

p.52. 4章 § 1. 面積・曲線の長さ・体積 BASIC

201. 積分する範囲  $\Rightarrow$  両端の  $x$  座標を求める. 大きい方 (上の曲線) から小さい方 (下の曲線) を引いて積分.

(1)  $y = x^2, y = x + 2$  より  $x^2 = x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = (x - 2)(x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, -1$ .

2 と -1 の間の  $x = 0$  のとき  $x^2 = 0, x + 2 = 2 \Rightarrow 0 < 2$  より  $-1 \leq x \leq 2$  で  $x^2 \leq x + 2$ . よって

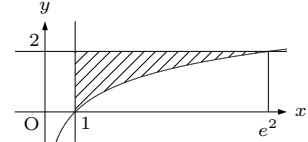
$$S = \int_{-1}^2 \{(x + 2) - x^2\} dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2 = \left( 2 + 4 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 - \frac{-1}{3} \right) = \frac{9}{2}.$$

(2) 1 つの端は  $x = 1$ . もう 1 つは  $y = \log x, y = 2$  より  $\log x = 2 \Rightarrow x = e^2$ .

$x = 1$  のとき  $\log x = \log 1 = 0 < 2$  より  $1 \leq x \leq e^2$  で  $\log x \leq 2$ . よって

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

$$= (2e^2 - e^2 \log e^2) - (2 - \log 1) + [x]_1^{e^2} = 2e^2 - 2e^2 - 2 + 0 + e^2 - 1 = e^2 - 3.$$



( $\log x$  の積分に  $1 \cdot \log x$  として部分積分を使う)

202. (1)  $y = x^2 + x, y = x^3 - x$  より  $x^2 + x = x^3 - x \Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 - 2x = x(x - 2)(x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, 0, -1$ .

-1 と 0 の間の  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $x^2 + x = -\frac{1}{4}, x^3 - x = \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{8}$  より  $-1 \leq x \leq 0$  で  $x^2 + x \leq x^3 - x$ ,

よって  $y$  軸の左側の部分  $= \int_{-1}^0 \{(x^3 - x) - (x^2 + x)\} dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 = 0 - \left\{ \frac{1}{4} - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) - 1 \right\} = \frac{5}{12}$ .

0 と 2 の間の  $x = 1$  のとき  $x^2 + x = 2, x^3 - x = 0 \Rightarrow 2 > 0$  より  $0 \leq x \leq 2$  で  $x^2 + x \geq x^3 - x$ .

よって  $y$  軸の右側の部分  $= \int_0^2 \{(x^2 + x) - (x^3 - x)\} dx = \left[ -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_0^2 = -4 + \frac{8}{3} + 4 = \frac{8}{3}$ .

(2) 図のように  $y \geq 0$  の部分だから  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  について  $y^2 = 2 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2 - x^2}$ .

$x^2 + y^2 = 2, y = x^2$  より  $y + y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow y^2 + y - 2 = (y + 2)(y - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2, 1. y = x^2 \geq 0$  より

$y = 1 \Rightarrow y = x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ .

-1 と 1 の間の  $x = 0$  のとき  $\sqrt{2 - x^2} = \sqrt{2}, x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} > 0$  より  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  で  $\sqrt{2 - x^2} \geq x^2$ .

$S = \int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x^2) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x^2) dx$  (偶関数より)

公式  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right)$  より  $S = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( x \sqrt{2 - x^2} + 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1$

$$= 1 + 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3}.$$

203. (1)  $y = x(x - 1)(x - 2), y = 0$  ( $x$  軸) より  $x(x - 1)(x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 1, 2$ .

0 と 1 の間の  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $x(x - 1)(x - 2) = \frac{3}{8} > 0$  より  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  で  $x(x - 1)(x - 2) \geq 0$ .

1 と 2 の間の  $x = \frac{3}{2}$  のとき  $x(x - 1)(x - 2) = -\frac{3}{8} < 0$  より  $x(x - 1)(x - 2) \leq 0$ . よって

$$S = \int_0^1 x(x - 1)(x - 2) dx - \int_1^2 x(x - 1)(x - 2) dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2 \right]_0^1 - \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2 \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 - \left\{ (4 - 8 + 4) - \left( \frac{1}{4} + 1 - 1 \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2)  $y = e^x, y = e^{-x}$  より  $e^x = e^{-x} \Rightarrow e^{2x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$ .

