

積分法 8 定積分の種々の問題

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x) \text{ について,}$$

$f(t)$ の原始関数を $F(t)$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^x f(t) dt &= [F(t)]_a^x \\ &= F(x) - F(a) \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt &= \frac{d\{F(x) - F(a)\}}{dx} \\ &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$\cos^2 t$ の原始関数を $F(t)$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \int_x^{2x} \cos^2 t dt \\ &= [F(t)]_x^{2x} \\ &= F(2x) - F(x) \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \{F(2x) - F(x)\} \\ &= (2x)' F'(2x) - F'(x) \\ &= 2 \cos^2 2x - \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解法は(1)と同じ

$e^t \sin t$ の原始関数を $F(t)$ とすると,

$$y = F(x^2) - F(x)$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (x^2)' F'(x^2) - F'(x) \\ &= 2xe^{x^2} \sin x^2 - e^x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$F(x) = x \int_0^x e^t dt + \int_0^x t e^t dt \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(x)}{dx} &= \int_0^x e^t dt + x \left(\int_0^x e^t dt \right)' + \left(\int_0^x t e^t dt \right)' \\ &= \left[e^t \right]_0^x + x e^x + x e^x \\ &= 2x e^x + e^x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$F(x) = \int_1^x t \log t dt - x \int_1^x \log t dt \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(x)}{dx} &= \left(\int_1^x t \log t dt \right)' - \left\{ \int_1^x \log t dt + x \left(\int_1^x \log t dt \right)' \right\} \\ &= x \log x - \left(\left[t \log t - t \right]_1^x + x \log x \right) \\ &= x \log x - (x \log x - x + 1 + x \log x) \\ &= -x \log x + x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$F(x) = x \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt - \int_0^x t \cos^2 t dt \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(x)}{dx} &= \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt + x \left(\int_0^x \cos^2 t dt \right)' - \left(\int_0^x t \cos^2 t dt \right)' \\ &= \int_0^x \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt + x \cos^2 x - x \cos^2 x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right]_0^x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$F(x) = x \int_x^{2x^2} \sin t dt + \int_x^{2x^2} t \sin t dt \text{ より,}$$

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = \int_x^{2x^2} \sin t dt + x \left(\int_x^{2x^2} \sin t dt \right)' + \left(\int_x^{2x^2} t \sin t dt \right)'$$

ここで $\sin t$ の原始関数を $G(t)$, $t \sin t$ の原始関数を $H(t)$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\int_x^{2x^2} \sin t dt \right)' &= \{G(2x^2) - G(x)\}' \\
 &= (2x^2)' G'(2x^2) - G'(x) \\
 &= 4x \sin 2x^2 - \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\int_x^{2x^2} t \sin t dt \right)' &= \{H(2x^2) - H(x)\}' \\
 &= (2x^2)' H'(2x^2) - H'(x) \\
 &= 4x \cdot 2x^2 \sin 2x^2 - x \sin x \\
 &= 8x^3 \sin 2x^2 - x \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dF(x)}{dx} &= \int_x^{2x^2} \sin t dt + x(4x \sin 2x^2 - \sin x) + (8x^3 \sin 2x^2 - x \sin x) \\
 &= [-\cos t]_x^{2x^2} + 4x^2 \sin 2x^2 - x \sin x + 8x^3 \sin 2x^2 - x \sin x \\
 &= -\cos 2x^2 + \cos x + 4x^2(1+2x) \sin 2x^2 - 2x \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \int_0^x \sin 2t dt \\
 &= \left[-\frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right]_0^x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$f'(x) = \sin 2x$ より,

$f(x)$ の増減は次のようになる。

x	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	...	π	...	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	...	2π
$f'(x)$	/	+	0	-	0	+	0	-	/
$f(x)$	0	↑	極大	↓	極小	↑	極大	↓	0

