

## 反射テスト 積分 曲線の長さ 02

1. 次の関数について ( ) 内の定義域における曲線の長さを求めよ. ( S 級 5 分, A 級 8 分, B 級 11 分, C 級 15 分 )

(1)  $y = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(x^2 - 2)^3}$  ( $2 \leq x \leq 3$ )

(2)  $y = 2x\sqrt{x}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ )

(3)  $y = \log(x^2 - 1)$  ( $2 \leq x \leq 3$ )

2. 次の関数について ( ) 内の定義域における曲線の長さを求めよ. ( S 級 5 分, A 級 8 分, B 級 11 分, C 級 15 分 )

(1)  $y = \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

(2)  $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

(3)  $y = \log(\cos x) \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

# 反射テスト 積分 曲線の長さ 02 解答解説

1. 次の関数について ( ) 内の定義域における曲線の長さを求めよ。(S級5分, A級8分, B級11分, C級15分)

## ★ 曲線の長さ

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{曲線 } x = f(t), y = g(t) \quad (a \leq t \leq b) \Rightarrow \text{曲線の長さは, } \int_a^b \sqrt{\{f'(t)\}^2 + \{g'(t)\}^2} dt \\ \text{曲線 } y = f(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b) \Rightarrow \text{曲線の長さは, } \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \{f'(x)\}^2} dx \end{array} \right.$$

☆注意  $t$  について積分するのか,  $x$  について積分するのかに注意.

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

(2)  $y = 2x\sqrt{x} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left( (x^2-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)' = \frac{1}{2}(x^2-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = x\sqrt{x^2-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)' = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_2^3 \sqrt{1 + (x\sqrt{x^2-2})^2} dx \\ &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{1 + x^2(x^2-2)} dx = \int_2^3 \sqrt{(x^4-2x^2+1)} dx \\ &= \int_2^3 |x^2-1| dx = \int_2^3 (x^2-1) dx \quad \leftarrow \star \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \right]_2^3 = (9-3) - \left( \frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) \\ &= 6 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{3} \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (3\sqrt{x})^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 9x} dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+9x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{27} \left[ (1+9x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1) \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

☆  $2 \leq x \leq 3$  において,  $x^2 - 1 > 0$

(3)  $y = \log(x^2 - 1) \quad (2 \leq x \leq 3)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2-1)'}{x^2-1} = \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_2^3 \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \right)^2} dx = \int_2^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4x^2}{(x^2-1)^2}} dx \\ &= \int_2^3 \sqrt{\frac{(x^2-1)^2 + 4x^2}{(x^2-1)^2}} dx = \int_2^3 \left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \right| dx \\ &= \int_2^3 \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} dx \quad \leftarrow \star \\ &= \int_2^3 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right) dx \quad \leftarrow \text{帯分数化} \\ &= \int_2^3 \left\{ 1 + \frac{(x+1)-(x-1)}{x^2-1} \right\} dx \quad \leftarrow \text{通分の逆} \\ &= \int_2^3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= [x + \log|x-1| - \log|x+1|]_2^3 \\ &= (3 + \log 2 - \log 4) - (2 + \log 1 - \log 3) \\ &= 1 - \log 2 + \log 3 \quad \dots \text{答え} \\ &= 1 + \log \frac{3}{2} \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

☆  $2 \leq x \leq 3$  において,  $x^2 - 1 > 0$

2. 次の関数について ( ) 内の定義域における曲線の長さを求めよ。(S級5分, A級8分, B級11分, C級15分)

$$(1) \quad y = \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2} \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 8x = 12x \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left\{12x \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 144x^2 \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{3}\right)} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{576x^4 + 48x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{(24x^2 + 1)} dx = \int_0^1 (24x^2 + 1) dx \quad \leftarrow \star \\ &= [8x^3 + x]_0^1 = (8 + 1) - (0 + 0) = \mathbf{9} \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

☆  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  において,  $24x^2 + 1 > 0$

$$(2) \quad y = \sqrt{4 - x^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$x = 2 \sin t \text{ とおいて, } dx = 2 \cos t dt$$

$$\lceil x = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rceil \Leftrightarrow \lceil t = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{6} \rceil$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{4-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{4-x^2}{4-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t}} \cdot 2 \cos t dt \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left| \frac{1}{\cos t} \right| \cdot \cos t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 1 dt \quad \leftarrow \star 1 \\ &= 2 [t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

☆1  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  において,  $\cos t > 0$

☆別解  $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$  は半径2の円を表すので,  $2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{3}\pi$

$$(3) \quad y = \log(\cos x) \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} = -\tan x$$

$$t = \sin x \text{ とおくと, } dt = \cos x dx$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow t = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{1 + (-\tan x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} \right| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx \quad \leftarrow \star \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt \quad \leftarrow \text{置換} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} [\log |1+t| - \log |1-t|]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( \log \left| 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| - \log \left| 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| \right) - (\log 1 - \log 1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \left| \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \left| \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \right| \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2 \log(2 + \sqrt{3})) = \mathbf{\log(2 + \sqrt{3})} \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

☆  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  において,  $\cos x > 0$