

微分積分

1. 数列の極限

(例題 1)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n}{n!}$ を求めよ。

$$\frac{4^n}{n!} = \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{4}{n-1} \cdot \frac{4}{n-2} \cdot \frac{4}{n-3} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{1} < \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{32}{3}$$

$$0 < \frac{4^n}{n!} < \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{32}{3} = 0$$

はさみうちの定理より

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n}{n!} = 0$$

(解法のテクニック)

$n \rightarrow \infty$ のとき無限大に行くスピード

$$\log n \ll x^n \ll a^n \ll n! \quad (a > 1)$$

(例題 2)

$$a_1 = 4, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{9}{a_n} \right),$$

(1) $a_n > 3$

(2) $a_{n+1} < a_n$

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ を求めよ。

(解答)

$$(1) a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{9}{a_n} \right) \geq \sqrt{a_n \cdot \frac{9}{a_n}} = 3$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n - a_{n+1} &= a_n - \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{9}{a_n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n - \frac{9}{a_n} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_n^2 - 9}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(a_n + 3)(a_n - 3)}{a_n} > 0 \\
\therefore a_n &> a_{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 有界単調数列は収束するより

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \alpha$ とおくと

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha + \frac{9}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{9}{2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 9$$

$$\alpha = 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 3$$

(例題 3)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n - 2^n$$

を求めよ。

(解答)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n - 2^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^n - 1 \right\} = \infty$$

(例題 4)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

を求めよ。

(解答)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(解法のテクニック)

- 無理数 $\Rightarrow$ 有理化
- 分数 $\Rightarrow$ 分母の最高次で割る。

(例題 5)

$$a_1 = 2, na_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n + 1$$

で定められた $\{a_n\}$ がある。

(1) $b_n = \frac{a_n}{n}$ とおき, $\{b_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。

(2) の一般項と, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ を求めよ。

(解答)

(1)

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

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

(2)

$$a_n = nb_n = 3n - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3n - 1) = \infty$$

(例題 6)

$0 < r < 1$ のとき $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nr^n = 0$ を証明せよ。

$$1 < \frac{1}{r} = (1+h), h > 0$$

$$n \geq 3$$

$$\frac{1}{r^n} = (1+h)^n > 1 + nh + \frac{n(n-1)h^2}{2} > \frac{n(n-1)h^2}{2}$$

$$0 < r^n < \frac{2}{n(n-1)h^2}$$

$$0 < nr^n < \frac{2}{(n-1)h^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(n-1)h^2} = 0$$

ゆえに、はさみうちの定理より

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nr^n = 0$$

2. 関数の極限

(例題 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \sqrt{x+a} - \sin \sqrt{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x}}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})}{2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$- \sin \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})} \leq \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})} \leq \sin \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$\therefore 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{2} \sin \frac{a}{2(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x})} = 0$$

(例題 2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \tan x$$

$$\alpha = x - \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha \tan \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha \frac{\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha \frac{\cos \alpha}{-\sin \alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} -\cos \alpha \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\sin \alpha} = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = e = (2.713\cdots)$$

[証明]

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= {}_nC_0 + {}_nC_1 \frac{1}{n} + {}_nC_2 \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + {}_nC_3 \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 + {}_nC_4 \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^4 + \dots \\
&= 1 + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!n^3} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!n^4} + \dots \\
&= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \frac{n(n^2 - 3n + 2)(n-3)}{4!n^4} + \dots \\
&= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \frac{n(n^3 - 6n^2 + 11n - 6)}{4!n^4} + \dots \\
&= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \frac{1}{4!} \left(1 - \frac{6}{n} + \frac{11}{n^2} - \frac{6}{n^3}\right) + \dots \\
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}
\end{aligned}$$

$n!$ の定義

$$\cdot 0! = 1$$

$$\cdot n! = n \times (n-1)!$$

(例題 3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x \text{ を求めよ。}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \text{ を利用。}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} = e^2$$

(例題 4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\log_a(1-x)}{x}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{t}, t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -t \log_a \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \log_a \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^t \right\}^{-1} = \log_a \frac{1}{e}$$

(例題 5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{1}{x-1} = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{1}{x-1} = -\infty$$

右方極限と左方極限が異なるとき，極限值はない。

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x)$ のとき

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ はない。

3. 平均値の定理

(例題 1)

平均値の定理を利用して，次の不等式を証明せよ。

$$\frac{1}{x+1} < \log(x+1) - \log x < \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \log x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\log(x+1) - \log x}{x+1-x} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \log(x+1) - \log x = \frac{1}{c}$$

