数学Ⅲ

20 積分



<講義ノート>

積分(数学Ⅲ)

- 1. 計算
 - <不定積分>
 - <定積分>
- 2. 定積分関数(関数決定)
- 3. 面積
 - (1) 基本
 - (2) 区分求積法
 - (3) 不等式への応用
 - (i)長方形の階段
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- 4. 体積
 - (1) 非回転体
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- 5. 曲線の長さ
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<物理量>

1、計算

(不足積分」と「定積分」 (可加も、まずは「基本] 外なら「部分積分」 るれ代外なら「置換積分]



1. 計算《「在積分」と「定積分

(积積分)

F(x)=f(x)となる関数F(x)を、f(x)の原始関数(不定積分)といい、

 $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$ $\leftarrow X:$ 積分定数

被積分関数

す。 被称の例如 ある区間で常にG(x)= F(x) (G(x))はf(x)の原始関数)ならは「 G(x)= F(x)+ C (②)定数) 有分定様 F(x)=x3+2 f(x)=3式 G(x)=x3+7

[基本]まずは、微分の逆演算としての公式利用しべし

(SInX)'= cosX JI. SosXdX = sinX+C (C:積分定数) CUXF. 略。

 $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ Fy. $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + c$

 $(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ IV $\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \tan x + C$

 $(\alpha^{x})' = \alpha^{x}/og\alpha \quad \text{fy.} \quad \int \alpha^{x} dx = \frac{\alpha^{x}}{\log \alpha} + C \quad (\alpha > 0 + \alpha > 1)$

 $(e^{\alpha})' = e^{\alpha} + y$ $\int e^{\alpha} d\alpha = e^{\alpha} + c$

 $\frac{1}{(n+1)} \chi^{n+1} = \chi^n$ $\frac{1}{(\log |x|)} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3} \chi^n dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(n+1)} \chi^{n+1} + C & (n+1) \\ \frac{1}{(\log |x|)} + C & (n=-1) \end{cases}$

thic [/og/f(x)] = 100 pm $\int \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx = |og|f(x)| + C$

(M)次a不定積分を求める。(C:積分定数)

(1) $\int (2^{x}+3^{x}) dx = \frac{2^{x}}{\log 2} + \frac{3^{x}}{\log 3} + C_{11}$

(2) $\int e^{3x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x+1} + C_{1/2} + (e^{3x+1})' = 3e^{3x+1} f$

(3) $\int \frac{\cos^3 37}{\cos^2 37} dx = \int (\cos 37 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 37}) dx$ = 3 sin 3x + 3 tan 3x + C //

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

= \frac{1}{3}\log(\alphas(-32+2)) + C, = -log(cosx) + C11 「三角関数では、2倍角・半角・積和の公式を使いまろう!」

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos^{2}x = \pm (1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{2}x = \pm (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{2}x = \pm \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} sin(x cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ sin(\alpha + \beta) + sin(\alpha - \beta) \} \\ cos(x sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ sin(\alpha + \beta) - sin(\alpha - \beta) \} \\ cos(x cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ cos(\alpha + \beta) + cos(\alpha - \beta) \} \\ sin(x sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \{ cos(\alpha + \beta) - cos(\alpha - \beta) \} \end{cases}$$

(5)
$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx$$

= $\frac{1}{2} (x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + C$
= $\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$

(b)
$$\int sin2x cos x dx = \pm \int (sin3x + sin x) dx$$

$$= \pm (-\frac{1}{3}\cos 3\chi - \cos \chi) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}\cos 3\chi - \frac{1}{5}\cos \chi + C / \mu$$

[基本] つがき、

$$(7) \int \frac{-3}{(2-3x)^{4}} dx = \int (-3) \times (2-3x)^{4} dx$$

$$= (-3) \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{-3} \times (2-3x)^{3} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3(2-3x)^{3}} + C_{11}$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{1}{2X-3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log|2X-3| + C_{ij}$$

$$(9) \int (\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} + C_{1}$$

(10)
$$\int \frac{2X-1}{X^2-X+1} dX = \int \frac{(X^2-X+1)'}{X^2-X+1} dX$$
$$= \log |X^2-X+1| + C$$

(11)
$$\int \frac{1}{\chi(\chi+1)} d\chi = \int (\frac{1}{\chi} - \frac{1}{\chi+1}) d\chi$$
$$= |og|\chi | - |og|\chi + 1| + C$$
$$= |og|\frac{\chi}{\chi+1}| + C_{\parallel}$$

(12)
$$\int \frac{4x^2+1}{x^2-1} dx = \int \frac{4x^2+1}{(x-1)(x^2+1+1)} dx$$

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

$$= 2\log|x-1| + \log|x^2+x+1| + C$$

$$= \log(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1) + C_{11}$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$$
 is ziz.

$$\frac{2\chi+1}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}} = \frac{A}{\chi} + \frac{B}{\chi-1} + \frac{C'}{(\chi-1)^{2}} \times \hbar \times \ell$$

$$(\hbar \chi) = \frac{A(\chi-1)^{2}+B\chi(\chi-1)+C'\chi}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(A+B)\chi^{2}(-2A+B+C')\chi+A}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(A+B)\chi^{2}(-2A+B+C')\chi+A}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A+B+C'=2}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A+B+C'=2}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A+B+C'=2}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A+B=0}{\chi(\chi-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A$$

1、計算 【存積分、定積分】 [基本]→[部分]→[置換]

〈不定積分〉 [部分積分] 「積。積分」と「/og a積分」は部分積分!

