x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^2 (5x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \left[ 5 \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^2$

$= \left[ 2x^2 \sqrt{x} - 2x \sqrt{x} \right]_1^2$

$= 2(4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$

(3)  $\int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int_1^2 (x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) dx = \left[ \frac{3}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]_1^2$

$= \left[ \frac{3}{5} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{x^2} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \right]_1^2$

$= \left( \frac{6}{5} \sqrt[3]{4} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{4} \right) - \left( \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{10}(3 - \sqrt[3]{4})$

[74] 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1)  $\int_{-1}^0 (x+2)^5 dx$

(2)  $\int_2^6 \sqrt{2x-3} dx$

(3)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{dx}{(3x+1)^2}$

(4)  $\int_3^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-1}}$

(5)  $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{7-2x}$

解答 (1)  $\frac{21}{2}$

(2)  $\frac{26}{3}$

(3)  $\frac{1}{6}$

(4)  $3 - \sqrt{5}$

(5)  $\frac{\log 5}{2}$

解説

(1)  $\int_{-1}^0 (x+2)^5 dx = \left[ \frac{(x+2)^6}{6} \right]_{-1}^0 = \frac{1}{6}(2^6 - 1^6) = \frac{21}{2}$

(2)  $\int_2^6 \sqrt{2x-3} dx = \int_2^6 (2x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^6$

$= \frac{1}{3} [(2x-3)\sqrt{2x-3}]_2^6 = \frac{1}{3}(27-1) = \frac{26}{3}$

(3)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{dx}{(3x+1)^2} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (3x+1)^{-2} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \{- (3x+1)^{-1}\} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3x+1} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{6}$

(4)  $\int_3^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-1}} = \int_3^5 (2x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \{2(2x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \right]_3^5$

$= \left[ \sqrt{2x-1} \right]_3^5 = 3 - \sqrt{5}$

(5)  $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{7-2x} = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \log(7-2x) \right]_1^3 = -\frac{1}{2} (\log 1 - \log 5) = \frac{\log 5}{2}$

[75] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

(2)  $\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$

(3)  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2-5x+6}$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{2} + \log 2$

(2)  $\log \frac{3}{2}$

(3)  $\log \frac{3}{2}$

解説

(1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2+x+1}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \left( x + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + \log(x+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \log 2$

$$(2) \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int_1^3 \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[ \log x - \log(x+1) \right]_1^3 = \left[ \log \frac{x}{x+1} \right]_1^3 = \log \frac{3}{4} - \log \frac{1}{2} = \log \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx = \left[ \log|x-3| - \log|x-2| \right]_{-1}^1 = \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right| \right]_{-1}^1 = \log 2 - \log \frac{4}{3} = \log \frac{3}{2}$$

[76] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^\pi (\cos x + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2}x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$$

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

$$(4) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^2 2x dx$$

$$\text{解答} (1) 0 \quad (2) \frac{1}{6} \quad (3) \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \quad (4) \frac{3}{4}\pi \quad (5) \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^\pi (\cos x + \cos 2x) dx = \left[ \sin x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^\pi = 0$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2}x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 3x - \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\sin 3x}{3} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(4) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^2 2x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \pi - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \left[ \tan x - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

[77] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^5 |\sqrt{x} - 2| dx$$

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

$$(5) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\sin 2\theta| d\theta$$

$$(6) \int_0^\pi |\sin x + \cos x| dx$$

$$\text{解答} (1) 2 \quad (2) 2 \quad (3) \frac{10\sqrt{5} - 14}{3} \quad (4) \frac{2(2\sqrt{2} + 1)}{3} \quad (5) \frac{5}{2}$$

(6)  $2\sqrt{2}$

解説

$$(1) \pi \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ のとき } |\cos x| = -\cos x$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \text{ のとき } |\cos x| = \cos x$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} (-\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$$

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

$$= -\{(-1) - 0\} + \{0 - (-1)\} = 2$$

$$(2) \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき } |\sin x| = \sin x$$

