

554 条件 = 必要十分条件の二つ

$f(x)$: 多項式

二つを示す

$f(x)$ が $(x-a)^2$ で割り切れる $\Leftrightarrow f(a) = f'(a) = 0$

(\Rightarrow) $f(x)$ が $(x-a)^2$ で割り切れるとき

$f(x) = (x-a)^2 \cdot Q(x)$ と表せる.

$f'(x) = 2(x-a)Q(x) + (x-a)^2 \cdot Q'(x)$

$f(a) = f'(a) = 0$

(\Leftarrow) $f(a) = f'(a) = 0$ のとき

$f(x) = (x-a)^2 Q(x) + px + q$ とおける

$f'(x) = 2(x-a)Q(x) + (x-a)^2 Q'(x) + p$ とおける

$\begin{cases} f(a) = pa + q = 0 \\ f'(a) = p = 0 \end{cases} \therefore p = q = 0$

よって $f(x)$ は $(x-a)^2$ で割り切れる

2019年 東工大 (作問)

FOL(2) 答 (1)-3, (2)4

(抽象関数に慣れよう)

$f(x)$: 微分可能

$f(-x) = f(x) + 2x$ (*)

$f'(1) = 1, f'(1) = 0$

(1) $f'(-1) = [?]$

(*) の両辺を $x=1$ で微分

$f'(-1) \times (-1) = f'(1) + 2$

$f'(-1) = -f'(1) - 2$

$f'(-1) = -1 - 2 = -3$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + f(x) - 2}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + f(x) + 2x - 1}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(x) - f(1) + 2(x-1)}{x-1}$

$= 2f'(1) + 2$

$= 4$

0/0 (約分)

左辺 (約分)

64講

505 (1) $-3 \sin(3x+1)$ (2) $\frac{1}{f \sin x}$

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

(3) $\frac{2 \tan x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} = 2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x)$

506 (1) $(1+2x)e^{2x}$ (2) $-e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$

(3) $\frac{1}{\tan x}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

$\left[\log(x + \sqrt{x^2+a}) \right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}}$

1/x の関数の微分公式

507 対数微分法

$2^x \log 2, x^x (\log x + 1), (\sin x)^x \left\{ \log(\sin x) + \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right\}$

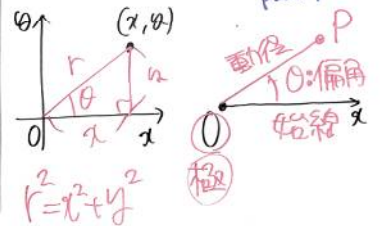
508 $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta) = \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta \\ y = \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta) = \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{cases}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{-\sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}$
 $= - \frac{\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta}$

《補足》方向を描写 (微分をみる)

$r = 1 + \cos \theta$ とおくと

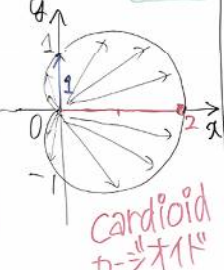
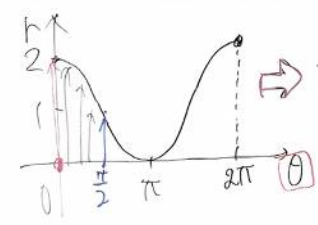
$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 極座標と直交座標の変換公式 p.234



(418) (a) $r = 2 \sin \theta$
 $r^2 = 2r \sin \theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$

$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

$r = 1 + \cos \theta$ を図示



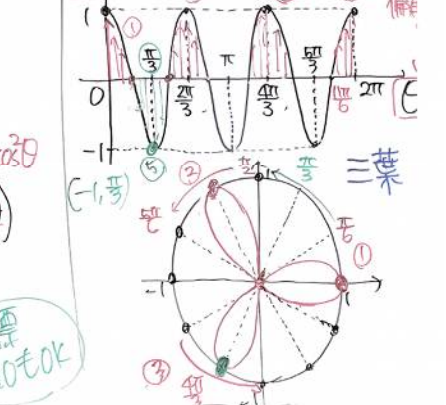
2018 東工大

$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - 3xy^2$ を図示せよ

$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ とおく (直交座標)

(左辺) $(r^2)^2 = r^4$
 (右辺) $r^3 (\cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta)$
 $= r^3 (4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$
 $= r^3 \cdot \cos 3\theta$ (極座標 $r \leq 0$ OK)

重なり $\therefore r = \cos 3\theta$



509 (1) $x = \tan y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}$ を x の式で

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

(2) $x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = ?$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = \frac{d}{dy}(y^2) \times \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{d}{dx}(xy) = 1 \times y + x \times \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}$$

$$2x - 3(y + x \frac{dy}{dx}) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2x - 3y = (3x - 2y) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - 3y}{3x - 2y}$$

510 $f(x) = x^2 e^x$ の第 n 次導関数

$f^{(n)}(x)$ を求めよ。この問題に解く

具体化 \Rightarrow 推定。キ〜法

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (x^2 + 2x) e^x$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 2) e^x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 6) e^x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 12) e^x \quad n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + 2n)x + \Delta e^x \text{ と推定}$$

推定が困難なときの解法。型を推定 \Rightarrow 漸化式へ。

誘導

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + \underline{A_n}x + \underline{b_n}) \cdot e^x$$

