

次の定積分を計算せよ。

1 易

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

- 解答例 -

$$x+1=t \text{ とおくと、} \frac{x}{t} \Big|_0^1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, dx = dt \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \frac{(t+2)^2}{t} dt = \int_1^2 \left(t + 4 + \frac{4}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + 4t + 4 \log t \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left(2 + 8 + 4 \log 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 4 \right) = \frac{11}{2} + 4 \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x}$

- 解答例 -

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = \left[-e^{-x} \right]_0^1 = \left(-\frac{1}{e} \right) - (-1) = -\frac{1}{e} + 1$$

(3) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx$

- 解答例 -

$$\sin^2(-x) = (-\sin x)^2 = \sin^2 x \text{ ゆえ、} \sin^2 x \text{ は偶関数なので、}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \left[x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

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

- 解答例 -

$$(-x)e^{(-x)^2} = -x e^{x^2} \text{ ゆえ、} x e^{x^2} \text{ は奇関数なので、}$$

$$\text{与式} = 0$$

2 普通

(1) $\int_1^2 x \sqrt{x-1} dx$

- 解答例 -

$$x-1=t \text{ とおくと、} \frac{x}{t} \Big|_0^1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{1}, dx = dt \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 (t+1) \sqrt{t} dt = \int_0^1 (t^{\frac{3}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt = \left[\frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{15} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 1} dx$

- 解答例 -

$$(x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)' = 3x^2 - 6x = 3(x^2 - 2x) \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 \frac{\frac{1}{3}(x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)'}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\log |x^3 - 3x^2 + 1| \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\log |8 - 12 + 1| - \log |1 - 3 + 1| \right) = \frac{\log 3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_0^{\pi} |\sin x \cos x| dx$

- 解答例 -

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right| dx$$

$|\sin 2x|$ のグラフは、 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ に関して対称なので (または、周期が $\frac{\pi}{2}$ なので)、

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin 2x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left(-\frac{-1}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{4-x^2} dx$

- 解答例 -

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

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{2+x} \text{ ゆえ、}$$

与式 = $\int_0^1 \left(-1 - \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+2}\right) dx$

$$= \left[-x - \log|x-2| + \log|x+2|\right]_0^1$$

$$= (-1 - \log 1 + \log 3) - (0 - \log 2 + \log 2) = -1 + \log 3$$

(5) $\int_0^1 \frac{xdx}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}}$

- 解答例 -

与式 = $\int_0^1 \frac{x(x - \sqrt{x^2+1})}{x^2 - (x^2+1)} dx = \int_0^1 x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx - \int_0^1 x^2 dx$

第1項において、 $x^2+1=t$ とおくと、

$$\begin{array}{l} x \mid 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ t \mid 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{array}, 2x dx = dt \text{ ゆえ、}$$

与式 = $\int_1^2 \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{2} - \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_1^2 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^1$

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

(6) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$

- 解答例 -

与式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = \left[\sin \theta + \cos \theta\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= (1+0) - (0+1) = 0$$

【注意】結果を見ると対称性を使って説明することが出来る。

与式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} dx$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin 2x}{\sqrt{2} \cos x} dx = 0$$

単純に分母は $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ に関して対称で、分子は $(\theta, y) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$ に関して点対称だからでもわかる。

(7) $\int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$

- 解答例 -

$\sin x = t$ とおくと、 $\begin{array}{l} x \mid 0 \rightarrow \pi \\ t \mid 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$, $\cos x dx = dt$ ゆえ、

与式 = $\int_0^0 t^2(1-t^2) dt = 0$

【注意】積分範囲が0から0になってもかまわない。気になるようなら、対称性を使って説明しても良い。

$\sin^2 x \cos^3 x$ は $(x, y) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ に関して点対称である。または、平行移動(変数を置換)して $\sin^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos^3\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ が奇関数であることを使えばよい。

(8) $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{x^2-x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

- 解答例 -

与式 = $\int_{-2}^{-1} (x^{\frac{5}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}) dx = \left[\frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}}\right]_{-2}^{-1}$

$$= \left[\frac{3x^2\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{8} - \frac{3x\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{5}\right]_{-2}^{-1} = \frac{39 - 108\sqrt[3]{4}}{40}$$

【注意】分数指数を定義したとき、底を正に制限した。厳密には $x > 0$ でなければならないが、結果的には成り立つので上のように $x \leq 0$ の場合も使っている。ただし、分数指数のまま負の数を入力するのはまずいので、累乗根の形に直してから代入すること。

