

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)

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

(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)

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

(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

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

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)

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

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)

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

6 定積分  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx$  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

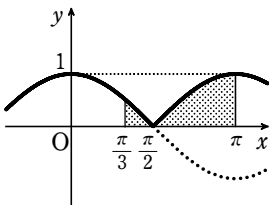
$|\cos x| = \cos x$

$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi$  のとき

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

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) \, dx \\ &= \left[ \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ \sin x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - (0 - 1) \\ &= 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 |\sqrt{x} - 1| dx &= \int_0^1 \{-(\sqrt{x} - 1)\} dx + \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx \\ &= -\left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_1^4 \\ &= -\left( \frac{2}{3} - 1 \right) + \left( \frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} - 1 \right) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

(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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |e^x - 2| dx &= \int_0^{\log 2} \{-(e^x - 2)\} dx + \int_{\log 2}^1 (e^x - 2) dx \\ &= -\left[ e^x - 2x \right]_0^{\log 2} + \left[ e^x - 2x \right]_{\log 2}^1 \\ &= -(e^{\log 2} - 2 \log 2) + (e^0 - 2 \cdot 0) + (e^1 - 2 \cdot 1) - (e^{\log 2} - 2 \log 2) \\ &= 4 \log 2 + e - 5 \end{aligned}$$

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)

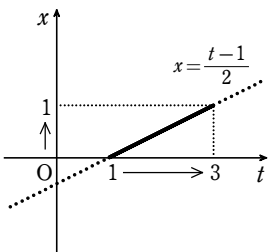
$2x+1 = t$  とおくと  
 $x = \frac{t-1}{2}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

$x$	0	→	1
$t$	1	→	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

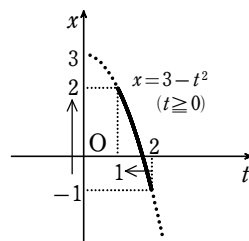
$$x = 3 - t^2, \quad dx = -2tdt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

$x$	$-1 \longrightarrow 2$
$t$	$2 \longrightarrow 1$

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

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



[9] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

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

[解説]

(1)  $2-x=t$  とおくと

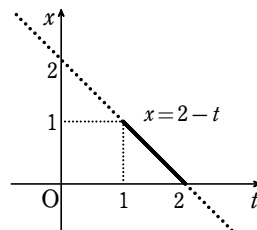
$$x = 2 - t, \quad dx = (-1)dt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$
$t$	$2 \longrightarrow 1$

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

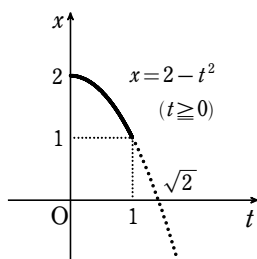
$$x = 2 - t^2, \quad dx = -2tdt$$

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は次のようになる。

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow 2$
$t$	$1 \longrightarrow 0$

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。

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
$t$	$1 \longrightarrow 0$

よって

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos^2 x) \sin x dx = - \int_1^0 (1+t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (t^2 + 1) dt$$

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

[10] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2) \pi + \sqrt{3} \quad (3) \frac{\pi}{6}$$

[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とれる。

$x$	$-1 \longrightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  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とれる。

$x$	$-1 \longrightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{6} \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

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とれる。

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{[解答]} \quad \frac{\pi}{4}$$

[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とれる。

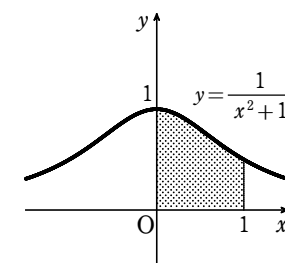
よって

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

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

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$



[12] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2) \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (3) \frac{5}{36} \pi$$

[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とれる。

よって

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

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

よって

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

よって

$$\int_{-3}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{5}{36} \pi$$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$-2 \longrightarrow 2$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{4} \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

[13] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

**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。

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

**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**

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

**16** 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx \qquad (2) \int_0^1 x e^x dx \qquad (3) \int_1^2 x \log x dx$$

$$(4) \int_e^{2e} \log x dx \qquad (5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx$$

**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**

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

**18** 部分積分法によって、次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 x(x-1)^2 dx \qquad (2) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx \quad (\alpha, \beta \text{ は定数})$$

**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。

$$(1) \int_0^6 \left( \frac{1}{3} x - 1 \right)^4 dx \qquad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx \qquad (3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx$$

$$(4) \int_1^2 x \log(x+1) dx \qquad (5) \int_0^1 (x^2+1)e^x dx \qquad (6) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

**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**

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

また,  $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

よって

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。

よって

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow 2$
$t$	$e \longrightarrow e^2$

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

[20] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

[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]

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-1} &= \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log|x-1| - \log|x+1| \right]_2^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{2}{4} - \log \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

であるから

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

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

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

$$= (-1+0) - \left( -\frac{1}{e} + \log \frac{1}{e} \right) + (e - \log e) - (1-0)$$

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

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{9-x^2} \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

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

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

$$x \text{ と } \theta \text{ の対応は右のようにとれる。}$$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{3}{2}$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

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

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

$$\text{よって}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 3 \cos \theta \cdot 3 \cos \theta d\theta = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 9 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \pi + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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

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

$$\text{よって}$$

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

$$[\text{参考}] \quad \text{積分区間が } 0 \text{ から } 2\pi \text{ までであるから, 面積を考えて}$$

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

$$\text{を用いると}$$

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

$$\text{となり, 計算が簡単になる。}$$

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

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

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

$$x \text{ と } \theta \text{ の対応は右のようにとれる。}$$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{よって}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 0$$

$$(7) \quad (e^x + e^{-x})^3 \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

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

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

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

$$= 2 \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{3} e^6 + 3e^2 - 3e^{-2} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-6} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} + 3 - 3 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{1}{3} e^6 + 3e^2 - \frac{3}{e^2} - \frac{1}{3e^6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} e^6 + 6e^2 - \frac{6}{e^2} - \frac{2}{3e^6}$$

[21] 次の定積分を求めよ。[(1)(2)(3)各12点 (4)14点]