-1 と 0 の間の  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $e^x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, e^{-x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 1 < e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .  $-1 \leq x \leq 0$  で  $e^x \leq e^{-x}$ .

0 と 2 の間の  $x = 1$  のとき  $e^x = e, e^{-x} = e^{-1} \Rightarrow e > 1 > e^{-1}$ .  $0 \leq x \leq 2$  で  $e^x \geq e^{-x}$ .

$$S = \int_{-1}^0 (e^{-x} - e^x) dx + \int_0^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = [-e^{-x} - e^x]_{-1}^0 + [e^x + e^{-x}]_0^2$$

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

204. 曲線の長さ  $l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad 1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}(e^{\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2 = \frac{4 + (e^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 - 2e^{\frac{x}{2}}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}{4} = \frac{4 + (e^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 - 2 + (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(e^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 + 2 + (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}{4} = \frac{(e^{\frac{x}{2}})^2 + 2e^{\frac{x}{2}}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2.$$

$$l = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}) dx = \frac{1}{2} [2e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}}]_0^2 = (e - e^{-1}) - (1 - 1) = e - \frac{1}{e}.$$

205. (1)  $y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+1}$ ,  $1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+1) = \frac{x+5}{4}$ .

$$l = \int_{-1}^4 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_{-1}^4 \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^4 = \frac{1}{3} (9^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{1}{3}(27 - 8) = \frac{19}{3}.$$

(2)  $y' = x^2 + \frac{1}{4}(x^{-1})' = x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^{-2}$ ,  $1 + (y')^2 = 1 + x^4 - 2x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^{-2} + \frac{1}{16}x^{-4} = 1 + x^4 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16}x^{-4}$

$$= x^4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16}x^{-4} = x^4 + 2x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^{-2} + \frac{1}{16}x^{-4} = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^{-2}\right)^2.$$

$$l = \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_1^3 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^{-2}\right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^{-1}\right]_1^3 = 9 - \frac{1}{12} - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 9 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{53}{6}.$$

206.  $V = \int_a^b S(x) dx$ . 三角錐の頂点を原点, 底面と垂直な方向に (底面に向かって正になるように)  $x$  軸をとる.

$x$  軸と垂直な平面での断面は底面と相似で相似比  $x : 10$  だから  $S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3x}{10} \cdot \frac{4x}{10} = \frac{3}{50}x^2$ .

$$V = \int_0^{10} \frac{3}{50}x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{50}x^3\right]_0^{10} = \frac{10^3}{50} = 20.$$

207.  $S(x) = x \sin x$ ,  $V = \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = [x(-\cos x)]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (-\cos x) dx = \pi + [\sin x]_0^\pi = \pi$ . (部分積分を用いた)

208.  $V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$

(1)  $V = \pi \int_1^{10} y^2 dx = \pi \int_1^{10} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_1^{10} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \pi \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\right]_1^{10} = \pi \left\{-\frac{1}{10} - (-1)\right\} = \frac{9}{10}\pi$ .

(2)  $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$ ,  $y = 0$  ( $x$  軸) より  $\sqrt{x^2 - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$ .

$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$  の定義域は  $x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -2, 2 \leq x$  だから回転体をつくる図形は  $2 \leq x \leq 3$  にある.

$$V = \pi \int_2^3 y^2 dx = \pi \int_2^3 (\sqrt{x^2 - 4})^2 dx = \pi \int_2^3 (x^2 - 4) dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 4x\right]_2^3 = \pi \left\{9 - 12 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8\right)\right\}$$

$$= \pi \left(5 - \frac{8}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3}\pi.$$

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209. (1)  $y = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}$ ,  $y = -x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3} - (-x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}) = 2x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$2(x-2)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, -1. \quad -1 \text{ と } 2 \text{ の間の } x = 0 \text{ のとき } x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3} = -\frac{8}{3}, -x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$-\frac{8}{3} < \frac{4}{3} \text{ より } S = \int_{-1}^2 \left\{(-x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}) - (x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3})\right\} dx = \int_{-1}^2 (-2x^2 + 2x + 4) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 4x\right]_{-1}^2 = -\frac{16}{3} + 4 + 8 - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 1 - 4\right) = 9.$$

