

10

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \int_0^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{4-\epsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left[-2\sqrt{4-x} \right]_0^{4-\epsilon} \\
 &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \{-2\sqrt{\epsilon} + 2\sqrt{4}\} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \lim_{\epsilon, \epsilon' \rightarrow +0} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{1-\epsilon'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{\epsilon, \epsilon' \rightarrow +0} \left[\sin^{-1} x \right]_{-1+\epsilon}^{1-\epsilon'} \\
 &= \lim_{\epsilon, \epsilon' \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \sin^{-1}(1-\epsilon') - \sin^{-1}(-1+\epsilon) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \int_h^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x^2}} dx &= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \int_h^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}} dx \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \left[\log \left| x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+x^2} \right| \right]_h^1 \\
 &= \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} \right) - \log \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \log(3+2\sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 x &= \sin \theta \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad dx = \cos \theta d\theta \\
 \begin{array}{l} x | 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \theta | 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5式) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\sin^n \theta}{\cos \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta d\theta = I_n \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 I_n &= \left[-\cos \theta \sin^{n-1} \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta (n-1) \sin^{n-2} \theta d\theta \\
 \therefore I_n &= \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって } I_{n+2} = \frac{n+1}{n+2} I_n$$

(i) $n = 2k$ のとき

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

(ii) $n = 2k+1$ のとき

$$I_n = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2k}{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2k+1)}$$

$$(5) \int_{-2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx \quad x = 2 \tan \theta \text{ とおく}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$x \mid -2 \longrightarrow N$$

$$\theta \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \longrightarrow \tan^{-1} \frac{N}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5\text{式}) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\tan^{-1} \frac{N}{2}} \frac{1}{4(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\text{よって } (-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})' = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \text{ より}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n (-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})' dx$$

$$\int_0^n (-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})' dx$$

$$= [-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}]_0^n = -e^{-\frac{n^2}{2}} + 1 \text{ より}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-\frac{n^2}{2}} + 1) = 1$$

$$(7) \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

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

$$\text{よって (5式)} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x} \cos x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx \quad \dots \text{①}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx = A \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = B \text{ とおく}$$

$$B = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-x} \sin x]_0^n + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -e^{-n} \sin n + 0 + A = A$$

$$\text{①に } A = B \text{ を代入して}$$

$$(5\text{式}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A - B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A - A) = 0$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sin t \quad x \text{ 対 } t$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow 1-\varepsilon \\ t & 0 \rightarrow \sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon} \end{array}$$

$$dx = 2 \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{t=0}^{t=\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}} \frac{2 \sin^2 t \cos t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

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

$$(9) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 \tan^2 x} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$x = \tan^{-1} t \quad x \text{ 対 } t$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ t & 0 \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^N \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 t^2} dt$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{b^2} \int_0^N \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + t^2} dt \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{置 } t = \frac{a}{b} \tan \theta \quad x \text{ 対 } \theta$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} t & 0 \rightarrow \infty \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\theta} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{b^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{b} \tan \theta\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \frac{1}{ab} \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2ab}$$

$$(10) \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} dx \quad (a < b)$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 + (a+b)x - ab}} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 + (\frac{a+b}{2})^2 - ab}} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 + (\frac{a-b}{2})^2}} dx$$

$$x - \frac{a+b}{2} = t \quad x \text{ 対 } t \quad dx = dt$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x & a \rightarrow b \\ t & \frac{a-b}{2} + \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{b-a}{2} - \varepsilon' \end{array}$$

$$(5式) = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon' \rightarrow 0}} \int_{\frac{a-b}{2} + \varepsilon}^{\frac{b-a}{2} - \varepsilon'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{a-b}{2})^2 - t^2}} dt$$

$$= \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{2}{a-b} t \right]_{\frac{a-b}{2} + \varepsilon}^{\frac{b-a}{2} - \varepsilon'}$$

$$= \sin^{-1}(-1) - \sin^{-1}(1) = \frac{3}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi = \pi$$