

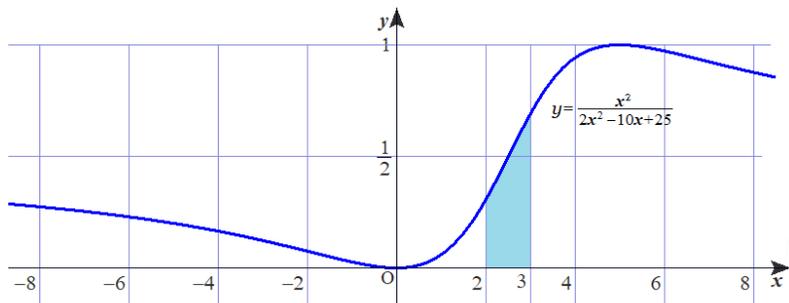
● 問題 444 解答 <三角定規>

$$(1) \int_2^3 \frac{x^2}{x^2+(5-x)^2} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{x^2}{2x^2-10x+25} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \frac{2x^2-10x+25+10x-25}{2x^2-10x+25} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \left(1 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{4x-10}{2x^2-10x+25} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{5}{2} \log(2x^2-10x+25) \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

…[答]



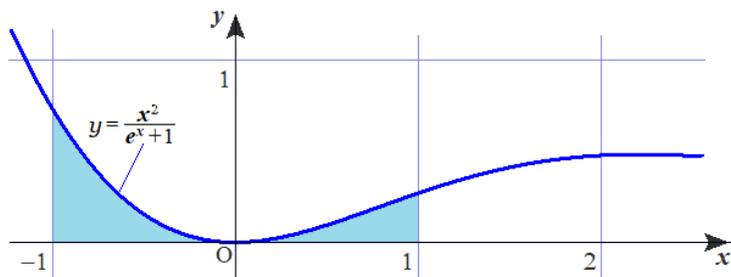
$$(2) I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{e^x+1} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2}{e^x+1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{e^x+1} dx \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

①の右辺第1項で $x = -u$ と置くと, $dx = -du$, $x \in [-1, 0] \Leftrightarrow u \in [0, 1]$ だから

$$\text{第1項} = \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{e^{-u}+1} du = \int_0^1 \frac{u^2 e^u}{1+e^u} du$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2(e^x+1)}{e^x+1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \quad \dots \text{[答]}$$

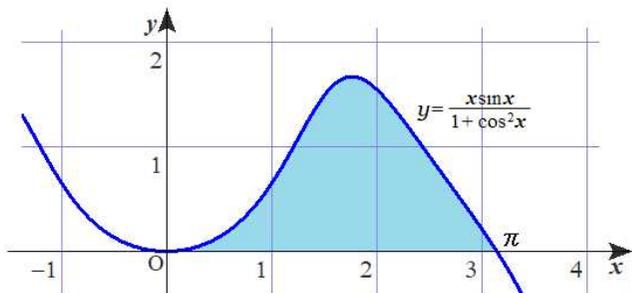


$$(3) I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

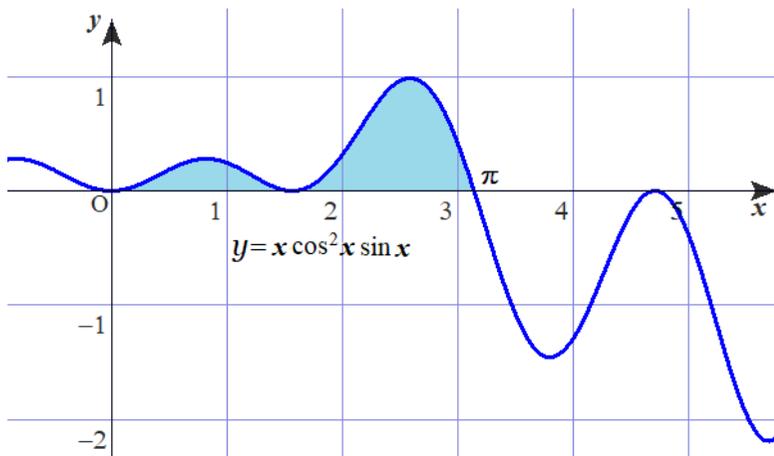
$x = \pi - u$ と置くと, $dx = -du$, $x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow u \in [\pi, 0]$ だから,

