

30 定積分と不等式

基本問題 & 解法のポイント

52

(1)

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2x+1}$ とすると, $f(x)$ は $0 \leq a \leq x \leq a+1$ において単調減少するから,

$$\frac{1}{2a+3} \leq \frac{1}{2x+1} \leq \frac{1}{2a+1}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int_a^{a+1} \frac{1}{2a+3} dx < \int_a^{a+1} \frac{1}{2x+1} dx < \int_a^{a+1} \frac{1}{2a+1} dx$$

$$\text{すなわち, } \frac{1}{2a+3} < \int_a^{a+1} \frac{1}{2x+1} dx < \frac{1}{2a+1}$$

(2)

$$\frac{1}{2a+3} < \int_a^{a+1} \frac{1}{2x+1} dx < \frac{1}{2a+1} \text{ より, } \frac{1}{2a+3} < \frac{1}{2} [\log(2x+1)]_a^{a+1} < \frac{1}{2a+1}$$

$$\text{すなわち, } \frac{1}{2a+3} < \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2a+3}{2a+1} < \frac{1}{2a+1}$$

$$a \text{ を } k \text{ に置き換えると, } \frac{1}{2k+3} < \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2k+3}{2k+1} < \frac{1}{2k+1}$$

ここで,

$$\frac{1}{2k+3} < \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2k+3}{2k+1} \text{ より, } 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2k+3} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \log \frac{2k+3}{2k+1}$$

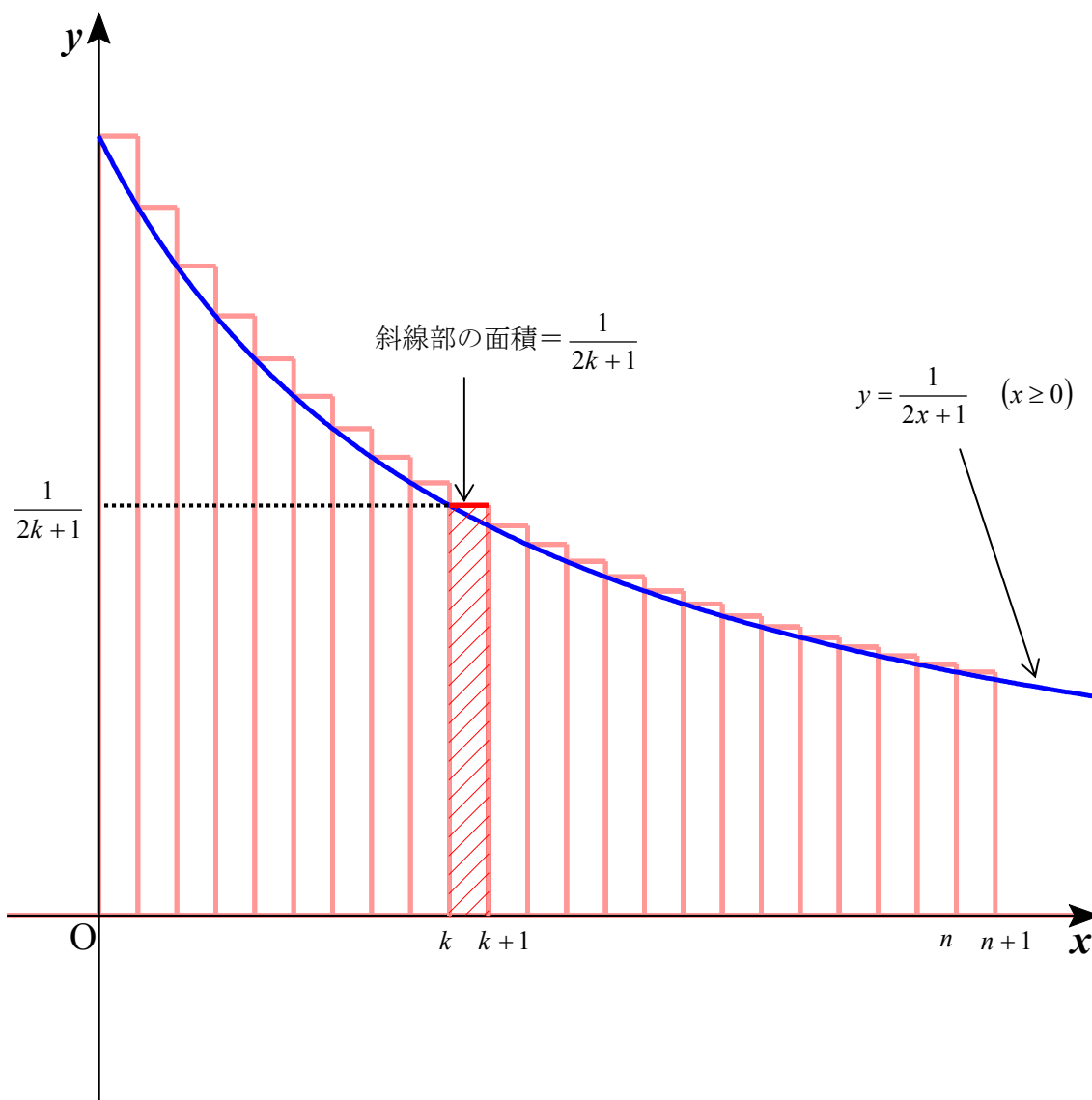
$$\text{すなわち, } 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+1) \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2k+3}{2k+1} < \frac{1}{2k+1} \text{ より, } \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \log \frac{2k+3}{2k+1} < \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2k+1}$$