となる $c(x < c < x+1)$ が存在する。

$$x < c < x+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{1}{c} < \frac{1}{x}$$

ゆえに

$$\frac{1}{x+1} < \log(x+1) - \log x < \frac{1}{x}$$

4. 関数の連続

(関数の連続の条件)

$f(x)$ が $x=c$ で連続であるための条件は

- $x=c$ で定義されている。
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ が存在する。
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$

5. 微分・導関数

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\}^n = n \{f(x)\}^{n-1} f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (ax+b)^n = na(ax+b)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^{f(x)} = a^{f(x)} \log a f'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{f(x)} = e^{f(x)} f'(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

6. 不定積分・定積分

(例題 1)

$$\int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$x^2 = u, 2x dx = du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{e^u} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{2} (-e^{-u}) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}$$

(例題 2)

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

【分数関数】

• 部分分数に展開

$$\bullet \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log |f(x)|$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx, x = a \tan \theta \text{ とおく。}$$

(例題 1)

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

(例題 2)

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$$

$x = a \tan \theta$ とおく。

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}-1+1+x^2}{1+x^2} dx = -\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dx \\x = \tan \theta, dx &= \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}, \theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \\&= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \sqrt{3} \\&= -\frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} + C\end{aligned}$$

(例題 3)

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \log|x^3 - 3x^2 + 1|$$

(例題 4)

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

(例題 4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^2 - 4x - 8}{x^3 - 8} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 4x - 8}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} dx \\ & \frac{x^2 - 4x - 8}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \frac{a}{x - 2} + \frac{bx + c}{x^2 + 2x + 4} \\ & a(x^2 + 2x + 4) + (bx + c)(x - 2) \\ &= (a + b)x^2 + (2a - 2b + c)x + 4a - 2c \\ &= x^2 - 4x - 8 \\ & \begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ 2a - 2b + c = -4 \\ 4a - 2c = -8 \end{cases} \\ & 2a - 2(1 - a) + c = -4 \Rightarrow 4a + c = -2 \\ & -3c = -6 \Rightarrow c = 2 \\ & a = -1 \\ & b = 2 \\ &= \int -\frac{1}{x + 2} + \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 4} dx = -\log|x + 2| + \log(x^2 + 2x + 4) + C \end{aligned}$$

(例題 5)

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

(例題 6)

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

【無理関数】

- ・ 分母を有理化。
- ・ $\sqrt{x+A} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+A}=t$ とおく。
- ・ $\sqrt{x^2+A} \Rightarrow$ オイラーの置換 $x+\sqrt{x^2+A}=t$ とおく。
- ・ $\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \Rightarrow x=a\sin\theta, a\cos\theta$ とおく。

(例題 1)

$$\int \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} dx = \int (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{4} (x-1)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

(例題 2)

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

分母を有理化

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} = \sqrt{x+1}-1$$

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

(例題 3)

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

$$\sqrt{x+1} = t$$

$$x+1 = t^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = (t^2-1)^2$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

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

(例題 4)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$$

オイラーの置換

$$x + \sqrt{x^2+4} = t \text{ とおく。}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 4} = t - x$$

$$x^2 + 4 = (t - x)^2$$

$$4 = t^2 - 2tx$$

$$2tx = t^2 - 4$$

$$x = \frac{t}{2} - \frac{2}{t}$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \int \frac{2t}{t^2 + 4} \left(\frac{t^2 + 4}{2t^2} \right) dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log|t| = \log\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}\right)$$

(例題 5)

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$x = a \sin \theta \text{ とおく。}$$

$$dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

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

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

(例題 6)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{x-1} dx \\
& \sqrt{2x+1} = t \\
& 2x+1 = t^2, 2dx = 2tdt \\
& x-1 = \frac{t^2-1}{2} \\
& \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt \\
& 2 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int 1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\
& = 2t + \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| = 2\sqrt{2x+1} + \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}-1}{\sqrt{2x+1}+1} \right|
\end{aligned}$$

(例題 7)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \\
& x = 2 \sin \theta, dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta, \theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \\
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \cos \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 \theta}} = [\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

(例題 8)

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

【三角関数】

・ 三角関数の公式利用

・ $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ とおく。

$$\int \sin^{2n+1} x dx \Rightarrow \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^n \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = t, -\sin x dx = dt$$

$$\int (1 - t^2)^n - dt$$

$$\int \cos^{2n+1} x dx \Rightarrow \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^n \cos x dx$$

$$\sin x = t, \cos x dx = dt$$

$$\int (1 - t^2)^n dt$$

・ $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log|f(x)|$

(例題 1)