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ のとき極大値 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) = 1$$

$$x = \pi \text{ のとき極小値 } f(\pi) = 0$$

補足

$f(x) = f(x + \pi)$ より, $f(x)$ は周期 π の周期関数である。

三角関数では周期性にも注目

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \int_0^x (\sin t + \sin 2t) dt \\
 &= \left[-\cos t - \frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right]_0^x \\
 &= -\cos x - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f'(x) = (1 + 2\cos x)\sin x$ より, $f(x)$ の増減は次のようになる。

x	0	...	$\frac{2}{3}\pi$	...	π	...	$\frac{4}{3}\pi$	...	2π
$f'(x)$	/	+	0	-	0	+	0	-	/
$f(x)$	0	↑	$\frac{9}{4}$	↓	2	↑	$\frac{9}{4}$	↓	0

よって, $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi$ のとき最大値 $\frac{9}{4}$, $x = 0, 2\pi$ のとき最小値 0 をとる。

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \int_1^x (2-t)\log t dt \\
 &= 2\int_1^x \log t dt - \int_1^x t \log t dt \\
 &= 2[t \log t - t]_1^x - \left(\left[\frac{t^2 \log t}{2} \right]_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{t}{2} dt \right) \\
 &= 2(x \log x - x + 1) - \left(\frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \left[\frac{t^2}{4} \right]_1^x \right) \\
 &= 2x \log x - 2x + 2 - \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \log x + \frac{x^2}{4} - 2x + \frac{7}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f'(x) = (2-x)\log x$ より, $f(x)$ の増減は次のようになる。

x	1	...	2	...	e
$f'(x)$	/	+	0	-	/
$f(x)$	0	↑	$2\log 2 - \frac{5}{4}$	↓	$\frac{7-e^2}{4}$

よって, $x = 2$ のとき最大値 $2\log 2 - \frac{5}{4}$, $x = e$ のとき最小値 $\frac{7-e^2}{4}$ をとる。

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(1)

$$a = \int_0^2 f(t)e^t dt \text{ とおくと, } f(x) = x + a \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_0^2 f(t)e^t dt \\ &= \int_0^2 (t + a)e^t dt \\ &= \left[(t + a)e^t \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^t dt \\ &= (2 + a)e^2 - a - \left[e^t \right]_0^2 \\ &= a(e^2 - 1) + e^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } a = \frac{1 + e^2}{2 - e^2}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } f(x) = x + \frac{1 + e^2}{2 - e^2}$$

(2)

$$a = \int_1^e \frac{f(t) + 1}{t} dt \text{ とおくと, } f(x) = \log x - ax \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_1^e \frac{\log t - at + 1}{t} dt \\ &= \int_1^e \left(\frac{\log t}{t} - a + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \int_1^e \left\{ (\log t)' \log t - a + \frac{1}{t} \right\} dt \\ &= \left[\frac{(\log t)^2}{2} - at + \log t \right]_1^e \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - ae + a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } a = \frac{3}{2e}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } f(x) = \log x - \frac{3}{2e}x$$

(3)

$$a = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left\{ f(t) - \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} \sin t dt \text{ とおくと, } f(x) = \sin x - a \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left\{ \sin t - a - \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} \sin t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left\{ \sin^2 t - \left(a + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \sin t \right\} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} - \left(a + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \sin t \right\} dt \\ &= \left[\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + \left(a + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cos t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= -\frac{a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } a = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } f(x) = \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

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(1)

$$\text{与式の } x \text{ に } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ を代入すると, } 0 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - a \text{ より, } a = 1 \quad \cdots \text{(答)}$$

$$\text{与式より, } x \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x f(t) dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x t f(t) dt = \sin x - a$$

$$\text{両辺を } x \text{ について微分すると, } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x f(t) dt + x f(x) - x f(x) = \cos x \text{ より, } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x f(t) dt = \cos x$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x f(t) dt = \cos x \text{ を } x \text{ について微分すると, } f(x) = -\sin x \quad \cdots \text{(答)}$$

(2)

$$\text{与式より, } x + x \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^x t f(t) dt = e^x - 1$$

$$\text{両辺を } x \text{ について微分すると, } 1 + \int_a^x f(t) dt + x f(x) - x f(x) = e^x \text{ より, } \int_a^x f(t) dt = e^x - 1$$