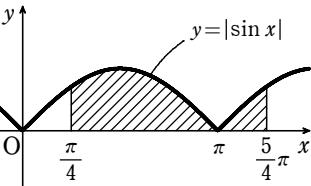
$$\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi \text{ のとき } |\sin x| = -\sin x$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (-\sin x) dx$$

$$= \left[ -\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} + \left[ \cos x \right]_{\pi}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi}$$

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

別解  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx$  は図の斜線部分の面積を表す。



$y = \sin x$  のグラフの対称性から、この面積は  $\int_0^\pi |\sin x| dx$  に等しい。  
よって

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^\pi = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$(3) 0 \leq x \leq 4 \text{ のとき}$$

$$|\sqrt{x} - 2| = -(\sqrt{x} - 2)$$

$$4 \leq x \leq 5 \text{ のとき}$$

$$|\sqrt{x} - 2| = \sqrt{x} - 2$$

$$\int_0^5 |\sqrt{x} - 2| dx = \int_0^4 (-(\sqrt{x} - 2)) dx + \int_4^5 (\sqrt{x} - 2) dx$$

$$= -\left[ \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} - 2x \right]_0^4 + \left[ \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} - 2x \right]_4^5$$

$$= -\left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \right) + \left( \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} - 10 \right) - \left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \right)$$

$$= -2\left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \right) + \left( \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} - 10 \right)$$

$$= \frac{10\sqrt{5} - 14}{3}$$

$$(4) -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき } |x-1| = -(x-1)$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき } |x-1| = x-1$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \cdot (-2\sqrt{2}) + \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$(5) -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq 0, \pi \leq 2\theta \leq 2\pi \text{ のとき, すなわち } -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき } |\sin 2\theta| = -\sin 2\theta$$

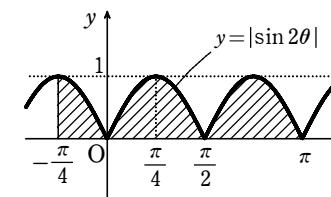
$$0 \leq 2\theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき, すなわち } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } |\sin 2\theta| = \sin 2\theta$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\sin 2\theta| d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 (-\sin 2\theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\sin 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 - \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ 1 - (-1 - 1) + 1 - (-1) \} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{別解 } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\sin 2\theta| d\theta \text{ は図の斜線部分の面積を表す。}$$



$y = \sin 2\theta$  のグラフの対称性から、この面積は  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta$  を 5 倍したものに等しい。

$$\text{よって } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\sin 2\theta| d\theta = 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= 5 \left[ -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(6) \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$\left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| = \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$\left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| = -\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

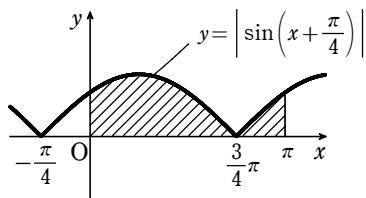
$$\int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| dx$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[ -\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} + \left[ \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\pi} \right]$$

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

**別解**  $\int_0^{\pi} |\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)| dx$  は図の斜線部分の面積を表す。



**80**  $y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  のグラフの対称性から、この面積は  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx$  に等しい。

また、グラフの平行移動を考えると、 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx$  は  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$  に等しい。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{したがって } \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| dx &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} = 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

**78** 定積分  $I = \int_0^{\pi} (k - \sin x)^2 dx$  を最小にする定数  $k$  の値を求めよ。また、そのときの最小値を求めよ。

**解答**  $k = \frac{2}{\pi}$  で最小値  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}$

**解説**

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

よって、 $k = \frac{2}{\pi}$  で最小値  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}$  をとる。

**79** 定積分  $\int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x| dx$  を求めよ。

**解答** 4

**解説**

$$\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  のとき

$$\left| \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right| = -\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \pi$  のとき

$$\left| \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right| = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

したがって

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

**80** 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^0 x\sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$(2) \int_1^2 x(x^2 - 1)^3 dx$$

$$(3) \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^0 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

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

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x} dx$$

$$\text{【解答】 (1) } -\frac{4}{15} \quad \text{(2) } \frac{81}{8} \quad \text{(3) } -2 \quad \text{(4) } \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{(5) } \log 2$$

