

微積分解法 2019 (レポート7回目)

問.

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

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

(2)

$$\boxed{(1)} = 4$$

$$\boxed{(2)} = 3$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$x = \sin \theta \quad \text{とすると} \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$x: 0 \mapsto 1$$

$$\theta: 0 \mapsto \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3

$$\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$$

と部分分数展開される。

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} &= \frac{A(x^2-x+1) + (x+1)(Bx+C)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (-A+B+C)x + (A+C)}{x^3+1} \end{aligned}$$

之より

$$A+B=0, \quad -A+B+C=0, \quad A+C=1$$

⇔

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad C = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \frac{(x^2-x+1)'}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

よて

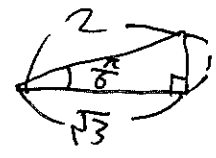
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} dx &= -\frac{1}{6} \log(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{dy}{y^2+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \log(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \quad \begin{aligned} y &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ dy &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

④

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \left[\frac{1}{3} \log(x+1) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{6} \left[\log(x^2-x+1) \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\text{Arctan} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right]_0^1$$

$$\text{Arctan} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Arctan} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$



これより、

$$\underline{I = \frac{1}{3} \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}}$$