

## 微分積分学 2 期末試験問題 130122 の解答例

1. つぎの不定積分を計算せよ。(5 × 4)

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

$$(4) \int \sqrt{x^2 + 7} dx \quad (5) \int \frac{dx}{x(1 + \log x)}$$

解答 (1)

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

だから,

$$\int \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x + 2} \right) = \log \left| \frac{x - 2}{x + 2} \right| + C.$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 + 4} dx &= x - \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \\ &= x - \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctan} \frac{x}{2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $t = \sqrt{x + 9}$  とおくと  $x = t^2 - 9$ ,  $dx = 2tdt$  だから

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+9}} &= \int \frac{2dt}{t^2 - 9} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{t - 3} - \frac{1}{t + 3} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+9} - 3}{\sqrt{x+9} + 3} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{x^2+7} dx &= x\sqrt{x^2+7} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+7}} dx \\
 &= x\sqrt{x^2+7} - \int \sqrt{x^2+7} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+7}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( x\sqrt{x^2+7} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+7}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで  $t = x + \sqrt{x^2+7}$  とおくと

$$x = \frac{t^2 - 7}{2t}, \quad dx = \frac{t^2 + 7}{2t^2} dt, \quad \sqrt{x^2+7} = t - x = \frac{x^2 + 7}{2t}$$

だから

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+7}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log |t| + C = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2+7} \right| + C$$

となり,

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x\sqrt{x^2+7} + \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2+7} \right| \right) + C.$$

2. 次の定積分を計算せよ (5 × 4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \int_1^3 \frac{2}{x^2} dx & \quad (2) \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{x}{3} dx & (3) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{8-x^2}} \\
 (4) \int_0^1 \operatorname{Arctan} x dx & \quad (5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 x \sin x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

解答 (1)

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

(2)  $t = x/3$  とおくと  $x = 3t$ ,  $dx = 3dt$  だから

$$\int_0^\pi \sin \frac{x}{3} dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin t \cdot 3dt = 3 [-\cos t]_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

(3)  $x = \sqrt{8} \sin t$  とおくと  $x : 0 \rightarrow 2$  のとき  $t : 0 \rightarrow \pi/4$  で  $dx = \sqrt{8} \cos t dt$  だから,

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{8-x^2}} = \int_0^{\pi/4} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \operatorname{Arctan} x \, dx &= [x \operatorname{Arctan} x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \log |1+x^2| \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2. \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $t = \cos x$  とおくと  $0 \rightarrow \pi/4$  のとき  $t : 1 \rightarrow 1/\sqrt{2}$  で  $dt = -\sin x dx$  だから

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3 x \sin x \, dx = - \int_1^{1/\sqrt{2}} t^3 \, dt = - \left[ \frac{t^4}{4} \right]_1^{1/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16}.$$

3. 次の重積分を計算せよ (4 × 5)

(a)  $\int_D (3 - x - y) \, dx dy \quad D = \{0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

(b)  $\int_D (x - y) \, dx dy \quad D = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$

(c)  $\int_D y e^{y^3} \, dx dy \quad D = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\}$

(d)  $\int_D xy \, dx dy \quad D = \{x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$

解答 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_D (3 - x - y) dx dy &= \int_0^2 \left( \int_0^1 (3 - x - y) dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left[ 3y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left( 3 - x - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_D (x - y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{x^2} (x - y) dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left[ xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left( x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{10} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{20}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) この問題では積分の順序が大切． $x$  について先に積分することを考える．

$$D = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\} = \{0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$$

と書き直して，

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_D ye^{y^3} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^y dx \right) ye^{y^3} dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 y^2 e^{y^3} dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$t = y^3$  とおくと  $y : 0 \rightarrow 1$  のとき  $t : 0 \rightarrow 1$  で  $3y^2 dy = dt$  だから，

$$\int_D ye^{y^3} dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^t dt = \frac{1}{3}(e - 1).$$

(4)  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$  と変数変換する．ヤコビアンは

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

で， $D$  に対応する  $(r, \theta)$  の領域は

$$\{(r, \theta); 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2\}$$

となるので，

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D xy \, dx dy &= \int_{\{0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2\}} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \right| dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^2 r^3 dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \left[ \frac{\cos 2\theta}{4} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

4. 次の立体の体積を求めよ．ただし， $a > 0$  とする．(2 × 10)

(a)  $V = \{(x, y, z); 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq x^2\}$

(b)  $V = \{(x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq y\}$

解答 体積は考えている領域の上で 1 を積分する．

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} |V| &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^2 \left( \int_0^{x^2} dz \right) dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |V| &= \int_{\{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq y\}} dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_{\{y \geq 0, x^2+y^2 \leq a^2\}} y dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^a \left( \int_0^\pi r^2 \sin \theta d\theta \right) dr \\
 &= \frac{2a^3}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 次の曲線の長さ，および曲面の指定された領域の曲面積を求めよ．

- (a) 曲線  $C$  が  $r = 2^\theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$  で表されるとき，この曲線  $C$  の長さ  $L$  を求めよ． ( $1 \times 10$ )

解答  $\theta$  によるパラメータ表示で求める曲線の長さは

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx(\theta)}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(\theta)}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

で与えられる． $x = r \cos \theta = 2^\theta \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta = 2^\theta \sin \theta$  より，

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dx(\theta)}{d\theta} &= 2^\theta (\log 2 \cos \theta - \sin \theta) \\
 \frac{dy(\theta)}{d\theta} &= 2^\theta (\log 2 \sin \theta + \cos \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

なので，

$$\left(\frac{dx(\theta)}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(\theta)}{d\theta}\right)^2 = 2^{2\theta} ((\log 2)^2 + 1)$$

となり,

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2^{2\theta}((\log 2)^2 + 1)} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{(\log 2)^2 + 1} \int_0^1 2^\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(\log 2)^2 + 1}}{\log 2}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) 曲面  $z = xy$  の, 円柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  の内部にある部分の曲面積を求めよ. ( $1 \times 10$ )

解答  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, (0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$  とパラメータ表示すると,

$$z = xy = r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = \frac{r^2}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

だから, 求める曲面積は

$$|S| = \int_{\{0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(r, \theta)}\right)^2} dr d\theta$$

とかける.

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r,$$

$$\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \\ r \sin 2\theta & r^2 \cos 2\theta \end{vmatrix} = r^2(\sin \theta \cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta \cos \theta) = -r^2 \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} r \sin 2\theta & r^2 \cos 2\theta \\ \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = -r^2 \cos \theta,$$

より

$$\begin{aligned} K(r, \theta) &= \left(\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(r, \theta)}\right)^2 \\ &= r^2 + r^4(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = r^2(1 + r^2). \end{aligned}$$

したがって求める曲面積は

$$\begin{aligned} |S| &= \int_0^a \left( \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) r\sqrt{1+r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} [(1+r^2)^{3/2}]_0^a \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} [(1+a^2)^{3/2} - 1]. \end{aligned}$$