

微分法 3 いろいろな関数の導関数

281

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= (\sin 3x)' \cdot 2 \sin 3x \\&= 3 \cos 3x \cdot 2 \sin 3x \\&= 3 \cdot 2 \sin 3x \cos 3x \\&= 3 \sin 6x\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= (\sin^5 x)' \cos 5x + \sin^5 x (\cos 5x)' \\&= (\sin x)' \cdot 5 \sin^4 x \cos 5x + \sin^5 x \cdot 5 \cdot (-\sin 5x) \\&= \cos x \cdot 5 \sin^4 x \cos 5x - 5 \sin^5 x \sin 5x \\&= 5 \sin^4 x (\cos x \cos 5x - \sin x \sin 5x) \\&= 5 \sin^4 x \cos 6x\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= (\sin^4 x \cos^4 x)' \\&= \left\{ (\sin x \cos x)^4 \right\}' \\&= \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)^4 \right\}' \\&= \frac{1}{16} (\sin^4 2x)' \\&= \frac{1}{16} (\sin 2x)' 4 \sin^3 2x \\&= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cos 2x \sin^3 2x \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \sin^3 2x \\&= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x \cos 2x) \sin^2 2x \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \sin^2 2x \\&= \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \sin^2 2x\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= (1 + \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= (1 + \sin^2 x)' \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin^2 x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 2 \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2x}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \left\{ \sin(x^2 + x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}' \\
 &= \left\{ (x^2 + x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}' \cos(x^2 + x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= (x^2 + x + 1)' \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \\
 &= \frac{(2x + 1) \cos \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}{2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\tan x} (\tan^2 x + 1) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{2}{\sin 2x} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{\sin 2x} \right)^2 \right\}' \\
 &= \left(\frac{4}{\sin^2 2x} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{-4(\sin^2 2x)'}{\sin^4 2x} \\
 &= \frac{-4 \cdot (\sin 2x)' \cdot 2 \sin 2x}{\sin^4 2x} \\
 &= \frac{-4 \cdot 2 \cos 2x \cdot 2 \sin 2x}{\sin^4 2x} \\
 &= -\frac{16 \cos 2x}{\sin^3 2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

(7)

$$\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = \frac{\cos x(1 + \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{\cos x(1 + \sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x(1 + \sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left(\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{-\sin x(1 - \sin x) - \cos x(1 - \sin x)'}{(1 - \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \end{aligned}$$

(8)

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left(\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin x)'(1 + \cos x) - (1 - \sin x)(1 + \cos x)'}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-\cos x(1 + \cos x) + (1 - \sin x)\sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{\sin x - \cos x - (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{\sin x - \cos x - 1}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

282

(1)

$$\sin(x + a)\cos(x - a) = \frac{1}{2}[\sin\{(x + a) + (x - a)\} + \sin\{(x + a) - (x - a)\}] = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2x + \sin 2a) \text{ より,}$$

$$y' = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2x + \sin 2a) \right\}' = \cos 2x$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \left\{ (a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}' \\
 &= (a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)' \cdot \frac{1}{2} (a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= (-a^2 \sin x \cos x + b^2 \sin x \cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}} \\
 &= \frac{(b^2 - a^2) \sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

283

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{\sin(x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left\{ \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a} \cdot \frac{x-a}{\sin(x-a)} \right\}$$

ここで,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a} \text{ について}$$

 $f(x) = \sin x$ とおくと,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x-a} = f'(a)$$

$$\text{これと } f'(x) = \cos x \text{ より, } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a} = \cos a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{\sin(x-a)} \text{ について}$$

 $x-a=t$ とおくと, $x \rightarrow a$ のとき $t \rightarrow 0$ だから,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{\sin(x-a)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = 1$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{\sin(x-a)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{\sin(x-a)} \\
 &= \cos a \cdot 1 \\
 &= \cos a
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

解法 1

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \sin a - a^2 \sin x}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin a (x^2 - a^2) - a^2 (\sin x - \sin a)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left\{ \sin a \cdot \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} - a^2 \cdot \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} \text{ について}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \text{ とおくと, } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$$

$$\text{これと } f'(x) = 2x \text{ より, } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} = 2a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} \text{ について}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \text{ とおくと,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$$

$$\text{これと } f'(x) = \cos x \text{ より, } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \cos a$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \sin a - a^2 \sin x}{x - a} &= \sin a \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} - a^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} \\ &= 2a \sin a - a^2 \cos a\end{aligned}$$

