

610 n : 自然数 $y = -|n\theta|$

$$\int_0^\pi |\sin n\theta + \sqrt{3} \cos n\theta| d\theta \leftarrow \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^\pi |2 \sin(n\theta + \frac{\pi}{3})| d\theta \leftarrow \theta = n\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}} 2 |\sin \theta| \times \frac{1}{n} d\theta \quad \frac{d\theta}{dx} = n$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}} |\sin \theta| d\theta$$

$y = f(\sin \theta)$

611 $y = e^x$, $y = a$

③ (お出しの論法にオ!)
 $\log a = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$ min とおき

$g(x) = e^x - a$
 $G(x) = e^x - ax$ かつ $G'(x) = g(x)$

Kare

$$\begin{cases} G(0) = 1 \\ G(1) = e - a \\ G(\log a) = e^{\log a} - a \log a \\ = a - a \log a \end{cases}$$

④ 同数の積分
 \Rightarrow 文字おき

$$f(a) = \int_0^1 |e^x - a| dx$$

$$= [-G(x)]_0^{\log a} + [G(x)]_{\log a}^1$$

$$= -2G(\log a) + G(0) + G(1)$$

$$= -2(a - a \log a) + e - a$$

$$= 2a \log a - 3a + e + 1$$

$$f'(a) = 2(1 \cdot \log a + a \cdot \frac{1}{a}) - 3$$

$$= 2 \log a - 1$$

$$f'(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log a = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = \sqrt{e}$$

(増減表略) $a = \sqrt{e}$ 最小値

$$f(\sqrt{e}) = 2\sqrt{e} \cdot \log \sqrt{e} - 3\sqrt{e} + e + 1$$

$$= \frac{e - 2\sqrt{e} + 1}{2}$$

$$= (\sqrt{e} - 1)^2$$

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612 $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t-x| \cdot e^t dt$

(1) Step I Δ の積分 (t は定数扱い)

$y = |t-x|$

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ の外

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} (1-e)t + 1 & (t \leq 0) \\ 2e^t - (e+1)t - 1 & (0 < t < 1) \\ (e-1)t - 1 & (t \geq 1) \end{cases}$$

(2) Step II Δ の積分

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-t} & (t \leq 0) \\ 2e^t - (e+1)t - 1 & (0 < t < 1) \\ e^{-t} - 1 & (t \geq 1) \end{cases}$$

⑤ $f(x)$ は連続関数(だから) 最小値

$f(\log \frac{e+1}{2}) = \dots$

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

⑥③(1) $I_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \sin x \, dx$
 $J_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \cos x \, dx$ (部分積分 $\sum \in OK$)

$\begin{cases} (e^{-x} \sin x)' = -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x = - \triangle \\ (e^{-x} \cos x)' = -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x = - \square \end{cases}$

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

$I_k - J_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} (e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x) \, dx$
 $= -[e^{-x} \sin x]_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} = 0$

$\oplus (I_k + J_k)$ は等比数列.
 $I_k + J_k = (-1)^{k-1} \times e^{-(k-1)\pi} (e^\pi + 1)$
 $= (1 + e^\pi) \times (-e^{-\pi})^{k-1}$
 $Q = e^{-x} \sin x$

⑦-② 減衰曲線
 ③ 等差, ④ 等比

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx = ?$

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

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(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx = ?$

$S_n = \sum_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx$ 部分和
 $= \sum_0^\pi + \sum_\pi^{2\pi} + \sum_{2\pi}^{3\pi} + \dots + \sum_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n I_k \xrightarrow{\text{①+②}} \frac{1+2}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (1 + e^{-\pi}) \cdot (-e^{-\pi})^{k-1}$
 ① ②

求める $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ は

初項 $1 + e^{-\pi}$, 公比 $-e^{-\pi}$ の無限等比
 $|公比| = |e^{-\pi}| < 1$ 収束

①の和は $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1 + e^{-\pi}}{1 - (-e^{-\pi})}$
 $= \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2(e^\pi - 1)}$

$\int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx$ (sin x) 全符号
 $= \left| \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} \sin x \, dx \right|$
 $= |I_k|$

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(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx = ?$