**解説**

$$(1) \sqrt{x+1} = t \text{ とおくと } x = t^2 - 1, dx = 2tdt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int_0^1 (t^2 - 1)t \cdot 2tdt \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (t^4 - t^2) dt = 2 \left[ \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) x^2 - 1 = t \text{ とおくと } 2xdx = dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 x(x^2 - 1)^3 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 2x(x^2 - 1)^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 t^3 dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^3 = \frac{81}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) 4 - x^2 = t \text{ とおくと } -2xdx = dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^0 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= - \int_1^4 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = - \left[ 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^4 \\ &= -2 \left[ \sqrt{t} \right]_1^4 = -2(2-1) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \cos x = t \text{ とおくと } -\sin x dx = dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x \sin x dx &= - \int_1^0 t^3 dt = \int_0^1 t^3 dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2-\cos x)'}{2-\cos x} dx$$

$$= \left[ \log(2-\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \log 2$$

**別解**  $\cos x = t$  とおくと  $-\sin x dx = dt$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x} dx &= \int_1^0 \left( -\frac{dt}{2-t} \right) = \int_1^0 \frac{dt}{t-2} \\ &= \left[ \log|t-2| \right]_1^0 = \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | 1 → 0               |

**81** 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \quad (2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx \quad (3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$\text{【解答】 (1) } \frac{9}{4}\pi \quad \text{(2) } \frac{5}{12}\pi + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{(3) } \frac{\pi}{3}$$

**解説**

$$(1) x = 3\sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = 3\cos \theta d\theta$$

また、 $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき  $\cos \theta \geq 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{9-x^2} &= \sqrt{9(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{9\cos^2 \theta} = 3\cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\cos \theta) \cdot 3\cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9}{4}\pi \end{aligned}$$

**参考** 求める定積分の値は、半径 3 の円の面積の  $\frac{1}{4}$  であるから

$$\frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot 3^2 = \frac{9}{4}\pi$$

$$(2) x = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

また、 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  のとき  $\cos \theta \geq 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2-x^2} &= \sqrt{2(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{2\cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5}{12}\pi + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| $x$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$                        |
| $t$ | $-\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ |

$$(3) \quad x=2\sin\theta \text{ とおくと } dx=2\cos\theta d\theta$$

また、 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  のとき  $\cos\theta \geq 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{4-x^2} &= \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2\theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{4\cos^2\theta} = 2\cos\theta\end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\cos\theta}{2\cos\theta} d\theta$$

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

[82] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+4}$$

$$(2) \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9}$$

$$(3) \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+6}$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{18}$  (3)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{72}\pi$

**解説**

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

よって

$$\int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+4} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{4(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

よって

$$\int_{\sqrt{3}}^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{9(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+6} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

$$x=\sqrt{2}\tan\theta \text{ とおくと } dx=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta}d\theta$$

よって

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+6} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

|          |                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| $x$      | -1 → 1                              |
| $\theta$ | - $\frac{\pi}{6}$ → $\frac{\pi}{6}$ |

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \left[ \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{72}\pi$$

[83] 偶関数、奇関数の性質を用いて、次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

$$(4) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$(5) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^6 x dx$$

$$(6) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$$

**解答** (1) 0 (2) 0 (3)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (4)  $\pi$  (5)  $\frac{2}{7}$  (6) 0

**解説**

$$(1) \quad x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ は奇関数であるから } \int_{-1}^1 x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 0$$

$$(2) \quad xe^{x^2} \text{ は奇関数であるから } \int_{-e}^e xe^{x^2} dx = 0$$

$$(3) \quad x^3, x \text{ は奇関数, } x^2 \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 2 \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) \quad \sin^2 x \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx \\ = \left[ x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$(5) \quad \cos x \sin^6 x \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^6 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x (\sin x)' dx = 2 \left[ \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$(6) \quad \sin^3 x \text{ は奇関数であるから } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = 0$$

[84] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 x^2 e^{-x^3} dx$$

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

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3e^8}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$

**解説**

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

$$\text{よって } \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \int_0^1 t dt = \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad -x^3 = t \text{ とおくと } -3x^2 dx = dt$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^2 x^2 e^{-x^3} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 (-3x^2 e^{-x^3}) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{-8} e^t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-8}^0 e^t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [e^t]_{-8}^0 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3e^8}\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad x=2\sin\theta \text{ とおくと } dx=2\cos\theta d\theta$$