 $\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f(x)g(x) + f(x)g(x) + y.$

 $f(x)f(x) = \{f(x)g(x)\}' - f(x)f(x)$

5.7. Stubbaldx = S{f(x)g(x)fdx - Sf(x)g(x)dx

 $= f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x) dx$

(g(x)n 優先順位| ① log 〇 xn

例次a稅積分を求める。(C:積分定数)

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

 $= (-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x) \times \chi - \int (-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x) \times 1 dx$

= $-\frac{1}{2}\chi\cos 2\chi + \frac{1}{2}\int\cos 2\chi dx$ = $-\frac{1}{2}\chi\cos 2\chi + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\chi + C_{11}$

(2) Slog x dx = S1 × log x dx

= S(x)'x logx dx

= XlogX - SXx &dx

= xlogx-x+C 11

 $(3) \int x^2 e^{x} dx = \int (e^x) x^2 dx$

= $\chi^2 e^{\chi} - 2 \int (e^{\chi})^2 \chi d\chi$

= $\chi^2 e^{\chi} - 2(e^{\chi} \times \chi - \int e^{\chi} \times 1 d\chi)$

= xex-2xex+2sexdx

 $= (\chi^2 - 2\chi + 2)e^{x} + C_{11}$

$$(4) \int (\log x)^2 dx = \int (x)' (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$= \chi (\log x)^2 - \int \chi \times 2 (\log x) \times \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$= \chi (\log x)^2 - 2 \int (\log x) dx$$

$$= \chi (\log x)^2 - 2 \int (x)' \log x dx$$

$$= \chi (\log x)^2 - 2 \int (x \log x - \int x \times \frac{1}{2} dx)$$

$$= \chi (\log x)^2 - 2\chi \log x + 2\chi + C_{ij}$$

(5)
$$\int e^{x} \cos x \, dx = \int (e^{x}) \cos x \, dx$$

=
$$e^{\chi}\cos\chi - \int e^{\chi}(-\sin\chi)d\chi$$

$$\int e^{x} \cos x \, dx = I \times \hbar \times \xi,$$

$$2I = e^{x} (\cos x + \sin x)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (\cos x + \sin x) + C_{x}$$

1、計算 《不定積分」、定積分」)[基本] > [部分] > 置換」

〈不定積分〉 [置換積分] 最後。千段!!

代表3917 ①入れ替えがステキロ ②微分形単独掛け

③ ex y 单科

(1) [X J2x+1 dx (Dag17)

S(2X+1) IX dx = S(2X [x + \bar{x}) dx $= \int (2X_{2}^{3} + X_{2}^{4}) dX$ $= \frac{4}{5}X_{2}^{5} + \frac{2}{3}X_{2}^{2} + C$ $= \frac{4}{5}X_{2}^{5}X_{3} + \frac{2}{5}X_{2}^{5}X_{4} + C$

 $2x+1=t \times h \times c$, 2x=t-1

 $2 = \frac{dt}{dx} \rightarrow dx = \pm dt$

5.7. (与式)= 5 专一厅× 专dt = #5(t-1) stdt

= 亡((t)王-王)dt

= #[(t3-t4)dt

= 女(き性- き性)+ べ

= 4x2t3(3t-5)+C

 $=\frac{1}{30}(2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}(3(2x+1)-5)^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$

 $=\frac{1}{30}(2x+1)\sqrt{2x+1}(6x+1)+C$

= 古(3x-1)(2x+1),[2x+1 + C/(C:積分定数)

 Θ 2) $\cos^2 x dx$ (2) a 917)

与式)= Scos2x×cosXdx

= $\int (1-\sin^2 x) \times \cos x dx$

sinX=tetxec、cosX=结

: cosxdx=dt

(与式) = 「(1-t*)dt

= t- = +3+ C

= sīn X- + sīn²X+ C (C:積分定数)

もう 1 問!
$$\int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = \int (\log x)^2 x \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\therefore e^{x} dx = dt \quad \text{or} \quad dx = \frac{1}{e^{x}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{x}} dt$$

$$(F式) = \int \frac{1}{t+1} \times \frac{1}{t} dt$$

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

$$= \log |t| - \log |t+1| + C$$

$$= \log |\frac{t}{t+1}| + C$$

$$= \log |\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}+1}| + C$$

$$= \log (\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}+1}) + C_{y}(C; 積/icx)$$

1、計算 【不定積分」と「定積分」 [基本]→[部分]→[置換] 〈定積分〉 f(x)の不定積分の1つを F(x)とすると

(1)
$$\int_{2}^{1} \sqrt{\chi} + 2 dx = \int_{3}^{1} (\chi + 2)^{4} dx$$

= $\left[\frac{4}{5}(\chi + 2)^{4} + C\right]_{2}^{1}$
= $\frac{4}{5} \times 1^{4} + C - \left(\frac{4}{5} \times 0 + C\right)$
= $\frac{4}{5} = 4$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{4}x = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^{2}x)^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{1}{1} - \cos 2x)^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^{2}2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x))^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{2}x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{7}{4} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(3\pi - 8 \right)_{0}$$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \chi}{|t\cos \chi|} d\chi = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(|t\cos \chi|)}{|t\cos \chi|} d\chi$$
$$= -[|\log|1 + \cos \chi|]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= -(|\log|1 - \log|2|) = |\log|2||$$

$$(4) \int_{l_{1}}^{l_{2}} \left(e^{x} + e^{x}\right) dx = \left[e^{x} - e^{x}\right]_{l_{1}}^{l_{2}}$$

$$= e^{l_{2}} - e^{l_{2}} - \left(e^{l_{2}} - e^{l_{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{5} - \left(3 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{32}{15},$$

$$(5) \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\chi}{\chi^{2} - \chi - 6} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\chi}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 3)} dx \qquad \frac{\chi}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 3)} = \frac{A}{\chi + 2} + \frac{B}{\chi - 3} \chi h \chi$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{\chi + 2} + \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad (4\pi - 2)(\chi - 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi + 2} + \frac{3}{\chi - 3}\right] d\chi \qquad = \frac{(A + B)(\chi - 3) + B(\chi + 2)}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi + 2} + \frac{3}{\chi - 3}\right] d\chi \qquad = \frac{(A + B)(\chi - 3) + B(\chi + 2)}{(\chi + 2)(\chi - 3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi + 2} + \frac{3}{\chi - 3}\right] d\chi \qquad = \frac{(A + B)(\chi - 3) + B(\chi + 2)}{(\chi - 2)(\chi - 3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi + 2} + \frac{3}{\chi - 3}\right] d\chi \qquad = \frac{A}{\chi - 2} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 2} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{A}{\chi - 2} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 2} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{A}{\chi - 2} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 2} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 2} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3} + \frac{A}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left[\chi - \frac{2}{\chi - 3}\right] d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{A + B}{\chi - 3}\right) d\chi \qquad = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{A + B}$$