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

$$(2) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{e}}^{\frac{\pi}{e^2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

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

$$(4) \quad \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\log 3 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき } |e^x - 3| = e^x - 3$$

であるから

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

解説

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

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

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

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned}0 \leq x \leq \log 3 \text{ のとき} & \quad |e^x - 3| = 3 - e^x \\ \log 3 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき} & \quad |e^x - 3| = e^x - 3\end{aligned}$$

であるから

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x} dx & \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\ (3) \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx & \qquad (4) \quad \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2}\end{aligned}$$

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

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようにになる。

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

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

$x$	$-\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{6}$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{よって} \quad \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}\pi}{24}\end{aligned}$$

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になる。

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

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

$x$	$-\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{6}$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{よって} \quad \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}\pi}{24}\end{aligned}$$

23 次の定積分を求めよ。〔各 6 点〕

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx & \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^1 x \log(x^2 + 1) dx \\ (3) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \cos 3x dx & \qquad (4) \quad \int_0^9 |\sqrt{x} - 1| dx\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(3) \quad \sin(-x) \cos(-3x) = -\sin x \cos 3x \text{ より, } \sin x \cos 3x \text{ は奇関数である。}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad \int_0^9 |\sqrt{x} - 1| dx &= \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x}) dx + \int_1^9 (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx \\ &= \left[ x - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_1^9 = \frac{29}{3}\end{aligned}$$

解説

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

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

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

$$(3) \quad \sin(-x) \cos(-3x) = -\sin x \cos 3x \text{ より, } \sin x \cos 3x \text{ は奇関数である。}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad \int_0^9 |\sqrt{x} - 1| dx &= \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x}) dx + \int_1^9 (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx \\ &= \left[ x - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_1^9 = \frac{29}{3}\end{aligned}$$

24 次の定積分を求めよ。〔各 10 点〕

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int_e^{e^3} \frac{dx}{x \log x} & \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx & (3) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx & (4) \quad \int_0^2 |e^x - e| dx\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

また、 $x$  と  $t$  の対応は右のようになる。よって

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

$$(4) \int_0^2 |e^x - e| dx = \int_0^1 (e - e^x) dx + \int_1^2 (e^x - e) dx$$

$$= \left[ ex - e^x \right]_0^1 + \left[ e^x - ex \right]_1^2 = e^2 - 2e + 1$$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$t$	$0 \rightarrow 1$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$t$	$0 \rightarrow 1$

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

**解答**  $x = \sin \theta$  とおくと  $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

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

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

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

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

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

**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とれる。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**解説**

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

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

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

[27] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

**解答** (1)  $\frac{14}{3}$  (2) 0 (3) 0 (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。

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

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

**解答** (1)  $2 \log 2$  (2)  $e^2 - e$

**解説**

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

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

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

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

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

[29] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

**解答** (1)  $2 \log 3 - 3 \log 2$  (2)  $\frac{3}{8} \pi$  (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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**解答** (1)  $-\frac{3}{2} + 6 \log \frac{3}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}$  (3)  $\frac{17}{12}$  (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**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**【解答】 4**

**【解説】**

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

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

[32] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

$$\text{【解答】 (1) } 8\log 2 - 1 \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{\log 2} \quad (3) \quad \sqrt{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{12} \quad (4) \quad \frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{3}$$

$$(5) \quad 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

**【解説】**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5) \quad |\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x - 1| = \left| 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 \right| \\ = \begin{cases} -\left( 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 \right) & (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ 2\sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1 & (\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \pi) \end{cases}$$

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

[33] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

**【解説】**

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

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

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

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

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

[34] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$\text{【解答】 (1) } 0 \quad (2) \quad 1 \quad (3) \quad 0$$

**【解説】**

$$(1) \quad (-x)^5 = -x^5 \text{ であるから, } x^5 \text{ は奇関数である。}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[35] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 x e^x dx \qquad (2) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx \qquad (3) \int_1^e x \log \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad 1 \qquad (2) \quad \pi \qquad (3) \quad \frac{1}{8}(e^2 + 1)$$

[解説]

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

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

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

[36] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_2^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{6-x}} dx \qquad (2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \qquad (3) \int_{\log \pi}^{\log 2\pi} e^x \sin e^x dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{22}{3} \qquad (2) \quad -\frac{1}{2} \log 2 \qquad (3) \quad -2$$

[解説]

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_2^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{6-x}} dx &= \int_2^1 \frac{6-t^2}{t} \cdot (-2t) dt = 2 \int_1^2 (6-t^2) dt \\ &= 2 \left[ 6t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{22}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \cos x = t \text{ とおくと}$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

[37] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(3) \int_0^a x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{a} \right)^a dx \quad (a > 0) \qquad (4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 4 \cos x + 3} dx \qquad (6) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x + 2e^{-x} + 3} dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad 2 - 3 \log 2 \qquad (2) \quad 48 \qquad (3) \quad \frac{2a^3}{(a+1)(a+2)(a+3)} \qquad (4) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

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

[解説]

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2} dx &= \int_2^1 \frac{(1-t)^3}{t^2} \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} + 3 - t \right) dt \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{t} - 3 \log t + 3t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = 2 - 3 \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

$a > 0$  であるから

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

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 3$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow 2$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow a$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow 0$

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow e$

[38] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0) \qquad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

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

[解説]

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$a > 0 \text{ であり, } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ において } \cos \theta > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

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

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2}$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$



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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2\cos\theta} \cdot 2\cos\theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

[39] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

[解説]

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{4\sin^2\theta}{2\cos\theta} \cdot 2\cos\theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = 2 \left[ \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

[40] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\pi \quad (2) \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$$

[解説]

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

[41] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

[解説]

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+4} dx &= \int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2+3} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{3\tan^2\theta+3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi \end{aligned}$$

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x$	$1 \rightarrow 4$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan\theta+1}{(\tan^2\theta+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan\theta+1)\cos^2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta\sin\theta+\cos^2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2\theta+\cos 2\theta+1) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta + \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{[解答]} \quad \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

[解説]

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

とに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

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

これを解いて

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

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

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

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

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

$I$  の第1項の積分について

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

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

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

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ゆえに} \quad J &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}\tan^2\theta+\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2 \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\pi \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