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 $= \sum_0^\pi + \sum_\pi^{2\pi} + \sum_{2\pi}^{3\pi} + \dots + \sum_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| \, dx$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n |I_k| \xrightarrow{\text{①+②}} \frac{1+2}{2}$
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 ① ②

$$A_n = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx \quad (\text{ここは})$$

$$\text{初項 } A_1 = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

$$\langle \text{補定} \rangle \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = ?$$

が誘導なしに出題された...

$$\begin{cases} x: (k-1)\pi \rightarrow k\pi & (\text{区間を} \pi \text{ ずつ}) \\ t: 0 \rightarrow \pi & (t = x - (k-1)\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$A_n = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t-(k-1)\pi} |\sin(t+(k-1)\pi)| dt$$

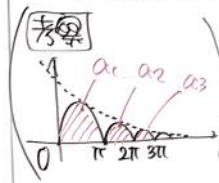
$$\approx e^{-(k-1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} |\sin t| dt = A_1$$

$$A_n = A_1 \times (e^{-\pi})^{k-1}$$

以下略

$$f(x) = e^{-x} |\sin x|$$

$$f(x+\pi) = e^{-\pi} f(x)$$

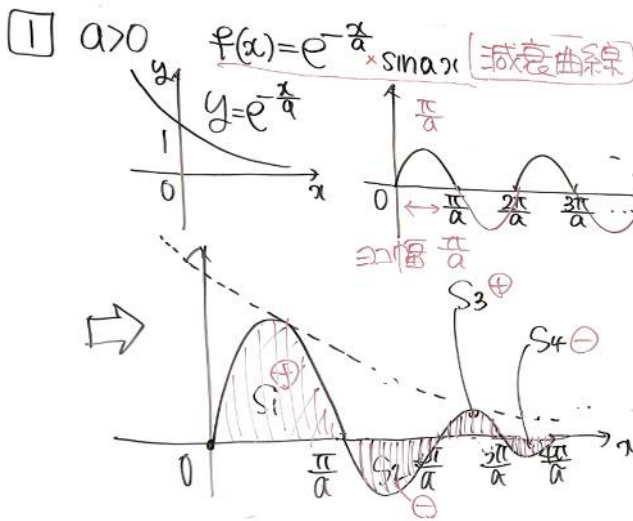
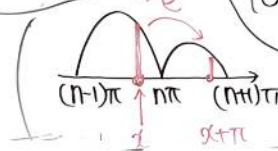


$$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k$$

$\{A_n\}$ が等比数列であることを証明

(公比 $e^{-\pi}$) を予想



(1) $a_n = \frac{n\pi}{a}$

(2) $\{S_k\}$ は等比数列のため

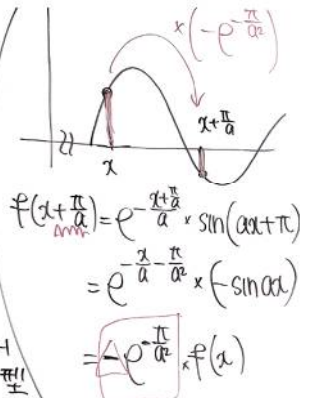
初項 $S_1 =$ 部分①

公比は $-e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}}$

解① 減衰から予想

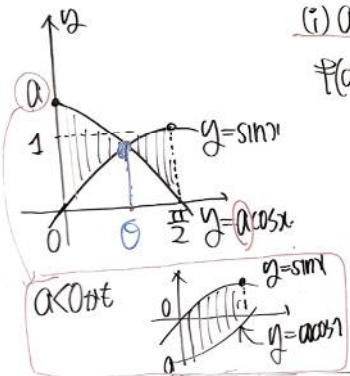
解② $n > 0$

解③ S_k を部分① $S_1 \times (-e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}})^{k-1}$ 型



614 $f(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - a \cos x| dx$

差の絶対値に着目して図示



(i) $a \leq 0$ のとき

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

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

$$= -a + 1$$

$$f'(a) = -1 \text{ (常に)}$$

(ii) $a > 0$ のとき

交点 \Rightarrow 垂直 $\sin \theta = a \cos \theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = a$$

$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ の解 θ を求める

$$\tan \theta = a \text{ かつ } \theta = a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

三角関数の値を
求めるには
tan theta = a
から theta = a
と仮定して
検証する