3 やや難

(1) $\int_0^4 \left| \frac{x-a}{x+2} \right| dx$

- 解答例 -

与式 = $\int_0^4 \frac{|x-a|}{x+2} dx$

$a < 0$ のとき、 $x-a > 0$ ゆえ、

与式 = $\int_0^4 \frac{x-a}{x+2} dx = \int_0^4 \frac{x+2-a-2}{x+2} dx$

$$= \int_0^4 \left(1 - \frac{a+2}{x+2}\right) dx = \left[x - (a+2) \log|x+2|\right]_0^4$$

$$= (4 - (a+2) \log 6) - (-(a+2) \log 2) = 4 - (a+2) \log 3$$

$4 \leq a$ のとき、 $x-a \leq 0$ ゆえ、

与式 = $\int_0^4 \frac{-(x-a)}{x+2} dx = -4 + (a+2) \log 3$

$0 \leq a < 4$ のとき、

与式 = $\int_0^a \frac{-(x-a)}{x+2} dx + \int_a^4 \frac{x-a}{x+2} dx$

$$= \int_0^a \left(-1 + \frac{a+2}{x+2}\right) dx + \int_a^4 \left(1 - \frac{a+2}{x+2}\right) dx$$

$$= \left[-x + (a+2) \log|x+2|\right]_0^a + \left[x - (a+2) \log|x+2|\right]_a^4$$

$$= (-a + (a+2) \log(a+2)) - ((a+2) \log 2)$$

$$+ (4 - (a+2) \log 6) - (a - (a+2) \log(a+2))$$

$$= -2a + 2(a+2) \log(a+2) - (a+2) \log 2 + 4 - (a+2) \log 6$$

$$= 4 - 2a + 2(a+2) \log(a+2) - (a+2) \log 12$$

次の定積分を計算せよ。

1 易

$$(1) \int_2^3 \frac{x dx}{(x-1)(2x-1)}$$

- 解答例 -

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2x-1} = \frac{x}{(x-1)(2x-1)} \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2x-1} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\log|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \log|2x-1| \right]_2^3 \\ &= \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log 5 + \frac{1}{2} \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{1-t}} dt$$

- 解答例 -

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^1 e^{\frac{1-t}{2}} dt = \left[-2e^{\frac{1-t}{2}} \right]_0^1 = -2 + 2\sqrt{e}$$

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

- 解答例 -

$$(-x)\{(-x)^2+1\}^2 = -x(x^2+1)^2 \text{ ゆえ、奇関数なので、}$$

$$\text{与式} = 0$$

2 普通

$$(1) \int_1^0 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

- 解答例 -

$$1+x=t \text{ とおくと、} \begin{array}{l} x \mid 1 \rightarrow 0 \\ t \mid 2 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}, dx = dt \text{ ゆえ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_2^1 \frac{t-1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int_2^1 \left(t^{\frac{1}{2}} - t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dt = \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_2^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - 2 - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

- 解答例 -

$$\text{与式} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{(e^x+1)'}{(e^x+1)} dx = 2 \left[\log(e^x+1) \right]_0^1 = 2 \log \frac{e+1}{2}$$

$$(3) \int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4x+4}}{x} dx$$

- 解答例 -

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{(x-2)^2}}{x} dx = \int_1^e \frac{|x-2|}{x} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{|x-2|}{x} dx + \int_2^e \frac{|x-2|}{x} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{2-x}{x} dx + \int_2^e \frac{x-2}{x} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1 \right) dx + \int_2^e \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \left[2 \log|x| - x \right]_1^2 + \left[x - 2 \log|x| \right]_2^e \\ &= (2 \log 2 - 2) - (0 - 1) + (e - 2 \log e) - (2 - 2 \log 2) \\ &= 4 \log 2 + e - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^4+1}{x^2-1} dx$$

- 解答例 -

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

$$\frac{2}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ ゆえ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(x^2+1 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x + \log|x-1| - \log|x+1| \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{1}{2} - \log \frac{3}{2} \right) - (0) \\ &= \frac{13}{24} - \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$

- 解答例 -

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta \cdot \tan^2 \theta}$$

$\tan \theta = t$ とおくと、 $\frac{\theta}{t} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right. , \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = dt$ ゆえ

$$\text{与式} = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dt}{t^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{t} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

注意) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C$ を使うとはいい。

(6) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2 - \sin^2 x} dx$

- 解答例 -

$\sin x = t$ とおくと、 $\frac{x}{t} \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. , \cos x dx = dt$ ゆえ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2-t^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+t} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\log|\sqrt{2}-t| + \log|\sqrt{2}+t| \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2}+1)^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2}+1) \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx$

