

25 不定積分

ことわり：積分定数を C とする。

基本問題 & 解法のポイント

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3+2}{x} dx &= \int \left(x^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \log|x| + C\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{p}{x} + \frac{q}{x-1} + \frac{r}{(x-1)^2} \text{ とおき, 両辺を } x(x-1)^2 \text{ 倍すると,}$$

$$1 = p(x-1)^2 + qx(x-1) + rx$$

$$\text{これを } x \text{ について整理すると, } (p+q)x^2 - (2p+q-r)x + p-1 = 0$$

$$\text{これは } x \text{ の恒等式だから, } \begin{cases} p+q=0 \\ 2p+q-r=0 \\ p-1=0 \end{cases} \text{ より, } (p, q, r) = (1, -1, 1)$$

または,

$$1 = p(x-1)^2 + qx(x-1) + rx \text{ に}$$

$$x=0 \text{ を代入すると, } p=1$$

$$x=1 \text{ を代入すると, } r=1$$

$$x=2 \text{ を代入すると, } 1 = p + 2q + 2r$$

$$\text{これと } p=r=1 \text{ より, } q=-1 \quad \therefore (p, q, r) = (1, -1, 1)$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

ゆえに,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= \log|x| - \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C \\ &= \log \left| \frac{x}{x-1} \right| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{a}(\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x}) \text{ より,}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int (\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3a} \left\{ (x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\} + C$$

(4)

$\sqrt{x+1} = t$ とおくと, $x+1 = t^2$ より, $x = t^2 - 1$, $dx = 2tdt$
よって,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}} = \int \frac{2tdt}{(t^2-1) \cdot t}$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \log|t-1| - \log|t+1| + C$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$= \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} \right| + C$$

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(1)

$$\sin 2x \cos 3x = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(2x+3x) + \sin(2x-3x) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 5x - \sin x)$$

より,

$$\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 5x}{10} + \frac{\cos x}{2} + C$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx &= \int \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})'}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \log(e^x + e^{-x}) + C\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\int x e^{-ax} dx &= x \cdot \left(-\frac{e^{-ax}}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{a} \int e^{-ax} dx \\ &= -\frac{x e^{-ax}}{a} - \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2} + C \\ &= -\frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2} (ax + 1) + C\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^4 x &= (\sin^2 x)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{8} \\ &= \frac{\cos 4x}{8} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3}{8}\end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^4 x dx &= \int \left(\frac{\cos 4x}{8} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\sin 4x}{32} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{3}{8}x + C\end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^2 x \sin^3 x &= \cos^2 x \sin^2 x \sin x \\
 &= \cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \\
 &= \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x \cos^4 x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} (\cos^3 x)' + \frac{1}{5} (\cos^5 x)'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int \cos^2 x \sin^3 x dx = \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

(2)

$$\sqrt{x} = t \text{ とおくと, } x = t^2 \text{ より, } dx = 2t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int e^t t dt \\
 &= 2 \int t (e^t)' dt \\
 &= 2 \left(t e^t - \int e^t dt \right) \\
 &= 2 (t e^t - e^t) + C \\
 &= 2(t-1)e^t + C \\
 &= 2(\sqrt{x}-1)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^{ax} \cos x dx &= \int e^{ax} (\sin x)' dx \\
 &= e^{ax} \sin x - a \int e^{ax} \sin x dx \\
 &= e^{ax} \sin x - a \int e^{ax} (-\cos x)' dx \\
 &= e^{ax} \sin x - a \left(-e^{ax} \cos x + a \int e^{ax} \cos x dx \right) \\
 &= e^{ax} (\sin x + a \cos x) - a^2 \int e^{ax} \cos x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int e^{ax} \cos x dx = e^{ax} (\sin x + a \cos x) - a^2 \int e^{ax} \cos x dx$$

$$\text{すなわち, } (a^2 + 1) \int e^{ax} \cos x dx = e^{ax} (\sin x + a \cos x) + C$$

$$\text{ゆえに } \int e^{ax} \cos x dx = \frac{e^{ax} (\sin x + a \cos x)}{a^2 + 1} + C$$

