

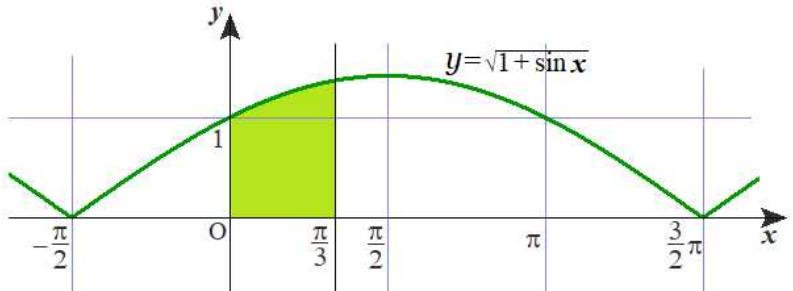
● 問題 445 解答<三角定規>

$$(1) I = \int_0^{\pi/3} \sqrt{1+\sin(x)} dx$$

$$1+\sin(x)=u \text{ と置くと, } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \Leftrightarrow u \in \left[1, 1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$$

$$\cos(x)dx=du, \cos(x)=\sqrt{1-\sin^2(x)}=\sqrt{1-(u-1)^2}=\sqrt{2u-u^2}, dx=\frac{du}{\cos(x)}=\frac{du}{\sqrt{2u-u^2}}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_1^{1+\sqrt{3}/2} \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{du}{\sqrt{2u-u^2}} = \int_1^{1+\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{2-u}} = [-2\sqrt{2-u}]_1^{1+\sqrt{3}/2} = 3 - \sqrt{3} \quad \cdots [\text{答}]$$



$$(2) I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x\sin(x)}{3+\sin^2(x)} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{x\sin(x)}{4-\cos^2(x)} dx$$

$$\cos(x)=u \text{ と置くと, } x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow u \in [1, -1], -\sin(x)dx=du, x=\cos^{-1}(u)$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\cos^{-1}(u)}{4-u^2} du = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2+u} + \frac{1}{2-u} \right) \cos^{-1}(u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \{ \log(2+u) - \log(2-u) \}' \cos^{-1}(x) dx \quad \leftarrow \text{上式を部分積分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\log \frac{2+u}{2-u} \cdot \cos^{-1}(u) \right]_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \{ \log(2+u) - \log(2-u) \} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du \quad \cdots (\#)$$

ここで $\log(2+u) - \log(2-u)$ は奇関数であり $\sqrt{1-u^2}$ は偶関数だから、積は奇関数。

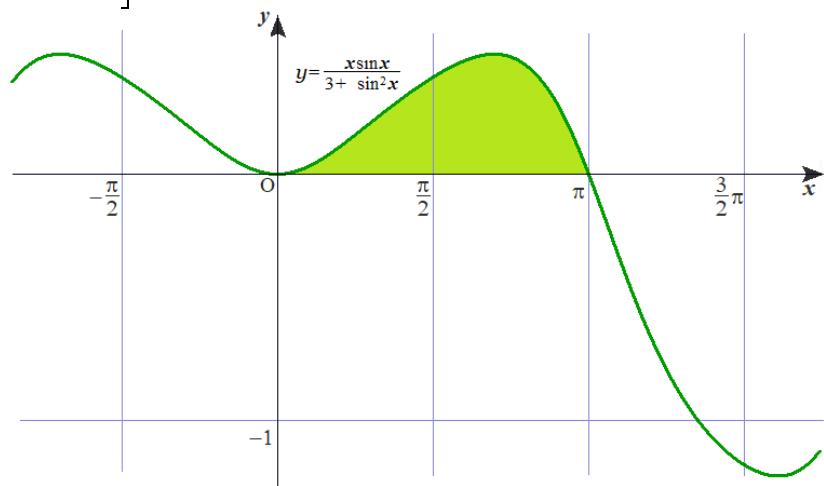
よって、(+)式の第2項の積分部分は =0。

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} \left[\log(3) \cdot \cos^{-1}(1) - \log\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \cos^{-1}(-1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log(3) \cdot \pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \log(3)$$

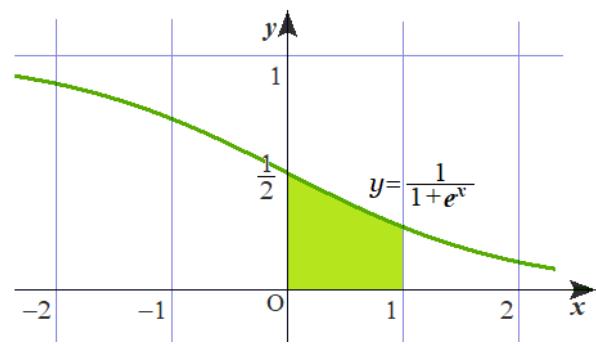
$$= 0.8628\cdots \quad \cdots [\text{答}]$$



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

$e^x = u$ と置くと, $e^x dx = du$, $x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow u \in [1, e]$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore I &= \int_1^e \frac{du}{u+u^2} = \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du \\ &= [\log u - \log(u+1)]_1^e \\ &= 1 + \log \frac{2}{e+1} \quad (= 0.3798\cdots) \quad \cdots[\text{答}]\end{aligned}$$



$$(4) I_n = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(nx)}{\sin(x)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(nx) &= \sin((n-2)x+2x) = \sin((n-2)x)\cos(2x) + \cos((n-2)x)\sin(2x) \\ &= \sin((n-2)x)(1-2\sin^2(x)) + 2\cos((n-2)x)\sin(x)\cos(x) \\ &= \sin((n-2)x) + 2\sin(x)(\cos((n-2)x)\cos(x) - \sin((n-2)x)\sin(x))\end{aligned}$$

