

27 定積分で表された関数(1)

基本問題 & 解法のポイント

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(1)

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = [-\cos t]_0^{\pi} = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt = [-t \cos t]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos t dt = \pi + [\sin t]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

(2)

$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \sin t dt$ は $f(x)$ の定数項だから, $f(x) = x + a$ とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (t + a) \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt + a \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi + 2a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よ} \ddot{r}, \quad a = \frac{\pi}{\pi - 2} \quad \therefore f(x) = x + \frac{\pi}{\pi - 2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (tx - \cos x)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (t^2 x^2 - 2tx \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= t^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx - 2t \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx \\ &= t^2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2t \left\{ [x \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx \right\} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{24} t^2 - 2t \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - [-\cos t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right\} + \left[\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{24} t^2 - 2t \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{24} t^2 + (2 - \pi)t + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

よって, t^2 の係数は $\frac{\pi^3}{24}$, t の係数は $2 - \pi$

A

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(t) (\sin x \cos t - \cos x \sin t) dt \\ &= x + 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \cos t dt \cdot \sin x - 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \sin t dt \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $2 \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \cos t dt = a$, $2 \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \sin t dt = b$ とおくと、

$$f(x) = x + a \sin x - b \cos x \text{ より,}$$

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

$$\therefore a + b\pi = -4 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$\therefore a\pi - b = -2\pi \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ と } \textcircled{2} \text{ の連立方程式を解くと, } a = -\frac{2(\pi^2 + 2)}{\pi^2 + 1}, b = -\frac{2\pi}{\pi^2 + 1}$$

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

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0) &= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t - \sin 0| dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt \\
 &= [-\cos t]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$y = \sin t$, $y = \sin x$ は $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ に関して対称だから,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t - \sin x| dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t - \sin x| dt \\
 &= 2 \left(\int_0^x |\sin t - \sin x| dt + \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t - \sin x| dx \right) \\
 &= 2 \left(\int_0^x (-\sin t + \sin x) dt + \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t - \sin x) dt \right) \\
 &= 2 \left([\cos t + t \sin x]_0^x + [-\cos x - t \sin x]_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\
 &= 2 \left(\cos x + x \sin x - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x + \cos x + x \sin x \right) \\
 &= (4x - \pi) \sin x + 4 \cos x - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= 4 \sin x + (4x - \pi) \cos x - 4 \sin x \\
 &= (4x - \pi) \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

これと $f(x)$ の定義域 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ より, $f(x)$ の増減は次のようになる。

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

よって, $f(x)$ は $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ で最小値 $2\sqrt{2} - 2$ をとる。

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(3, 2) &= \int_0^1 x^3(1-x)^2 dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{6}x^6 - \frac{2}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{60}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(m, n) &= \int_0^1 x^m(1-x)^n dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \right)' (1-x)^n dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} (1-x)^n \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \cdot (-1)n(1-x)^{n-1} dx \\
 &= 0 + \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\
 &= \frac{n}{m+1} B(m+1, n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$B(m, n) = \frac{n}{m+1} B(m+1, n-1) \text{ より, } B(m, n) = \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{m+3} \cdots \frac{2}{m+n-1} B(m+n-1, 1)$$

補足: $B(p, q)$ とすると, $p+q = m+n$

これと,

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(m+n-1, 1) &= \int_0^1 x^{m+n-1} (1-x) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{m+n} x^{m+n} - \frac{1}{m+n+1} x^{m+n+1} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{m+n} - \frac{1}{m+n+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(m+n)(m+n+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(m, n) &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{m+3} \cdots \frac{2}{m+n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{m+n} \cdot \frac{1}{m+n+1} \\
 &= \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

解法 1

 $x - a = t$ とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b (x-a)^m (x-b)^n dx &= \int_0^{b-a} t^m (t+a-b)^n dt \\ &= \int_0^{b-a} t^m [-(b-a)-t]^n dt \\ &= (-1)^n \int_0^{b-a} t^m \{(b-a)-t\}^n dt \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $C(m, n) = \int_0^{b-a} t^m \{(b-a)-t\}^n dt$ とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned} C(m, n) &= \left[\frac{1}{m+1} t^{m+1} \{(b-a)-t\}^n \right]_0^{b-a} + \frac{n}{m+n} \int_0^{b-a} t^{m+1} \{(b-a)-t\}^{n-1} dt \\ &= \frac{n}{m+n} C(m+1, n-1) \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{m+3} \cdots \frac{2}{m+n-1} C(m+n-1, 1) \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{m+3} \cdots \frac{2}{m+n-1} \int_0^{b-a} t^{m+n-1} \{(b-a)-t\} dt \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{m+3} \cdots \frac{2}{m+n-1} \left[\frac{b-a}{m+n} t^{m+n} - \frac{1}{m+n+1} t^{m+n+1} \right]_0^{b-a} \\ &= \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!} (b-a)^{m+n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int_a^b (x-a)^m (x-b)^n dx = (-1)^n (b-a)^{m+n+1} \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!}$$