(2)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{4}x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{4}x \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$ . 1 と 2 の間  $x = \frac{3}{2}$  のとき  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}x = \frac{3}{8}$ .  $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{8}$ .

$$2 \text{ と } 3 \text{ の間 } \frac{5}{2} \text{ のとき } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{5}{8}. \quad \frac{2}{5} < \frac{5}{8}. \text{ よって } S = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4}x\right) dx + \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \left[\log|x| - \frac{1}{8}x^2\right]_1^2 + \left[\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \log|x|\right]_2^3 = \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \log 1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{9}{8} - \log 3 - \frac{1}{2} + \log 2$$

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

210. (1)  $y' = \frac{3}{2}(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x-1}$ . よって  $l = \int_1^6 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_1^6 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x-1}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^6 \sqrt{\frac{9x-5}{4}} dx$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_1^6 \sqrt{x - \frac{5}{9}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{(x - \frac{5}{9})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_1^6 = \left(6 - \frac{5}{9}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(1 - \frac{5}{9}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{49}{9}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{343}{27} - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{335}{27}.$$

(2)  $y' = \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})'}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$ . よって

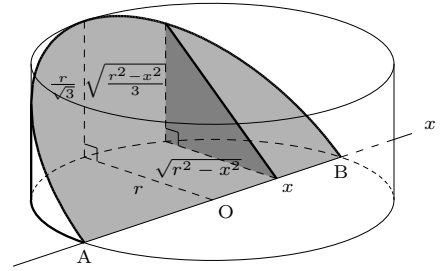
$$\begin{aligned}
l &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int_2^3 \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right)^2} dx = \int_2^3 \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2-1}} dx = \int_2^3 \sqrt{\frac{x^2-1+1}{x^2-1}} dx \\
&= \int_2^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx. \quad x^2-1=t \text{ とおくと } 2xdx=dt, xdx=\frac{1}{2}dt. \quad \begin{array}{l|l} x & 2 \rightarrow 3 \\ t & 3 \rightarrow 8 \end{array} \\
l &= \int_3^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_3^8 = \sqrt{8}-\sqrt{3}=2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

211. AB を  $x$  軸とし, AB の中点 O を原点, A( $r, 0$ ), B( $-r, 0$ ) とする.

求める部分の  $x$  座標が  $x$  の地点で  $x$  軸と垂直な平面による切り口

$$\text{の面積は図のように } S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r^2-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r^2-x^2}{3}} = \frac{r^2-x^2}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{よってその体積 } V \text{ は } V &= \int_{-r}^r \frac{r^2-x^2}{2\sqrt{3}} dx = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_0^r (r^2-x^2) dx. \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ r^2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( r^3 - \frac{r^3}{3} \right) = \frac{2r^3}{3\sqrt{3}}.
\end{aligned}$$



$$212. (1) V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sin \pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$(2) V = \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x^2+1})^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (x^2+1) dx = \pi \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \pi \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

213. (1)  $y = x^2 + 1, y = 2x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - (x^2 + 1) = x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ .  $-1$  と  $1$  の間の  $x = 0$  のとき  $x^2 + 1 = 1, 2x^2 = 0$ .

$$1 > 0 \text{ より } S = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1 - 2x^2) dx = 2 \int_{-1}^1 -0^1(-x^2 + 1) dx = 2 \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = 2 \left( -\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$(2) V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx = 2\pi \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{56}{15}\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) (2) \text{ より } V &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 \{(x^2 + 1)^2 - (2x^2)^2\} dx = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx - \pi \int_{-1}^1 (2x^2)^2 dx = \frac{56}{15}\pi - 2\pi \int_0^1 4x^4 dx \\
&= \frac{56}{15}\pi - 2\pi \left[ \frac{4}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{56}{15}\pi - \frac{8}{5}\pi = \frac{32}{15}\pi.
\end{aligned}$$