階数列
の一種

※ $a_1 = 2, b = 0$ でおく成立

※ 成立 (II) があるから

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (x^2 + a_1x + b_1) \cdot e^x \text{ とおす}$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = (2x + a_2) e^x + (x^2 + a_1x + b_1) e^x = (x^2 + (a_1+2)x + (a_1+b_1)) e^x$$

$$a_{k+1} = a_k + 2 \quad \leftarrow \text{等差型}$$

$$b_{k+1} = b_k + a_k \quad \leftarrow \text{階差型}$$

※ $n = k+1$ のときも成立

※ 全2の自然数 n 成立

$$a_n = 2n, \quad b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} 2n(n-1) \\ &= n(n-1) \quad \leftarrow n=1 \text{ のときも成立} \end{aligned}$$

510 $f(x) = x^2 e^x$ の第 n 次導関数

$f^{(n)}(x)$ を求めよ。この問題に解く

具体化 \Rightarrow 推定。キ〜法 (略)

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (x^2 + 2x) e^x$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 2) e^x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 6) e^x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 12) e^x \quad n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + 2n)x + \Delta e^x \text{ と推定}$$

推定が困難なときの解法。型を推定 \Rightarrow 漸化式へ。

誘導

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + \underline{A_n}x + \underline{b_n}) \cdot e^x$$

階数列 \rightarrow 数列に帰着
の一種

(i) $n=1$ のとき $a_1 = 2, b = 0$ でおく成立

(ii) $n=k$ のとき成立 (II) があるから

$$f^{(k)}(x) = (x^2 + a_kx + b_k) \cdot e^x \text{ とおす}$$

$$f^{(k+1)}(x) = (2x + a_{k+1}) e^x + (x^2 + a_kx + b_k) e^x = (x^2 + (a_k+2)x + (a_k+b_k)) e^x$$

$$a_{k+1} = a_k + 2 \quad \leftarrow \text{等差型}$$

$$b_{k+1} = b_k + a_k \quad \leftarrow \text{階差型}$$

※ $n = k+1$ のときも成立

(iii) 全2の自然数 n 成立

$$a_n = 2n, \quad b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} 2n(n-1) \\ &= n(n-1) \quad \leftarrow n=1 \text{ のときも成立} \end{aligned}$$

510 $f(x) = x^2 e^x$ の第 n 次導関数

$f^{(n)}(x)$ を求めよ。この問題に解く

具体化 \Rightarrow 推定。キ〜法 (略)

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (x^2 + 2x) e^x$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 2) e^x$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 6) e^x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 12) e^x \quad n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + 2n)x + \Delta e^x \text{ と推定}$$

推定が困難なときの解法。型を推定 \Rightarrow 漸化式へ。

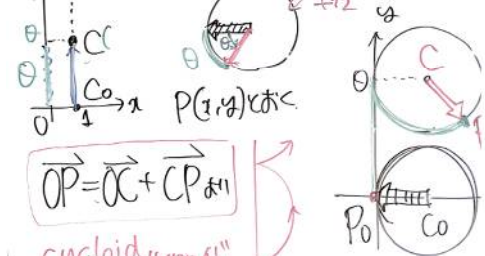
誘導

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + \underline{A_n}x + \underline{b_n}) \cdot e^x$$

階数列 \rightarrow 数列に帰着
の一種

$$511 (1) \begin{cases} x = 1 - \cos \theta \\ y = \theta - \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{CP} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi + \theta) \\ \sin(\pi + \theta) \end{pmatrix}$$



1. cycloid 誘導

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

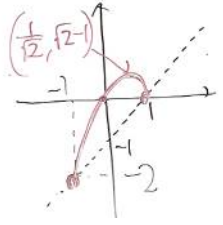
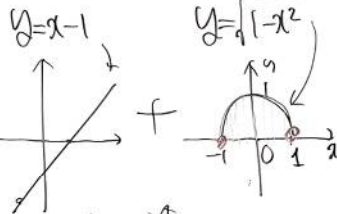
(dは2回使う
とは、分数掛!!
てきな!!)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{d\theta^2}} = \dots$$

DIY

【演習】

$x \in \mathbb{R}^2, y = x - 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}$



⑥ $f(x) = x - 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $(-1 \leq x \leq 1)$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} = x \geq 0$
 両辺² $1-x^2 = x^2$ $\Rightarrow x \geq 0$



$x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

⑦ $f(x) = \log(1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}) - \sqrt{1-x^2} - \log x$ $(0 < x < 1)$

① $(\sqrt{1-x^2})' = \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (-2x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

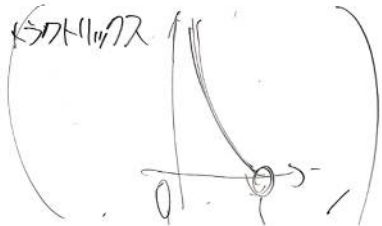
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{x}$

有理化 $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-(1-x^2)} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2}$

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

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

$= \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} + x^2 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $= \frac{-(1-x^2)}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} < 0$



$y = (\sin x)^x$

$\log y = \log(\sin x)^x$

$\therefore = x \times \log(\sin x)$

$\frac{y'}{y} = 1 \times \log(\sin x)$

$+ x \times \frac{1}{\sin x} \times \cos x$

$y' = y \times \left(\log(\sin x) + \frac{x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} \right)$