また、 $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  のとき  $\cos\theta \geq 0$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{4-x^2} &= \sqrt{4(1-\sin^2\theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{4\cos^2\theta} = 2\cos\theta\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\cos\theta$$

よって

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (2\cos\theta) \cdot 2\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2\theta d\theta = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$$

[85] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx$$

$$(2) \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{e^x+1}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\sin x} dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}-4}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (3)  $\log \frac{e+1}{2}$  (4)  $2-2\log 2$  (5)  $\frac{2}{3}$

**解説**

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{x^2+2} = t \text{ とおくと } x^2+2=t^2, xdx=t dt$$

よって

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \cdot x dx$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{t^2-2}{t} \cdot t dt$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (t^2-2) dt = \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} - 2t \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}-4}{3}$$

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

よって

$$\int_1^e \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos t dt$$

$$= \left[ \sin t \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad e^x = t \text{ とおくと } x = \log t, dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

よって

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{e^x+1} = \int_1^1 \frac{dt}{(t+1)t} = \int_1^1 \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \left[ \log t - \log(t+1) \right]_1^1 = \left[ \log \frac{t}{t+1} \right]_1^1$$

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| $x$      | $\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$           |
| $\theta$ | $\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ |

$$= \log \frac{1}{2} - \log \frac{\frac{1}{e}}{\frac{1}{e}+1} = \log \frac{1}{2} - \log \frac{1}{e+1} = \log \frac{e+1}{2}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin x} dx$$

$\sin x = t$  とおくと  $\cos x dx = dt$   
よって

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | 0 → 1               |

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

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx$$

$\cos x = t$  とおくと  $-\sin x dx = dt$   
よって

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| $x$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $t$ | 1 → 0               |

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx &= \int_1^0 (1-t^2) \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \int_1^0 (t^2-1) dt = \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} - t \right]_1^0 \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

86 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \int_1^{1+\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+2}$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

解説

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

よって

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 1               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{4}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \theta)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x-1 = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

よって

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

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 1 → $1+\sqrt{3}$    |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{3}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \sqrt{2x-x^2} &= \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} \\ x-1 &= \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \cos \theta d\theta \\ \text{また, } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ であるから} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} &= \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} = \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

よって

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta) \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

87 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{dx}{(2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$$

解答

$$(1) \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2$$

$$(2) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$(3) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(1-\cos^2 x) \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

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

$$(2) x = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\text{また, } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ のとき } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} &= [2(1-\sin^2 \theta)]^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{(2\cos^2 \theta)^3} \\ &= \sqrt{8\cos^6 \theta} = 2\sqrt{2} \cos^3 \theta \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{(2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} \cos^3 \theta} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \tan \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 1 → 2               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

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

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

よって

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi \end{aligned}$$

88 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos 3x dx$$

$$(2) \int_1^2 x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^{e^2} \log x dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-1) \sin x dx$$

$$(5) \int_{-4}^{-3} \log(x+5) dx$$

$$(6) \int_1^e x^2 \log x dx$$

解答 (1)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{9}$  (2)  $2\sqrt{e}$  (3)  $e^2 + 1$  (4) 0 (5)  $2\log 2 - 1$

(6)  $\frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{1}{9}$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos 3x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \left( \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \right)' dx = \left[ \frac{x \sin 3x}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 3x}{3} dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{6} + \left[ \frac{\cos 3x}{9} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_1^2 x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx &= \int_1^2 x \left( e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right)' dx = \left[ 2x e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]_1^2 - 2 \int_1^2 e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= (4e - 2\sqrt{e}) - 4 \left[ e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]_1^2 = 4e - 2\sqrt{e} - 4(e - \sqrt{e}) = 2\sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int_{-4}^{-3} \log(x+5) dx &= \int_{-4}^{-3} (x+5)' \log(x+5) dx \\ &= \left[ (x+5) \log(x+5) \right]_{-4}^{-3} - \int_{-4}^{-3} (x+5) \cdot \frac{1}{x+5} dx \\ &= 2\log 2 - \left[ x \right]_{-4}^{-3} = 2\log 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_1^e x^2 \log x dx = \int_1^e \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \log x dx$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 1               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{3}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \log x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{e^3}{3} - \int_1^e \frac{x^2}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{e^3}{3} - \left[ \frac{x^3}{9} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{1}{9}(e^3 - 1) = \frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

