

$$(1) \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2) \log 2 \quad (3) -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \quad (4) \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2+9-9}{x^2+9} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{9}{x^2+9}\right) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 1 dx - 9 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+9} dx \quad \dots (*)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 1 dx = \sqrt{3} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+9} dx \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \text{ においては, } x=3 \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \text{ であり,}$$

$$x:0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \text{ のとき } \theta:0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{9 \tan^2 \theta + 9} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 1 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{18} \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3} \text{ より } (*) = \sqrt{3} - 9 \cdot \frac{\pi}{18} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x \log x} = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \dots (*)$$

$$\log x = t \text{ とおくと } \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \text{ であり, } x:e \rightarrow e^2 \text{ のとき } t:1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ であるから}$$

$$(*) = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt = [\log |t|]_1^2 = \log 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot x dx \quad \dots (*)$$

$$1+x^2 = t \text{ とおくと } 2x dx = dt \text{ であり, } x:0 \rightarrow 1 \text{ のとき } t:1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \int_1^2 \frac{t-1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_1^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt + \int_1^2 -t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^2 - \left[2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \left(2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right) - 2 \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1) - (\sqrt{2} - 1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \cdots (*)$$

$$\text{こゝで, } \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = [\log|x^2+1|]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \log 4 - \log 2 = 2\log 2 - \log 2 = \log 2 \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \cdots \textcircled{2} \text{ においては, } x = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \text{ であり,}$$

$$x:1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \text{ のとき } \theta: \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 1 d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3} \text{ より } (*) = \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{12}$$