解法 2

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin a - a^2 \sin x \text{ とおくと, } f(a) = 0 \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \sin a - a^2 \sin x}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ &= f'(a)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{これと } f'(x) = 2x \sin a - a^2 \cos x \text{ より, } f'(a) = 2a \sin a - a^2 \cos a$$

よって,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \sin a - a^2 \sin x}{x - a} = 2a \sin a - a^2 \cos a$$

284

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= (e^{-2x})' \sin 2x + e^{-2x} (\sin 2x)' \\
 &= -2e^{-2x} \sin 2x + e^{-2x} \cdot 2 \cos 2x \\
 &= 2e^{-2x} (\cos 2x - \sin 2x)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

解法 1 : $q = e^{\log q}$ を利用

$$10^{\sin x} = e^{\log 10^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \log 10} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= (e^{\sin x \log 10})' \\
 &= (\sin x \log 10)' e^{\sin x \log 10} \\
 &= \cos x \log 10 \cdot 10^{\sin x} \\
 &= 10^{\sin x} \cos x \log 10
 \end{aligned}$$

補足 : $10^{\sin x} = e^{\log 10^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \log 10}$ について

$$p = \log q \Leftrightarrow q = e^p$$

$$\text{これと } p = \log q \text{ より, } q = e^{\log q}$$

$$q \text{ に } 10^{\sin x} \text{ を代入すると, } 10^{\sin x} = e^{\log 10^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \log 10}$$

補足の補足

$$p = \log_a q \Leftrightarrow q = a^p$$

$$\text{これと } p = \log_a q \text{ より, } q = a^{\log_a q}$$

q を $q = e^{\log q}$ や $q = a^{\log_a q}$ とするテクニックは積分の計算を楽にする上で重要であるから、覚えておくべきである。

解法 2 : 対数微分法

$$\text{両辺の自然対数をとると, } \log|y| = \sin x \log 10$$

$$\text{両辺を } x \text{ で微分すると, } \frac{d \log|y|}{dx} = \frac{d \sin x}{dx} \cdot \log 10$$

$$\text{ここで左辺} = \frac{d \log|y|}{dx} = \frac{d \log|y|}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 右辺} = \frac{d \sin x}{dx} \cdot \log 10 = \cos x \log 10 \text{ より,}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x \log 10 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = y \cos x \log 10$$

$$\text{これと } y = 10^{\sin x} \text{ より, } \frac{dy}{dx} = 10^{\sin x} \cos x \log 10$$

解法 3 : 公式 $(a^x)' = a^x \log a$ を利用

$$(10^{\sin x})' = (\sin x)' 10^{\sin x} \log 10 = 10^{\sin x} \cos x \log 10$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left(\frac{\log a}{\log x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{-\log a (\log x)'}{(\log x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{\log a}{x(\log x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \{\log(\log x)\}' \\ &= \frac{(\log x)'}{\log x} \\ &= \frac{1}{x \log x} \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left\{ \frac{\log(\sin x)}{\log a} \right\}' \\ &= \frac{(\sin x)'}{\log a} \\ &= \frac{\cos x}{(\log a) \sin x} \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(1 - \cos x)'}{1 - \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \left\{ \frac{\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})}{\log a} \right\}', \quad \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})'}{\log a} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \log a} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \log a}
 \end{aligned}$$

(8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \left\{ \log \frac{x^2 - b}{x^2 + b} \right\}' \\
 &= \{ \log(x^2 - b) - \log(x^2 + b) \}' \\
 &= \frac{(x^2 - b)'}{x^2 - b} - \frac{(x^2 + b)'}{x^2 + b} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{x^2 - b} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + b} \\
 &= \frac{2x \{ (x^2 + b) - (x^2 - b) \}}{(x^2 - b)(x^2 + b)} \\
 &= \frac{4bx}{(x^2 - b)(x^2 + b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