[89] (1) 部分積分法を用いて、次の等式を証明せよ。

$$\int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-b)dx = -\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^4$$

(2) (1)の等式を用いて、定積分  $\int_{-1}^2 (x+1)^2(x-2)dx$  を求めよ。

**解答** (1) 略 (2)  $-\frac{27}{4}$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad &\int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-b)dx = \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \right\}'(x-b)dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \cdot (x-b) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_a^b (x-a)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} \right]_a^b \\ &= -\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^4 \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)の結果から

$$\int_{-1}^2 (x+1)^2(x-2)dx = -\frac{1}{12}[2-(-1)]^4 = -\frac{3^4}{12} = -\frac{27}{4}$$

[90] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx \quad (2) \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx \quad (3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx$$

**解答** (1)  $1 - \frac{2}{e}$  (2)  $\frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{5}{4e^2}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4$

**解説**

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad &\int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)' dx = \left[ \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 x e^{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^2} - \int_{-1}^1 x \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)' dx \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^2} - \left( \left[ \frac{x e^{2x}}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^2} - \left( \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2e^2} \right) + \left[ \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{e^2} + \left( \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4e^2} \right) = \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{5}{4e^2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $x^2 \cos x$  は偶関数である。

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

$$= 2 \left[ x^2 \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (-\cos x)' dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4 \left( \left[ -x \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \right)$$

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

[91] 定積分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin x dx$  を求めよ。

**解答**  $\frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$

**解説**

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

$$\text{よって } 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin x dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{ゆえに } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$$

[92] 正の定数  $a$  が  $\int_0^a 2x \log(x^2+1) dx = 1$  を満たすとき、 $a$  の値を求めよ。

**解答**  $a = \sqrt{e-1}$

**解説**

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

よって、条件から  $(a^2+1) \log(a^2+1) - a^2 = 1$

ゆえに  $(a^2+1) \log(a^2+1) = a^2 + 1$

$a^2 + 1 \neq 0$  であるから  $\log(a^2+1) = 1$

よって  $a^2 + 1 = e$

$a > 0$  であるから  $a = \sqrt{e-1}$

[93] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$(3) \int_3^4 x \log(x-2) dx$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\log 2}{2}$  (2)  $2 - \frac{5}{e}$  (3)  $6 \log 2 - \frac{11}{4}$

**解説**

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x(\tan x)' dx = \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left[ \log(\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \log \sqrt{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\log 2}{2}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \int_0^1 x (-e^{-x})' dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \left( -\frac{1}{e} + \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_0^1 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \left( -\frac{1}{e} + \left( -\frac{1}{e} + 1 \right) \right) = 2 - \frac{5}{e}$$

$$(3) \int_3^4 x \log(x-2) dx = \int_3^4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \log(x-2) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \log(x-2) \right]_3^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_3^4 \frac{x^2}{x-2} dx$$

$$= 8 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_3^4 \left( x + 2 + \frac{4}{x-2} \right) dx$$

$$= 8 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 4 \log(x-2) \right]_3^4$$

$$= 8 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{11}{2} + 4 \log 2 \right) = 6 \log 2 - \frac{11}{4}$$

[94] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^e 5^{\log x} dx$$

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

$$(3) \int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^\pi |3 \sin x + 4 \cos x| dx$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{5e-1}{\log 5+1}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$  (3)  $10\sqrt{e} - 16$  (4) 10

**解説**

(1)  $\log x = t$  とおくと

$$x = e^t, \quad dx = e^t dt$$

よって

$$\int_1^e 5^{\log x} dx = \int_0^1 5^t e^t dt = \int_0^1 (5e)^t dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(5e)^t}{\log 5e} \right]_0^1 = \frac{5e-1}{\log 5+1}$$