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = e^x - 1 \text{ を } x \text{ について微分すると, } f(x) = e^x \quad \cdots \text{(答)}$$

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = e^x - 1 \text{ の } x \text{ に } a \text{ を代入すると, } 0 = e^a - 1 \text{ より, } e^a = 1 \quad \therefore a = 0 \quad \cdots \text{(答)}$$

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 &= 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 - (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2n(2n+1)(2 \cdot 2n+1) - \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} n(2n+1)(7n+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left\{ (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 \right\} &= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(2n+1)(7n+1)}{n^3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 1 \cdot \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(7 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \\
 &= \frac{7}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left\{ (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 \right\} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n (n+k)^2 \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\frac{k}{n} = x_k$ とおくと, $\frac{1}{n} \leq x_k \leq \frac{n}{n} = 1$ より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left\{ (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 \right\} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \\
 &= \int_0^1 (1+x)^2 dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{(1+x)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{7}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

あるいは,

$$1 + \frac{k}{n} = x_k \text{ とおくと, } 1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq x_k \leq 1 + \frac{n}{n} = 2 \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left\{ (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 \right\} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \\
&= \int_1^2 x^2 dx \\
&= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \\
&= \frac{7}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n} \right) \right\} \\
&= \int_0^1 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{2}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{n+k} \right)^2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \right)^2 \\
&= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{n+k} \right)^2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \right)^2 \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n^2 + k^2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n \cdot \frac{k}{n}}{n^2 \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \right\}} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^2} \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2) \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \log 2
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{n})^2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} + 1 \right)^2 \\
&= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1) dx \\
&= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{17}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ において, } 0 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \text{ より, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x} \leq 1 \quad \therefore 1 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}} \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{等号は常には成り立たないから, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} dx$$

$$\text{すなわち } \frac{\pi}{2} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x}} < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(2)

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

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ において, } 0 \leq 2x \leq 2 < \pi \text{ より, } 1 \leq 1 + \sin 2x \leq 1 + \sin 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$$

$$\text{よって, } 1 \leq (\sin x + \cos x)^2 \leq 2$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } x^2 \leq x^{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} \leq x \quad (\because 0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\text{等号は常には成り立たないから, } \int_0^1 x^2 dx < \int_0^1 x^{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx < \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$\text{すなわち } \frac{1}{3} < \int_0^1 x^{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx < \frac{1}{2}$$

432 区分求積法の応用 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) < \int_1^n f(x) dx < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k+1)$

$$k \leq x \leq k+1 \quad (k \text{ は自然数}) \quad \text{とすると,} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$$

$$\text{等号は常には成り立たないから,} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \{(k+1) - k\} < \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \{(k+1) - k\}$$