1.計算《夜横分》と「旋竹」

〈定積分〉 [部分積分]「積の積分」と「logn積分」は部分積分!

$$\begin{array}{ll}
(1) \int_{0}^{1} x e^{-\frac{X}{2}} dx &= \int_{0}^{1} (-2e^{-\frac{X}{2}}) x dx \\
&= \left[-2e^{-\frac{X}{2}} \cdot x \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (-2)e^{-\frac{X}{2}} \times 1 dx \\
&= -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 0 + 2\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{X}{2}} dx \\
&= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} + 2\left[-2e^{-\frac{X}{2}} \right]_{0}^{1} \\
&= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{e}} + 4 &= 4 - \frac{6}{\sqrt{e}} \\
\end{array}$$

(2)
$$\int_{1}^{e} x \log x \, dx = \int_{1}^{e} (\frac{1}{2} x^{2}) / \log x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \log x \right]_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2} / \log e - \frac{1}{2} \log 1 - \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{2} \right]_{1}^{e}$$

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

$$(3) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \chi^{2} \sin \chi \, d\chi = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos \chi) \chi^{2} \, d\chi$$

$$= \left[-\chi^{2} \cos \chi \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos \chi) \times 2\chi \, d\chi$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \chi) \chi \, d\chi$$

$$= 2 \left(\left[\chi \sin \chi \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \chi) \times 1 \, d\chi \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + \left[\cos \chi \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 - 1 \right) = \pi - 2 \eta$$

(4) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} \sin x \, dx = I \times \pi \times 0$

$$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^{x})' \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \left[e^{x} \sin x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[\left[e^{x} \cos x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} \left(-\sin x \right) dx \right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - (0 - 1 + I)$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1 - I$$
Fig. $I = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1)$ | $I = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1)$ |

1. 計算 〔一定積分〕 2 定積分〕 [基本] →[部分] → [置换]

〈定積分〉 [置換積分] 最後の手段!

考え方は不定積分と同じ。では、 特に「微分形単独掛け」 が重要なも同じ。

をだれずに!

例次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) Son X cos X dx

$$sin X = t c \pi < C$$
, $cos X = \frac{dt}{dx}$ by $cos dx = dt$
 $(5it) = \int_0^1 t^2 dt$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$

(2) $\int_{0}^{1} \chi^{3} \sqrt{\chi^{4}+1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} (\chi^{4}+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (\chi^{4}+1)^{2} dx$

(3) $\int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{d\chi}{\chi(\log \chi)^{2}} = \int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{(\log \chi)^{2}} \times \frac{1}{\chi} d\chi$

$$log \chi = t \chi \dot{\eta} \chi \dot{\chi} = d \dot{\chi} \dot{\chi} = d \dot{\chi}$$

(与式) = $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{d}{d} d \dot{\chi}$
 $= \left[-\frac{1}{4} \right]_{1}^{2}$
 $= -\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \eta$

(4)
$$\int_{2}^{9} \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx$$

 $\int x+2 = t \ e^{\frac{x}{2}} x^{2} + 2 = t^{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\chi = t^{2} - 2$
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t$ $dx = 2t dt$
(5 $\pm t^{2}$) = $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{t^{2}-2}{t} \times 2t dt$
= $2 \left[\frac{1}{3}t^{3}-2t \right]_{2}^{3}$ $\frac{\chi}{t} = 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{3}(27-8)-2(3-2)^{2} \right]$
= $2 \left(\frac{19}{3}-2 \right)$

 $= 2 \times \frac{13}{3} = \frac{26}{3} / 1$

1、計算 【存積分」と定積分

〈定積分〉 [置換積分] 短縮編 例次の定積分の値を求める。

(1) \$2x\x2+1 dx

$$\chi^2+1=t$$
 ever. $2\chi=\frac{dt}{dx}$ sub. $2\chi d\chi=dt$

$$\frac{2|0\rightarrow 1}{\pm |1\rightarrow 2}$$

$$J,7,(与式) = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3}\right]_{1}^{2}$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} (2[2-1])_{11}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\chi^{2}+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\chi^{2}+1)' d\chi$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} (\chi^{2}+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(2^{\frac{3}{2}}-1\right)$$

(2) Se 104 X dx

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 1 \rightarrow e \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1^2 - 0^2)$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} (\log x) \times (\log x) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} (\log x)^{2} \right]_{1}^{e}$$

$$= \left[\pm (\log x)^2 \right]_1^2$$

「短縮ヴー当ン!!

$$= \pm \{ (\log e)^2 - (\log 1)^2 \}$$

(3)
$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{(104x)^{3}}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} (\log x)^{3} \times (\log x)' dx$$

短縮パージョン!!

