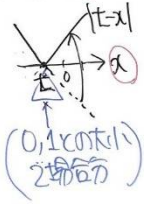


例 $f(t) = \int_0^1 |t-x| e^x dx$

(1) 被 α の積分



$$g(x) = (t-x)e^x$$

$$G(x) = te^x - (x-1)e^x = (t-x+1)e^x$$

$G(0) = t+1$
 $G(1) = te$
 $G(t) = e^t$

同階数の積分 \Rightarrow 不定積分の定数に注意

(i) $t \le 0$ のとき

$$f(t) = [G(x)]_0^1 = -te + t + 1 = (1-e)t + 1$$

$$f'(t) = 1 - e < 0$$

$$a^{\log a b} = b$$

(ii) $0 < t < 1$ のとき

$$f(t) = \int_0^t g(x) dx + \int_t^1 \{-g(x)\} dx$$

$$= [G(x)]_0^t + [-G(x)]_t^1$$

$$= 2G(t) - G(0) - G(1)$$

$$= 2e^t - (e+1)t - 1$$

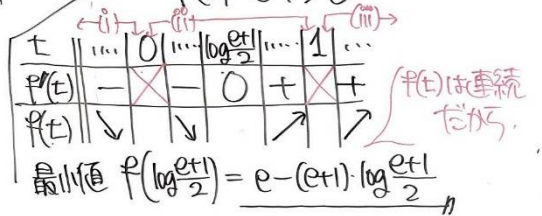
$$f'(t) = 2e^t - (e+1)$$

$$f'(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \log \frac{e+1}{2}$$

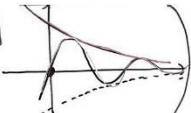
(iii) $t \ge 1$ のとき

$$f(t) = [G(x)]_0^1 = (e-1)t - 1$$

$$f'(t) = e - 1 > 0$$



例3 $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^x \sin x dx$



$$I_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$J_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

積の微分 or 部分積分

$$(e^{-x} \sin x)' = -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$(e^{-x} \cos x)' = -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$I_k + J_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) dx$$

$$= -[e^{-x} \cos x]_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} = -e^{-k\pi} \cos k\pi + e^{-(k-1)\pi} \cos (k-1)\pi$$

$$= -e^{-k\pi} (-1)^k + e^{-(k-1)\pi} (-1)^{k-1}$$

$$= (-1)^{k-1} (e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(k-1)\pi})$$

$$I_k - J_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= -[e^{-x} \sin x]_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} = -e^{-k\pi} \sin k\pi + e^{-(k-1)\pi} \sin (k-1)\pi = 0$$

$\{I_k + J_k\}$ は等比数列

$$I_k + J_k = (-1)^{k-1} \times e^{-(k-1)\pi} (e^{-\pi} + 1)$$

$$= (-e^{-\pi})^{k-1} \cdot (e^{-\pi} + 1)$$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = ?$

$$\int_0^{\pi} = \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} + \dots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi}$$

$$S_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= I_k = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(k-1)\pi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-(k-1)\pi} (e^{-\pi} + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\pi} + 1) \times (e^{-\pi})^{k-1}$$

初項 $\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\pi} + 1)$, 公比 $e^{-\pi}$ の無限等比数列

初項 $\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\pi} + 1) \neq 0$ かつ
 公比 $|e^{-\pi}| < 1$ かつ 4収束

Σの和: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\pi} + 1)}{1 - e^{-\pi}}$

$$= \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2(e^{-\pi} - 1)}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = ?$ (1)を誘導して用いる

$\int_0^{\pi} = \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} + \dots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{\pi}$ (和)

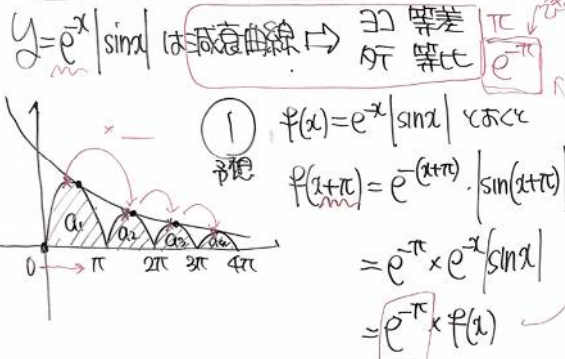
(52) $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$
 $S_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$ (符号(偶奇)不明)
 $= \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx$ (定符号)
 $= |I_k| = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(k-1)\pi}]$ ← (1)の式の和

