

● 問題 457 解答<三角定規>

[1 問目] $I = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

まずは、最もポピュラーな(?) 置換を。

$$x + \sqrt{x^2+1} = u \text{ と置くと, } x^2+1 = (u-x)^2 \text{ より } x = \frac{u}{2} - \frac{1}{2u}, \quad dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2u^2} \right) du = \frac{u^2+1}{2u^2} du$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} = u - x = \frac{u}{2} + \frac{1}{2u} = \frac{u^2+1}{2u}, \quad x \in [0, 2] \Leftrightarrow u \in [1, 2+\sqrt{5}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \frac{2u}{u^2+1} \cdot \frac{u^2+1}{2u^2} du = \int_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \frac{du}{u} = [\log u]_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \log(2+\sqrt{5}) \quad (=1.443\cdots) \cdots [\text{答}] \end{aligned}$$

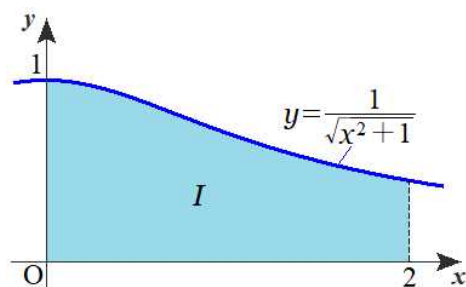
<別解> 上とほぼ同じですが、こちらは大学生好み？

$$x = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2} \text{ と置くと, } dx = \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} du$$

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

$$x=0 \text{ のとき } u=0, \quad x=2 \text{ のとき } e^u - e^{-u} = 4 \text{ より } u = \log(2+\sqrt{5})$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\log(2+\sqrt{5})} \frac{2}{e^u + e^{-u}} \cdot \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} du = \int_0^{\log(2+\sqrt{5})} du = \log(2+\sqrt{5})$$

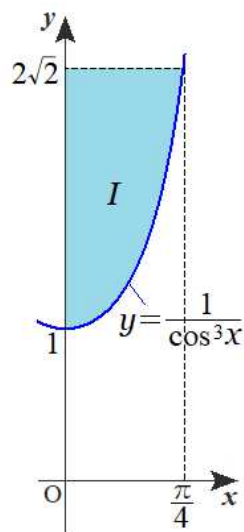


[2 問目] 便宜にて、 θ を x と書くことにします。

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin^2 x)^2} dx$$

$$\sin x = u \text{ と置くと, } \cos x dx = du, \quad x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \Leftrightarrow u \in \left[0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{du}{(1-u^2)^2} = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{du}{(1+u)^2(1-u)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} + \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{(1-u)^2} \right\} du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\log(1+u) - \frac{1}{1+u} - \log(1-u) + \frac{1}{1-u} \right]_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1+1/\sqrt{2}}{1-1/\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{1-(1/\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log(\sqrt{2}+1) \quad (=1.147\cdots) \cdots [\text{答}] \end{aligned}$$



[3問目] 便宜にて, α, β を a, b と書くことにします。

$$I = \int_a^b \cos\left(x - \frac{ab}{x}\right) dx = \int_a^b \left\{ \cos x \cos \frac{ab}{x} + \sin x \sin \frac{ab}{x} \right\} dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \text{の第1項} &= \int_a^b (\sin x)' \cos \frac{ab}{x} dx \\ &= \left[\sin x \cos \frac{ab}{x} \right]_a^b - \int_a^b \sin x \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{ab}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{ab}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \sin b \cos a - \cos b \sin a - \int_a^b \frac{ab}{x^2} \sin x \sin \frac{ab}{x} dx \\ &= \sin(b-a) - \int_a^b \frac{ab}{x^2} \sin x \sin \frac{ab}{x} dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

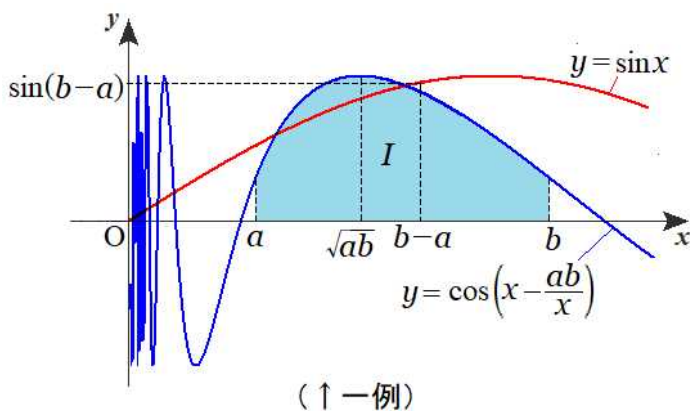
②の第2項で $\frac{ab}{x} = u$ と置くと, $x \in [a, b] \Leftrightarrow u \in [b, a]$, $-\frac{ab}{x^2} dx = du$ であるから

$$\textcircled{2} \text{の第2項} = \int_b^a \sin \frac{ab}{u} \sin u du = - \int_a^b \sin x \sin \frac{ab}{x} dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

③は①の第2項と相殺する。

以上より,

$$I = \int_a^b \cos\left(x - \frac{ab}{x}\right) dx = \sin(b-a) \quad \cdots [\text{答}]$$

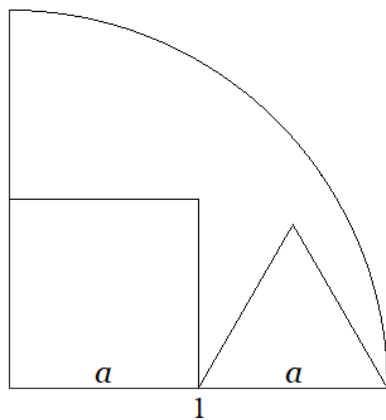


《追加問題》

[問題 1]

求める 1 辺の長さを a とすると,

$$2a=1 \quad \therefore a=\frac{1}{2} \quad \cdots[\text{答}]$$



[問題 2]

求める 1 辺の長さを a とすると,

$$(2a)^2 + a^2 = 1 \quad \therefore 5a^2 = 1, \quad a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (=0.447\cdots) \quad \cdots[\text{答}]$$