または,

$$(e^{ax} \cos x)' = ae^{ax} \cos x - e^{ax} \sin x \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$(e^{ax} \sin x)' = e^{ax} \cos x + ae^{ax} \sin x \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times a + \textcircled{2} \text{ より, } a(e^{ax} \cos x)' + (e^{ax} \sin x)' = (a^2 + 1)e^{ax} \cos x$$

$$\text{すなわち } e^{ax} \cos x = \frac{a(e^{ax} \cos x)' + (e^{ax} \sin x)'}{a^2 + 1}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{ax} \cos x dx &= \frac{ae^{ax} \cos x + e^{ax} \sin x}{a^2 + 1} + C \\ &= \frac{e^{ax}(\sin x + a \cos x)}{a^2 + 1} + C \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \log(1+x) dx &= \int \left(\frac{x^2-1}{2} \right)' \log(1+x) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2-1}{2} \log(1+x) - \int \frac{x^2-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2-1}{2} \log(1+x) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x-1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \log(1+x) - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= Ae^x \cos x - Ae^x \sin x + Be^x \sin x + Be^x \cos x \\ &= (A+B)e^x \cos x + (-A+B)e^x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$A+B=\alpha$, $-A+B=\beta$ とおくと,

$$f'(x) = \alpha e^x \cos x + \beta e^x \sin x \text{ より, } f''(x) = (\alpha + \beta)e^x \cos x + (-\alpha + \beta)e^x \sin x$$

よって, $\alpha + \beta = 2B$, $-\alpha + \beta = -2A$ より, $f''(x) = 2Be^x \cos x - 2Ae^x \sin x$

これと $f(x) = Ae^x \cos x + Be^x \sin x$, $f'(x) = (A+B)e^x \cos x + (-A+B)e^x \sin x$ より,

$$f''(x) = 2f'(x) - 2f(x)$$

(3)

$$f(x) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f''(x) \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x) dx &= \int \left\{ f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f''(x) \right\} dx \\ &= \int f'(x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int f''(x) dx \\ &= f(x) - \frac{1}{2} f'(x) + C \\ &= Ae^x \cos x + Be^x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (A+B)e^x \cos x + (-A+B)e^x \sin x \right\} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (A-B)e^x \cos x + (A+B)e^x \sin x \right\} + C \end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3(1-x)} \text{ より, } x^3(1-x)f(x) = 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \frac{a_3}{x^3} + \frac{b}{1-x} \text{ より, } x^3(1-x)f(x) = x^2(1-x)a_1 + x(1-x)a_2 + (1-x)a_3 + x^3b$$

$$\text{すなわち } x^3(1-x)f(x) = (-a_1+b)x^3 + (a_1-a_2)x^2 + (a_2-a_3)x + a_3 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ より, } (-a_1+b)x^3 + (a_1-a_2)x^2 + (a_2-a_3)x + a_3 - 1 = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ は } x \text{ についての恒等式だから, } \begin{cases} -a_1 + b = 0 \\ a_1 - a_2 = 0 \\ a_2 - a_3 = 0 \\ a_3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = b = 1$$

(2)

$$(1) \text{ より, } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{1-x}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x) dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int x^{-2} dx + \int x^{-3} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx \\ &= \log|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} - \log|1-x| + C \end{aligned}$$

(3)

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

より,

 $p=1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx \\
&= \log|x| - \log|1-x|
\end{aligned}$$

 $p \geq 1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x^p(1-x)} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \right) dx \\
&= \log|x| - \log|1-x| - \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{kx^k} + C
\end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$$df'(x) = adf(x) + bdg(x) \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \quad bg'(x) = bcf(x) + bdg(x) \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ より, } df'(x) - bg'(x) = (ad - bc)f(x) \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{df'(x) - bg'(x)}{ad - bc}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } \int f(x)dx = \frac{df(x) - bg(x)}{ad - bc} + C$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x \\ &= f(x) + g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= -e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x \\ &= -f(x) + g(x) \end{aligned}$$

よって, $a=1, b=1, c=-1, d=1$

(3)