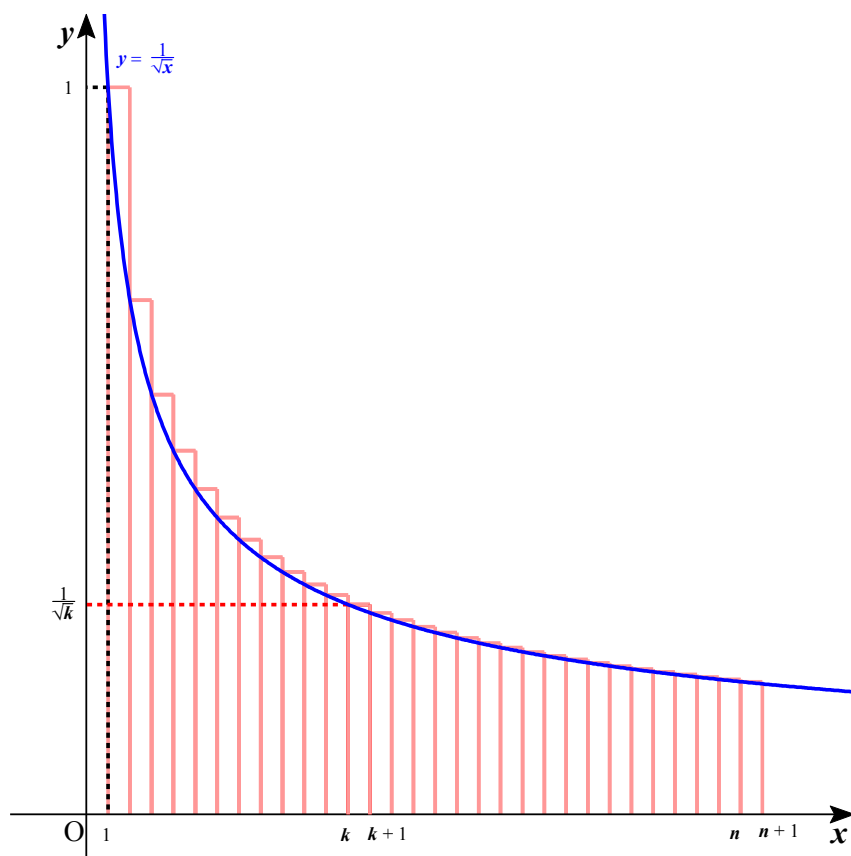
【 i 】

$$\int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \{(k+1) - k\} \text{ より, } \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^{n+1} \\ &= 2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

よって, すべての自然数 n について, $2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) < 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ が成り立つ。



【 ii 】

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \{(k+1) - k\} < \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ より, } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

ただし, $n-1 \geq 1$ より, $n \geq 2$

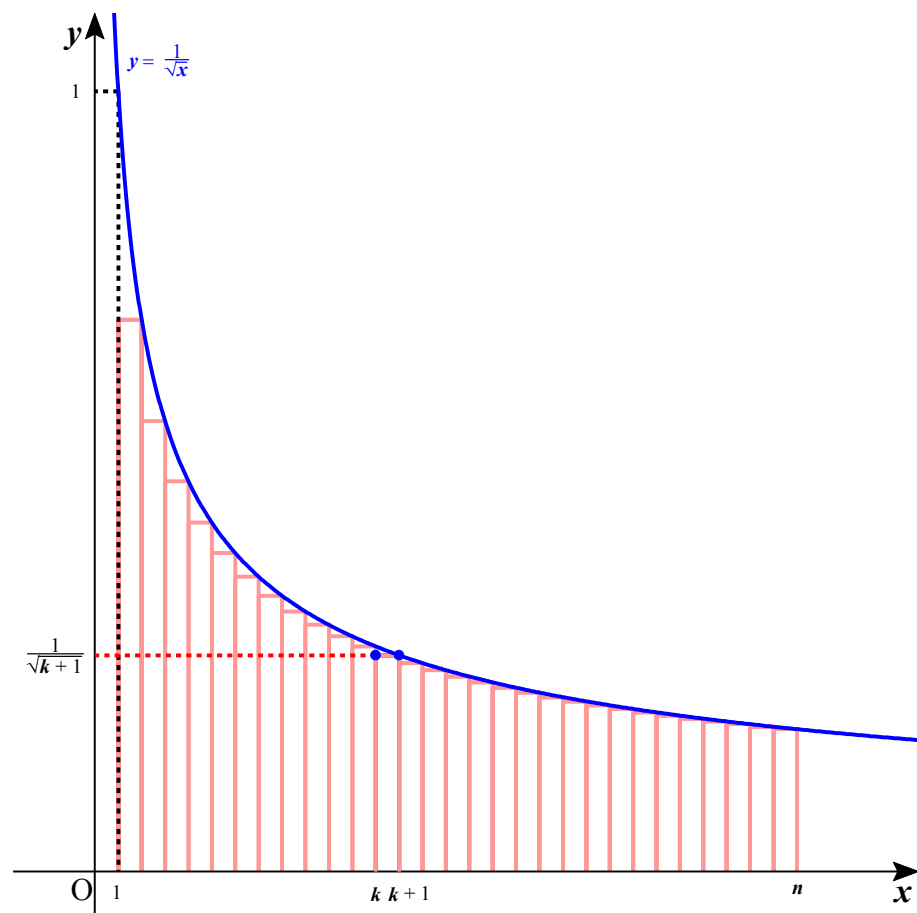
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^n \\ &= 2\sqrt{n} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2\sqrt{n} - 2 \text{ すなわち } 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2\sqrt{n} - 1$$

$$\text{また, } n=1 \text{ のとき, } 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 2\sqrt{n} - 1 \text{ が成り立つ。}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, すべての自然数 } n \text{ について, } 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 2\sqrt{n} - 1 \text{ が成り立つ。}$$