(4)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\chi \, d\chi$$

 $(+)$ $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\chi \, d\chi$
(年) (年) $=$ $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^{2}\chi) \cos\chi \, d\chi$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\sin \chi = t \times \pi \times \epsilon \cdot \cos \chi = \frac{dt}{dx} & \text{ if } \cos \chi \, dx = dt \\
\frac{\chi \mid o \to \frac{\pi}{2}}{t \mid o \to 1} & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \sin^{2} \chi) \left(\sin \chi \right)' \, d\chi \\
5.7. (与式) = \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - t^{2}) \, dt & = \left[\sin \chi (-\frac{1}{3} \sin^{3} \chi) \right]_{0}^{\pi} \\
&= \left[t - \frac{1}{3} t^{3} \right]_{0}^{\pi} & = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\pi \pi}{2} \right]_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right]_{0}^{\pi}
\end{array}$$

(5) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}x \, dx$

人計算《不定積分》定積分

〈定積分〉 【置換積分】 あの置換

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \chi^2 \pi \ell \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \chi^2 \pi \ell \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \chi^2 \pi \ell \ell \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \chi^2 \pi \ell \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \chi^2 + \chi^$$

例次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(3) \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{2}+3}$$

解)(1) 与式)= 53/3-x dx

$$\chi = 3\sin\theta \cdot \epsilon + \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \cdot \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 3\cos\theta \cdot \epsilon \cdot dx = 3\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} X & 0 \rightarrow 3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |3\cos\theta| \times 3\cos\theta \, d\theta$$
$$= 9 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{2} \left[0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 20' \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \pi_{ij}$$

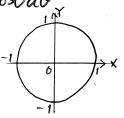
(2)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \pi \pi \pi \tau \tau, \quad \chi = 2\sin\theta \times \pi \tau \tau.$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2\cos\theta \, \exists y \, dx = 2\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{x|0 \to 1}{\theta|0 \to \frac{\pi}{\theta}}$$

$$(5\vec{\tau}) = \int_{0}^{\vec{\tau}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-45\vec{n}\cdot\theta}} \times 2\cos\theta \ d\theta$$

$$= [0]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} / 1$$



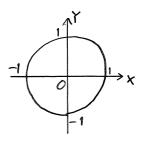
(3)
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{x^{2}+3} \approx 2\pi i 7, \quad x = \sqrt{3} \tan \theta \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{40} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^{2}\theta}$$

$$\frac{x}{\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^{2}\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^{2}\theta}$$

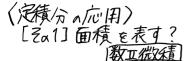
$$(57) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3\tan^{2}\theta + 3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^{2}\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^{2}\theta}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^{2}\theta} d\theta$$

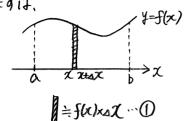
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} [0]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} \pi$$



1、計算 《祝精分』と定種分」



まずは、



2+57

$$X = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx?$$

$$-f_{\lambda}, F(x) = f(x) \times f_{\lambda} \times \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

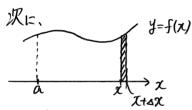
$$\int \frac{\Delta F(x)}{\Delta X} = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(x) \times \Delta X \dots 2$$

$$\mathcal{D} \supseteq \exists y \quad \emptyset \neq \triangle F(x)$$

$$S = \underset{a \in x \in b}{\square} = \underset{a \in x \in b}{\square} A F(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(b) - F(a) = \underset{a \in x}{\square} f(x) dx$$



$$f(x) = S(x+ax) - S(x) = f(x) \times ax$$

$$\frac{S(x+ax) - S(x)}{ax} = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{S(x+h)-S(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

S(x)はf(x)の不定積分。 S(x)を、f(x)の任意の不定積分F(x)を用いて表すと、 S(x) = F(x) + C (C)定数)

X=Q E代入场化、

$$S(a) = F(a) + C$$
 $C = -F(a)$

$$F(b) + C = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$= F(b) + C = \int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx$$

1、計算 《存徒行》上定積分

〈定積分。応用〉 [302] 絶対値っき

$$|A| = \begin{cases} A & (A \ge 0) \\ -A & (A < 0) \end{cases}$$

例次の定積分の値を求める。

(1)
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} |\log x| dx$$
 (2) $\int_{1}^{1} |e^{x} - 1| dx$

$$(2) \int_{1}^{1} |e^{x} - 1| dx$$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} |\sin x - \sqrt{3}\cos x| dx$$
 (4) $\int_{0}^{\pi} |\sin x - 2\cos x| dx$

O

解) (1) filogx | dx

$$= -\int_{\pm}^{1} |\log x| dx + \int_{\pm}^{2} |\log x| dx$$

$$= -\left[\chi \log \chi - \chi\right]_{+}^{1} + \left[\chi \log \chi - \chi\right]_{+}^{2}$$

=
$$[x \log x - x]_{1}^{\pm} + [x \log x - x]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}\log \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) + (2\log 2 - 2) - 2 \times (-1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\log 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 2\log 2 - 2 + 2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (3/092 - 1) / 1$$

(2) $\int |e^{x}-1| dx$

$$= \int_{1}^{6} |e^{x} - 1| dx + \int_{0}^{1} |e^{x} - 1| dx$$

$$=-\int_{0}^{0}(e^{x}-1)dx+\int_{0}^{1}(e^{x}-1)dx$$

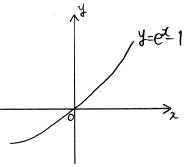
$$= [e^{x} - x]^{-1} + [e^{x} - 1]^{1}$$

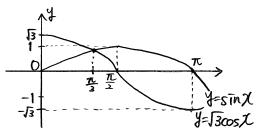
$$= e^{-1} - (-1) + e^{-1} - 2(1-0)$$

$$= e + \frac{1}{e} - 2 \mu$$

(3) I IsinI- 13 cosXI dx

$$\frac{\sin \chi}{\cos \chi} = \sqrt{3} \qquad \therefore \chi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$





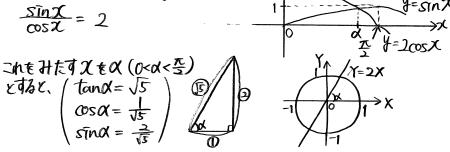
(与式)= $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sqrt{3}\cos \mathcal{I} - \sin \mathcal{I}) d\mathcal{I} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (\sin \mathcal{I} - \sqrt{3}\cos \mathcal{I}) d\mathcal{I}$