$$\text{すなわち, } \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2n+3}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+3) < 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

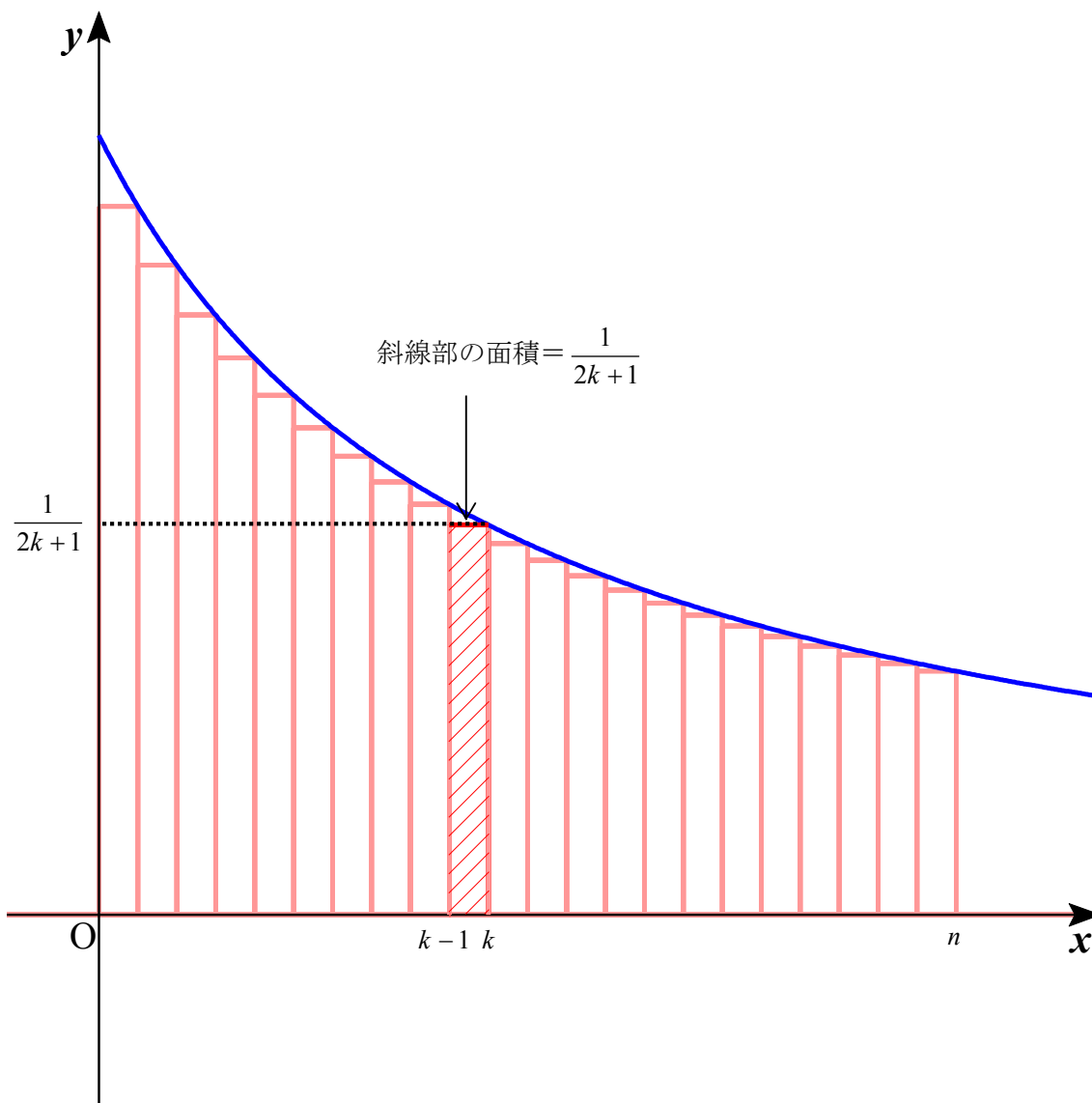
$$\text{ゆえに, } \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ より, } \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+3) < 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+1)$$