【 i 】, 【 ii 】 より, 与式が成り立つ。

433 区分求積法の応用 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) < \int_1^n f(x) dx < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k+1)$

(1)

$$k \leq x \leq k+1 \quad (k \text{ は自然数}) \quad \text{とすると,} \quad \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\text{等号は常に成り立たないから} \quad \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \{(k+1) - k\} < \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

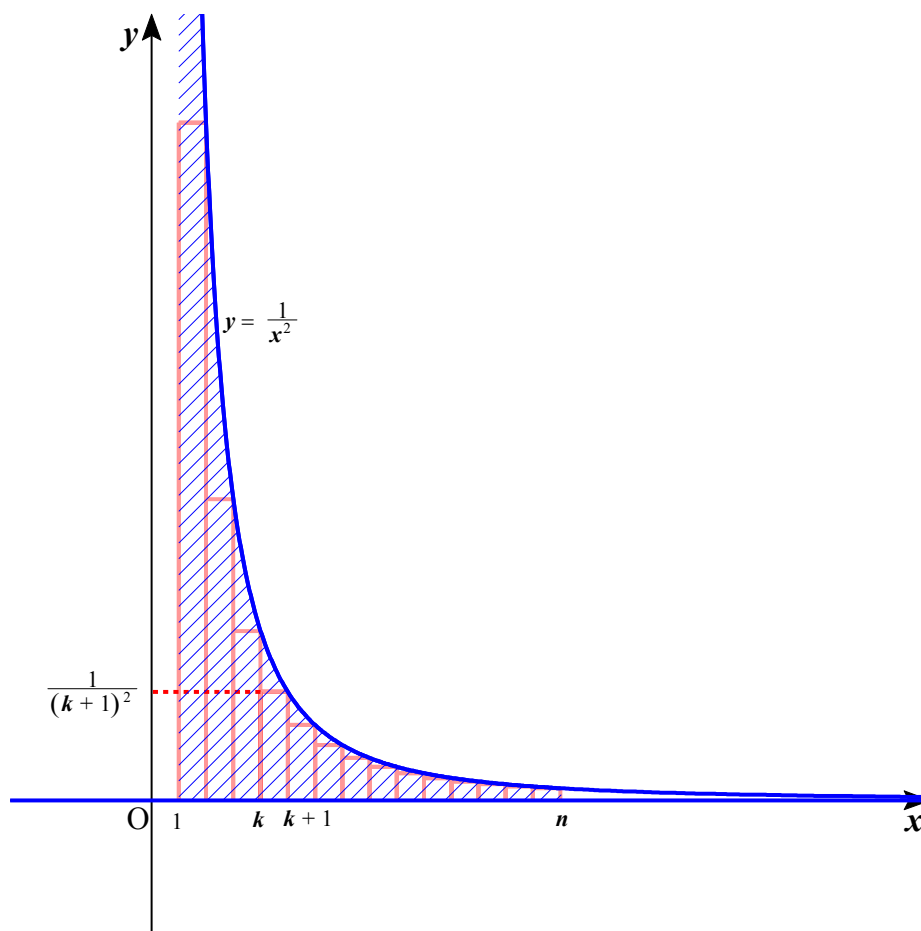
$$\text{よって,} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad (\text{ただし, } n-1 \geq 1 \text{ より, } n \geq 2)$$

ここで,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{ゆえに,} \quad \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$



(2)

$$k \leq x \leq k+1 \quad (k \text{ は自然数}) \quad \text{とすると,} \quad \frac{1}{(k+1)^3} \leq \frac{1}{x^3} \leq \frac{1}{k^3}$$

$$\text{等号は常には成り立たないから} \quad \frac{1}{(k+1)^3} \{(k+1) - k\} < \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

