

平成 23 年度 機械系の数学演習 I 第 6 回

問題

※ う p 主が手計算で解いたものです。どうせ間違いだらけだろうと思いますが、おかしいところがあれば、各自で修正してくださいな(´・ω・`)

明らかな間違いを発見された方は、wiki のコメント欄に書き込んでくだされば、皆さんのためになると思いますので、是非そうしてください。

1, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\cos x \sin 3x$$

<3 倍角の公式を用いる方法>

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

$$\int \cos x \sin 3x dx = \int (3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x) \cos x dx$$

$$t = \sin x \text{ とおく。 } \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x \Rightarrow dt = \cos x dx$$

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

<式変形>

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x \sin 3x &= \cos x \sin(2x + x) \\ &= \cos x (\sin 2x \cos x + \sin x \cos 2x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sin 2x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos 2x \cos x \\
&= 2 \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cos 2x \\
&= 2 \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \\
&= -2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 \cos^3 x \cdot (-\sin x) + \frac{1}{16} \cdot 4 \sin 4x \\
\int \cos x \sin 3x dx &= \int \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cos^3 x \cdot (-\sin x) + \frac{1}{16} \cdot 4 \sin 4x \right\} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \{4 \cos^3 x \cdot (-\sin x)\} dx + \frac{1}{16} \int (4 \sin 4x) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \cos^4 x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + C
\end{aligned}$$

補足

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 - \frac{1}{16} (1 - 2 \sin^2 2x) + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) - \frac{1}{16} (1 - 8 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) - \frac{1}{16} \{1 - 8(1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \sin^2 x\} + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) - \frac{1}{16} (1 - 8 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin^4 x) + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) - \frac{1}{16} (1 - 8 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin^4 x) + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{16} \{ (8 - 16 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin^4 x) + (1 - 8 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin^4 x) \} + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{16} (9 - 24 \sin^2 x + 16 \sin^4 x) + C \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \sin^2 x - \sin^4 x + C - \frac{9}{16} \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \sin^2 x - \sin^4 x + C
\end{aligned}$$

2, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\cos^4 x$$

<式変形>

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^4 x &= (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos^2 x \\&= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\&= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \\&= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) - \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 4x) \\\int \cos^4 x dx &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) - \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 4x) \right\} dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx - \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + C \\&= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C\end{aligned}$$

<漸化式>

$$I_n = \int \cos^n x dx \text{ とおく。}$$

$$\begin{aligned}I_n &= \int \cos^n x dx \\&= \int \cos x \cos^{n-1} x dx \\&= \int (\sin x)' \cos^{n-1} x dx \\&= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x - \int \sin x (\cos^{n-1} x)' dx \\&= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x - \int \sin x (n-1)(\cos^{n-2} x)(-\sin x) dx \\&= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^2 x \cos^{n-2} x dx \\&= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^{n-2} x dx\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int (\cos^{n-2} x - \cos^n x) dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int \cos^n x dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$I_n = \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} - n I_n + I_n$$

$$n I_n = \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{4} I_2$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} I_0 \right)$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{8} \sin x \cos x + \frac{3}{8} (x + C) \quad \because \quad I_0 = \int dx = x + C$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos x \left(\cos^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \right) + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos x \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \right) + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (4 + \cos 2x) + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x (4 + \cos 2x) + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x \cos 2x + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + \frac{3}{8} x + C$$

3, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-3}}$$

a, A は定数とする。以下の2つの公式を証明する。

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a > 0) \quad (2) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} dx = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + A} \right| + C$$

<(1)の証明>

$$x = a \sin \theta \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad \text{とおく。}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \cos \theta \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - (a \sin \theta)^2}} a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{a \cos \theta}{\sqrt{a^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta)}} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{a \cos \theta}{a \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos \theta}{|\cos \theta|} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta \quad \because \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{より} \quad \cos \theta \geq 0$$

$$= \int d\theta$$

$$= \theta + C$$

$$x = a \sin \theta \quad \text{より} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{x}{a} \quad \text{であるから、逆関数をとると} \quad \theta = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

したがって、

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

<(2)の証明>

$$t - x = \sqrt{x^2 + A} \quad \text{とおく。この両辺を} x \text{で微分すると、}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(t-x) = \frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x^2+A}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - 1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+A}}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} + 1$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+A}}{\sqrt{x^2+A}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+A}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log|t| + C = \log|x + \sqrt{x^2+A}| + C$$

(1) (2) より、

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} \right) dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} dx \\ &= \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + \log|x + \sqrt{x^2-3}| + C \end{aligned}$$

4, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\cos^5 x$$

<置換積分>

$$\int \cos^5 x dx = \int (\cos^2 x)^2 \cos x dx$$

$$= \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx$$

$t = \sin x$ とおく。

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dt = \cos x dx$$

$$\int \cos^5 x dx = \int (1 - t^2)^2 dt$$

$$= \int (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt$$

$$= t - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 + C$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{2}{3}\sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x + C$$

<漸化式>

$I_n = \int \cos^n x dx$ とおくと、 $I_n = \frac{1}{n} \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$ となる(証明は問題2 参照)。

