

次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

(3) $\int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{8+x^2}$

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

(1)

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

(2)

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

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} x = 2\sqrt{2} \tan \theta \\ \text{よって} \\ dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{2} \\ \hline \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \\ & \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{8+x^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{8+8\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} d\theta \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi}} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^e x^2 (\log x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int_1^e (x^2 \log x - x^2) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & =: \tau \\ & \left(\begin{aligned} \int_1^e x^2 \log x \, dx &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \log x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{3} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e x^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_1^e \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{9} (e^3 - 1) \\ &= \frac{2}{9} e^3 + \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} (4\text{式}) &= \left(\frac{2}{9} e^3 + \frac{1}{9} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} e^3 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{9} e^3 + \frac{4}{9}}} \end{aligned}$$

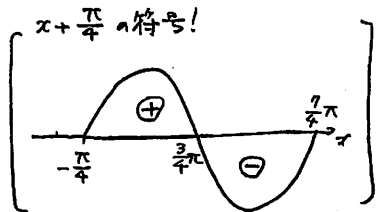
次の定積分を求めよ。

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

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

(1)

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



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

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

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ F(x) = -\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad \text{---} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(0) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ F\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -\cos \pi = 1 \\ F(\pi) = -\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(F\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - F(0) \right) - \sqrt{2} \left(F(\pi) - F\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(2F\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - F(0) - F(\pi) \right)$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

(2)

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

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ x - \pi = t \quad \text{---} \\ dx = dt \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & \pi \rightarrow 2\pi \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow \pi \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 6\pi^2 - 4 \times 2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{6\pi^2 - 8}}$$

次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_1^e 5^{\log x} dx$ (2) $\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$
 (3) $\int_1^e x(\log x)^2 dx$ (4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x}$

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

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

 $dx = e^t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e 5^{\log x} dx &= \int_0^1 5^t e^t dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (5e)^t dt \\ &= \left[\frac{(5e)^t}{\log 5e} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{5e - 1}{\log 5 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$z = t$
 $\tan x = t$ とおく
 $\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dt$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 3} dt$$

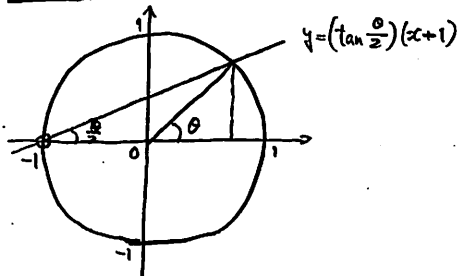
$z = t$
 $t = \sqrt{3} \tan \theta$ とおく
 $dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

t	$0 \rightarrow 1$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3 \tan^2 \theta + 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta$
 $= \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$

$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ において、積分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x + \cos x} dx$ の値を求めよ。

解法1



$$y = t(x+1) \quad \text{と} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

と連立して、

$$x^2 + t^2(x+1)^2 = 1$$

$$(1+t^2)x^2 + 2t^2x + t^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-t^2 \pm \sqrt{t^4 - (1+t^2)(t^2-1)}}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \frac{-t^2 \pm 1}{1+t^2}$$

$x > -1$ より

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

このとき

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

$$= t \times \frac{2}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

より

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

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t \quad \text{と} \quad t \text{ の } x \text{ について}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = dt \quad \text{より}$$

$$\frac{-dx}{1+\cos x} = dt$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+t^2 + 2t + 1-t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t+1}$$

$$= [\log |t+1|]_0^1$$

$$= \log 2$$

解法2

$$\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

(後は同様)

関数 $f(x) = 1 + \sin x - x \cos x$ について、次の問いに答えよ。

- (1) $f(x)$ の $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ における増減を調べ、最大値と最小値を求めよ。
- (2) $f(x)$ の不定積分を求めよ。
- (3) 次の定積分の値を求めよ。

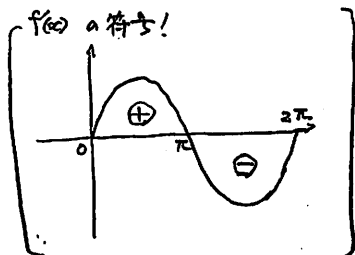
$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)| dx$$

(1)

$$f(x) = 1 + \sin x - x \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - (1 \cos x + x(-\sin x))$$

$$= x \sin x$$



x	0	...	π	...	2π
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	
$f(x)$	1		$1+\pi$		$1-2\pi$

よって

$$\begin{cases} \text{Max } f(x) = 1 + \pi & (x = \pi) \\ \text{min } f(x) = 1 - 2\pi & (x = 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (1 + \sin x - x \cos x) dx$$

$$= x - \cos x - \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= x - \cos x - \left\{ x \sin x - \int 1 \cdot \sin x dx \right\}$$

$$= x - \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x + C$$

$$= \underline{x - 2\cos x - x \sin x + C}$$

(Cは積分定数)