別解



上図より, $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2k+1} > \int_0^{n+1} \frac{1}{2x+1} dx$ すなわち $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} > \frac{1}{2} [\log(2x+1)]_0^{n+1}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+3) < 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$



同様に, $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k+1} < \int_0^n \frac{1}{2x+1} dx$ すなわち $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} > \frac{1}{2} [\log(2x+1)]_0^n$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} < \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+1)$$

両辺に 1 を加えることにより, $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+1)$. . . ②

①, ②をまとめることにより, $\frac{1}{2} \log(2n+3) < 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log(2n+1)$

問題 A

176

(1)

(ア)

$$f(x) = e^x - (x+1) \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = e^x - 1$$

これと $e^x - 1 = 0$ の解が $x = 0$ であることから, $f(x)$ の増減は次のようになる。

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & & & \\ f'(x) & - & 0 & + & & & \\ f(x) & \downarrow & 0 & \uparrow & & & \end{array}$$

よって, $f(x) \geq 0$ すなわち $1+x \leq e^x$ (等号成立は $x=0$ のとき)

(イ)

(ア) より, すべての実数 t に対して $1+t \leq e^t$ (等号成立は $t=0$ のとき) が成り立つ。

したがって, $t = -x^2$ とおくと, $1-x^2 \leq e^{-x^2}$ (等号成立は $x=0$ のとき) \cdots ①

$t = x^2$ とおくと, $1+x^2 \leq e^{x^2}$ すなわち $e^{-x^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (等号成立は $x=0$ のとき) \cdots ②

よって, ①, ②より, $1-x^2 \leq e^{-x^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (等号成立は $x=0$ のとき)

(2)

$$1-x^2 \leq e^{-x^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ (等号成立は } x=0 \text{ のとき) より, } \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx < \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx &= \left[x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \quad \cdots \text{ ③} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \text{ については, } x = \tan \theta \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ とおくと, } dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x=1$ ならば $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $x=0$ ならば $\theta = 0$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \cdots \text{ ④} \end{aligned}$$

よって, ③, ④より, $\frac{2}{3} < \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx < \frac{\pi}{4}$

177

(1)

$$f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi}x \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{とおくと, } f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$0 \leq \cos x \leq 1, 0 < \frac{2}{\pi} < 1 \text{ だから, } f'(\alpha) = \cos \alpha - \frac{2}{\pi} = 0 \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ とすると,}$$

$f(x)$ の増減は次のようになる。

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

$$\text{よって, } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ において } f(x) \geq 0 \text{ すなわち } \sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi}x$$

(2)

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ において } \sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi}x \text{ より, } -n \sin x \leq -\frac{2n}{\pi}x \ (n > 0)$$

$$\text{よって, } 0 < e^{-n \sin x} \leq e^{-\frac{2n}{\pi}x}$$

$$\text{したがって, これより } 0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \sin x} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2n}{\pi}x} dx$$

これと

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2n}{\pi}x} dx &= \left[-\frac{\pi}{2n} e^{-\frac{2n}{\pi}x} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2n} (1 - e^{-n}) \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \sin x} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{2n} (1 - e^{-n})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2n} (1 - e^{-n}) = 0 \text{ だから, はさみうちの原理により } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \sin x} dx = 0$$

178

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (n \leq x \leq n+1) \text{ より, } \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} dx < \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} dx$$

$$\text{よって, } \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} dx < \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} dx$$

これと

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} dx &= \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= -1 + \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} dx &= \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{40000}} + \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{200} + \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \end{aligned}$$

