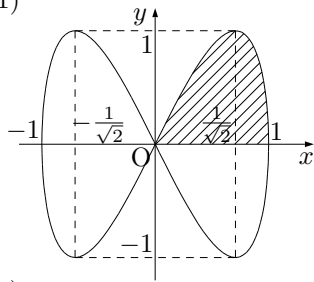


第4章 §2 いろいろな応用

p.143 練習問題 2-A

1. (1)

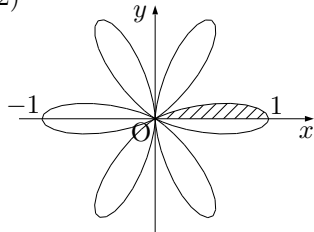


x 軸, y 軸に関して対称だから図形の面積 S は第1象限にある曲線 $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin 2t$ ($0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) と x 軸で囲まれた図形の面積の4倍. よって

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin 2t (\cos t)'| dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin^2 t \cos t dt \quad \sin t = u \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\cos t dt = du, \quad \begin{matrix} t & 0 & \rightarrow & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ u & 1 & \rightarrow & 0 \end{matrix} \text{ よって } S = 4 \int_1^0 2u^2 du = 4 \left[\frac{2}{3} u^3 \right]_1^0 = \frac{8}{3}$$

(2)



図形の面積 S は曲線 $r = \cos^2 3\theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$) と x 軸で囲まれた図形の面積の12倍. よって $S = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\cos^2 3\theta)^2 d\theta = 6 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^4 3\theta d\theta$ $3\theta = t$ とおくと $d\theta = \frac{dt}{3}$

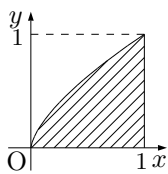
$$\frac{\theta}{t} \begin{matrix} 0 & \rightarrow & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \frac{\pi}{2} \end{matrix} \text{ よって } S = 6 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \frac{dt}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

2. (1) $(x' =) \frac{dx}{dt} = t, (y' =) \frac{dy}{dt} = t^2$. よって $\ell = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2 + (t^2)^2} dt = \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1 + t^2} dt$ $1 + t^2 = u$ とおくと

$$t dt = \frac{du}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{u} \begin{matrix} 0 & \rightarrow & 1 \\ 1 & \rightarrow & 2 \end{matrix} \cdot \ell = \int_1^2 \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$$

(2) $r' = 1$ よって $\ell = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} [\theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} + \log |\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}|]_0^{2\pi}$
 $= \pi \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \log (2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1})$

3.



$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 \left| \frac{dx}{dt} \right| dt = \pi \int_0^1 (t^2)^2 |3t^2| dt = \pi \int_0^1 3t^6 dt = \pi \left[\frac{3}{7} t^7 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{7} \pi$$

4. (1) 与式 $= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b x e^{-x^2} dx$ $-x^2 = t$ とおくと $xdx = -\frac{dt}{2}$, $\begin{matrix} x & 0 & \rightarrow & b \\ t & 0 & \rightarrow & -b^2 \end{matrix}$, 与式 $= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{-b^2} e^t \left(-\frac{dt}{2}\right)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [e^t]_0^{-b^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-b^2} - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 与式 $= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{a-\varepsilon} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$ $a^2 - x^2 = t$ とおくと $xdx = -\frac{dt}{2}$, $\begin{matrix} x & 0 & \rightarrow & a-\varepsilon \\ t & a^2 & \rightarrow & 2a\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2 \end{matrix}$,

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{a^2}^{2a\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(-\frac{dt}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} [2\sqrt{t}]_{a^2}^{2a\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (2\sqrt{2a\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2} - 2a) = a$$

(3) 与式 $= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \log x dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left([x \log x]_{\varepsilon}^1 - \int_{\varepsilon}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (\log 1 - \varepsilon \log \varepsilon - [x]_{\varepsilon}^1)$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (-\varepsilon \log \varepsilon - 1 + \varepsilon) \quad \text{ロピタルの定理より } \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \varepsilon \log \varepsilon = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\log \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{(\log \varepsilon)'}{\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)'} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (-\varepsilon) = 0 \text{ よって与式} = 1$$

(4) 与式 $= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{\log x}{x} dx$ $\log x = t$ とおくと $\frac{dx}{x} = dt$, $\begin{matrix} x & \varepsilon & \rightarrow & 1 \\ t & \log \varepsilon & \rightarrow & 0 \end{matrix}$, 与式 $= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\log \varepsilon}^0 t dt$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_{\log \varepsilon}^0 = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \{0 - (\log \varepsilon)^2\} = -\infty \text{ よって存在しない.}$$

5. (1) 速度 0 より $12 - 8t = 0$ よって $t = \frac{3}{2}$. $x = 8 + \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (12 - 8t) dt = 8 + [12t - 4t^2]_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8 + 18 - 9 = 17$

(2) $0 \leq t \leq \frac{3}{2}$ のとき速度 $v \geq 0$ より座標 x は正の方向に移動, $\frac{3}{2} \leq t \leq 4$ のとき $v \leq 0$ より座標 x は負の方向に移

$$\begin{aligned} \text{動する. よって道のりは} & \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (12-8t)dt + \left| \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^4 (12-8t)dt \right| = [12t-4t^2]_0^{\frac{3}{2}} + |[12t-4t^2]_{\frac{3}{2}}^4| \\ & = 18-9 + |48-64-18+9| = 34 \end{aligned}$$

p.144 練習問題 2-B

1. (1) 直交座標で表すと $P_1(r_1 \cos \theta_1, r_1 \sin \theta_1), P_2(r_2 \cos \theta_2, r_2 \sin \theta_2)$.