43 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

解答 (1)  $\sqrt{3}$  (2) 0

解説

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$  において、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

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)} \cdot (-1) dt$$

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

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

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

46 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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。

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

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)} \cdot (-1) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

最後の式を  $J$  とすると

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

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

(2) 与えられた定積分を  $I$  とする。

$$a - x = t \text{ とおくと} \quad -dx = dt$$

$x$  と  $t$  の対応は右ようになる。

$$I = \int_a^0 \frac{e^{a-t}}{e^{a-t} + e^t} \cdot (-1) dt = \int_0^a \frac{e^{a-t}}{e^{a-t} + e^t} dt = \int_0^a \frac{e^{a-x}}{e^{a-x} + e^x} dx$$

最後の式を  $J$  とすると

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

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

47 次の定積分を求めよ。

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
$t$	$\frac{\pi}{2} \longrightarrow 0$

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

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

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

解説

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_a^b (x-a)^2 (x-b)^2 dx &= \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \right\}' (x-b)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (x-a)^3 (x-b)^2 \right]_a^b - \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \cdot 2(x-b) dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} \right\}' (x-b) dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \left[ (x-a)^4 (x-b) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \left[ (x-a)^5 \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{30} (b-a)^5 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= (x-a)^2\{(x-a)^2+2(x-a)(a-b)+(a-b)^2\}$$

$$= (x-a)^4+2(a-b)(x-a)^3+(a-b)^2(x-a)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-b)^2 dx &= \left[ \frac{(x-a)^5}{5} + 2(a-b) \cdot \frac{(x-a)^4}{4} + (a-b)^2 \cdot \frac{(x-a)^3}{3} \right]_a^b \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^5}{5} + \frac{(a-b)(b-a)^4}{2} + \frac{(a-b)^2(b-a)^3}{3} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) (b-a)^5 = \frac{1}{30} (b-a)^5 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

(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。

$$(x - \sin x) \cos x = x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \text{ であるから}$$

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

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

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

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

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

[解説]

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{-a\pi}) - \frac{4}{a^2} \int_0^\pi e^{-ax} \cos 2x dx$$

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

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

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

$$(e^{-ax} \cos 2x)' = -a e^{-ax} \cos 2x - 2 e^{-ax} \sin 2x$$

$$(e^{-ax} \sin 2x)' = -a e^{-ax} \sin 2x + 2 e^{-ax} \cos 2x$$

であるから, これらの両辺を 0 から  $\pi$  まで積分すると

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

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

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

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

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

[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。

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

[解説]

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

$$I = \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \cos(\log x) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \cos(\log x) \right]_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \sin(\log x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^2 \sin(\log x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \sin(\log x) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{18} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{9} I = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} I$$

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

(2)  $C$  は積分定数とする。

$$I = \int e^{-x} \sin x dx, \quad J = \int e^{-x} \cos x dx \text{ とする。}$$

$$(e^{-x} \sin x)' = -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$(e^{-x} \cos x)' = -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x$$

であるから, それぞれの両辺を積分して

$$e^{-x} \sin x = -I + J \quad \cdots \cdots \text{①}, \quad e^{-x} \cos x = -J - I \quad \cdots \cdots \text{②}$$

$$(\text{①} + \text{②}) \div (-2) \text{ から} \quad I = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$

$$(\text{①} - \text{②}) \div 2 \text{ から} \quad J = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad 80 \quad (2) \quad \frac{14}{3} \quad (3) \quad 1 \quad (4) \quad 1 \quad (5) \quad -1 \quad (6) \quad 2 \quad (7) \quad 2 \\ (8) \quad \frac{7}{3} \quad (9) \quad \frac{2}{\log 2} \end{aligned}$$

[解説]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^2 (x^4 - x^2 + 1) dx \quad (2) \int_{-2}^2 (2x^7 - x^3) dx \quad (3) \int_1^2 \frac{(1-x^2)^2}{x^2} dx$$

$$(4) \int_1^e \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right)^2 dx \quad (5) \int_1^4 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (6) \int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 (e^{\frac{t}{2}} + e^{-\frac{t}{2}}) dt \quad (8) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(x-4)}$$

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

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

解説

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

53 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

54 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2} x \cos \frac{x}{2} \, dx \quad (4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5}{6}\pi} \cos t \cos 3t \, dt$$

解答 (1) 0 (2) 0 (3)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (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。

$$(1) \int_0^6 \sqrt{|x-3|} \, dx \quad (2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\sin x| \, dx \quad (3) \int_0^2 |e^x - 3| \, dx$$

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

解説

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

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

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

56 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{1-t}} \, dt \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \, dx \quad (4) \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}}{x} dx$$

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

解説

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

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

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

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

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

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

57 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos 2\theta| \, d\theta \quad (2) \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| \, dx$$

解答 (1) 2 (2)  $2\sqrt{2}$

解説

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_0^\pi |\cos 2\theta| d\theta &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cos 2\theta d\theta + \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^\pi \cos 2\theta d\theta \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^\pi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \sin x + \cos x &= \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) &\geq 0 \\
 \frac{3}{4}\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき} \quad \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) &\leq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

[58] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_{-1}^0 (3x+2)^5 dx & \quad (2) \quad \int_0^2 \sqrt{2-x} dx & (3) \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+2}} \\
 (4) \quad \int_2^4 \frac{dx}{9-2x} & \quad (5) \quad \int_0^3 x\sqrt{x+1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

**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**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad 3x+2=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x &= \frac{t-2}{3}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{3}dt \\
 \int_{-1}^0 (3x+2)^5 dx &= \int_{-1}^2 t^5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^2 t^5 dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{t^6}{6} \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{7}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \sqrt{2-x}=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x &= 2-t^2, \quad dx = -2tdt \\
 \int_0^2 \sqrt{2-x} dx &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^0 t \cdot (-2t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t^2 dt \\
 &= 2 \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \sqrt{x+2}=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x &= t^2-2, \quad dx = 2tdt \\
 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+2}} &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} dt \\
 &= 2 \left[ t \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = 2(\sqrt{3}-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 2$
$t$	$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 0$