285

(1)

$$\log|y| = 2 \log|x+1| - 3 \log|x+2| - 4 \log|x+3|$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+2} - \frac{4}{x+3}$$

ゆえに,

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= y \left(\frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+2} - \frac{4}{x+3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x+2)^3(x+3)^4} \cdot \frac{2(x+2)(x+3) - 3(x+1)(x+3) - 4(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} \\
 &= -\frac{(x+1)(5x^2 + 14x + 5)}{(x+2)^4(x+3)^5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\log|y| = 3\log|1+x| + \log|1-2x| - \log|1-x| - 3\log|1+2x| \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{6}{2x+1} \\ &= \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{6}{2x+1} \\ &= \frac{2x-4}{x^2-1} + \frac{-8x+8}{4x^2-1} \\ &= \frac{(2x-4)(4x^2-1) - (8x-8)(x^2-1)}{(x^2-1)(4x^2-1)} \\ &= -\frac{2(4x^2-3x+2)}{(x^2-1)(4x^2-1)} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(1+x)^3(1-2x)}{(1-x)(1+2x)^3} \left\{ -\frac{2(4x^2-3x+2)}{(x^2-1)(4x^2-1)} \right\} \\ &= -\frac{2(x+1)^2(4x^2-3x+2)}{(x-1)^2(2x+1)^4} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\log|y| = \frac{1}{4}(\log|x+1| + \log|x^2+2|) \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{x^2+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3x^2+2x+2}{4(x+1)(x^2+2)} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \sqrt[4]{(x+1)(x^2+2)} \cdot \frac{3x^2+2x+2}{4(x+1)(x^2+2)} \\ &= \frac{3x^2+2x+2}{4} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{(x+1)(x^2+2)}{(x+1)^4(x^2+2)^4}} \\ &= \frac{3x^2+2x+2}{4\sqrt[4]{(x+1)^3(x^2+2)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\log|y| = \log|x| - \frac{3}{2} \log|x^2 + a^2| \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + a^2} \\ &= \frac{a^2 - 2x^2}{x(x^2 + a^2)} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{(a^2 + x^2)^3}} \cdot \frac{a^2 - 2x^2}{x(x^2 + a^2)} \\ &= \frac{a^2 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 + x^2)^5}} \end{aligned}$$

286

(1)

条件より $x > 0$ だから $y > 0$, したがって, 両辺の自然対数をとると, $\log y = \sin x \log x$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{y'}{y} &= (\sin x)' \log x + \sin x (\log x)' \\ &= \cos x \log x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } y' = x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \log x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

(2)

条件より $x > 0$ だから $y > 0$, したがって, 両辺の自然対数をとると, $\log y = e^x \log x$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y'}{y} &= (e^x)' \log x + e^x (\log x)' \\ &= e^x \log x + \frac{e^x}{x} \\ &= e^x \left(\log x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } y' = x^{e^x} e^x \left(\log x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

(3)

条件より $x > 0$ だから $y > 0$,したがって、両辺の自然対数をとると、 $\log y = \log x \cdot \log x = (\log x)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{y'}{y} &= 2(\log x)' \log x \\ &= \frac{2 \log x}{x}\end{aligned}$$

よって、

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= x^{\log x} \cdot \frac{2 \log x}{x} \\ &= 2x^{\log x - 1} \log x\end{aligned}$$

(4)

条件より $x > 0$ だから $y > 0$, したがって、両辺の自然対数をとると、 $\log y = \frac{\log x}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \log x \cdot x'}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2}\end{aligned}$$

よって、

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2} \\ &= x^{\frac{1}{x} - 2} (1 - \log x)\end{aligned}$$

(5)

条件より $\sin x > 0$ だから $y > 0$, したがって、両辺の自然対数をとると、 $\log y = x \log(\sin x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{y'}{y} &= x' \log(\sin x) + x(\log \sin x)' \\ &= \log(\sin x) + \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって、 } y' = (\sin x)^x \left\{ \log(\sin x) + \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right\}$$

(6)

条件より $\log x > 0$ だから $y > 0$, したがって, 両辺の自然対数をとると, $\log y = x \log(\log x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{y'}{y} &= x' \log(\log x) + x \{\log(\log x)\}' \\ &= \log(\log x) + x \cdot \frac{(\log x)'}{\log x} \\ &= \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{\log x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } y' = (\log x)^x \left\{ \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{\log x} \right\}$$

