

## 三角関数の積分を有理関数の積分に変換する一般的方法

$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  とおくと,

$$\tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

## 注意

却って計算が煩雑になることもある。おそらく入試問題はそう作ってあるでしょう。

## 解説

$$\tan x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\sin x}{1} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{2 \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}}{1 + \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos x}{1} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{1 + \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{dt}{dx} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2} = \frac{1+t^2}{2} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{より}, \quad \frac{1+t^2}{2} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\text{よって}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

## 例 1

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2}{(1-t)^2} dt \\
&= \frac{2}{1-t} + C \\
&= \frac{2}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} + C \\
&= -\frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} + C
\end{aligned}$$

## 例 2

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

## 例 3

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt \\
&= \log|1+t| + C \\
&= \log \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C
\end{aligned}$$

## 例 4

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{(1+\cos x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1+t^2) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{6}t^3 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \tan^3 \frac{x}{2}\end{aligned}$$