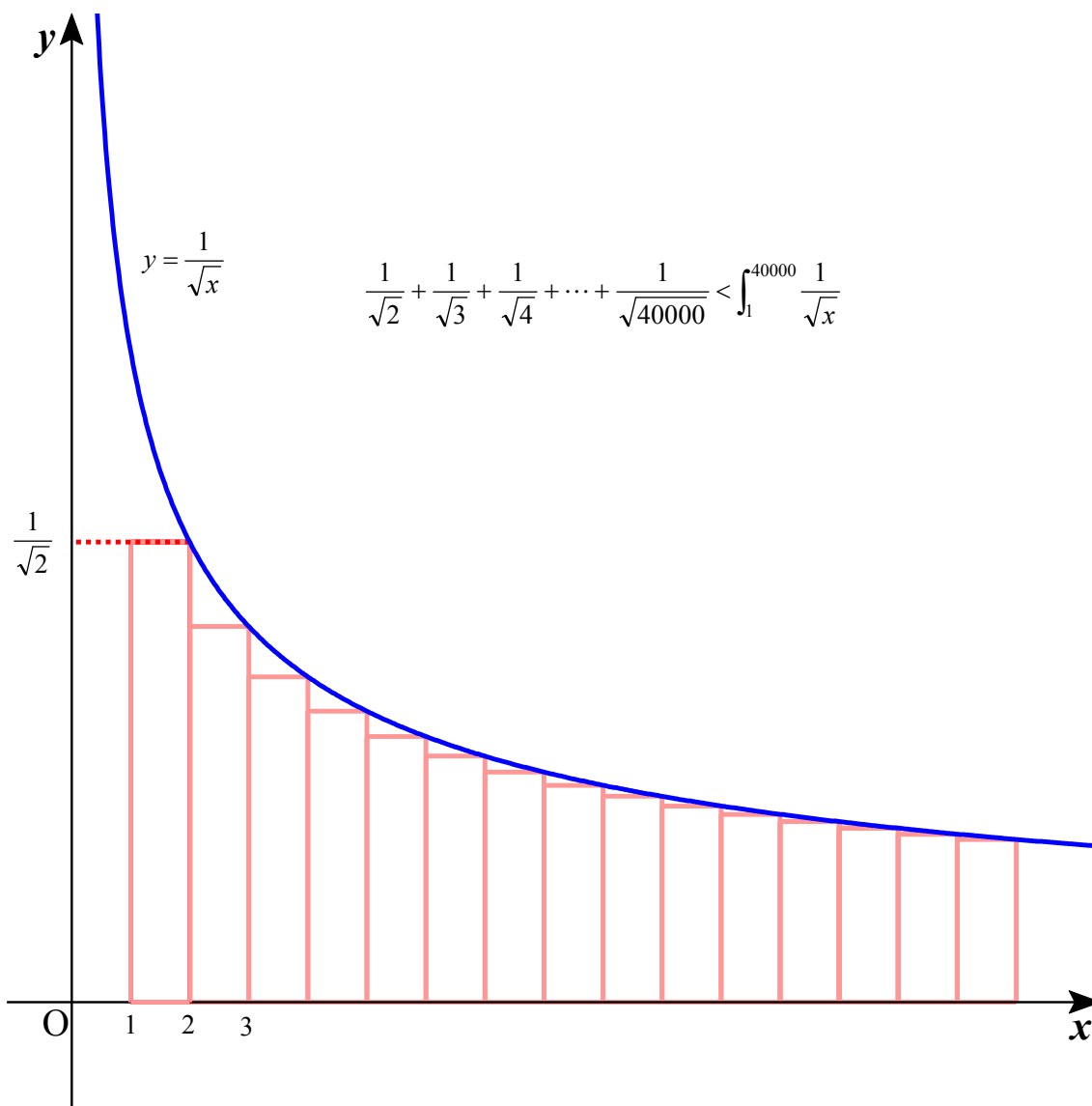
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{39999} \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= [2\sqrt{x}]_1^{40000} \\ &= 398 \end{aligned}$$