解法 2

 $x - a = t$ とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b (x-a)^m (x-b)^n dx &= \int_0^{b-a} t^m (t+a-b)^n dt \\ &= \int_0^{b-a} t^m [-(b-a)-t]^n dt \\ &= (-1)^n \int_0^{b-a} t^m \{(b-a)-t\}^n dt \\ &= (-1)^n \int_0^{b-a} \left\{ (b-a) \frac{t}{b-a} \right\}^m \left\{ (b-a) \left(1 - \frac{t}{b-a} \right) \right\}^n dt \\ &= (-1)^n (b-a)^{m+n} \int_0^{b-a} \left(\frac{t}{b-a} \right)^m \left(1 - \frac{t}{b-a} \right)^n dt \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\frac{t}{b-a} = u$ とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b (x-a)^m (x-b)^n dx &= (-1)^n (b-a)^{m+n} \int_0^1 u^m (1-u)^n (b-a) du \\ &= (-1)^n (b-a)^{m+n+1} \int_0^1 u^m (1-u)^n du\end{aligned}$$

(3)より, $\int_0^1 u^m (1-u)^n du = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!}$ だから,

$$\int_a^b (x-a)^m (x-b)^n dx = (-1)^n (b-a)^{m+n+1} \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!}$$

B

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(1)

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \alpha) \quad \left(\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right) \text{より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \alpha) \right\}^{2n} dx \\ &= (a^2 + b^2)^n \int_0^{2\pi} \{\sin(x + \alpha)\}^{2n} dx \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $x + \alpha = t$ とおくと, $x = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow t = 2\pi + \alpha$, $x = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \alpha$, $dx = dt$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= (a^2 + b^2)^n \int_{\alpha}^{2\pi + \alpha} (\sin t)^{2n} dt \\ &= (a^2 + b^2)^n \left\{ \int_{\alpha}^{2\pi} (\sin t)^{2n} dt + \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi + \alpha} (\sin t)^{2n} dt \right\} \\ &= (a^2 + b^2)^n \left\{ \int_{\alpha}^{2\pi} (\sin t)^{2n} dt + \int_0^{\alpha} (\sin t)^{2n} dt \right\} \\ &= (a^2 + b^2)^n \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin t)^{2n} dt \\ &= (a^2 + b^2)^n J_n \end{aligned}$$

補足

三角関数では周期性と対称性を常に意識する。

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} J_n &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x)^{2n} dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x (\sin x)^{2n-1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos x)' (\sin x)^{2n-1} dx \\ &= \left[-\cos x (\sin x)^{2n-1} \right]_0^{2\pi} + (2n-1) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x (\sin x)^{2(n-1)} dx \\ &= (2n-1) \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^2 x) (\sin x)^{2(n-1)} dx \\ &= (2n-1) \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x)^{2(n-1)} dx - (2n-1) \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin x)^{2n} dx \\ &= (2n-1) J_{n-1} - (2n-1) J_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } J_n = \frac{2n-1}{2n} J_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

これと

$$J_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 x dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi$$

より,

$$J_n = \frac{2n-1}{2n} J_n$$

$$= \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 3}{2n \cdot 2(n-1)\cdots 4} J_1$$

$$= \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}{2n \cdot 2(n-1)\cdots 4 \cdot 2} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= (2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{2n!}{2n \cdot 2(n-1)\cdots 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{2n!}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{2n!}{2^{2n-1} (n!)^2} \pi$$

$$I_n = (a^2 + b^2)^n J_n \text{ より, } I_n = \frac{2n!}{2^{2n-1} (n!)^2} \cdot (a^2 + b^2)^n \pi$$

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(1)

交点の x 座標は $xe^x = ax$ すなわち $x(e^x - a) = 0$ の解である。

よって、 $x = 0, e^x = a$

したがって、解が $0 < x < 1$ を満たすとき、 $e^0 < a < e^1 \quad \therefore 1 < a < e$

(2)

$f(x) - g(x) = x(e^x - a)$ より、

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ において、

(i) $0 < a \leq 1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} h(a) &= \int_0^1 (f(x) - g(x)) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 xe^x dx - a \int_0^1 x dx \\ &= [xe^x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx - a \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= e - [e^x]_0^1 - \frac{a}{2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

より、

$h(a)$ は単調に減少するから、 $a = 1$ で最小値をとる。

(ii) $1 < a < e$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} h(a) &= \int_{\log a}^1 (f(x) - g(x)) dx + \int_0^{\log a} \{-f(x) + g(x)\} dx \\ &= \int_{\log a}^1 (f(x) - g(x)) dx + \int_{\log a}^0 \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx \\ &= [xe^x]_{\log a}^1 - [e^x]_{\log a}^1 - a \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\log a}^1 + [xe^x]_{\log a}^0 - [e^x]_{\log a}^0 - a \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\log a}^0 \\ &= e - a \log a - e + a - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} (\log a)^2 - a \log a - 1 + a + \frac{a}{2} (\log a)^2 \\ &= a(\log a)^2 - 2a \log a + \frac{3}{2}a - 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$h'(a) = 0 \text{ の解は } (\log a)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0, \log a > 0 \text{ より, } \log a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \therefore a = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

これと $(\log a)^2 - 1$ は単調に増加することから、 $h(a)$ の増減は次のようになる。

a	1	...	$e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$...	e
$h'(a)$	/	-	0	+	/
$h(a)$	/	↓	極小	↑	/

よって、 $a = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ で最小値をとる。

(iii) $e \leq a$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(a) &= \int_0^1 \{-f(x) + g(x)\} dx \\
 &= -[xe^x]_0^1 + [e^x]_0^1 + a \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= -1 + \frac{a}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

より、 $h(a)$ は単調に増加するから、 $a = e$ で最小値をとる。

(i), (ii), (iii) より、 $h(a)$ を最小にする a の値は $e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$