$x$	$-1 \rightarrow 1$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad 9-2x=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x &= \frac{9-t}{2}, \quad dx = -\frac{1}{2}dt \\
 \int_2^4 \frac{dx}{9-2x} &= \int_5^1 \frac{1}{t} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^5 \frac{1}{t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \log t \right]_1^5 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \log 5
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \sqrt{x+1}=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x &= t^2-1, \quad dx = 2tdt \\
 \int_0^3 x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int_1^2 (t^2-1)t \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^2 (t^4-t^2) dt \\
 &= 2 \left[ \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{116}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$2 \rightarrow 4$
$t$	$5 \rightarrow 1$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 3$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow 2$

[59] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx & \quad (2) \quad \int_{-2}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} & (3) \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \\
 (4) \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+3} & \quad (5) \quad \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+12} & (6) \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

**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**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad x=3\sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx &= 3\cos \theta d\theta \\
 \text{また, } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき} \quad \cos \theta &\geq 0 \text{ であるから} \\
 \sqrt{9-x^2} &= \sqrt{9-9\sin^2 \theta} = 3\cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad x=4\sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx &= 4\cos \theta d\theta \\
 \text{また, } -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき} \quad \cos \theta &> 0 \text{ であるから} \\
 \sqrt{16-x^2} &= \sqrt{16-16\sin^2 \theta} = 4\cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+3} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 3$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x$	$-2 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

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

$x$	$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} d\theta = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} \pi$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+12} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{12(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{6} d\theta = \left[ \frac{1}{6} \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( 1 - \frac{9}{x^2+9} \right) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{9}{x^2+9} dx \\
 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx &= \left[ x \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{9}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{9}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{9\tan^2 \theta}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 3\tan^2 \theta d\theta = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right) d\theta$$

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

[60] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_0^2 x(x^2+1)^3 dx & \quad (2) \quad \int_1^2 \frac{x^2-2x}{x^3-3x^2+1} dx & (3) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 (4) \quad \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \log x} & \quad (5) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} dx & (6) \quad \int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^3} dx \\
 (7) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2-\cos x} dx & \quad (8) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^2 x) \sin x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

**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**

$$(1) \quad x^2+1=t \text{ とおくと} \quad 2xdx = dt$$

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

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

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 2$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow 5$

$x$	$1 \rightarrow 2$
$t$	$-1 \rightarrow -3$



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

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

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

$$=4-2\sqrt{3}$$

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

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

$$(5) \quad e^x+1=t \text{ とおくと} \quad e^x dx=dt$$

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

$$=2 \log \frac{e+1}{2}$$

$$(6) \quad x^3=t \text{ とおくと} \quad 3x^2 dx=dt$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{3}(e-1)$$

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

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

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^2 x) \sin x dx = -\int_1^0 (1-t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (1-t^2) dt$$

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

[61] 偶関数，奇関数の性質を用いて，次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_{-e}^e x^3 e^{x^2} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_{-a}^a (e^x - e^{-x})^5 dx$$

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

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad 0 \qquad (2) \quad 0 \qquad (3) \quad \pi \qquad (4) \quad \frac{1}{80}$$

[解説]

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

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

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

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

$$(4) \quad \cos x \sin^4 x \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x \sin^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^4 x (\sin x)' dx = 2 \left[ \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{80}$$

[62] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_{-1}^0 (x+2)\sqrt{3x+4} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}} \qquad (5) \quad \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{e^x-1} \qquad (6) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{326}{135} \qquad (2) \quad \frac{16}{15}(5\sqrt{5}-1) \qquad (3) \quad \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3} \qquad (4) \quad \log \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

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

[解説]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(4) \quad \sqrt{x+1}=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x=t^2-1, \quad dx=2tdt$$

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

$$= \left[ \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 = \log \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \right)$$

$$= \log \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$(5) \quad e^x=t \text{ とおくと} \quad x=\log t, \quad dx=\frac{1}{t}dt$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{e^x-1} = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{t-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_e^{e^2} \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt$$

$$= \left[ \log \frac{t-1}{t} \right]_e^{e^2} = \log \left( \frac{e^2-1}{e^2} \cdot \frac{e}{e-1} \right)$$

$x$	$-1 \rightarrow 0$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow 4$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 4$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{5}$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$

$x$	$1 \rightarrow 3$
$t$	$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 2$

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

$$= \log \frac{e+1}{e}$$

$$(6) \quad \cos x=t \text{ とおくと} \quad -\sin x dx=dt$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx$$

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

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

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

[63] 次の定積分を求めよ。ただし， $a$  は正の定数とする。

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \qquad (3) \quad \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+1}$$

$$(4) \quad \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+2} \qquad (5) \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx \qquad (6) \quad \int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$$(7) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(2-x^2)^2} dx \qquad (8) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \qquad (2) \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} \qquad (3) \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \qquad (4) \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \qquad (5) \quad \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{12} \qquad (6) \quad \frac{\pi+2}{8a^3}$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{1}{4} \qquad (8) \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3a^2}$$

[解説]

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{2x-x^2} = \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}$$

$$1-x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = -\cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cdot (-\cos \theta) d\theta$$

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

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

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{2x-x^2} = \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}$$

$$1-x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = -\cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{-\cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

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

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

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

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

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



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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \left[ \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$(6) \quad x = a \tan \theta \quad \text{とおくと} \quad dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^4 (\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} d\theta = \frac{1}{a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2a^3} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi + 2}{8a^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad 2 - x^2 = t \quad \text{とおくと} \quad -2xdx = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(2-x^2)^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_2^1 \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{t} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad x = a \sin \theta \quad \text{とおくと} \quad dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