解法 1

$$\log x = t \text{ とおくと, } x = e^t \text{ より, } dx = e^t dt \quad \therefore \int \sin(\log x)dx = \int e^t \sin t dt$$

$$(1), (2) \text{ より, } \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x}{1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot (-1)} + C' \text{ だから,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin(\log x)dx &= \int e^t \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{e^t (\sin t - \cos t)}{2} + C \\ &= \frac{x \{\sin(\log x) - \cos(\log x)\}}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

解法 2

$$\{\sin(\log x)\}' = \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} \text{ より, } \cos(\log x) = x \{\sin(\log x)\}'$$

$$\text{よって, } \int \cos(\log x)dx = x \sin(\log x) - \int \sin(\log x)dx \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\{\cos(\log x)\}' = -\frac{\sin(\log x)}{x} \text{ より, } \sin(\log x) = -x \{\cos(\log x)\}'$$

$$\text{よって, } \int \sin(\log x)dx = -x \cos(\log x) + \int \cos(\log x)dx \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ を } \textcircled{4} \text{ に代入し整理することにより, } \int \sin(\log x)dx = \frac{x \{\sin(\log x) - \cos(\log x)\}}{2} + C$$

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^{2m-1} x &= \cos x \cos^{2(m-1)} x \\
 &= \cos x (\cos^2 x)^{m-1} \\
 &= \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x)^{m-1} \\
 &= \cos x \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} {}_{m-1}C_r (-\sin^2 x)^r \\
 &= \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} {}_{m-1}C_r (-1)^r \cos x \sin^{2r} x \\
 &= \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} {}_{m-1}C_r \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1} (\sin^{2r+1} x)'
 \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\int \cos^{2m-1} x dx = \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} {}_{m-1}C_r \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1} \sin^{2r+1} x + C$$

ここで, $2r+1=k$ とおくと,

$$k=1, 3, 5, \dots, 2m-1, \quad r = \frac{k-1}{2}, \quad r=m-1 \text{ のとき } k=2m-1 \text{ より,}$$

$$\int \cos^{2m-1} x dx = \sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} {}_{m-1}C_{\frac{2k-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{k-1}{2}}}{k} \sin^k x + C \quad (k=1, 3, 5, \dots, 2m-1)$$

以上より,

$$n = 2m - 1$$

$$a_k \text{ は } k=1, 3, 5, \dots, 2m-1 \text{ のとき } {}_{m-1}C_{\frac{k-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{k-1}{2}}}{k}, \quad k=0, 2, 4, \dots, 2(m-1) \text{ のとき } 0$$

(2)

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{2p-1} b_i t^i \text{ とおくと,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) - f(-t) &= 2(b_1 t + b_3 t^3 + \dots + b_{2p-1} t^{2p-1}) \\
 &= 2 \sum_{j=1}^p b_{2j-1} t^{2j-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$f(\cos x) - f(-\cos x) = 2 \sum_{j=1}^p b_{2j-1} \cos^{2j-1} x$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(\cos x)dx - \int f(-\cos x)dx &= \int \{f(\cos x) - f(-\cos x)\}dx \\ &= 2 \sum_{j=1}^p b_{2j-1} \int \cos^{2j-1} x dx\end{aligned}$$

ここで, (1)より, $\int \cos^{2j-1} x dx = \sum_{r=0}^{j-1} C_r \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1} \sin^{2r+1} x + C'$ と表せるから,

$$\int f(\cos x)dx - \int f(-\cos x)dx = 2 \sum_{j=1}^p \left\{ b_{2j-1} \sum_{r=0}^{j-1} C_r \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1} \sin^{2r+1} x + C' \right\}$$

よって, $g(\sin x) = 2 \sum_{j=1}^p \left\{ b_{2j-1} \sum_{r=0}^{j-1} C_r \frac{(-1)^r}{2r+1} \sin^{2r+1} x \right\}$ とおくと,

$\int f(\cos x)dx - \int f(-\cos x)dx = g(\sin x) + C$ を満たす多項式 $g(t)$ が存在する。