

置換積分と証明 1

連続な関数 $f(x)$ について、次の等式(1),(2)を順次証明し、定積分(3)の値を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} tf(\sin t) dt$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx$$

【解答】

$$(1) x = \pi - t \text{ とおくと } \frac{dx}{dt} = -1$$

$$\sin x = \sin(\pi - t) = \sin t \text{ より,}$$

x	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	\rightarrow	π
t	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	\rightarrow	0

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) \cdot (-1) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} tf(\sin t) dt$$

(2)(1) より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} xf(\sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} xf(\sin x) dx + \left\{ \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} xf(\sin x) dx \right\} \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

(3)(2) より

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

置換積分と証明 2

$f(x)$ が $0 \leq x \leq 1$ で連続な関数であるとき

$$\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

が成り立つことを示し、これを用いて定積分 $J = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$, $K = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx$ を求めよ。

【解答】

$$x = \pi - t \text{ とおくと } dx = -dt$$

x と t の対応は右のようになる。

証明する等式の左辺を I とおくと、

$$\sin x = \sin(\pi - t) = \sin t \text{ より,}$$

x	0	\rightarrow	π
t	π	\rightarrow	0

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} tf(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - I \\ \therefore I &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx \quad \boxed{\text{終}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx \\ &\quad \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \\ &\quad \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \\ \therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x - \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\pi(\pi - 2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{4 - \cos^2 x} dx$$

$\cos x = t$ とおくと、 $\sin x dx = -dt$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^{-1} \frac{-1}{4 - t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4 - t^2} dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4 - t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2+t} + \frac{1}{2-t} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\log(2+t) - \log(2-t) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

置換積分と証明 3

a を正の定数とする。

$$(1) \text{ 等式 } \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \text{ を証明せよ。}$$

$$(2) (1) の等式を利用して、定積分 $\int_0^a \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} dx$ を求めよ。$$

【解答】

$$(1) a-x=t \text{ とおくと、} \begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & \rightarrow \\ \hline t & a & \rightarrow 0 \end{array}, dx = -dt \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(a-x) dx &= \int_a^0 f(t)(-dt) = \int_0^a f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^a f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) I = \int_0^a \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} dx \text{ とし, } f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} \text{ とする。}$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \text{ から} \quad I = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{また, } f(x) + f(a-x) &= \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{a-x}} + \frac{e^{a-x}}{e^{a-x} + e^x} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(a-x) dx = \int_0^a dx = a$$

$$\text{ゆえに} \quad I + I = a \quad \text{したがって} \quad I = \frac{a}{2}$$

置換積分と証明 4

$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$ の値を求めよ。

【解答】

$$\int_0^a f(-x) dx \text{ において、} -x = t \text{ とおくと、} \begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & \rightarrow \\ \hline t & 0 & \rightarrow -a \end{array}, -dx = dt \text{ ゆえ、}$$

$$\int_0^a f(-x) dx = \int_0^{-a} f(t)(-dt) = \int_{-a}^0 f(t) dt = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって、} \int_0^a \{f(x) + f(-x)\} dx &= \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^{-a} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \text{ が成り立つ。} \end{aligned}$$

これを使うと、

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{\cos^3(-x)}{1 + e^x} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{e^x \cos^3 x}{e^x + 1} + \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + e^x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx$$

$$\sin x = t \text{ とおくと、} \begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & \rightarrow \\ \hline t & 0 & \rightarrow 1 \end{array}, \cos x dx = dt \text{ ゆえ}$$

$$\text{与式} = \int_0^1 (1 - t^2) dt = \left[t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

【研究】 $F(x) = \int_{-x}^x \frac{\cos^3 t}{1 + e^{-t}} dt$ を考えると

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-x}^x \frac{\cos^3 t}{1 + e^{-t}} dt$$

$$= \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + e^{-x}} - \frac{\cos^3(-x)}{1 + e^x} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \cos^3 x \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} + \frac{1}{1 + e^x} \right) = \cos^3 x \cdot 1 = \cos^3 x$$

$$F(x) = \int \cos^3 x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx$$

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

$$F(0) = 0 \text{ より, } C = 0$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

置換積分と証明 5

関数 $f(x)$ は常に $f(x) = f(-x)$ を満たすものとする。

(1) $\int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx$ を証明せよ。

(2) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx$ の値を求めよ。

【解答】

(1) $x = -t$ とおくと, $\begin{array}{c|cc} x & -a & \rightarrow 0 \\ t & a & \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$, $dx = -dt$ である,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^0 \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx &= \int_a^0 \frac{f(-t)}{1+e^t} \cdot (-1) dt \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{f(t)}{1+e^t} dt = \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx &= \int_{-a}^0 \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx + \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx + \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} + \frac{e^x f(x)}{e^x + 1} \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{(1+e^x)f(x)}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x) = x \sin x$ とすると, 常に $f(x) = f(-x)$ が成り立つ。よって, (1) により

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