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

[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**

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

$x$	$1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow a$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2}$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\frac{1}{x^3+8} = \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2-2x+4} \quad \text{とおく。}$$

$$\text{両辺に } x^3+8 \text{ を掛けると} \quad 1 = a(x^2-2x+4) + (bx+c)(x+2)$$

$$\text{右辺を整理すると} \quad 1 = (a+b)x^2 + (-2a+2b+c)x + 4a+2c$$

これが  $x$  についての恒等式であるから

$$a+b=0, \quad -2a+2b+c=0, \quad 4a+2c=1$$

$$\text{これを解いて} \quad a = \frac{1}{12}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{12}, \quad c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \frac{1}{x^3+8} = \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x+4} \right)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \left[ \log|x+2| \right]_0^1 = \log \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x+4} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{(x-1)^2+3} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \theta - 3}{3(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 (\tan \theta - \sqrt{3}) d\theta = \left[ -\log|\cos \theta| - \sqrt{3} \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \\ &= \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{以上から} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^3+8} dx &= \frac{1}{12} \left( \log \frac{3}{2} - \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \right) = \frac{1}{12} \left( \log \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \log 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{72} \pi \end{aligned}$$

[65] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 x(x-1)^4 dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+2) \cos x dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_1^2 x^4 \log x dx$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{30}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 1$  (3)  $\frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \frac{31}{25}$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_0^1 x(x-1)^4 dx &= \int_0^1 x \left\{ \frac{(x-1)^5}{5} \right\}' dx = \left[ x \cdot \frac{(x-1)^5}{5} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{(x-1)^5}{5} dx \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6} \left[ (x-1)^6 \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{30} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(3) \quad \int_1^2 x^4 \log x dx = \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} \log x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^4}{5} dx = \frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \left[ \frac{x^5}{25} \right]_1^2 = \frac{32}{5} \log 2 - \frac{31}{25}$$

[66] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx$$

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

**解説**

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (\tan x)' dx = \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi + \left[ \log(\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

[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**

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \sin x dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \cos x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi} - \left[ \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{9} (1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi}) - \frac{1}{9} I \\ \text{よって} \quad \frac{10}{9} I &= \frac{1}{9} (1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi}) \quad \text{ゆえに} \quad I = \frac{1}{10} (1 - 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

[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**

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

$$\text{ここで} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{24}$$

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

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

$$\text{ゆえに} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (ax - \sin x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{24} a^2 - 2a + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^3}{24} \left( a - \frac{24}{\pi^3} \right)^2 - \frac{24}{\pi^3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{よって, } a = \frac{24}{\pi^3} \text{ のとき, 与式は最小値をとる。}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 4} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{3(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi \end{aligned}$$

〔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

$$A + B + C = 0, \quad 3A + 2B + C = 0, \quad 2A = 2$$

よって  $A = 1$ ,  $B = -2$ ,  $C = 1$

(2)  $e^x = t$  とおくと  $x = \log t$  ゆえに  $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{2}{2 + 3e^x + e^{2x}} dx &= \int_1^e \frac{2}{2 + 3t + t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \int_1^e \frac{2}{t(t+1)(t+2)} dt = \int_1^e \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$1 \rightarrow 4$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow e$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \log t - 2 \log(t+1) + \log(t+2) \right]_1^e \\ &= 1 - 2 \log(e+1) + \log(e+2) + 2 \log 2 - \log 3 \\ &= \log \frac{4e(e+2)}{3(e+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

〔72〕次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{array}{lll} (1) \int_4^9 \sqrt{x} dx & (2) \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^3} & (3) \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{t^2} dt \\ (4) \int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x} & (5) \int_3^7 \frac{dy}{y-2} & (6) \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \\ (7) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} & (8) \int_{-2}^0 e^{-x} dx & (9) \int_0^2 3^{x-2} dx \end{array}$$

〔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〕

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_4^9 \sqrt{x} dx &= \int_4^9 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_4^9 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ x\sqrt{x} \right]_4^9 = \frac{2}{3} (27 - 8) = \frac{38}{3} \\ (2) \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^3} &= \int_2^3 x^{-3} dx = \left[ -\frac{x^{-2}}{2} \right]_2^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} \right]_2^3 = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{72} \\ (3) \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{t^2} dt &= \int_0^1 t^{\frac{2}{3}} dt = \left[ \frac{3}{5} t^{\frac{5}{3}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{5} \\ (4) \int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x} &= \left[ \log x \right]_1^{e^2} = \log e^2 = 2 \\ (5) \int_3^7 \frac{dy}{y-2} &= \left[ \log(y-2) \right]_3^7 = \log 5 \\ (6) \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta &= \left[ -\cos \theta \right]_0^\pi = 2 \\ (7) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} &= \left[ \tan \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ (8) \int_{-2}^0 e^{-x} dx &= \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_{-2}^0 = e^2 - 1 \\ (9) \int_0^2 3^{x-2} dx &= \left[ \frac{3^{x-2}}{\log 3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{\log 3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{8}{9 \log 3} \end{aligned}$$

〔73〕次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_2^4 \frac{x+1}{x^2} dx \quad (2) \int_1^2 \frac{5x^2 - 3x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (3) \int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

〔解答〕 (1)  $\log 2 + \frac{1}{4}$  (2)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (3)  $\frac{3}{10}(3 - \sqrt[3]{4})$

〔解説〕

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_2^4 \frac{x+1}{x^2} dx &= \int_2^4 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \left[ \log x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_2^4 \\ &= \left( \log 4 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left( \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \log 2 - \frac{1}{4} - \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \log 2 + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

〔74〕次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{array}{lll} (1) \int_{-1}^0 (x+2)^5 dx & (2) \int_2^6 \sqrt{2x-3} dx & (3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{dx}{(3x+1)^2} \\ (4) \int_3^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-1}} & (5) \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{7-2x} \end{array}$$

〔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〕

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_{-1}^0 (x+2)^5 dx &= \left[ \frac{(x+2)^6}{6} \right]_{-1}^0 = \frac{1}{6} (2^6 - 1^6) = \frac{21}{2} \\ (2) \int_2^6 \sqrt{2x-3} dx &= \int_2^6 (2x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^6 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (2x-3) \sqrt{2x-3} \right]_2^6 = \frac{1}{3} (27 - 1) = \frac{26}{3} \\ (3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{dx}{(3x+1)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (3x+1)^{-2} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \{ -(3x+1)^{-1} \} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3x+1} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \\ (4) \int_3^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-1}} &= \int_3^5 (2x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \{ 2(2x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \} \right]_3^5 \\ &= \left[ \sqrt{2x-1} \right]_3^5 = 3 - \sqrt{5} \\ (5) \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{7-2x} &= \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \log(7-2x) \right]_1^3 = -\frac{1}{2} (\log 1 - \log 5) = \frac{\log 5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