$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-(k-1)\pi} (e^{-\pi} + 1)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\pi} + 1) \times (e^{-\pi})^{k-1}$

(52) $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k$ は、
 初項 $\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\pi}+1)$, 公比 $e^{-\pi}$ の
 無限等比級数。
 (誘導)

初項 $\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\pi}+1) \neq 0$ かつ
 公比 $|e^{-\pi}| < 1$ あり 42束
 20和: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\pi}+1)}{1-e^{-\pi}}$ ← (a)
 $= \frac{e^{-\pi}+1}{2(e^{-\pi}-1)}$

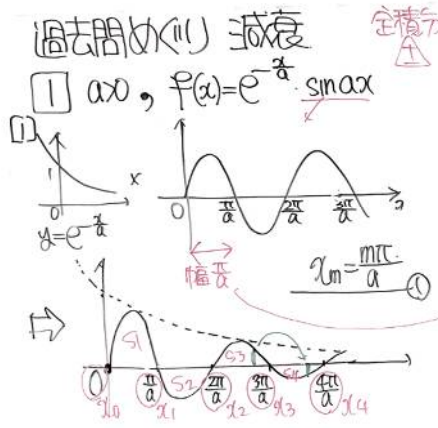
補足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = ?$ 誘導はした...



(2) $A_n = \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$ かつ
 $f(x)$ が等比数列になることを証明
 $x: (n-1)\pi \rightarrow \pi$ \int の置換
 $t: 0 \rightarrow \pi$ $t = x - (n-1)\pi$ を代入
 $A_n = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t-(n-1)\pi} |\sin(t+(n-1)\pi)| dt$
 $= e^{-(n-1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} |\sin t| dt = A_1$

$A_n = A_1 \times (e^{-\pi})^{n-1}$
 初項 $A_1 = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$
 $= \dots = \frac{1}{2}(1+e^{-\pi})$
 ... 以下略

(3) の誘導(略)

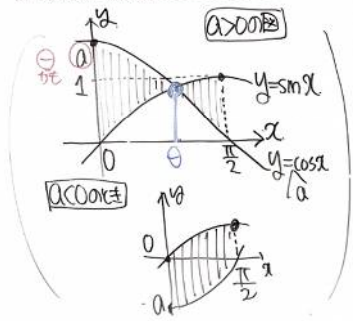


(2) $S_k = \int_{(k-1)\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{x}{a}} |\sin ax| dx$
 実は等比数列になる、公比は $e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}}$
 (1) $f(x + \frac{\pi}{a}) = e^{-\frac{x+\frac{\pi}{a}}{a}} \sin(a(x+\frac{\pi}{a}))$
 $= e^{-\frac{x}{a} - \frac{\pi}{a^2}} \times (-\sin ax)$
 $= e^{-\frac{\pi}{a^2}} e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \sin ax$
 $= e^{-\frac{\pi}{a^2}} f(x)$

(2) S_k を $t = x - \frac{(k-1)\pi}{a}$ の置換
 $S_k = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{t+(k-1)\pi}{a}} \sin(at + (k-1)\pi) dt$
 $= e^{-\frac{(k-1)\pi}{a}} \times (-1)^{k-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{t}{a}} \sin at dt$
 $= (e^{-\frac{\pi}{a^2}})^{k-1} \times S_1$
 (3) 置換せよに、そのまま計算

64) $f(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - a \cos x| dx$

差の絶対値に着目して図示



(i) $a \leq 0$ のとき

$f(a) = [-\cos x - a \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -a + 1$



(ii) $a > 0$ のとき

$\sin x = a \cos x$
交点 \Rightarrow 直交 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = a$

θ の $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ の解 $\Rightarrow \theta$ だけ $\tan \theta = a$