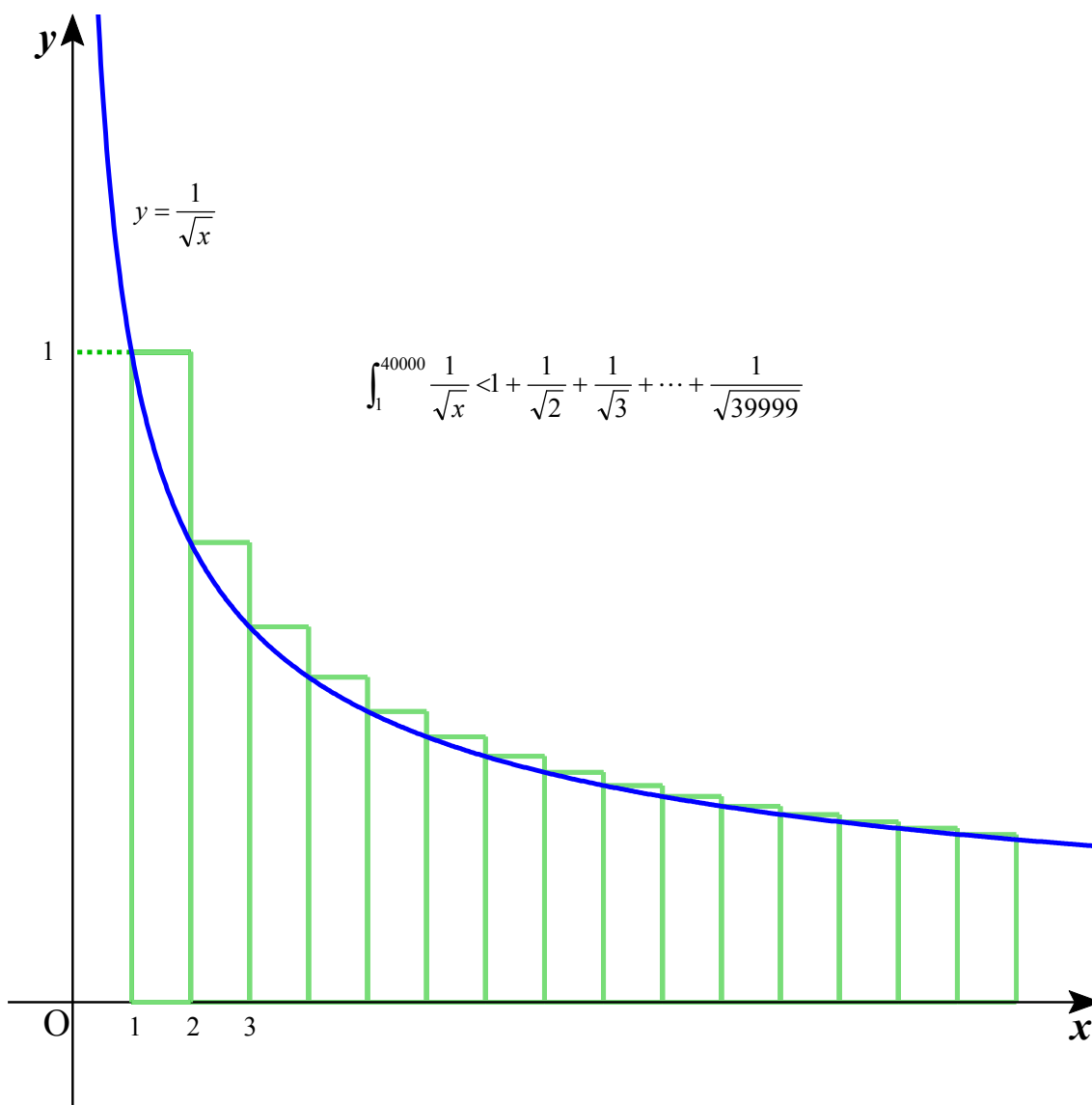
より,

$$-1 + \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 398 < -\frac{1}{200} + \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{すなわち} \quad 398 + \frac{1}{200} < \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 398 + 1$$

$$\text{よって, } \sum_{n=1}^{40000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ の整数部分は } 398$$

補足：グラフと図形イメージ





179

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos x)' \sin^{n-1} x dx \\
&= \left[-\cos x \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos x)(\sin^{n-1} x)' dx \\
&= 0 + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin^{n-2} x dx \\
&= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^{n-2} x dx \\
&= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よつて, } n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx \quad \therefore na_n = (n-1)a_{n-2}$$

(2)

$$na_n = (n-1)a_{n-2} \text{ より, } a_{n-1} \cdot na_n = a_{n-1} \cdot (n-1)a_{n-2} \quad \text{すなわち } na_{n-1}a_n = (n-1)a_{n-2}a_{n-1}$$

$$\text{よつて, } na_{n-1}a_n = (n-1)a_{n-2}a_{n-1} = (n-2)a_{n-3}a_{n-2} = \cdots = 2a_1a_2 = 1 \cdot a_0a_1$$

$$\text{また, } a_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad a_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \text{ より, } a_0a_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore na_{n-1}a_n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(3)

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ において } 0 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \text{ だから, } \sin^n x \geq \sin^{n+1} x$$

$$\text{よつて, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx \geq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+1} x dx \quad \text{すなわち } a_n \geq a_{n+1}$$

(4)

$$a_n > 0 \text{ および(3)より, } na_n a_{n+1} \leq na_n^2 \leq na_{n-1} a_n$$

$$(2) \text{ より, } na_{n-1} a_n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{また, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (n+1) a_n a_{n+1} \right\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} + 1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) a_n a_{n+1} = 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{よつて, はさみうちの原理により, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