=
$$[\sqrt{3}\sin x + \cos x]_0^{4} + [\sqrt{3}\sin x + \cos x]_{5}^{7}$$

=
$$2(\sqrt{3}\times\sin\frac{\pi}{3}+\cos\frac{\pi}{3})-\cos\theta-\cos\pi=4$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{\mathbf{x}} |\sin x - 2\cos x| dx$$

 $\sin x = 2\cos x$ 17717.
 $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 2$



(与式) =
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (2\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\infty}^{\infty} (\sin x - 2\cos x) dx$$

= $[2\sin x + \cos x]_{0}^{\infty} + [2\sin x + \cos x]_{\infty}^{\infty}$
= $2(2\sin x + \cos x) - 1 - 2$
= $2 \times \sqrt{15} - 3 = 2\sqrt{5} - 3 / 1$

1、計算

〈定積分の応用〉 [その3】対称性

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx & (f(x): 偶関数) \\ 0 & (f(x): 奇関数) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f(-t) \times (-1) dt + \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx$$

=
$$\int_{0}^{a} f(-t)dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^x \{f(-x) + f(x)\} dx$$

(証明終)

 $\int_{a}^{a} x^{n} dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{a}^{a} x^{n} dx & (n : \emptyset) \\ 0 & (n = \emptyset) \end{cases}$

f(x)=2n

- 例次。定積分下來了。
 - (1) I cos X dx
 - (2) In sinx cosx dx

$$(1)$$
 $\int_{\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 \chi \, dx \qquad \leftarrow f(\chi) = \cos^2 \chi \, \epsilon \, \pi \, \epsilon \, \epsilon$.

=
$$2\int_0^{\pi}\cos^2x \,dx$$

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

=
$$[x + \pm \sin 2x]_0^{\pi}$$

(2)
$$\int_{\pi}^{n} \sin x \cos x \, dx = \int (x) = \sin x \cos x + \sin x \cos x$$

= 0, $\int (-x) = \sin(-x) \cos(-x)$

$$=-f(x)$$

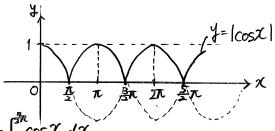
 $f(-x) = \cos(-x)$

1、計算

〈定積分の応用〉 [元4] 周期性

例D 次n定積分n值を求める。

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |\cos x| dx$$



解)
与式)=
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos x \, dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}n}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\widehat{\sin x} \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= 2 + \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x \, dx + \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos (t-2\pi) \, dt$$

= 2 +
$$\int_{3\pi}^{3n} \cos x \, dx + \int_{3n}^{5n} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= 2 + \left[\sin X \right]_{3\pi}^{2\pi} = 4 / 1$$

例2次の定積分t求めよ。 Msinnx dx

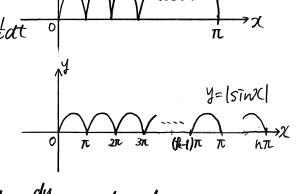
m) nx=txtxxxx n= dt idx=ndt

1 0 → T

(与式)= [sint |x + dt

= h E Gum sinx dx

 $\frac{\chi(k-1)\pi = U \times \delta \chi}{\chi(k-1)\pi \to k\pi} = \frac{du}{dx} : dx = du$



y= Isinnx 1

(与式) =
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
 与 $\frac{\pi}{n}$ | sīn [u+(k-1)] du

n旨[-cosx]。

$$=\frac{2}{n}\times n$$

1、計算 【不定積分》(定積分)

〈定積分の応用〉 [その5] 定積分と新化式

(1) Intz と Inの関係式を求める。

(2) f sin5x dx tx的 J。

(3) fas"x dx tx的子。

解) (1) n≥0 rおに

$$I_{n+2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{n+2} x \, dx$$

= sinx x sin x dx

 $= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos X)' \sin^{m} X dX$

=
$$[-asXsin^{n+}X]_{o}^{\frac{A}{2}} - \int_{o}^{\frac{A}{2}} (-asX) \times (n+1) sin^{n}X \times cosXdX$$

=
$$(n+1)$$
 $\int_0^{\infty} \sin^n \chi \cos^2 \chi \, d\chi$

=
$$(n+1)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (sin^m \chi - sin^{m2}\chi) d\chi$$

= (n+1) (In-In+2)

 $= (n+1)In - (n+1)I_{n+2}$

$$(n+2)I_{n+2}=(n+1)I_n$$

Intz = Mt In , (NZO)

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot dx$$

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

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx$$
$$= \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=-(0-1)$$
 = 1,

$$L_{2} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} x \, dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty}(1-\cos 2x)dx$$

2、定積分で表された関数 〈概要〉

「関数決定」2910°を攻略! (タイプ°1) 区間が定数のみ (タイプ2) 区間が変数含む

例)次の等式を升たす関数f(x)を求める。 (タイプ1) $f(x) = \chi + \int_{0}^{1} f(t) e^{t} dt$

例2次a等式をHF、可関数f(x)と定数aa値を求めた。(外プ2) $\int_{a}^{x} (x-t) f(t) dt = \cos x - a$

2、定積分で表生れた関数

(タイプ°1)区間が定数のみ => \$af(t)dt = A(定数)とおく

例)次等式をみたす関数f(x)を求める。(917°1) $f(x) = x + \int_{a}^{b} f(t) e^{t} dt$

 $\begin{array}{ll}
\text{(A)} & \text{(A)} e^{t}dt = A \times f \times \chi, & \text{(A)} = X + A \\
A & = \text{(A)} f(t) e^{t} dt \\
& = \text{(A)} (t + A) e^{t} dt \\
& = \text{(A)} (e^{t})'(t + A) dt \\
& = \text{(A)} (e^{t})'(t + A) - \text{(A)} dt \\
& = \text{(A)} (e^{t})'(t + A) - \text{(A)} dt
\end{array}$