〔75〕次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x+1} dx \quad (2) \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} \quad (3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

〔解答〕 (1)  $\frac{1}{2} + \log 2$  (2)  $\log \frac{3}{2}$  (3)  $\log \frac{3}{2}$

〔解説〕

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} &= \int_1^3 \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[ \log x - \log(x+1) \right]_1^3 \\
 &= \left[ \log \frac{x}{x+1} \right]_1^3 = \log \frac{3}{4} - \log \frac{1}{2} = \log \frac{3}{2} \\
 (3) \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6} &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \log|x-3| - \log|x-2| \right]_{-1}^1 = \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right| \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \log 2 - \log \frac{4}{3} = \log \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

76 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_0^\pi (\cos x + \cos 2x) dx & \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2} x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \\
 (3) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx & \qquad (4) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin^2 2x dx \qquad (5) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

**解答** (1) 0 (2)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$  (4)  $\frac{3}{4}\pi$  (5)  $\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_0^\pi (\cos x + \cos 2x) dx &= \left[ \sin x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^\pi = 0 \\
 (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{5}{2} x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 3x - \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\sin 3x}{3} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \\
 (3) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \\
 (4) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin^2 2x dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \pi - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{3}{4}\pi \\
 (5) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \tan x - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

77 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_\pi^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx & \qquad (2) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_0^5 |\sqrt{x} - 2| dx \\
 (4) \quad \int_{-1}^2 \sqrt{|x-1|} dx & \qquad (5) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi |\sin 2\theta| d\theta \qquad (6) \quad \int_0^\pi |\sin x + \cos x| dx
 \end{aligned}$$

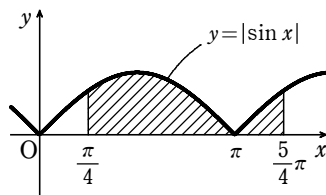
**解答** (1) 2 (2) 2 (3)  $\frac{10\sqrt{5}-14}{3}$  (4)  $\frac{2(2\sqrt{2}+1)}{3}$  (5)  $\frac{5}{2}$

(6)  $2\sqrt{2}$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \pi \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad & |\cos x| = -\cos x \\
 \frac{3}{2}\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \text{ のとき} \quad & |\cos x| = \cos x \\
 \int_\pi^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx &= \int_\pi^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} (-\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} \cos x dx \\
 &= \left[ -\sin x \right]_\pi^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} + \left[ \sin x \right]_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} \\
 &= -\{(-1) - 0\} + \{0 - (-1)\} = 2 \\
 (2) \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき} \quad & |\sin x| = \sin x \\
 \pi \leq x \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad & |\sin x| = -\sin x \\
 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi \sin x dx + \int_\pi^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (-\sin x) dx \\
 &= \left[ -\cos x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi + \left[ \cos x \right]_\pi^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} \\
 &= -\left( -1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - (-1) \right\} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

**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

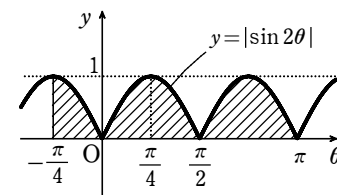
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} |\sin x| dx &= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^\pi = 1 + 1 = 2 \\
 (3) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4 \text{ のとき} \quad & |\sqrt{x} - 2| = -(\sqrt{x} - 2) \\
 4 \leq x \leq 5 \text{ のとき} \quad & |\sqrt{x} - 2| = \sqrt{x} - 2 \\
 \int_0^5 |\sqrt{x} - 2| dx &= \int_0^4 \{-(\sqrt{x} - 2)\} dx + \int_4^5 (\sqrt{x} - 2) dx \\
 &= -\left[ \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} - 2x \right]_0^4 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} - 2x \right]_4^5 \\
 &= -\left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \right) + \left( \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} - 10 \right) - \left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \right) \\
 &= -2\left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \right) + \left( \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} - 10 \right) \\
 &= \frac{10\sqrt{5} - 14}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき} \quad & |x-1| = -(x-1) \\
 1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき} \quad & |x-1| = x-1 \\
 \int_{-1}^2 \sqrt{|x-1|} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{-(x-1)} dx + \int_1^2 \sqrt{x-1} dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{2}{3} (1-x)\sqrt{1-x} \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ \frac{2}{3} (x-1)\sqrt{x-1} \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3} \cdot (-2\sqrt{2}) + \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{2(2\sqrt{2}+1)}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき} \quad & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq 2\pi \\
 -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq 0, \pi \leq 2\theta \leq 2\pi \text{ のとき, すなわち} \quad & -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき} \\
 |\sin 2\theta| &= -\sin 2\theta \\
 0 \leq 2\theta \leq \pi \text{ のとき, すなわち} \quad & 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき} \\
 |\sin 2\theta| &= \sin 2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi |\sin 2\theta| d\theta &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 (-\sin 2\theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi (-\sin 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 - \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ 1 - (-1 - 1) + 1 - (-1) \} = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

**別解**  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi |\sin 2\theta| d\theta$  は図の斜線部分の面積を表す。



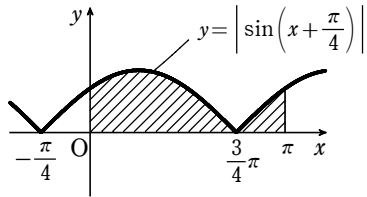
$y = \sin 2\theta$  のグラフの対称性から、この面積は  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta$  を 5 倍したものに等しい。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって} \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi |\sin 2\theta| d\theta &= 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta \\
 &= 5 \left[ -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \sin x + \cos x &= \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad & \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| = \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 \frac{3}{4}\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき} \quad & \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| = -\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 \int_0^\pi |\sin x + \cos x| dx &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^\pi \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| dx
 \end{aligned}$$

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

**別解**  $\int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| dx$  は図の斜線部分の面積を表す。



$y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  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。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{したがって} \quad \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| dx &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| dx \\
&= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \\
&= \sqrt{2} \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} = 2\sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