$f(a) = \int_0^{\theta} (a \cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - a \cos x) dx$

$= [a \sin x + \cos x]_0^{\theta} + [-\cos x - a \sin x]_{\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= 2(a \sin \theta + \cos \theta) - a - 1$

$= 2(a \times \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+1}}) - a - 1$

$= 2\sqrt{a^2+1} - a - 1$

$f'(a) = (\sqrt{a^2+1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2a - 1 = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2+1}} - 1$

$f'(a) = 0$ とおくと $a > 0$ のとき $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

a	...	0	...	1/√3	...	a = 1/√3 > 0 最小値
f(a)	-	-	0	+		f(1/√3) = 4/√3 - 1/√3 - 1
f'(a)	↓	↓	↑			= √3 - 1

65) $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$

(1) $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 \cdot dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = [-\log|\cos x|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$

(2) $I_n + I_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^n x + \tan^{n+2} x) dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x \times (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$

$= \left[\frac{\tan^{n+1} x}{n+1} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{n+1}$

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$ を示す。

《積》被積分関数の評価を用いておくれ

$(\tan x)^n = \frac{1}{\cos^n x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$

(2) の誘導 $I_n \geq 0, I_{n+2} \geq 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$

$I_n + I_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$ とおくと

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_{n+2} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$

66) ライプニッツ $\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k-1}, T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k}$

(4) $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k-1}, T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k}$

$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx, I_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}, I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$

$I_n + I_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$ ← 漸化式

(i) $S_n \in \mathbb{F}_3 \quad n+1 = 2k-1$ のとき

$I_{2k-2} + I_{2k} = \frac{1}{2k-1}$

$(-1)^{k-1} (I_{2k-2} + I_{2k}) = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k-1}$

$k=1,2,3,\dots,n$ まで

① $+(I_0 + I_2) = (-1)^0 \times \frac{1}{1}$

② $-(I_2 + I_4) = (-1)^1 \times \frac{1}{3}$

③ $+(I_4 + I_6) = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{5}$

④ $(-1)^{n-1} (I_{2n-2} + I_{2n}) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1}$

$I_0 - (-1)^{n-1} I_{2n-2} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k-1}$

極限をとり ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_{2n-2} = 0$ あり

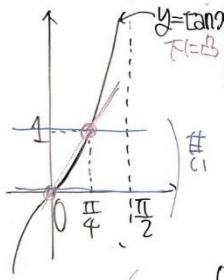
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k-1} = I_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(ii) $T_n \in \mathbb{F}_3 \quad n+1 = 2k$ のとき

$I_{2k-1} + I_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2k}$

《補足》② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$ を評価の解く $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$



この積分法
 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $0 \leq \tan x \leq 1$
 $0 \leq \tan x \leq \frac{4}{\pi} x$ ← 厳しい評価
 $0 \leq \tan^n x \leq \left(\frac{4x}{\pi}\right)^n$
 $0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{4x}{\pi}\right)^n dx$
 $\theta = \frac{4x}{\pi}$ かつ $\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{4}{\pi}$
 $0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n \leq 0$
 $= \int_0^1 \theta^n \times \frac{\pi}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$

はたまた原理が!

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$

616 抽象関数の練習

FpL(77) 減衰の練習

78講

FpL(78) 5つの練習

【質問対応】

598 n: 自然数

(1) $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$

(i) n=1 のとき (左辺) = $1 - \frac{1}{2}$, (右辺) = $\frac{1}{2}$ 成立

(ii) n=k のとき成立(仮定)とする。次に

$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k}$

(Aim) n=k+1

$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2k+2}$ ← 1行

\times
 $= \frac{1}{k+2} + \frac{1}{k+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+2}$

両辺 = $\frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2k+2}$ をたす

(左辺):

(右辺) = $\frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+2} + \frac{1}{k+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2k+2}$

$= \frac{1}{k+2} + \frac{1}{k+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+2}$

よって n=k+1 のときも成立

(i)(ii) から全ての自然数で成立

$-\frac{1}{2k+2} + \frac{1}{k+1}$
 $= \frac{-1+2}{2k+2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2k+2}$