= e + eA - A - (e-1) (2-e)A = 1 $A = \frac{1}{2-e}$ Utilize, $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2-e}$

$$I_{3} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}x) \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^{2}x - 1) \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos^{3}x - \cos x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 0 - (\frac{1}{3} - 1) = \frac{2}{3} \, n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [4 = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x \, dx \\
& = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{2}x)^{2} \, dx \\
& = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{1}{1 - \cos 2x})^{2} \, dx \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^{2}2x) \, dx \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x)) \, dx \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{2} x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
& = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{3}{2} x \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{16} \pi ,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [5 = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5} \chi \, d\chi \\
& = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2} \chi)^{2} \sin \chi \, d\chi \\
& = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1 + 2\cos^{2} \chi - \cos^{4} \chi) (\cos \chi)^{2} d\chi \\
& = \left[-\cos \chi + \frac{2}{3} \cos^{3} \chi - \frac{1}{5} \cos^{5} \chi \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
& = 0 - \left(-1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \\
& = \frac{15 - 10 + 3}{15 - 15} = \frac{8}{15} \end{aligned}$$

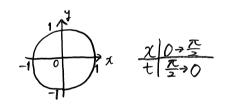
(2)
$$I_5 = {}^{4}_{5}I_{3}$$

= ${}^{4}_{5}x {}^{2}_{3}x 1 = {}^{4}_{5}$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10}x \, dx$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \quad \text{whit.} \quad dx = (-1) \, dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10}x \, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \cos^{10}(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)(-1) \, dt$$



$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{10}t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{10}x \, dt$$

$$= I_{0}$$

$$= \frac{9}{10} I_{8}$$

$$= \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{7}{8} I_{6}$$

$$= \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{63}{512} \pi_{0}$$

面辺を χ で做分 $1\times f(t)dt + \chi \times dz f(t)dt - dz f(t)dt = -sin\chi$: $f(t)dt = -sin\chi$

 $\Theta d \int_{x}^{x^{2}} e^{t} dt =$

-2γ(

例】曲線¥= XsīnX (O≦X≦2元)と
X軸とで囲まれた部分の面積Sを求める。

$$\begin{array}{lll} \widehat{\mathbf{P}} & \chi_{SIn} \chi = 0 \ \ \epsilon \, \widehat{\mathbf{P}} < \xi , \ \chi = 0, \pi, 2\pi \, \left(0 \le \chi \le 2\pi\right) \\ & \{0 \le \chi \le \pi \ \forall i \ne \chi_{SIn} \chi \ge 0 \\ & \pi \le \chi \le 2\pi \ \forall i \ne \chi_{SIn} \chi \le 0 \\ & \{0 \le \chi \le \pi \ \forall i \ne \chi_{SIn} \chi \le 0 \\ & \{0 \le \chi \le \pi \ \forall i \ne \chi_{SIn} \chi \le 0 \\ & \{0 \le \chi \le \pi \ \forall i \ne \chi_{SIn} \chi \le 0 \\ & \{0 \le \chi \le \pi \ \forall i \ne \chi_{SIn} \chi \le 0 \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \, d\chi \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\cos \chi) \chi \, d\chi + \left[-\chi_{COS} \chi \right]_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \left[$$

例2曲線Y=10gX と点(0,2)からこの曲線にひれた 接線かよび、X軸、Y軸で囲まれた部分の面積Sを求めよ。

解) f(x) = log X とおくと、f(x) = 元 (x20) 接点を(t,f(t))とおくと、接線の方程式は y = f(t)(x-t)+f(t) = 七(x-t)+logt (t20) (0,2)を通るので、 2=-1+logt より logt=3 、t=e3

5.7、接線。方程式は $y = dx + 2 \dots ①$ $S = \int_{0}^{1} (dx + 2) dx + \int_{1}^{10} (dx + 2 - \log x) dx$ $= \int_{1}^{10} (dx + 2) dx + \int_{1}^{10} (dx + 2) dx - \int_{1}^{10} (x) \log x dx$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2e^3} \chi^2 + 2\chi\right]_0^{e^3} - \left[\left[\chi/\log\chi\right]_1^{e^3} - \int_1^{e^3} \chi \times \frac{1}{2} d\chi\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^3 + 2e^3 - (3e^3 - 0 - [\chi]_1^{e^3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^3 + 2e^3 - 3e^3 + (e^3 - 1) = \frac{e^3}{2} - 1$$

 $S = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{4} dy - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times e^{3}$ $= \left[e^{4} \right]_{0}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} e^{3}$ $= e^{3} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{3}$ $= \frac{e^{3}}{2} - 1 / \sqrt{2}$

一個3 曲線 で+ザ=4とその内部について、
サ≧0の部分の面積5を求める。

$$(x^2+y^2=4 \iff y^2=4-x^2)$$

$$S = \int_{2}^{2} \sqrt{1+x^{2}} \, dx$$

$$X = 2 \sin \theta \times \hbar \times K. \qquad \frac{x - 2 \rightarrow 2}{\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \left(1 + \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$S = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 + 4 \sin^2 \theta} \times 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
7 &=& 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\
&=& 2 \left[0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&=& 2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) \right\} \\
&=& 2\pi \, n
\end{array}$$

 $(2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x表 $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x表 $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x表 $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x表 $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ (0 $\leq 0 \leq 2\pi$) x $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$ $(2\cos\theta, 2\cos\theta)$

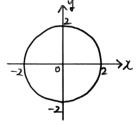
$$S = \int_{\pi}^{2} 4 dx \qquad \left(\frac{\chi | -2 \rightarrow 2}{\theta | \pi \rightarrow 0}\right)$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{0} 2 \sin \theta \times \frac{dx}{d\theta} \times d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