問題 B

180

(1)

k を自然数とすると, $k \leq x \leq k+1$ において $\log x$ は単調に増加するから,

$$\log k \leq \log x \leq \log(k+1) \text{ より, } \int_k^{k+1} \log k dx \leq \int_k^{k+1} \log x dx \leq \int_k^{k+1} \log(k+1) dx$$

$$\text{すなわち } \log k \leq \int_k^{k+1} \log x dx \leq \log(k+1)$$

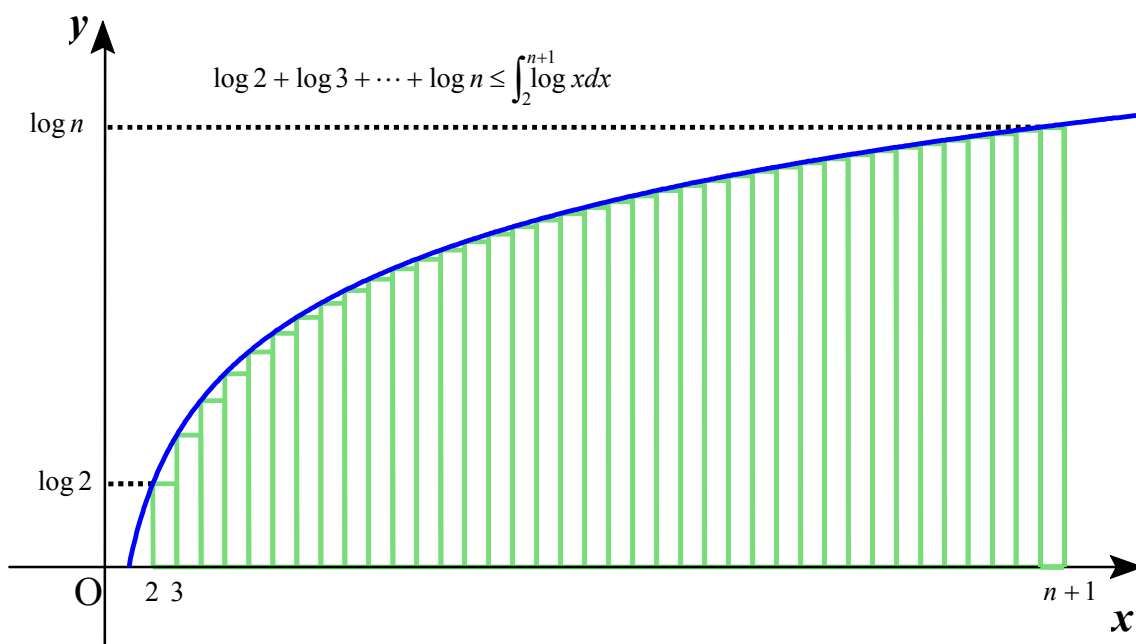
よって, n を 2 以上の自然数とすると,

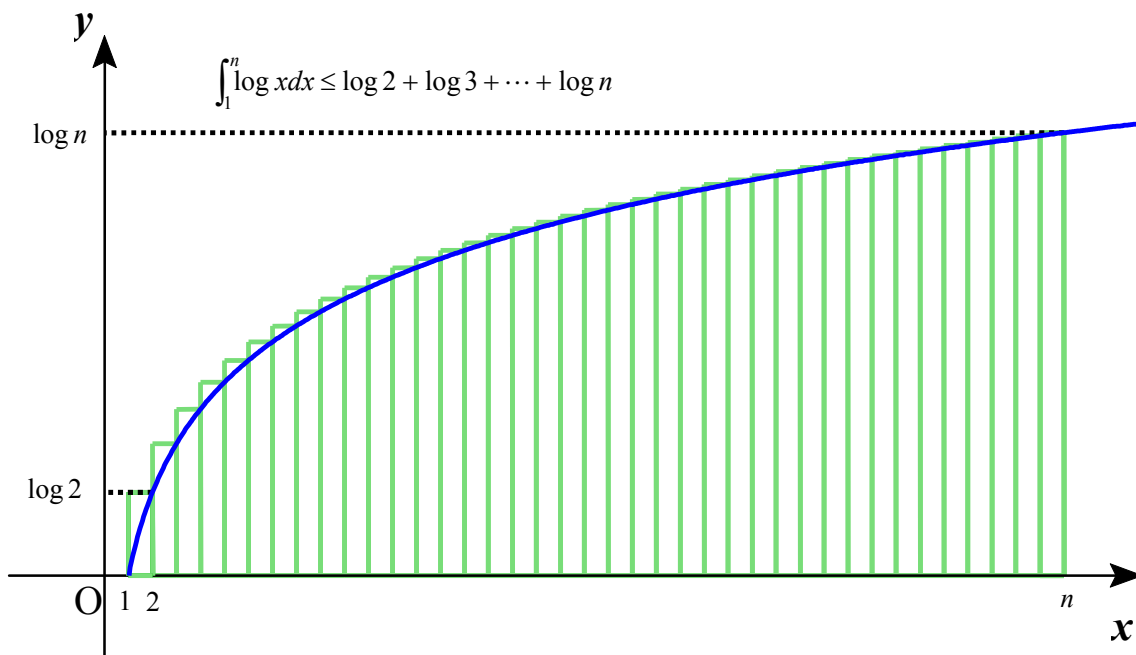
$$\sum_{k=2}^n \log k \leq \sum_{k=2}^n \int_k^{k+1} \log x dx \text{ かつ } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \log x dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log(k+1)$$