287

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \log e \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

補足

$x \rightarrow 0$ だから, $|x| \ll 1$ の場合を扱う。したがって, $1+x > 0$

よって, $\log|1+x|$ とする必要がない。

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{x}} \right)^x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x} \\ &= \frac{1}{e}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$2x = t$ とおくと, $x \rightarrow 0$ のとき $t \rightarrow 0$ だから,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{2}{t}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right\}^2 \\ &= e^2\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)\right\}^x$$

ここで、 $t = -\frac{2}{x}$ とおくと、 $x \rightarrow \infty$ のとき $t \rightarrow -0$ だから、

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -0} \{1 + t\}^{-\frac{2}{t}} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -0} \left\{ \left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right\}^{-2} \\ &= e^{-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{e^2} \end{aligned}$$

e 関連の極限公式の導き方の流れ

e は主に次の 4 つの形で表現できる。

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} = e$$

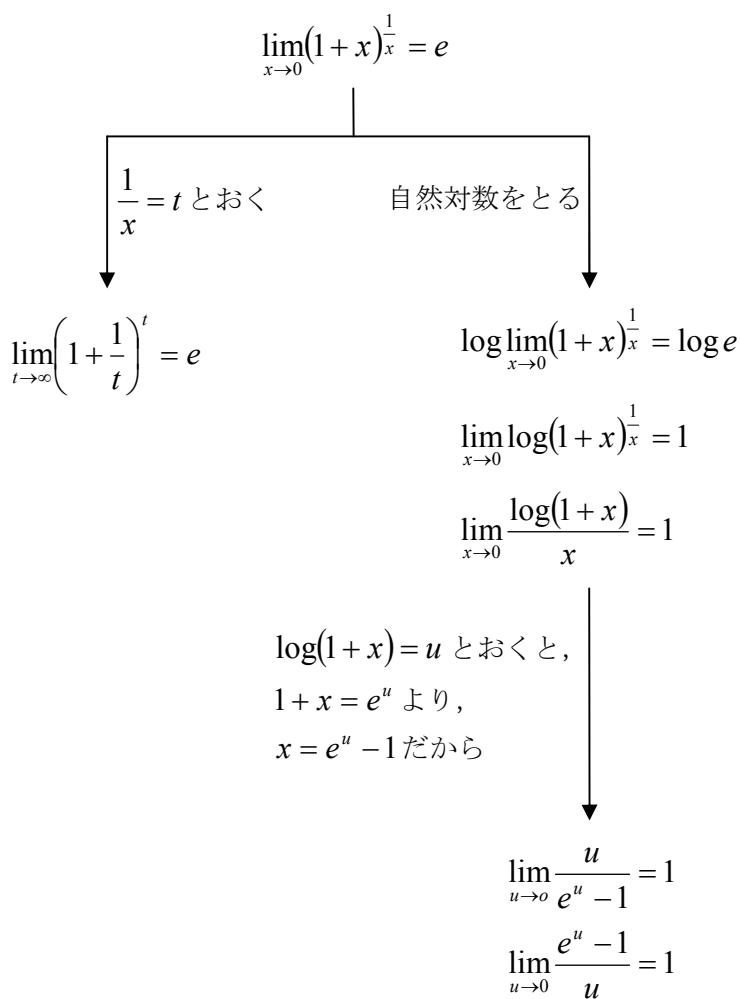
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^h = e$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+h)}{h} = 1$$

これらは以下に示すように相互変換できる。

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ から始める場合



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$ から始める場合

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$\downarrow e^x - 1 = t$ とおく

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\log(1+t)} = 1$$

よって,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} = 1$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \log(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \log \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}$$

左辺 $= 1 = \log e$ より,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e$$

$$\downarrow \frac{1}{t} = u \text{ とおく}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{u}\right)^u = e$$

補足

指数関数 $y = f(x) = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$ において,

e は次のように定義される。

$y = f(x) = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$ のうち,

$x = 0$ における接線の傾きが 1 であるものを $y = e^x$ とする。

よって,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x - 0} = 1 \text{ より,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$