**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

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

**80** 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^0 x\sqrt{x+1} dx \quad (2) \int_1^2 x(x^2-1)^3 dx \quad (3) \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^0 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

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

**解答** (1)  $-\frac{4}{15}$  (2)  $\frac{81}{8}$  (3)  $-2$  (4)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (5)  $\log 2$

**解説**

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

よって

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

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^2 x(x^2 - 1)^3 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 2x(x^2 - 1)^3 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 t^3 dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^3 = \frac{81}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) 4 - x^2 = t \text{ とおくと } -2x dx = dt$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x \sin x dx &= - \int_1^0 t^3 dt = \int_0^1 t^3 dt \\
&= \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

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

**別解**  $\cos x = t$  とおくと  $-\sin x dx = dt$   
よって

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos x} dx &= \int_1^0 \left( -\frac{dt}{2-t} \right) = \int_1^0 \frac{dt}{t-2} \\
&= \left[ \log|t-2| \right]_1^0 = \log 2
\end{aligned}$$

**81** 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \quad (2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx \quad (3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{9}{4}\pi$  (2)  $\frac{5}{12}\pi + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (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

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta \\
&= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\
&= \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5}{12}\pi + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 3$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

$x$	$1 \rightarrow 2$
$t$	$0 \rightarrow 3$

$x$	$-\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 0$
$t$	$1 \rightarrow 4$

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

$x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\cos\theta}{2\cos\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \left[\theta\right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{3}\end{aligned}$$

[82] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+4} \qquad (2) \quad \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9}$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (2) \quad \frac{\pi}{18} \quad (3) \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{72}\pi$$

[解説]

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

よって

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

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\sqrt{3}}^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+9} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{9(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[\theta\right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{18}\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+6} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}} \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{6}} \frac{dx}{3x^2+6} &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2(\tan^2\theta+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta\end{aligned}$$

$x$	$-1 \longrightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{6} \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

[83] 偶関数、奇関数の性質を用いて、次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_{-1}^1 x^3\sqrt{1-x^2} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_{-e}^e x e^{x^2} dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_{-1}^1 (x^3+x^2-x) dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx \qquad (5) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^6 x dx \qquad (6) \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad 0 \quad (2) \quad 0 \quad (3) \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad (4) \quad \pi \quad (5) \quad \frac{2}{7} \quad (6) \quad 0$$

[解説]

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

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

$$(3) \quad x^3, x \text{ は奇関数, } x^2 \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

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

$$(4) \quad \sin^2 x \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

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

$$(5) \quad \cos x \sin^6 x \text{ は偶関数であるから}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^6 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x (\sin x)' dx = 2 \left[\frac{\sin^7 x}{7}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$(6) \quad \sin^3 x \text{ は奇関数であるから} \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = 0$$

[84] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^2 x^2 e^{-x^3} dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3e^8} \quad (3) \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$$

[解説]

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

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \int_0^1 t dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^2 x^2 e^{-x^3} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 (-3x^2 e^{-x^3}) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{-8} e^t dt = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-8}^0 e^t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[e^t\right]_{-8}^0 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3e^8}\end{aligned}$$

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow e$
$t$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow 2$
$t$	$0 \longrightarrow -8$

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

また、 $\frac{\pi}{4}\leq\theta\leq\frac{\pi}{3}$  のとき  $\cos\theta\geq 0$  であるから

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

よって

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

[85] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx \qquad (3) \quad \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{e^x+1}$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\sin x} dx \qquad (5) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{4\sqrt{2}-4}{3} \quad (2) \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (3) \quad \log \frac{e+1}{2} \quad (4) \quad 2-2\log 2 \quad (5) \quad \frac{2}{3}$$

[解説]

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \cdot x dx \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{t^2-2}{t} \cdot t dt \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (t^2-2) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3}-2t\right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}-4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt \\ &= \left[\sin t\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad e^x = t \text{ とおくと} \quad x = \log t, \quad dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

よって

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

$x$	$\sqrt{2} \longrightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{4} \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \sqrt{2}$
$t$	$\sqrt{2} \longrightarrow 2$

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
$t$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x$	$-1 \longrightarrow 0$
$t$	$\frac{1}{e} \longrightarrow 1$

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

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

$\sin x = t$  とおくと  $\cos x dx = dt$   
よって

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
$t$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$

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

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

$\cos x = t$  とおくと  $-\sin x dx = dt$   
よって

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
$t$	$1 \longrightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx &= \int_1^0 (1-t^2) \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \int_1^0 (t^2 - 1) dt = \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} - t \right]_1^0 \\ &= -\left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

[86] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

**【解答】** (1)  $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

**【解説】**

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

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \theta)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 - 2x + 2 = (x-1)^2 + 1$$

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

よって

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

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow 1+\sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{2x-x^2} = \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}$$

$$x-1 = \sin \theta \quad \text{とおくと} \quad dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} &= \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} = \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx &= \int_1^2 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta) \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow 2$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

[87] 次の定積分を求めよ。

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

**【解答】** (1)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$  (3)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$

**【解説】**

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

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

また,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  のとき  $\cos \theta \geq 0$  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

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

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\theta$	$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$(3) \quad x^2 + x + 1 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

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

よって

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

[88] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos 3x dx \quad (2) \quad \int_1^2 x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \quad (3) \quad \int_1^{e^2} \log x dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-1) \sin x dx \quad (5) \quad \int_{-4}^{-3} \log(x+5) dx \quad (6) \quad \int_1^e x^2 \log x dx$$

**【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】**

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_1^2 x e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx &= \int_1^2 x (2e^{\frac{x}{2}})' dx = \left[ 2x e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]_1^2 - 2 \int_1^2 e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= (4e - 2\sqrt{e}) - 4 \left[ e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]_1^2 = 4e - 2\sqrt{e} - 4(e - \sqrt{e}) = 2\sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \int_{-4}^{-3} \log(x+5) dx &= \int_{-4}^{-3} (x+5)' \log(x+5) dx \\ &= \left[ (x+5) \log(x+5) \right]_{-4}^{-3} - \int_{-4}^{-3} (x+5) \cdot \frac{1}{x+5} dx \\ &= 2\log 2 - \left[ x \right]_{-4}^{-3} = 2\log 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \int_1^e x^2 \log x dx = \int_1^e \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \log x dx$$