$$\text{すなわち } \log 2 + \log 3 + \dots + \log n \leq \int_2^{n+1} \log x dx \text{ かつ } \int_1^n \log x dx \leq \log 2 + \log 3 + \dots + \log n$$

$$\text{よって, } \int_1^n \log x dx \leq \log 2 + \log 3 + \dots + \log n \leq \int_2^{n+1} \log x dx$$

補足：グラフと図形イメージ





(2)

$$\int_1^n \log x dx \leq \log 2 + \log 3 + \cdots + \log n \leq \int_2^{n+1} \log x dx \text{ において,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log 2 + \log 3 + \cdots + \log n &= \log(2 \cdot 3 \cdots n) \\ &= \log n! \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^n \log x dx &= [x \log x - x]_1^n \\ &= [\log x^x - \log e^x]_1^n \\ &= [\log(x^x e^{-x})]_1^n \\ &= \log(n^n e^{-n}) - \log e^{-1} \\ &= \log(n^n e^{-n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^{n+1} \log x dx &= [\log(x^x e^{-x})]_2^{n+1} \\ &= \log(n+1)^{n+1} e^{-(n+1)} - \log(2^2 e^{-2}) \\ &= \log\left\{\frac{1}{4}(n+1)^{n+1} e^{-n+1}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \log(n^n e^{-n+1}) \leq \log n! \leq \log\left\{\frac{1}{4}(n+1)^{n+1} e^{-n+1}\right\}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } n^n e^{-n+1} \leq n! \leq \frac{1}{4}(n+1)^{n+1} e^{-n+1}$$

181

(1)

解法 1

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ において, } k \leq k+x \leq k+1, 1-x \geq 0 \text{ より, } \frac{1-x}{k+1} \leq \frac{1-x}{k+x} \leq \frac{1-x}{k}$$

$$\text{また, } 0 < x < 1 \text{ において, } k < k+x < k+1, 1-x > 0 \text{ より, } \frac{1-x}{k+1} < \frac{1-x}{k+x} < \frac{1-x}{k}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+1} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+x} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k} dx$$

$$\text{これと } \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+1} dx = \left[-\frac{(1-x)^2}{2(k+1)} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2(k+1)} \text{ および } \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k} dx = \left[-\frac{(1-x)^2}{2k} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2k} \text{ より,}$$

$$\frac{1}{2(k+1)} < \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+x} dx < \frac{1}{2k}$$

解法 2

$$y = f(x) = \frac{1-x}{k+x} \quad (-k < x) \text{ すなわち } y = f(x) = -1 + \frac{k+1}{x+k} \quad (-k < x) \text{ について,}$$