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

(2)  $x = \tan \theta$  とおくと

$$dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

よって

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$(3) \int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\log x)^2 dx = \int_1^e (2\sqrt{x})' (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ 2\sqrt{x} (\log x)^2 \right]_1^e - \int_1^e 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{2 \log x}{x} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \log x dx = 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \int_1^e (2\sqrt{x})' \log x dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \log x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \left( 2\sqrt{e} - 2 \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \left( 2\sqrt{e} - 2 \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^e \right) = 10\sqrt{e} - 16$$

$$(4) 3\sin x + 4\cos x = 5\sin(x+\alpha)$$

$$\text{ただし } \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad (0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi |3\sin x + 4\cos x| dx &= \int_0^\pi |5\sin(x+\alpha)| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi-\alpha} 5\sin(x+\alpha) dx + \int_{\pi-\alpha}^\pi \{-5\sin(x+\alpha)\} dx \\ &= \left[ -5\cos(x+\alpha) \right]_0^{\pi-\alpha} + \left[ 5\cos(x+\alpha) \right]_{\pi-\alpha}^\pi \\ &= (-5\cos\pi + 5\cos\alpha) + (5\cos(\pi+\alpha) - 5\cos\pi) \\ &= 10 + 5\cos\alpha - 5\cos\alpha = 10 \end{aligned}$$

95 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^4 \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}{x} dx$$

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

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

$$\text{解答} (1) 7+2\log 2 \quad (2) \log \frac{4}{3} \quad (3) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_1^4 \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}{x} dx = \int_1^4 \left( 1 + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left[ x + 4\sqrt{x} + \log x \right]_1^4$$

$$= (12 + \log 4) - 5 = 7 + 2\log 2$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} = \int_{-1}^0 \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \log|x-2| - \log|x-1| \right]_{-1}^0$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 1               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{4}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| \right]_1^0 = \log 2 - \log \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \log \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

96 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^8 |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| dx$$

$$\text{解答} (1) \frac{9}{2} \quad (2) 2$$

解説

$$(1) 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき } |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| = -(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 8 \text{ のとき } |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| = \sqrt[3]{x}-1$$

$$\text{よって } \int_0^8 |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| dx = \int_0^1 \{-(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)\} dx + \int_1^8 (\sqrt[3]{x}-1) dx$$

$$= -\left[ \frac{3}{4} x \sqrt[3]{x} - x \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{3}{4} x \sqrt[3]{x} - x \right]_1^8 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^\pi \left| \frac{\sin x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2} \right| dx = \int_0^\pi \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| dx$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi \text{ のとき } \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| = \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right),$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき } \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| = -\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \left| \frac{\sin x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2} \right| dx &= \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^\pi \left\{ -\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right\} dx \\ &= \left[ -\cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} + \left[ \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^\pi = 2 \end{aligned}$$

97 定積分  $\int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx$  を求めよ。

$$\text{解答} 8\pi$$

解説

$\sqrt{16-x^2}$  は偶関数であるから

$$\int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx$$

$$x = 4\sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = 4\cos \theta d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとれる。

この範囲で  $\cos \theta \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } \sqrt{16-x^2} &= \sqrt{16(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{16\cos^2 \theta} = 4\cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{したがって } 2 \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4\cos \theta) 4\cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= 16 \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 8\pi$$

参考 求める定積分の値は、半径 4 の半円の面積であるから

$$\frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot 4^2 = 8\pi$$

98 定積分  $\int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+5}$  を求めよ。

$$\text{解答} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

解説

$$x^2 - 4x + 5 = (x-2)^2 + 1$$

$$x-2 = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになるとれる。

$$\text{したがって } \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+5} = \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+1}$$

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

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 2 → 3               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{4}$ |

99 定積分  $\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$  を求めよ。

$$\text{解答 } e-2$$

解説

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 (e^x)' dx = \left[ x^2 e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^x dx$$

$$= e - 2 \int_0^1 x (e^x)' dx = e - 2 \left( \left[ x e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \right)$$

$$= e - 2 \left( e - \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 \right) = e - 2(e - (e-1)) = e-2$$

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| $x$      | 0 → 4               |
| $\theta$ | 0 → $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

95 次の定積分を求めよ。

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