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^4 x + \frac{4}{5} I_3$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^4 x + \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin x \cos^2 x + \frac{2}{3} I_1 \right)$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^4 x + \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin x \cos^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \sin x \right) + C$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{5} \sin x \cos^4 x + \frac{4}{15} \sin x \cos^2 x + \frac{8}{15} \sin x + C$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{15} \sin x \cos^2 x (3 \cos^2 x + 4) + \frac{8}{15} \sin x + C$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{15} \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) (3(1 - \sin^2 x) + 4) + \frac{8}{15} \sin x + C$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{15} \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) (7 - 3 \sin^2 x) + \frac{8}{15} \sin x + C$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{15} \sin x (7 - 10 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin^4 x) + \frac{8}{15} \sin x + C$$

$$I_5 = \frac{7}{15} \sin x - \frac{10}{15} \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{15} \sin^5 x + \frac{8}{15} \sin x + C$$

$$I_5 = \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C$$

5, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x}$$

<置換積分(i)>

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

$t = \cos x$ とおく。

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dt = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{1-t^2}{t} dt$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \log|t| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x - \log|\cos x| + C$$

<置換積分(ii)>

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

$t = \sin x$ とおく。

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dt = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{t^3}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left(\frac{t^3 - t}{1 - t^2} + \frac{t}{1 - t^2} \right) dt \\
&= \int \left(-t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2t}{1 - t^2} \right) dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(2t + \frac{-2t}{1 - t^2} \right) dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} \log |1 - t^2| + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \log |1 - \sin^2 x| + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos^2 x) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\cos^2 x| + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x - \log |\cos x| + C - \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x - \log |\cos x| + C
\end{aligned}$$

<式変形>

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x}{\cos x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx \\
&= \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x \cos x \right) dx \\
&= \int \left\{ \frac{-(\cos x)'}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right\} dx \\
&= -\log |\cos x| + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C \\
&= -\log |\cos x| + \frac{1}{4} (2 \cos^2 x - 1) + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x - \log |\cos x| + C'
\end{aligned}$$

6, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\tan^3 x$$

<置換積分その(1)>

$t = \tan x$ とおく。

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

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

<置換積分その(2)>

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^3 x dx &= \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx \\ &= - \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} (-\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$t = \cos x$ とおく。

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = -\sin x \, dt$$

$$\int \tan^3 x dx = - \int \frac{1-t^2}{t^3} dt$$

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

7, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\sqrt{\sin x} \cos^3 x$$

$t = \sqrt{\sin x}$ とおく。

$$t^2 = \sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 2t \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x \\ t^4 = 1 - \cos^2 x \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \cos x = 2t \frac{dt}{dx} \\ \cos^2 x = 1 - t^4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{\sin x} \cos^3 x dx &= \int \sqrt{\sin x} (\cos^2 x) (\cos x dx) \\
&= \int t(1-t^4) \cdot 2t dt \\
&= 2 \int (t^2 - t^6) dt \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{7} t^7 \right) + C \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x - \frac{2}{7} \sin^{\frac{7}{2}} x + C \\
&= \frac{2}{21} (7 - 3 \sin^2 x) \sin x \sqrt{\sin x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

8, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$(\log x)^3$$

<漸化式>

$I_n = \int (\log x)^n dx$ とおく。

$$I_n = \int (\log x)^n dx$$

$$= \int x' (\log x)^n dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^n - \int x \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (\log x)^n \right\} dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^n - \int xn(\log x)^{n-1} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^n - n \int (\log x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$= x(\log x)^n - nI_{n-1}$$

$$I_0 = \int (\log x)^0 dx = \int 1 \cdot dx = x + C$$

$$I_1 = x(\log x)^1 - 1 \cdot I_0 = x \log x - (x + C) = x \log x - x - C$$

$$I_2 = x(\log x)^2 - 2 \cdot I_1 = x(\log x)^2 - 2(x \log x - x - C) = x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x + 2C$$

$$I_3 = x(\log x)^3 - 3 \cdot I_2$$

$$= x(\log x)^3 - 3\{x(\log x)^2 - 2x \log x + 2x + 2C\}$$

$$= x(\log x)^3 - 3x(\log x)^2 + 6x \log x - 6x + C$$

9, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$e^x (x \cos x + \sin x)$$

$I = \int e^x (x \cos x + \sin x) dx$ とおく。

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

ここで、以下の公式を用いる。 a, b は $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ をみたす定数とするとき、

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bxdx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C$$

<証明>

$I(a, b) = \int e^{ax} \sin bxdx$ とおく。

$$\begin{aligned}
I(a, b) &= \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) \right\} \sin bxdx \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) \sin bx - \int \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot b \cos bx \right) dx + C \\
&= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) \right\} \cos bx dx + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) \cos bx - \int \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) (-b \sin bx) dx \right\} + C \\
&= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx \right) + C \\
&= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} I(a, b) + C \\
\therefore \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right) I(a, b) &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) \cdot I(a, b) = a e^{ax} \sin bx - b e^{ax} \cos bx + C$$

$$\therefore I(a, b) = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} \cdot (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C$$

これより、 $a=1, b=1$ を代入すると、

$$I(1, 1) = \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

したがって、

$$2I = e^x (x \cos x + \sin x - 2 \cos x + x \sin x) - e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$2I = e^x (x \cos x + \sin x - 2 \cos x + x \sin x - \sin x + \cos x) + C$$

$$2I = e^x (x \cos x + x \sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$\therefore I = \int e^x (x \cos x + \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \{ (x-1) \cos x + x \sin x \} + C$$

10, つぎの関数を積分せよ :

$$\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$x = \tan \theta \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad \text{とおく。}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = 1 + x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad d\theta = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}}} d\theta$$

$$= \int |\cos \theta| d\theta$$

$$= \int \cos \theta d\theta \quad \because \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{より} \quad \cos \theta \geq 0$$

$$= \sin \theta + C$$

$$= \tan \theta \cos \theta + C$$

$$= \tan \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}} + C \quad \because \quad \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$