$x$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{6} \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$



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

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

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

(3)  $x^2 \cos x$  は偶関数である。

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

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

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

$$\text{よって} \quad 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin x dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{よって、条件から} \quad (a^2+1) \log(a^2+1) - a^2 = 1$$

$$\text{ゆえに} \quad (a^2+1) \log(a^2+1) = a^2 + 1$$

$$a^2 + 1 \neq 0 \text{ であるから} \quad \log(a^2+1) = 1$$

$$\text{よって} \quad a^2 + 1 = e$$

$$a > 0 \text{ であるから} \quad a = \sqrt{e-1}$$

93 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad (2) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx \quad (3) \int_3^4 x \log(x-2) dx$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\log 2}{2}$  (2)  $2 - \frac{5}{e}$  (3)  $6 \log 2 - \frac{11}{4}$

解説

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x (\tan x)' dx = \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left[ \log(\cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \log \sqrt{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\log 2}{2} \\
(2) \quad \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx &= \int_0^1 x^2 (-e^{-x})' dx = \left[ -x^2 e^{-x} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 2x e^{-x} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \int_0^1 x (-e^{-x})' dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \left( \left[ -x e^{-x} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \left( -\frac{1}{e} + \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_0^1 \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{e} + 2 \left\{ -\frac{1}{e} + \left( -\frac{1}{e} + 1 \right) \right\} = 2 - \frac{5}{e}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad \int_3^4 x \log(x-2) dx &= \int_3^4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' \log(x-2) dx \\
&= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \log(x-2) \right]_3^4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_3^4 \frac{x^2}{x-2} dx \\
&= 8 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_3^4 \left( x + 2 + \frac{4}{x-2} \right) dx \\
&= 8 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 4 \log(x-2) \right]_3^4 \\
&= 8 \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{11}{2} + 4 \log 2 \right) = 6 \log 2 - \frac{11}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

94 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^e 5^{\log x} dx \quad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (4) \int_0^{\pi} |3 \sin x + 4 \cos x| dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^e 5^{\log x} dx &= \int_0^1 5^t e^t dt = \int_0^1 (5e)^t dt \\
&= \left[ \frac{(5e)^t}{\log 5e} \right]_0^1 = \frac{5e-1}{\log 5+1}
\end{aligned}$$

$x$	$1 \longrightarrow e$
$t$	$0 \longrightarrow 1$

(2)  $x = \tan \theta$  とおくと

$$dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan \theta + 1}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan \theta + 1) \cdot (\cos^2 \theta)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan \theta + 1) \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\log x)^2 dx = \int_1^e (2\sqrt{x})' (\log x)^2 dx \\ &= \left[ 2\sqrt{x} (\log x)^2 \right]_1^e - \int_1^e 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{2 \log x}{x} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \log x dx = 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \int_1^e (2\sqrt{x})' \log x dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \left( \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \log x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \left( 2\sqrt{e} - 2 \int_1^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{e} - 4 \left( 2\sqrt{e} - 2 \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^e \right) = 10\sqrt{e} - 16 \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $3 \sin x + 4 \cos x = 5 \sin(x + \alpha)$

$$\text{ただし} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad \left( 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

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。

$$(1) \int_1^4 \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}{x} dx \quad (2) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} \quad (3) \int_0^\pi \sin^2 3x dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad 7+2\log 2 \quad (2) \quad \log \frac{4}{3} \quad (3) \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$$

[解説]

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_1^4 \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}{x} dx &= \int_1^4 \left( 1 + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left[ x + 4\sqrt{x} + \log x \right]_1^4 \\ &= (12 + \log 4) - 5 = 7 + 2\log 2 \\ (2) \quad \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} &= \int_{-1}^0 \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ \log|x-2| - \log|x-1| \right]_{-1}^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \log \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| \right]_{-1}^0 = \log 2 - \log \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \log \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int_0^\pi \sin^2 3x dx &= \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{\sin 6x}{6} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

[96] 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^8 |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| dx \quad (2) \int_0^\pi \left| \frac{\sin x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2} \right| dx$$

$$\text{[解答]} \quad (1) \quad \frac{9}{2} \quad (2) \quad 2$$

[解説]

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき} \quad & |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| = -(\sqrt[3]{x}-1) \\ 1 \leq x \leq 8 \text{ のとき} \quad & |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| = \sqrt[3]{x}-1 \\ \text{よって} \quad & \int_0^8 |\sqrt[3]{x}-1| dx = \int_0^1 \{-(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)\} dx + \int_1^8 (\sqrt[3]{x}-1) dx \\ &= -\left[ \frac{3}{4} x \sqrt[3]{x} - x \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{3}{4} x \sqrt[3]{x} - x \right]_1^8 = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_0^\pi \left| \frac{\sin x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2} \right| dx &= \int_0^\pi \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| dx \\ 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad & \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| = \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \\ \frac{2}{3}\pi \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき} \quad & \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right| = -\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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。

$$\text{[解答]} \quad 8\pi$$

[解説]

$\sqrt{16-x^2}$  は偶関数であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx \\ x &= 4 \sin \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = 4 \cos \theta d\theta \\ x \text{ と } \theta \text{ の対応は右のとれる。} \\ \text{この範囲で} \quad & \cos \theta \geq 0 \\ \text{よって} \quad & \sqrt{16-x^2} = \sqrt{16(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta} = 4 \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{したがって} \quad 2 \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 \cos \theta) 4 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= 16 \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 8\pi$$

[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。

$$\text{[解答]} \quad \frac{\pi}{4}$$

[解説]

$$x^2-4x+5 = (x-2)^2+1$$

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

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のとれる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{したがって} \quad \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+5} &= \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+1} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

[99] 定積分  $\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$  を求めよ。

$$\text{[解答]} \quad e-2$$

[解説]

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

$x$	$2$	$\longrightarrow$	$3$
$\theta$	$0$	$\longrightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$