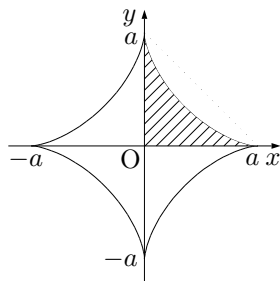
$$\begin{aligned} P_1P_2^2 &= (r_1 \cos \theta_1 - r_2 \cos \theta_2)^2 + (r_1 \sin \theta_1 - r_2 \sin \theta_2)^2 \\ &= r_1^2 \cos^2 \theta_1 - 2r_1r_2 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + r_2^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 + r_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 - 2r_1r_2 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + r_2^2 \sin^2 \theta_2. \\ &= r_1^2(\cos^2 \theta_1 + \sin^2 \theta_1) - 2r_1r_2(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + r_2^2(\cos^2 \theta_2 + \sin^2 \theta_2) \\ &= r_1^2 - 2r_1r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + r_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって } P_1P_2 = \sqrt{r_1^2 - 2r_1r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + r_2^2}$$

- (2) 点 $A(1, 0)$ とすると $AP = 1$. (1) より $AP = \sqrt{r^2 + 1^2 - 2r \cdot 1 \cos(\theta - 0)}$. よって $\sqrt{r^2 + 1 - 2r \cos \theta} = 1$.

$$r^2 = 2r \cos \theta. \quad r = 2 \cos \theta.$$

2. (1)



x 軸, y 軸に関して対称だから図形の面積 S は第 1 象限にある曲線と x 軸, y 軸で囲

$$\begin{aligned} \text{まれた図形の面積の 4 倍. よって } S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |a \sin^3 t (a \cos^3 t)'| dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 3 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = 12a^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 12a^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2$$

- (2)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t \quad \text{より}$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = (-3a \cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3a \sin^2 t \cos t)^2 = 9a^2 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t$$

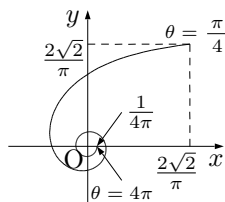
$$= 9a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = 9a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t. \quad (1) \text{ と同様に } \ell = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 12a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2t}{2} dt = 6a \left[\frac{-\cos 2t}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 3a(-\cos \pi + \cos 0) = 6a$$

- (3) $V = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y^2 \left| \frac{dx}{dt} \right| dt = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \sin^3 t)^2 | -3a \cos^2 t \sin t | dt = 6\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \sin^7 t dt = 6\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 t) \sin^7 t dt$

$$= 6\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 t dt = 6\pi a^3 \left(\frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3.$$

3. (1)



- (2) $r' = \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)' = -\frac{1}{\theta^2}$ よって $\ell = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\theta^2} + \frac{1}{\theta^4}} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\theta^2 + 1}{\theta^4}} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}}{\theta^2} d\theta$

$$\int \frac{1}{\theta^2} d\theta = -\frac{1}{\theta} \quad \text{より部分積分によって } \ell = \left[-\frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{\theta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\theta^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\theta^2 + 1)' d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{16\pi^2 + 1}}{4\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{16} + 1} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}} d\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{16\pi^2 + 1}}{4\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{16} + 1} + \left[\log |\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}| \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{4\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{16\pi^2 + 1}}{4\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{16} + 1} + \log(4\pi + \sqrt{16\pi^2 + 1}) - \log\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{16} + 1}\right)$$

$$4. k \neq 1 \text{ のとき } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^k} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 x^{-k} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[\frac{x^{1-k}}{1-k} \right]_{\varepsilon}^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{1 - \varepsilon^{1-k}}{1-k}$$

$$0 < k < 1 \text{ のとき } 1 - k > 0 \text{ より } \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \varepsilon^{1-k} = 0 \text{ よって } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^k} = \frac{1}{1-k}$$

$$k > 1 \text{ のとき } 1 - k < 0 \text{ よって } k - 1 > 0 \text{ より } \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{1 - \varepsilon^{1-k}}{1-k} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{k-1}}}{k-1} = \infty \text{ よって存在しない}$$

$$k = 1 \text{ のとき } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^k} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} [\log |x|]_{\varepsilon}^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} (\log 1 - \log \varepsilon) = \infty \text{ よって存在しない}$$

$$5. k \neq 1 \text{ のとき } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^k} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b x^{-k} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{1-k}}{1-k} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^{1-k} - 1}{1-k}$$

$$0 < k < 1 \text{ のとき } 1 - k > 0 \text{ より } \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} b^{1-k} = \infty \text{ よって存在しない}$$

$$k > 1 \text{ のとき } 1 - k < 0 \text{ よって } k - 1 > 0 \text{ より } \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} b^{1-k} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b^{k-1}} = 0 \text{ よって } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^k} = \frac{-1}{1-k} = \frac{1}{k-1}$$

$$k = 1 \text{ のとき } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^k} = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\log |x|]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\log b - \log 1) = \infty \text{ よって存在しない}$$