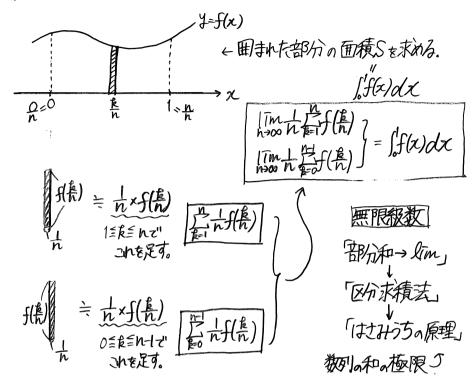
=
$$4\times\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty}(1-\cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

=
$$2[0-\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi} = 2\pi$$



3、面積

(2)区分求積法



一個次の極限値を求める。

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{4n^2-1^2} + \frac{n}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{n}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2} \right)$$

解) (1) [Im 上声
$$\sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} = \int \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \chi d\chi$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \chi \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{4n^2 t^2} + \frac{n}{4n^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{n}{4n^2 \cdot 3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4n^2 \cdot n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \frac{N}{N^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}} \frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}} \frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N^{2}} \frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}} \frac{1}{N^{2}} \frac{1}{N^{2}}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{$$

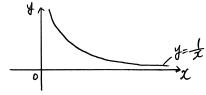
3、面積

- (3) 不等式 小応用 (22) 【何) 定種分と不等式



一方、図の区間[1, Nt1]に対応する長方形の階段状の部分の面積の和をSnとすると、Sn=1+±+++・・・・+ 元 図まり、S<Sn だから、/og(N+1)<1+±+++・・・・+ 元

(1)1+±++++·····+六<1+lognを示す。



-方、図の区間[1, N] K対応する長方形の階段上の部分の 面積の和をSn'x あと、 Sn'= ±+ま+…・+ ホ 図もり、 Sn'< S' たから、 ±+ま+…・+ ポ < 10gh・ ニ 1+ ±+ま+…・+ ポ < 1+/ogh

(ア)(イ)により、log(n+1) < 1+ ±+ + + + + + < 1+ logn (証明終)

(jī) 定積分と不等式
f(x) ni 区間[a,b] zi 連続な関数で、常r f(x)≥0であるとき、この関数のグラフとX軸かJび2直線X=a, X=b とzi 囲まれた部分の面積を考えると、次のことが分かる。
区間[a,b] で f(x)≥0 であって、常には f(x)=0 でなとき、

「手(x)dx > 0 (主め) で f(x) = g(x) のとま (常にはf(x)=g(x) ではない) 「f(x)dx < よりな)dx

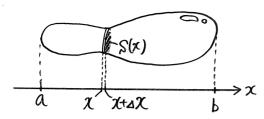
y = g(x) y = f(x) x = a

● 次不等式を証明せま。
士<<</p>
「大公」
1

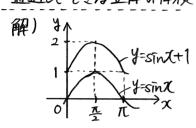
5.7、 ±< (計成化< 1 (証明終)

4、体積

(1)非回転体



例 スソ平面上に、A(ス,0), B(ス,1+sinス)を両端とする線分ABがある。 ABを1辺とし、Xソ平面と車直な正方形ABCDを、Xソ平面の一方の側で作る。 又が0至X至下の範囲で変化するとき、正方形ABCDの内部と同い 通過してできる立体の体績を求めよ。
y



求める体積をVとなると、

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \sin x)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2\sin x + \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\sin \chi - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\chi \right) d\chi$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2}\chi - 2\cos\chi - \frac{1}{4}\sin2\chi\right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

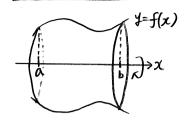
$$\Rightarrow = \frac{3}{2}\pi - 2(-1 - 1)$$

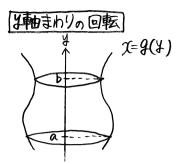
$$= \frac{3}{2}\pi + 4 \pi$$

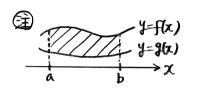
4、体積

(2)回転体

(軸掛りの回転



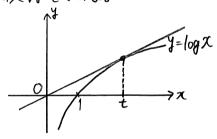




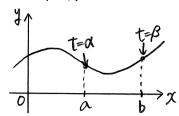
$$\nabla_{x} = \pi \int_{a}^{b} \{f(x) - g(x)\}^{2} dx$$

$$\nabla_{x} = \pi \int_{a}^{b} [\{f(x)\}^{2} - \{g(x)\}^{2}] dx$$

- 囫曲線¥=10gXと原点からる曲線に引いた接線かまび、又軸とで、囲まれた領域をDとする。
 - (1) Dをス軸のまわりに1回転してできる立体の体積以を求める。
 - (2) Dを 4軸のまかりに1回転してできる立体の体績 V*を求める。



- (1) $\nabla_{x} = \pi \int_{0}^{e} (\frac{1}{e^{2}}x)^{2} dx \pi \int_{1}^{e} (\log x)^{2} dx$ $= \pi \int_{0}^{e} \frac{1}{e^{2}}x^{2} dx \pi \int_{1}^{e} (x)' (\log x)^{2} dx$ $= \pi \left[\frac{1}{3e^{2}}x^{3} \right]_{0}^{e} \pi \left[(x \log x) \right]_{1}^{e} \int_{1}^{e} x \times 2 \log x \times \frac{1}{2} dx \right]$ $= \pi \times \frac{1}{3}e \pi \left\{ e 0 2 \int_{1}^{e} (x)' (\log x) dx \right\}$ $= \frac{\pi}{3}e \pi e + 2\pi \left([x \log x]_{1}^{e} \int_{1}^{e} x \times \frac{1}{2} dx \right)$ $= -\frac{2}{3}\pi e + 2\pi \left\{ e (e 1) \right\} = \frac{2}{3}\pi (3 e)$
- (2) $V_{4} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \{(e^{4})^{2} (e^{4})^{2}\} df$ $= \pi \int_{0}^{1} (e^{2^{4}} - e^{2}f^{2}) df$ $= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2}e^{2^{4}} - \frac{e^{2}}{3}f^{3}\right]_{0}^{1}$ $= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^{2} - 1) - \frac{e^{2}}{3}f^{3}\right] = \frac{\pi}{6}(e^{2} - 3) \eta$



$$\int (\Delta X)^2 + (\Delta Y)^2$$

$$\Delta X$$

$$\Delta L = \int (\Delta \chi)^2 + (\Delta Y)^2$$

$$\int [1 + (\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta \chi})^2 \times \Delta \chi$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t}^2 + (\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta t})^2} \times \Delta t$$