であるから $\frac{\sin(nx)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin((n-2)x)}{\sin(x)} + 2\cos((n-1)x)$

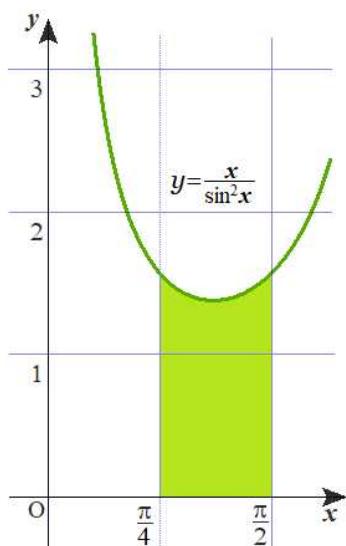
$$\therefore I_n = I_{n-2} + 2 \int_0^\pi \cos((n-1)x) dx$$

$$\text{ここで } \int_0^\pi \cos((n-1)x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sin((n-1)x) \right]_0^\pi = 0$$

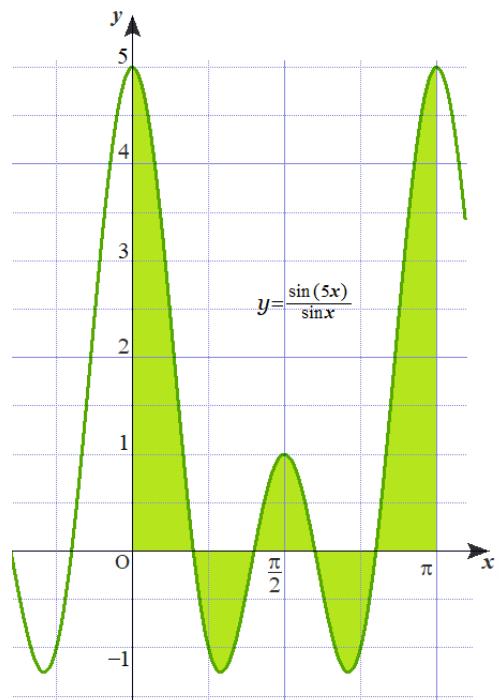
であるから $I_n = I_{n-2}$ 。

以上より, n が偶数のとき $I_n = \cdots = I_0 = 0$ $\cdots[\text{答}]$
 n が奇数のとき $I_n = \cdots = I_1 = \pi$

(図は $n = 5$ の場合→)



$$\begin{aligned}(5) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{\sin^2(x)} dx &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (-\cot(x))' x dx = -\left[\frac{x}{\tan(x)} \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + [\log(\sin(x))]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \quad (= 1.132\cdots) \quad \cdots[\text{答}]\end{aligned}$$

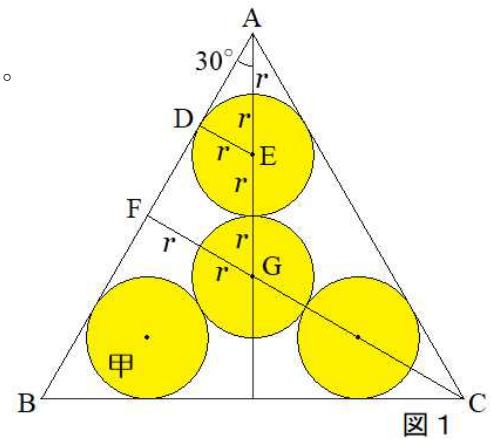


《追加問題》

[問題1] 右 図1のよう に各点を定める。甲円の半径を r とする。

$\angle FAG=30^\circ$ だから $AE=2r$, $EG=2r$, $AG=4r$ 。

$$AF = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AG \text{ だから, } 4r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \quad \cdots [\text{答}]$$



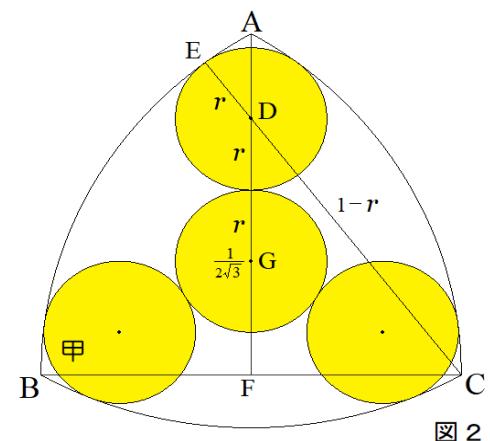
[問題2] 右 図2のよう に各点を定める。甲円の半径を r とする。

$$CE=1, CD=1-r, FG=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, DF=2r+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, CF=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore (1-r)^2 = \left(2r + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

整理して $9r^2 + 2(3 + \sqrt{3})r - 2 = 0$

$$r > 0 \text{ でこれを解いて, } r = \frac{-(3 + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{30 + 6\sqrt{3}}}{9} \quad \cdots [\text{答}] \\ (=0.180\cdots)$$



[問題3] 右 図3のよう に各点を定める。甲円の半径を r とする。

$$DE=1+r, EF=\sqrt{3}r, AG=\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, AF=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}+r$$

$$DF=AD-AF=\sqrt{3}-\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}+r\right)=\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}-r$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{3}r)^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}-r\right)^2 = (1+r)^2$$

整理して $9r^2 - 2(3+2\sqrt{3})r + 1 = 0$

$$r < 1 \text{ でこれを解いて } r = \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3}(1+\sqrt{3})}{9} \quad \cdots [\text{答}] \\ (=0.0820\cdots)$$