(解法のテクニック)

$\sin^2 x, \sin^4 x, \cos^2 x, \cos^4 x$ の積分は, 公式

$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$ を用いて

求めることができる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^4 x dx &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}\right)^2 dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{4} - \cos 2x + \frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{4} - \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{2} dx = \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 4x}{32} \end{aligned}$$

(例題 2)

$$\int \frac{1}{\tan x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \log|\sin x|$$

(例題 3)

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

$$\sin x = t, \cos x dx = dt$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} - \frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ -(t+1)^{-1} + \log \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - (t-1)^{-1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ -\frac{1}{t+1} + \log \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - \frac{1}{t-1} \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sin x + 1} + \log \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right| - \frac{1}{\sin x - 1} \right\}$$

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

(別解)

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} (\tan x)' dx = \frac{1}{\cos x} \tan x - \int -\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$$



(解法のテクニック)

右辺に $-I$ がある。

左辺に移行して, $2I$ とできる。

$$2I = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\sin x = t, \cos x dx = dt$$

$$2I = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int -\frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right|$$

$$I = \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right|$$

(例題 4)

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

(解法のテクニック)

$f(x)$ が偶関数のとき

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\alpha} f(x) dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)' dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \left[\frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \left(\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right)' dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \left[\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{24} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{24} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(例題 5)

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

$$\sin x = t, \cos dx = dt, t : 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2-t^2} dt &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+t} dt = \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{t-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{t+\sqrt{2}} dt \\ &= \left[\log \left| \frac{t+\sqrt{2}}{t-\sqrt{2}} \right| \right]_0^1 = \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \right) = \log(3+2\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

(例題 6)

(解法のテクニック)

$$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \text{ を利用}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\cos^6 x} dx &= \int (1 + \tan^2 x)(1 + \tan^2 x) \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int (1 + 2 \tan^2 x + \tan^4 x) \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \tan x + \frac{2}{3} \tan^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C \end{aligned}$$

(例題 7)

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

(例題 8)

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x} + 2} dx$$

$$\sqrt{\sin x} = t, \sin x = t^2, \cos x dx = 2t dt$$

$$\int \frac{2t dt}{t + 2}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t}{t + 2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t + 2 - 2}{t + 2} dt$$

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

$$= 2t - 4 \log|t + 2| = 2\sqrt{\sin x} - 4 \log(\sqrt{\sin x} + 2)$$

(例題 9)

$$\int \frac{\tan^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$$

(例題 10)

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

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

$$= \int 1 - \sin x dx = x + \cos x + C$$

(例題 1 1)

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

$$\tan \theta = t, t: 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$2t dt = 2 \tan \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = d\theta$$

$$\sin^2 2\theta = 1 - \cos^2 2\theta = 1 - \left(\frac{2\cos^2 \theta - 1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \cos^2 \theta = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{3(1+t^2) - 2}{2(1+t^2)} = \frac{1+3t^2}{2(1+t^2)}$$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2(1+t^2)}{3t^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{3t^2+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{1}{3}} dt$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan \alpha, \alpha: \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \tan^{-1} 3, dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\tan^{-1} 3} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$= \sqrt{3} [\alpha]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\tan^{-1} 3} = \sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} 3 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

【指数関数・対数関数】

$$\bullet e^x = t, e^x dx = dt$$

$$\bullet \log x = t, \frac{dx}{x} = dt$$

• 部分積分

(例題 1)

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

(例題 2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \log(x^2 + 1) dx &= \int_0^1 x' \log(x^2 + 1) dx \\&= \left[x \log(x^2 + 1) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \\&= \log 2 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\&= \log 2 - 2 \int_0^1 dx + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\x = \tan \theta, dx &= \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}, \theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\&= \log 2 - 2 \left[x \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\&= \log 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(例題 3)

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

(例題 4)

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x} = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C$$

(例題 5)

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

7. 微分方程式

【変数分離形】

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x)dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x)dx$$

(例題 1)

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = -M$$

$$\frac{dM}{M} = -dt$$

$$\int \frac{dM}{M} = \int -dt$$

$$\log M = -t + C$$

積分定数 C は初期条件より求まる。

8. 近似式

• 1 次近似

$$|h| \approx 0$$

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h$$

• 2 次近似

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)h^2$$