(3)

$$(1) \text{ よ } 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ の解は } x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ であり、}$$

$$\text{また解は } x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ であり、}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi & \text{のとき } f(x) \geq 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi & \text{のとき } f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{よって } F(x) = x - 2\cos x - x \sin x \text{ となる。}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)| dx = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} f(x) dx - \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$= (F(\frac{3}{2}\pi) - F(0)) - (F(2\pi) - F(\frac{3}{2}\pi))$$

$$= 2F(\frac{3}{2}\pi) - F(0) - F(2\pi)$$

よって

$$\begin{cases} F(0) = -2 \\ F(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = \frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi = 3\pi \\ F(2\pi) = 2\pi - 2 \end{cases}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)| dx &= 6\pi - (-2) - (2\pi - 2) \\ &= \underline{4\pi + 4} \end{aligned}$$

n を自然数とする。定積分 $\int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$ を求めよ。

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x - (n-1)\pi = t \quad \text{とおく} \\ dx = dt \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline x & (n-1)\pi & \rightarrow n\pi \\ \hline t & 0 & \rightarrow \pi \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-(n-1)\pi - t} |\sin((n-1)\pi + t)| dt$$

$$= e^{-(n-1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} |\sin t| dt$$

$$= e^{-(n-1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (e^{-t} \sin t)' = -e^{-t} \sin t + e^{-t} \cos t \\ (e^{-t} \cos t)' = -e^{-t} \cos t - e^{-t} \sin t \end{array} \right. \\ \therefore \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t) \right)' = e^{-t} \sin t \\ \therefore \\ \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt \\ = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t)]_0^{\pi} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-\pi} \cdot (-1) - 1) \\ = \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= e^{-(n-1)\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{(n-1)\pi}} \times \frac{1 + e^{\pi}}{2e^{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + e^{\pi}}{2e^{n\pi}}$$

区間 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ で連続な関数 $f(x)$ に対し, 等式

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx$$

が成り立つことを証明せよ。さらに, それを利用して定積分

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \text{ の値を求めよ。}$$

(証明)

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{2} - x = t \quad \text{とおく} \\ -dx = dt \\ \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ t & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(t) (-1) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx \quad \text{が成り立つ。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - 3x\right)}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos 3x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = I. \end{aligned}$$

とおく

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1 - \frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{3\sin x + \cos x} dx, \quad J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{3\sin x + \cos x} dx \text{ とする.}$$

(1) $3I+J$ の値を求めよ。(2) 不定積分 $\int \frac{3\cos x - \sin x}{3\sin x + \cos x} dx$ を求めよ。(3) I および J の値を求めよ。

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

(2)

$$\int \frac{3\cos x - \sin x}{3\sin x + \cos x} dx = \log |3\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

(C は積分定数)

(3)

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

よって

$$\begin{cases} 3I+J = \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{--- ①} \\ -I+3J = \log 3 & \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①} \times 3 \quad 9I+3J &= \frac{3}{2}\pi \\ \text{②} \quad -I+3J &= \log 3 \quad (-) \\ \hline 10I &= \frac{3}{2}\pi - \log 3 \\ I &= \frac{3\pi - 2\log 3}{20} \end{aligned}$$

① に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9\pi - 6\log 3}{20} + J &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ J &= \frac{\pi + 6\log 3}{20} \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\underline{\underline{I = \frac{3\pi - 2\log 3}{20}, \quad J = \frac{\pi + 6\log 3}{20}}}$$

- (1) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx$ を求めよ。
 (2) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2x \sin 3x dx$ を求めよ。
 (3) m, n を自然数とする。 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx$ を求めよ。
 (4) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{2013} \sin kx \right)^2 dx$ を求めよ。

(1)

$$f(x) = x \sin x \quad \text{とおく}$$

$$f(-x) = -x \sin(-x) = x \sin x = f(x)$$

よって, $f(x)$ は偶関数 である。

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

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2x \sin 3x dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \sin 3x dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 5x - \cos x) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{1}{5} \sin 5x - \sin x\right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(m+n)x - \cos(m-n)x) dx = I \end{aligned}$$

とおく。

(i) $m \neq n$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\left[\frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x - \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x\right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $m = n$ のとき

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

(i), (ii) より

$$I = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n \text{ のとき}) \\ \pi & (m = n \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{2013} \sin kx \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{2013} \sin^2 kx dx \quad (\text{② ③ より}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{2013} \pi \\ &= \underline{\underline{2013\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