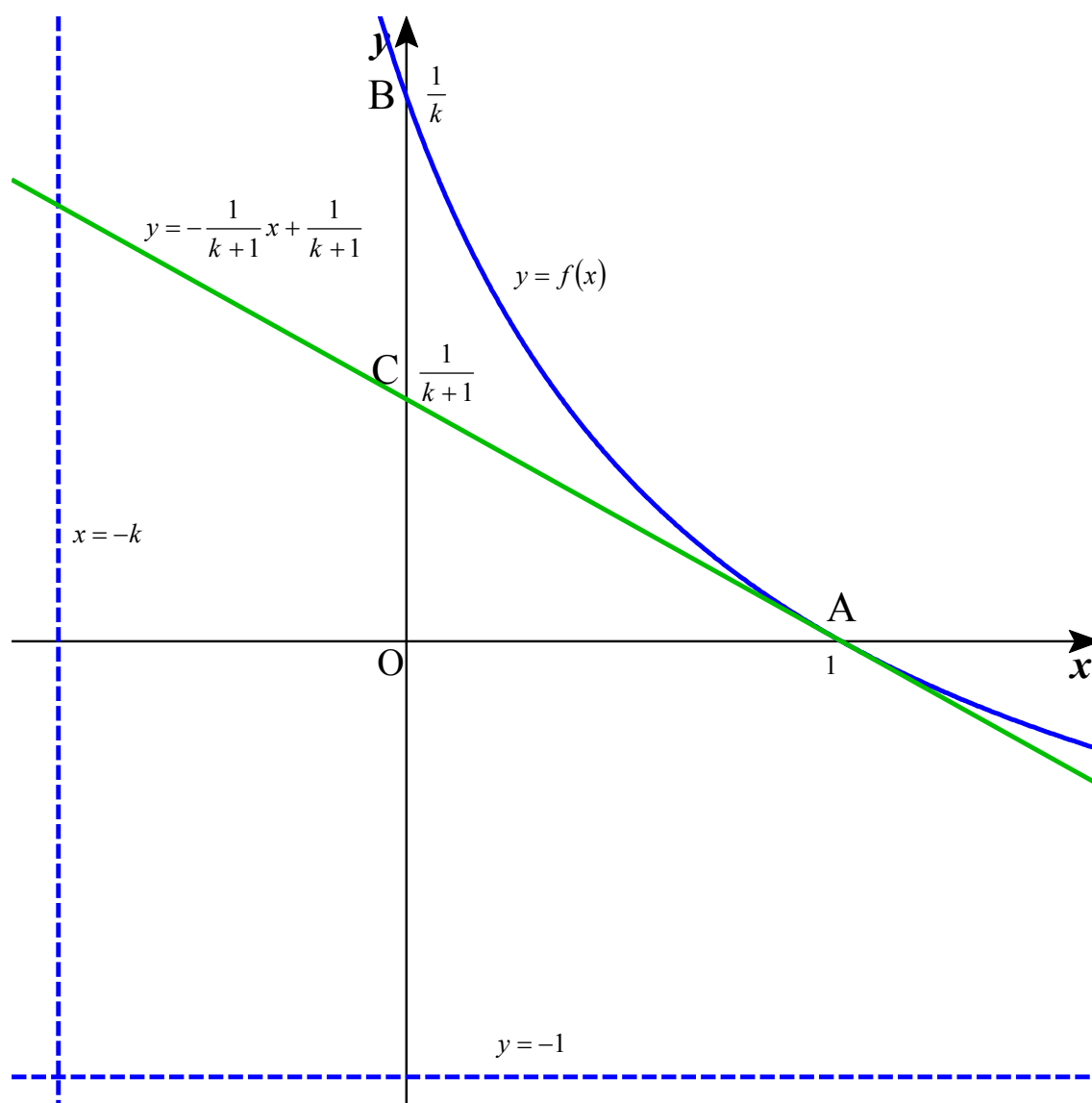
点 A を $(1, f(1))$ とすると, $A(1, 0)$ 点 B を $(0, f(0))$ とすると, $B\left(0, \frac{1}{k}\right)$ 点 A における接線の方程式は $y = f'(1)(x-1) = f'(1)x - f'(1)$ と表され,

$$\text{これと } f'(x) = -\frac{k+1}{(x+k)^2} \text{ より, その方程式は } y = -\frac{1}{k+1}x + \frac{1}{k+1}$$

よって, その y 切片を C とすると, $C\left(0, \frac{1}{k+1}\right)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(k+1)}{(x+k)^3} > 0 \text{ より, } f(x) \text{ は下に凸であるから, } \triangle OAC < \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+x} dx < \triangle OAB$$

$$\text{すなわち } \frac{1}{2(k+1)} < \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+x} dx < \frac{1}{2k}$$



(2)

$$\frac{1}{2(k+1)} < \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{k+x} dx < \frac{1}{2k} \text{ において,}$$

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

$$\text{より, } \frac{1}{2(k+1)} < -1 + (k+1)\log \frac{k+1}{k} < \frac{1}{2k} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2(k+1)^2} < -\frac{1}{k+1} + \log \frac{k+1}{k} < \frac{1}{2k(k+1)}$$

$$\text{これと } \frac{1}{2(k+1)^2} > \frac{1}{2(k+1)(k+2)} \text{ より, } \frac{1}{2(k+1)(k+2)} < -\frac{1}{k+1} + \log \frac{k+1}{k} < \frac{1}{2k(k+1)}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \frac{1}{2(k+1)(k+2)} < \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \left(-\frac{1}{k+1} + \log \frac{k+1}{k} \right) < \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \frac{1}{2k(k+1)}$$

$$\text{すなわち } \sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{1}{2k(k+1)} < \sum_{k=n+1}^m \left(-\frac{1}{k} + \log \frac{k}{k-1} \right) < \sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{1}{2k(k-1)}$$

また,

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{1}{2k(k-1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^m \left(\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{m-2} - \frac{1}{m-1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{1}{m} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m} \right) \\ &= \frac{m-n}{2mn}\end{aligned}$$

よって、 $\frac{m-n}{2(m+1)(n+1)} < \log \frac{m}{n} - \sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{1}{k} < \frac{m-n}{2mn}$