

$$(1) -\frac{2}{e} + 1 \quad (2) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \log 2 \quad (3) \frac{1}{24}\log 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{72}\pi$$

次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^e \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^e x^{-2} \log x dx = \int_1^e (-x^{-1})' \log x dx = [-x^{-1} \log x]_1^e - \int_1^e (-x^{-1}) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-1} + \int_1^e x^{-2} dx = -e^{-1} + [-x^{-1}]_1^e = -e^{-1} - e^{-1} + 1 = -\frac{2}{e} + 1$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x (\tan x)' dx = [x \tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan x dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + [\log |\cos x|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + \log \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \log 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^3 + 8} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} dx$$

ここで、 $\frac{1}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} = \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2 - 2x + 4}$ を満たす a, b, c を求めると

$$\frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2 - 2x + 4} = \frac{a(x^2 - 2x + 4) + (bx+c)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)x^2 + (-2a+2b+c)x + 4a+2c}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}$$

係数を比較して $a+b=0$ かつ $-2a+2b+c=0$ かつ $4a+2c=1$ より

$$a = \frac{1}{12}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{12}, \quad c = \frac{1}{3}$$

よって $\frac{1}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{x^2 - 2x + 4} \right)$ となる。

$$\text{したがって } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} dx = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x-4}{x^2 - 2x + 4} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{x^2 - 2x + 4} dx \right) \cdots (*)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = [\log |x+2|]_0^1 = \log 3 - \log 2 = \log \frac{3}{2} \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x-4}{(x-1)^2+3} dx \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \text{ については}$$

$$x-1 = \sqrt{3} \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \text{ であり,}$$

$$x:0 \rightarrow 1 \text{ のとき } \theta: -\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \theta - 3}{3 \tan^2 \theta + 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 (\tan \theta - \sqrt{3}) d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \sqrt{3} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \left[-\log |\cos \theta| - \sqrt{3} \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^0 = \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

よって ①, ③より

$$(*) = \frac{1}{12} \left\{ \log \frac{3}{2} - \left(\log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(\log \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \log 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{72} \pi$$