$$I = \int_\pi^0 \frac{(\pi-u)\sin(\pi-u)}{1+\cos^2(\pi-u)} \cdot (-du) = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi-u)\sin u}{1+\cos^2 u} du = \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \sin u}{1+\cos^2 u} du - I$$

$$\therefore 2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \pi [\tan^{-1}(-\cos x)]_0^\pi = \pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore I = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \quad \dots \text{[答]}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_0^{\pi} x \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \right)' dx = -\frac{1}{3} [x \cos^3 x]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^3 x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{12} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 3x + 3 \cos x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + 3 \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{3} \dots [\text{答}]
 \end{aligned}$$



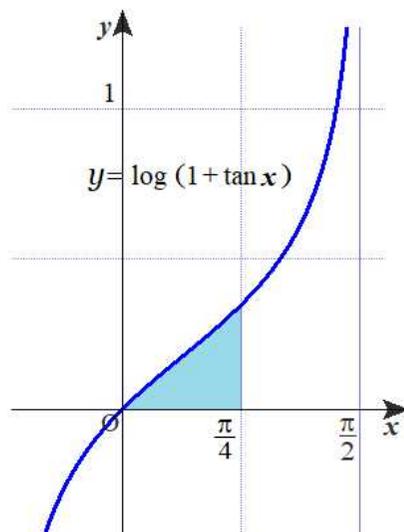
$$(5) \int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log \left(\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x} \right) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\log(\cos x + \sin x) - \log(\cos x)) dx \dots ②$$

$$\cos x + \sin x = \sqrt{2} \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ だから, } ② \text{ の第 1 項} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \left(\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \right\} dx \dots ③$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -u \text{ と置くと, } dx = -du, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \Leftrightarrow u \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \right] \text{ だから}$$

$$③ \text{ の第 2 項の積分} = \int_{\pi/4}^0 \log(\cos(-u)) \cdot (-du) = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log(\cos(x)) dx \dots ④$$

$$②③④ \text{ より, } ② = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \, dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2 \dots [\text{答}]$$



《追加問題》

[問題 1] 右図のように座標軸及び各点を定める。便宜上円弧の半径を 2 とし、甲・乙円の半径を R , r とする。

E 点の座標を $(-R, a)$ とすると

$$CE=2-R \text{ より, } (1+R)^2+a^2=(2-R)^2$$

$$\text{整理して, } 6R=3-a^2 \quad \dots\text{①}$$

$$DE=2+R \text{ より, } R^2+(a+\sqrt{3})^2=(2+R)^2$$

$$\text{整理して, } 4+4R=(a+\sqrt{3})^2 \quad \dots\text{②}$$

①②を連立させて解いて,

$$R=\frac{6\sqrt{6}-4}{25}, \quad a=\frac{3(2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{5} \quad \dots\text{③}$$

次に, G 点の座標を $(0, b)$ とすると

$$CG=2-r \text{ より, } 1+b^2=(2-r)^2 \quad \dots\text{④}$$

$$EG=R+r \text{ だから, } R^2+(b-a)^2=(R+r)^2$$

$$\text{整理して } 2Rr+r^2=(b-a)^2 \quad \dots\text{⑤}$$

④⑤に③を代入し, 連立させて解くと

$$r=\frac{6(310+156\sqrt{2}-172\sqrt{3}-51\sqrt{6})}{1837} \quad \dots\text{⑥}$$

③⑥は円弧の半径を 2 として求めたものだから,

$$\text{本来の問題の答は 甲円}=\frac{3\sqrt{6}-2}{25} \quad (=0.213\dots),$$

$$\text{乙円}=\frac{3(310+156\sqrt{2}-172\sqrt{3}-51\sqrt{6})}{1837} \quad (=0.176\dots)$$

…[答]

