

## 微分積分学 II レポート (No.3) ・ 解答

$$(1) \int_1^2 3x^2 dx = \left[ x^3 \right]_1^2 = 7.$$

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

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

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

$$(5) \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \left[ \arctan x \right]_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{7}{12}\pi.$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \log 2.$$

(7)  $x^2 + 1 = t$  とおくと,  $2x dx = dt$ , 
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{array}$$
 なるので,

$$\int_0^1 x(x^2 + 1)^3 dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} t^3 dt = \left[ \frac{1}{8} t^4 \right]_1^2 = \frac{15}{8}.$$

(8)  $\sin x = t$  とおくと,  $\cos x dx = dt$ , 
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$
 なるので,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(9)  $\log x = t$  とおくと,  $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$ , 
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 1 \rightarrow e \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$
 なるので,

$$\int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \int_0^1 t dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(10)  $x = 2t$  とおくと,  $dx = 2dt$ , 
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & -1 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$
 なるので,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-4t^2}} \cdot 2dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \left[ \arcsin t \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(11) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx = \left[ x \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$$

$$(12) \int_1^e x \log x dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{2} x dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \left( \frac{1}{4} e^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(13) \int_1^e \log x dx = \left[ x \log x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e 1 dx = e - \left[ x \right]_1^e = e - (e - 1) = 1.$$

$$(14) \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = \left[ x^2 e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^x dx = e - \left[ 2x e^x \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 2e^x dx \\ = e - 2e + \left[ 2e^x \right]_0^1 = e - 2e + (2e - 2) = e - 2.$$

$$(15) \int_{-1}^2 (x+1)(x-2) dx = - \int_{-1}^2 (x+1)(2-x) dx = -\frac{1}{6} \{2 - (-1)\}^3 = -\frac{9}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_a^2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} (2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{a}) = 2\sqrt{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(17) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1-0} \left[ \arcsin x \right]_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1-0} \arcsin b = \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(18) \quad \int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\
&= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(19) \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\
&= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \arctan x \right]_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \arctan b = \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(20) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-3x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-3x} dx \\
&= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right]_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3b} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$