0以上の整数 n に対して、整式 $T_n(x)$ を

$$T_0(x)=1, T_1(x)=x, T_n(x)=2xT_{n-1}(x)-T_{n-2}(x)$$

$$(n=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

で定める。

(1) 0以上の任意の整数 n に対して $\cos n\theta = T_n(\cos\theta)$ となることを示せ。

(2) 定積分 $\int_{-1}^1 T_n(x) dx$ の値を求めよ。

(1) (証明)

(i) $n=0, 1$ のとき

$$T_0(\cos\theta) = 1 = \cos 0$$

$$T_1(\cos\theta) = \cos\theta$$

となり

成り立つ。

(ii) $n=k, k+1$ ($k \geq 0$) のとき

成り立つと仮定する。

つまり

$$\begin{cases} T_k(\cos\theta) = \cos k\theta \\ T_{k+1}(\cos\theta) = \cos(k+1)\theta \end{cases}$$

が成り立つ。

$n=k+2$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} T_{k+2}(\cos\theta) &= 2\cos\theta T_{k+1}(\cos\theta) - T_k(\cos\theta) \\ &= 2\cos\theta \cos(k+1)\theta - \cos k\theta \\ &= 2\cos\theta (\cos k\theta \cos\theta - \sin k\theta \sin\theta) - \cos k\theta \\ &= \cos k\theta (2\cos^2\theta - 1) - 2\sin k\theta \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ &= \cos k\theta \cos 2\theta - \sin k\theta \sin 2\theta \\ &= \cos(k\theta + 2\theta) \\ &= \cos(k+2)\theta \end{aligned}$$

よって

$n=k, k+1$ のとき成り立つならば

$n=k+2$ のときも成り立つ。

(i), (ii) より

$n \geq 0$ なるすべての $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ に対して

$$\cos n\theta = T_n(\cos\theta) \quad \text{が成り立つ。}$$

(2)

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x = \cos\theta \quad \text{とおく} \\ dx = -\sin\theta d\theta \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline x & -1 & 1 \\ \hline \theta & \pi & 2\pi \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 T_n(x) dx &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} T_n(\cos\theta) (-\sin\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} \cos n\theta \sin\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} \{ \sin(n+1)\theta - \sin(n-1)\theta \} d\theta = I \end{aligned}$$

とおく

(i) $n=1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-1}^1 T_1(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 x dx \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $n \neq 1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{n+1} \cos(n+1)\theta + \frac{1}{n-1} \cos(n-1)\theta \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{n+1} \cos(n+1)\pi + \frac{1}{n-1} \cos(n-1)\pi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(-\frac{1}{n+1} \cos(n+1)2\pi + \frac{1}{n-1} \cos(n-1)2\pi \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{\cos(n\pi+\pi)}{n+1} + \frac{\cos(n\pi-\pi)}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos n\pi}{n+1} - \frac{\cos n\pi}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+\cos n\pi}{n+1} - \frac{1+\cos n\pi}{n-1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1+\cos n\pi}{(n+1)(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

(p) n が偶数のとき

$$\cos n\pi = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$I = -\frac{2}{(n+1)(n-1)}$$

(q) n が奇数のとき

$$\cos n\pi = -1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$I = 0$$

(i), (ii) より

$$I = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{(n+1)(n-1)} & (n \text{ が偶数のとき}) \\ 0 & (n \text{ が奇数のとき}) \end{cases}$$

(1) $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x+1}$ のとき, $y=f(x)$ の逆関数 $y=g(x)$ を求めよ.

(2) (1) の $f(x), g(x)$ に対し, 次の等式が成り立つことを示せ.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} g(x) dx = bf(b) - af(a)$$

(1)

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x+1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x(e^x+1) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{(e^x+1)^2} > 0$$

よって $y=f(x)$ は増加関数

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

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

$$\text{よ} \quad 0 < f(x) < 1$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{e^x+1}$$

これより x について解くと

$$(e^x+1)y = e^x$$

$$(1-y)e^x = y$$

$$1-y \neq 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$e^x = \frac{y}{1-y} \quad (>0)$$

$$\text{よ} \quad x = \log \frac{y}{1-y}$$

$$x = y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ かつ } 0 < y < 1$$

$$y = \log \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\text{よ} \quad g(x) = \log \frac{x}{1-x} \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

(2) (証明)

$$\int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} g(x) dx = \left[x g(x) \right]_{f(a)}^{f(b)} - \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} x g'(x) dx$$

$$= f(b)g(f(b)) - f(a)g(f(a)) - \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} x g'(x) dx$$

$$= bf(b) - af(a) - \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} x g'(x) dx$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} z = t \\ g(x) = y \quad \text{よ} \quad x = t \\ g(x) dx = dy \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & f(a) \rightarrow f(b) \\ \hline y & a \rightarrow b \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= bf(b) - af(a) - \int_a^b f(y) dy$$

$$= bf(b) - af(a) - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

よ、

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} g(x) dx = bf(b) - af(a) \quad \text{が成り立つ。}$$