

積分の応用 基礎 小テスト 解答例 (No.5)

1. 曲線 $y = x^3$ 上の点 $(1, 1)$ における接線を引くとき、この曲線と接線で囲まれた図形の面積を求めよ。

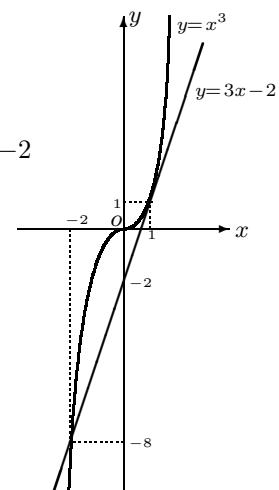
(解) $y' = 3x^2 \quad [y']_{x=1} = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3$ よって、接線の方程式は $y - 1 = 3(x - 1) \quad y = 3x - 2$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^3 \dots \dots \textcircled{1} \\ y = 3x - 2 \dots \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ から } x^3 = 3x - 2 \\ x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0 \dots \dots \textcircled{3} \end{array}$$

①と②は $x = 1$ に対応する点で接するから、③は $x = 1$ を重解にもつ。

よって、左辺を因数分解すると、 $(x - 1)^2(x + 2) = 0 \quad x = 1$ (重解), $x = -2$

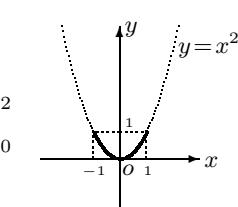
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-2}^1 \{x^3 - (3x - 2)\} dx = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_{-2}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[x^4 \right]_{-2}^1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[x^2 \right]_{-2}^1 + 2 \left[x \right]_{-2}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - 16) - \frac{3}{2}(1 - 4) + 2(1 + 2) = -\frac{15}{4} + \frac{9}{2} + 6 = -\frac{15}{4} + \frac{18}{4} + \frac{24}{4} = \frac{27}{4} \end{aligned}$$



2. 曲線 $y = x^2$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) の長さを求めよ。

(解) $y' = 2x \quad L = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 2x \text{ とおくと, } \frac{dt}{dx} = 2 \quad dt = 2dx \quad \frac{1}{2}dt = dx \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} x & 0 & \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 0 & \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \\ L &= 2 \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}dt = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[t\sqrt{1+t^2} + 1 \cdot \log |t + \sqrt{1+t^2}| \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(2\sqrt{5} + \log |2 + \sqrt{5}| \right) - (0 + \log 1) \right\} = \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} \log(2 + \sqrt{5}) \end{aligned}$$



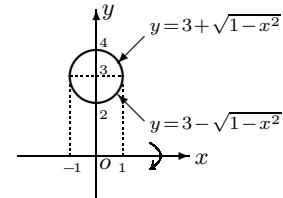
3. 円 $x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 1$ の内部を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転体 (ドーナツ型) について、次の各間に答えよ。

- (1) 回転体の体積 V を求めよ。

(解) $(y - 3)^2 = 1 - x^2 \quad y - 3 = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad y = 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

$y_1 = 3 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \quad y_2 = 3 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 y_1^2 dx - \pi \int_{-1}^1 y_2^2 dx = 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^1 y_1^2 dx - 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^1 y_2^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (y_1^2 - y_2^2) dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 (y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 6 \cdot 2\sqrt{1 - x^2} dx \\ &= 24\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 24\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{1 - x^2} + 1 \cdot \sin^{-1} x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 12\pi \left\{ (1\sqrt{0} + \sin^{-1} 1) - (0 + \sin^{-1} 0) \right\} = 12\pi \cdot \sin^{-1} 1 = 12\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 6\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$



- (2) 回転体の表面積を求めよ。

(解) $y = 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad y' = 0 \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (1 - x^2)' = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (-2x) = \mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

$$\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - x^2) + x^2}{1 - x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$S_1 = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 y_1 \sqrt{1 + (y_1)^2} dx = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 (3 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 4\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + 1 \right) dx$$

$$S_2 = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 y_2 \sqrt{1 + (y_2)^2} dx = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 (3 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 4\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = 24\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 24\pi \left[\sin^{-1} x \right]_0^1 = 24\pi (\sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 0) = 24\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 12\pi^2$$

1. 参考 因数分解が暗算でできないときのために

$$y' = 3x^2 \quad [y']_{x=1} = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3$$

よって、接線の方程式は $y - 1 = 3(x - 1)$ $y = 3x - 2$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^3 & \dots \dots \textcircled{1} \\ y = 3x - 2 & \dots \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ から } x^3 = 3x - 2 \\ x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0 \dots \dots \textcircled{3} \end{array}$$

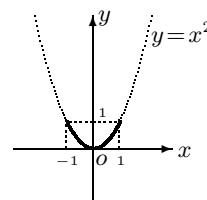
$$\begin{array}{r} x+2 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ \hline x^3 - 3x + 2 \\ x^3 - 2x^2 + x \\ \hline 2x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ 2x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

①と②は $x = 1$ に対応する点で接するから、③は $x = 1$ を重解にもつ。

よって、左辺は $(x - 1)^2$ すなわち $x^2 - 2x + 1$ で割りきれる。

2. 曲線 $y = x^2$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) の長さを求める。

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{解}) L &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{4 \left(\frac{1}{4} + x^2 \right)} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left| x + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2} \right| \right]_0^1 = 2 \left[x \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left| x + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2} \right| \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left(1 \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left| 1 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \right| \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{4} \log \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \right) \right\} = 2 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\ &= \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log \frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{2} - \log \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} \log(2 + \sqrt{5}) \quad " \end{aligned}$$

3. 円 $x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 1$ の内部を x 軸のまわりに回転して

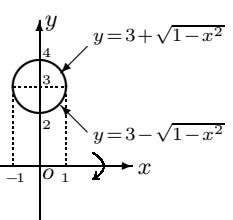
できる回転体（ドーナツ型）について、次の各問に答えよ。

(1) 回転体の体積 V を求めよ。

$$(\text{解}) (y - 3)^2 = 1 - x^2 \quad y - 3 = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad y = 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$y_1 = 3 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \quad y_2 = 3 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad \text{とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^1 y_1^2 dx - 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^1 y_2^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (3 + \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx - 2\pi \int_0^1 (3 - \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 \left\{ (3 + \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 - (3 - \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 \right\} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left\{ (9 + 6\sqrt{1 - x^2} + 1 - x^2) - (9 - 6\sqrt{1 - x^2} + 1 - x^2) \right\} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 2 \cdot 6\sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 24\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 24\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \sin^{-1} x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 12\pi \left\{ (1\sqrt{0} + \sin^{-1} 1) - (0 + \sin^{-1} 0) \right\} = 12\pi \cdot \sin^{-1} 1 = 12\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 6\pi^2 \quad " \end{aligned}$$



(2) 回転体の表面積を求めよ。

$$(\text{解}) y = 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad y' = 0 \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (1 - x^2)' = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (-2x) = \mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - x^2) + x^2}{1 - x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 y_1 \sqrt{1 + (y_1)^2} dx + 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 y_2 \sqrt{1 + (y_2)^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 y_1 \sqrt{1 + (y_1)^2} dx + 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 y_2 \sqrt{1 + (y_2)^2} dx$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 (3 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx + 4\pi \int_0^1 (3 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + 1 \right) dx + 4\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - 1 \right) dx = 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{6}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= 24\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 24\pi \left[\sin^{-1} x \right]_0^1 = 24\pi (\sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 0) = 24\pi \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = 12\pi^2 \quad "$$