EXXI 曲線 y=f(x) (a≤x≤b) **飛せしは** L = (1+(-97)2 dx

$$L = |a| | + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial x})^2 dx$$
$$= |a| | + [f(x)]^2 dx$$

(\$Y.X) 2

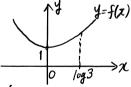
曲線 $\chi=f(t), J=g(t)$ ($\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$) a長ナLは

$$L = \int_{0}^{\beta} \sqrt{(\frac{4}{4t})^{2} + (\frac{4}{4t})^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\beta} \sqrt{(\frac{4}{4t})^{2} + (\frac{4}{4t})^{2}} dt$$

@Df(x)===(ex+ex)rth. 曲線 +=f(x)n 0≤x≤/og3 の部分の長さを求める。





fW= ±(ex-ex) 末ぬる長さもしょすると。

$$L = \int_{0}^{\log 3} 1 + \left[\frac{1}{2} (e^{2} - e^{2}) \right]^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\log 3} 1 + \frac{1}{4} (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{2x}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\log 3} \frac{1}{4} (e^{2x} + 2 + e^{2x}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\log 3} \left[\frac{1}{2} (e^{x} + e^{x}) \right]^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\log 3} \left| \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} + e^{x}) \right| dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\log 3} (e^{x} + e^{x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{x} - e^{x} \right]_{0}^{\log 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{\log 3} - e^{\log 3} (1 - 1) \right]$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 30\cos^2\theta \times (-\sin\theta)$$
$$= -30\cos^2\theta \sin\theta$$

 $\frac{df}{d\theta} = 3asin^2 O \cos \theta$

$$L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int (-3a\cos\theta\sin\theta)^2 + (3a\sin^2\theta\cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9 \alpha \cos^{2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta (\cos \theta + \sin^{2} \theta)} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 \alpha^{2} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)^{2}} d\theta$$

=
$$\frac{3}{2}a_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}|\sin 2\theta| d\theta = \frac{3}{2}a_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e^{\log 3} - e^{\log 3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(a - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}a(\cos \pi - \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(3 - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}a(-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}a(-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}a(-2)$$

6. その他

〈物理量〉 {3ファステップ。

[Step1] 直線上。動点、

便D X軸上の動点Pの時刻t (t≥o)における位置が、ズ(t)=t=4tで与えらいるとき、

(1) 時刻 t= 1,5 c おける速度ひ(t)を るれるれなめる。

(2) 時刻 t=0からた=5までに点Pの動<道のりを求めよ。

解) 摩查備 (速度·加速度)

$$\frac{(距離)}{(時間)} = (速t)$$

$$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow V$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t} \Delta X = \frac{dX}{dt} = V$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t} \Delta X = \frac{dX}{dt} = V$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t} \Delta X = \frac{dV}{dt} = X$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t} \Delta X = \frac{dV}{dt} = X$$

(1)
$$v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$
 $v(1) = -2 \pi$
= $x'(t) = 2t - 4$ $v(5) = 6 \pi$

(2) (道のリ) =
$$\int_{a}^{b} |v(t)| dt$$

 $\int_{a}^{b} |2t-4| dt = \int_{a}^{b} |2t-4| dt + \int_{a}^{b} |2t-4| dt$
 $= -\int_{a}^{b} (2t-4) dt + \int_{a}^{b} (2t-4) dt$
 $= [t^{2}-4t]_{a}^{b} + [t^{2}-4t]_{a}^{b}$
 $= 0-(-4)+5-(-4)$
 $= 13$

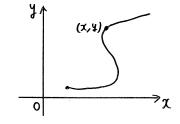
〈物理量〉 {37aス示ッ?》

[STEP2] 座標平面上の動点、

例2 平面上の動点Pの時刻t(t≥0)における位置が X=2+3t, Y= to で表されでらとき、 T=0からt=5までに点Pの動く道のりを求める。

解)學準備(速度·加速度)

曲線 a 長t (光) (光) + (光) dt



$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 求めん道のリをSとすると、 $S = \int_{0}^{5} \int (\frac{dx}{dx})^{2} + (\frac{dy}{dx})^{2} dt$ $= \int_{0}^{5} \int 3^{2} + (\frac{3}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}})^{2} dt$ $= \int_{0}^{5} \int 9 + \frac{3}{4}t dt$

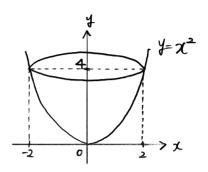
[STEP 3] 水a 問題 (空間)

例3 曲線 ៛= χ²の 0≦χ≦2に対応妨部分を損力の計りに回転してできる容器に毎秒2の割合で上から水を注ぐ。

- (1)水面の高さがんのとき、注がれた水の体積を求める。
- (2)水が満杯になるまでにわかる時間下を求める。
- (3) 水面の高さが2のとき、水面の上昇が速度を求める。

解)

(1) 求め名体積をVとすると、 V= ルパx²dy (05h<4) = ルパydy = エニンプ^k = 空 k² ル



- (2) 水が満杯のは、h=4 f)、V=至×42 = 8元 T= 翌 = 4元,
- (3) $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{\frac{dV}{dt}}{\frac{dV}{dh}}$ $= \frac{2}{\pi h}$

f=2 nte n速度标的、 $\frac{2}{\pi x^2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$