- 解答例 -

$$\sin mx \sin nx = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(m+n)x - \cos(m-n)x \}$$
 だから

$m \neq \pm n$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \{ \cos(m+n)x - \cos(m-n)x \} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} - \frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$m = n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\text{与式} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos 2mx - 1) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin 2mx}{2m} - x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi$$

$m = -n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\text{与式} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2mx) dx = -\pi$$

$m = n = 0$ のとき

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^{2\pi} 0 dx = 0$$

(8) $\int_1^2 \sqrt[3]{3-x} dx$

- 解答例 -

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_1^2 (3-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \left[-\frac{3}{4} (3-x)^{\frac{4}{3}} \right]_1^2 = -\frac{3}{4} (1 - \sqrt[3]{2^4}) \\ &= \frac{6\sqrt[3]{2} - 3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

3 やや難

(1) $\int_0^4 \sqrt{1+|a-x|} dx$

- 解答例 -

$a < 0$ のとき、 $a-x < 0$ ゆえ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{1-a+x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[(x-a+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \{ (5-a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1-a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \} \end{aligned}$$

$0 \leq a < 4$ のとき、

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^a \sqrt{1+a-x} dx + \int_a^4 \sqrt{1-a+x} dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \left[(1+a-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^a + \frac{2}{3} \left[(1-a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_a^4 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \{ 1 - (1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \} + \frac{2}{3} \{ (5-a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \} \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \{ (5-a)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \} \end{aligned}$$

$4 < a$ のとき、 $a-x > 0$ ゆえ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{1+a-x} dx = -\frac{2}{3} \left[(1+a-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \{ (a-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a \{ f(x) + f(-x) \} dx$ を示し、 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx$ の値を求めよ。

- 解答例 -

$\int_0^a f(-x) dx$ において、 $-x = t$ とおくと、

$$\frac{x}{t} \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \rightarrow a \\ 0 \rightarrow -a \end{array} \right. , -dx = dt \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\int_0^a f(-x) dx = \int_0^{-a} f(t) (-dt) = \int_{-a}^0 f(t) dt = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$$

よって、 $\int_0^a \{ f(x) + f(-x) \} dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^{-a} f(x) dx$

$$= \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \text{ が成り立つ。}$$

これを使うと、

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{\cos^3 x}{1+e^{-x}} + \frac{\cos^3(-x)}{1+e^x} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{e^x \cos^3 x}{e^x + 1} + \frac{\cos^3 x}{1+e^x} \right\} dx$$

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

$\sin x = t$ とおくと、 $\frac{x}{t} \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right. , \cos x dx = dt$ ゆえ

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^1 (1-t^2) dt = \left[t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

次の定積分を計算せよ。

1 易

(1) $\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$

- 解答例 -

$x = 3 \sin \theta$ とおくと、

x	0	→	3
$\sin \theta$	0	→	1
θ	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

, $dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta$ ゆえ

与式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |3 \cos \theta| 3 \cos \theta d\theta = 9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$
 $= \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9\pi}{4}$

(2) $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$

- 解答例 -

$x = \tan \theta$ とおくと、

x	0	→	$\sqrt{3}$
θ	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

, $dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$ ゆえ

与式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(3) $\int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx$

- 解答例 -

与式 = $\left[x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[e^{2x} \right]_0^1$
 $= \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{e^2+1}{4}$

2 普通

(1) $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2+1}$

- 解答例 -

$x-1 = \tan \theta$ とおくと、

x	1	→	2
$\tan \theta$	0	→	1
θ	0	→	$\frac{\pi}{4}$

, $dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$ ゆえ

与式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$

- 解答例 -

$(-x) \cos(-x) = -x \cos x$ ゆえ、奇関数なので
 与式 = 0

(3) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ のとき、 $\int_0^1 f^{-1}(x) dx$

- 解答例 -

$f^{-1}(x) = y$ とおくと、 $x = f(y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

$x = 0$ のとき、 $y = 0$,

$x = 1$ のとき、 $1 + y^2 = 2y^2$. $y > 0$ ゆえ、 $y = 1$.

$dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1+y^2} - \sqrt{2}y \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}}}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(1+y^2)\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy$

よって、

$\int_0^1 f^{-1}(x) dx = \int_0^1 f^{-1}(f(y)) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(1+y^2)\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy$

$= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{2}y}{(1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy$

$1 + y^2 = t$ とおくと、

y	0	→	1
t	1	→	2

, $2y dy = dt$ ゆえ

$\int_0^1 f^{-1}(x) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_1^2 t^{-\frac{3}{2}} dt$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-2t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + 2 \right) = \sqrt{2} - 1$