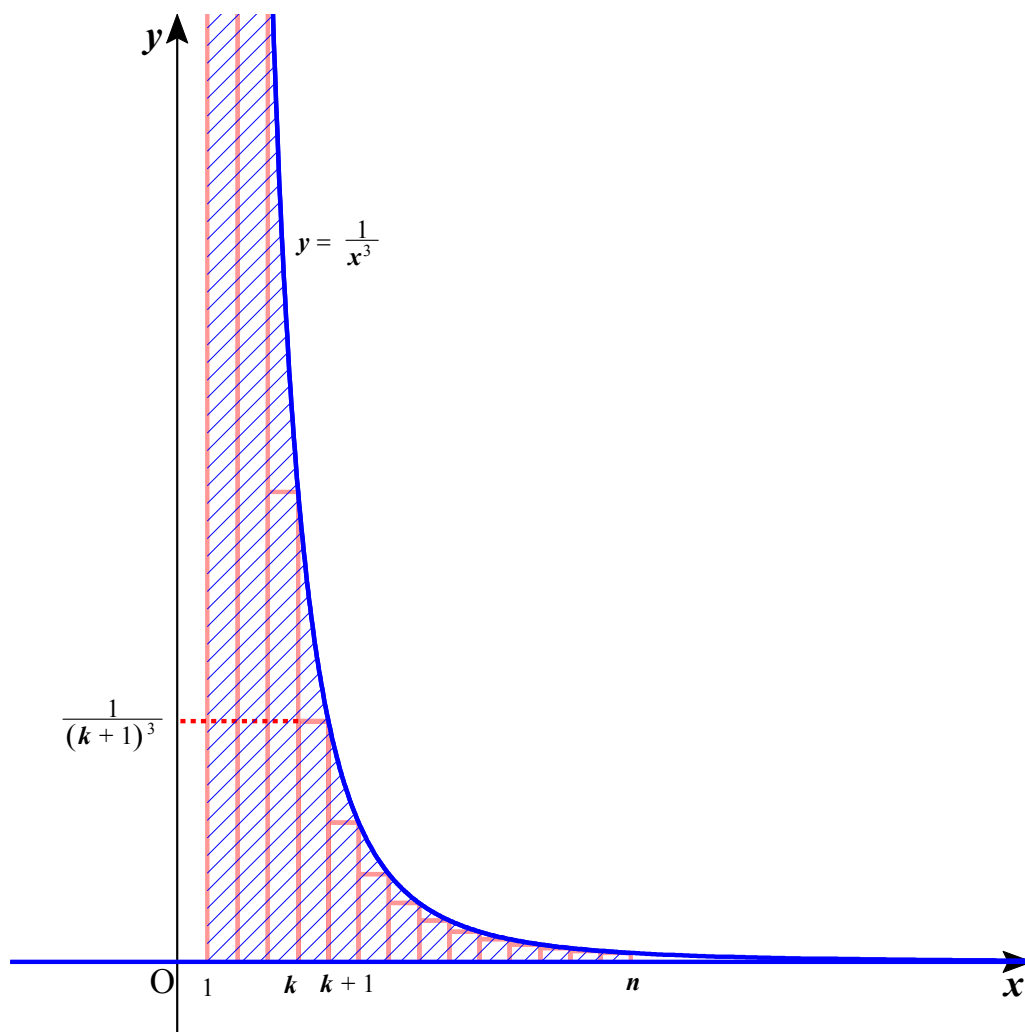
$$\text{よって,} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(k+1)^3} < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x^3} dx \quad (\text{ただし, } n-1 \geq 1 \text{ より, } n \geq 2)$$

ここで,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(k+1)^3} = \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_1^n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

$$\text{ゆえに,} \quad \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^3} < \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n^2}$$



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(1)

