

第 11 章 積分の基本

演習問題 11.1

1. ① $\int (x+2)(x+5)dx = \int x^2 + 7x + 10dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 10x + C$

② $\int \left(\frac{2\sqrt{x}-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int 2 - 5x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2x - 10\sqrt{x} + C$

③ $t = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}$ とおくと $dt = \frac{2}{3}dx$

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4} \right)^5 dx = \int t^5 \cdot \frac{3}{2} dt = \frac{1}{4}t^6 + C = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{4} \right)^6 + C$$

④ 式(6.12)より $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$

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

⑤ $t = \varepsilon^x + 1$ とおくと $dt = \varepsilon^x dx$ より $dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^x} dt$, $\varepsilon^x = t - 1$

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

⑥ 式(6.13)より $\sin x \cos 3x = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4x - \sin 2x)$

$$\int \sin x \cos 3x dx = \int \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4x - \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$$

2. ① $t = ax + b$ とおき, 右辺を x で微分すると

$$\left\{ \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} \right\}' = \frac{1}{a} \frac{dF(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = F'(t) = f(ax+b)$$

② $f(x) = t$ とおき, $f'(x)dx = dt$ を代入する.

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

③ $f(x) = t$ とおくと $f'(x)dx = dt$

$$\int \{f(x)\}^n f'(x) dx = \int t^n dt = \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \frac{\{f(x)\}^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

3. ① $t = \sqrt{x+2}$ とおくと $dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx = \frac{1}{2t} dx$, $x = t^2 - 2$ から

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2x+1)\sqrt{x+2} dx &= \int \{2(t^2-2)+1\} \cdot t \cdot 2t dt = \int 4t^4 - 6t^2 dt \\ &= \frac{4}{5}(x+2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2(x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} \quad t = \sin x \text{ とおくと } dt = \cos x dx$$

$$\int \cos x \sin^4 x dx = \int t^4 dt = \frac{1}{5} t^5 + C = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x (\ln x)' dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$

演習問題 11.2

$$1. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \int x \varepsilon^{-ax} dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{a} \varepsilon^{-ax} \right)' x dx = -\frac{x}{a} \varepsilon^{-ax} + \frac{1}{a} \int \varepsilon^{-ax} dx$$

$$= -\frac{x}{a} \varepsilon^{-ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} \varepsilon^{-ax} + C = -\frac{1}{a} \left(x + \frac{1}{a} \right) \varepsilon^{-ax} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int x \ln x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)' \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int \varepsilon^x \cos x dx = \int (\varepsilon^x)' \cos x dx = \varepsilon^x \cos x + \int \varepsilon^x \sin x dx$$

$$= \varepsilon^x \cos x + \int (\varepsilon^x)' \sin x dx = \varepsilon^x (\cos x + \sin x) - \int \varepsilon^x \cos x dx$$

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

$$2. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

部分分数分解により, $A=3$, $B=-2$, $C=0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx &= \int \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = 3 \ln|x+1| - \ln(x^2+1) + C \\ &= \ln \frac{|x+1|^3}{x^2+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t = 2x - 1 \text{ とおくと } dt = 2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x-1}{(2x-1)^3} dx &= \int \frac{(t-1)}{2t^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int t^{-2} - t^{-3} dt = -\frac{1}{4} t^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} t^{-2} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{(-4x+3)}{(2x-1)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

章末問題 11

$$1. \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t = \varepsilon^x \text{ とおくと } dt = \varepsilon^x dx \text{ より}$$

$$\int \frac{\varepsilon^x}{\varepsilon^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln|t+1| + C = \ln(\varepsilon^x + 1) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \int \left(\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{2x^4} + \frac{3}{x} \right) dx &= \int \left(2x^{-2} + \frac{3}{2}x^{-4} + 3x^{-1} \right) dx \\ &= -2x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-3} + 3 \ln|x| + C = -\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^3} + 3 \ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln a \text{ より } \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C$$

$$\int 3e^x + 2^x dx = 3e^x + \frac{1}{\ln 2} 2^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{部分積分で } f' = \sin(3x+5), g = (x+1) \text{ とすると}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x+1) \sin(3x+5) dx &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x+5) \right\}' (x+1) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (x+1) \cos(3x+5) - \int -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x+5) \cdot 1 dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (x+1) \cos(3x+5) + \frac{1}{9} \sin(3x+5) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad f' = 1, g = \ln x \text{ とすると}$$

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

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -\frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x-a} \right) \text{ より}$$

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

$$2. \textcircled{1} \quad t = \sin x \text{ とおくと } dt = \cos x dx, \cos^2 x = 1 - t^2 \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \frac{1}{\cos x} dt = \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x = a \sin t \text{ とおくと } dx = a \cos t dt, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos t \text{ より}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \cos t} \cdot a \cos t dt = \int dt = t + C$$

$$t = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) \text{ から}$$

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

③ $x = a \sin t$ とおくと $dx = a \cos t dt$ より

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a^3 \cos^3 t} a \cos t dt = \int \frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \tan t + C$$

$$\tan t = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} \text{ から}$$

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

④ $x = a \tan t$ とおくと $dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt$, $a^2 + x^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos^2 t}$ より

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{a^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int dt = \frac{1}{a} t + C$$

$$t = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \text{ より}$$

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

⑤ $x = a \sin t$ とおくと $dx = a \cos t dt$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C = \frac{a^2}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right), \cos t = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} \text{ から}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

⑥ $\sqrt{x^2 + a} = t - x$ とおくと, 両辺を 2 乗して x を求めると

$$x = \frac{t^2 - a}{2t}, \sqrt{x^2 + a} = t - x = \frac{t^2 + a}{2t}, dx = \frac{t^2 + a}{2t^2} dt \text{ より}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx = \int \frac{2t}{t^2 + a} \cdot \frac{t^2 + a}{2t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \quad I &= \int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx = \int (x)' \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \int \frac{(x^2 + a) - a}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2+a} - \int \sqrt{x^2+a} \, dx + a \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} \, dx$$

⑥の結果を利用すると

$$I = x\sqrt{x^2+a} - I + a \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}| + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}(x\sqrt{x^2+a} + a \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}|) + C$$