$\frac{1}{1+\cos t}$ の原始関数を $F(t)$ とすると, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t+h)-F(t)}{h} = F'(t) = \frac{1}{1+\cos t}$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+\cos t} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[F(t)]_0^x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)-F(0)}{x-0} \\ &= F'(0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$(1+\sin t)^2$ の原始関数を $F(t)$ とすると, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t+h)-F(t)}{h} = F' = (1+\sin t)^2$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x \frac{(1+\sin t)^2}{x} dt &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1+\sin t)^2 dt}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[F(t)]_0^x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)-F(0)}{x-0} \\ &= F'(0) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$\cos^5 t$ の原始関数を $F(t)$ とすると, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t+h)-F(t)}{h} = F' = \cos^5 t$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\cos^5 t}{x} dt &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \cos^5 t dt}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[F(t)]_0^{x^2}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x^2)-F(0)}{x-0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{F(x^2)-F(0)}{x^2-0} \cdot x \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x^2)-F(0)}{x^2-0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \\ &= F'(0) \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

435

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + \sqrt{2n}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{n+k} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \\
&= \int_1^2 \sqrt{x} dx \\
&= \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} \\
&= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx \\
&= \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + \sqrt{2n}}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}} &= \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + \sqrt{2n})}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n})} \\
&= \frac{\frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)}{\frac{2}{3}} \\
&= 2\sqrt{2} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \log \sqrt[n]{n+1} + \log \sqrt[n]{n+1} + \cdots + \log \sqrt[n]{2n} - \log n \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \log(n+1) + \frac{1}{n} \log(n+2) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \log 2n - \frac{n}{n} \log n \\
&= \frac{1}{n} [\{\log(n+1) - \log n\} + \{\log(n+2) - \log n\} + \cdots + (\log 2n - \log n)] \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left(\log \frac{n+1}{n} + \log \frac{n+2}{n} + \cdots + \log \frac{2n}{n} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \log \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \cdots + \log \left(1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \sqrt[n]{n+1} + \log \sqrt[n]{n+1} + \cdots + \log \sqrt[n]{2n} - \log n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) \\
&= \int_1^2 \log x dx \\
&= [x \log x - x]_1^2 \\
&= 2 \log 2 - 1
\end{aligned}$$

例題 34**シュワルツの不等式の証明** $b > a$ のとき, 任意の実数 t に対し

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b \{tf(x) + g(x)\}^2 dx &= \int_a^b [\{tf(x)\}^2 + 2tf(x)g(x) + \{g(x)\}^2] dx \\
&= \int_a^b \{f(x)\}^2 dx \cdot t^2 + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \cdot t + \int_a^b \{g(x)\}^2 dx \\
&\geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

これと $\int_a^b \{f(x)\}^2 dx > 0$ から, t についての 2 次方程式

$$\int_a^b \{f(x)\}^2 dx \cdot t^2 + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \cdot t + \int_a^b \{g(x)\}^2 dx = 0 \text{ の判別式を } D \text{ とすると,}$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = \left\{ \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right\}^2 - \int_a^b \{f(x)\}^2 dx \int_a^b \{g(x)\}^2 dx \leq 0,$$

$$\text{すなわち } \left\{ \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^b \{f(x)\}^2 dx \int_a^b \{g(x)\}^2 dx$$

等号成立は $f(x)=0$ または $g(x)=0$ または $f(x)=kg(x)$ (k は定数) のとき

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(1)

シュワルツの不等式より, $\left\{ \int_a^b dx \right\}^2 = \left\{ \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^b x^2 dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2}$

すなわち $(b-a)^2 \leq \int_a^b x^2 dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2}$

ところが, $x^2 \neq 0$, $\frac{1}{x^2} \neq 0$, $x^2 \neq k \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$ だから, 等号は成立しない。

よって, $(b-a)^2 < \int_a^b x^2 dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2}$

(2)

シュワルツの不等式より, $\left\{ \int_a^b dx \right\}^2 = \left\{ \int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx \right\}^2 \leq \int_a^b \left\{ \sqrt{f(x)} \right\}^2 dx \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \right\}^2 dx$

すなわち $(b-a)^2 \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)}$

等号成立は $\sqrt{f(x)} = k \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$ のとき, すなわち $f(x) = k$ (k は正の定数) のとき