

積分法 メモ 01 不定積分

復習

不定積分：微分すると $f(x)$ になる関数 $F(x)$ を求める作業

$$\frac{d}{dx}F(x) = f(x), \quad F(x) \text{のすべてを} \int f(x)dx \text{で表す}$$

$$\int \frac{dF}{dx} dx = \int dF = F(x) + C$$

「微分法」の復習：不定積分の能力は微分法の経験度（記憶）に依存する
 「微分法」の実践：計算結果が出たら微分して正否を確認せよ

1. 置換積分法

変数を別なものに変えると、知っている積分になるとき

$$F(x) = G(u(x)) = G(u)$$

$$\int dG = \int \frac{dG}{du} du = \int \boxed{\frac{dG}{du} \frac{du}{dx}} dx = \int \boxed{\frac{dF}{dx} dx}$$

例

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \int f(ax+b)d(ax+b) \times \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{f'}{f} dx = \int \frac{df}{f} = \log|f| + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^n f' dx = \int (f(x))^n df = \frac{1}{n+1} (f(x))^{n+1} + C$$

1. 部分積分法 integration by parts

- $(u(x)v(x))' = u'v + uv'$

$$\rightarrow \int (uv)' dx = u(x)v(x) = \int (u'v) dx + \int (u v') dx$$

- $\int f(x) dx = \int u'v dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u v' dx$
 - $f = u'v$ としたとき, $\int u'v dx$ より $\int uv' dx$ の計算が楽なら, 利用する
 - ✓ v より v' が簡単な関数になるとき
 - ✓ u' の積分が既知で複雑でないとき

● 例

- $\int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$
- $\int x e^{-x} dx = x(-e^{-x}) - \int 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$
- $\int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$
 $= e^x \sin x - \{e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\sin x) dx\}$
 $\rightarrow 2 \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$

2. 部分分数分解 partial fraction

- 有理式の積分において, 被積分関数を簡単にする
- $\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b}, \quad \frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)} = \left[\frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} \right] \frac{1}{x-c}$
- $\frac{Q(x)}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{(x-a)f(x)+A}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{f(x)}{x-b} + \frac{A}{(x-a)(x-b)}$
- 実係数多項式の因数分解

3. 例題 4.2 (3) c.f. 問 3-3 {3} (12) p.52/p.220

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \text{三角関数で置換積分}$$

$$\boxed{x = \tan \theta} \rightarrow 1 + x^2 = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

積分法 メモ 01 不定積分

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} (> 0) \rightarrow dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} > 0 \rightarrow 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}; \text{定積分のときの区間に注意} \right)$$

$\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta}$ の被積分関数は「三角関数の有理関数」であり積分できる

c.f. 問 4-2{4} p.87, 問 2-2 {3}, p.26

$$\boxed{t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \theta = \cos \left(2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dt}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{dt}{d\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta}} = \int \frac{d\theta/dt}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt = \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt = 2 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{1-t} + \int \frac{dt}{1+t}$$

$$= \boxed{\log \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right|}$$

$$x = \tan \theta = \tan \left(2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$1-t^2 = \frac{2t}{x} \rightarrow t^2 + \frac{2}{x}t - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{-1}{x} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{x} (-1 \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \frac{1}{x} (-1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ のとき $t \rightarrow 0$ となるようにした

$$\frac{t+1}{t-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}(-1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + 1}{\frac{1}{x}(-1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - 1} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}{-1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + (x-1)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - (x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + (x-1)\}\{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + (x+1)\}}{x^2 + 1 - (x+1)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)^2 - 1}{-2x}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1) + 2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x^2 - 1}{-2x} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{-2x}$$

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

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \log \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| = \log \left| -(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right| = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \text{ 双曲線関数で置換積分, c.f. 演習問題 2 章[4], 3 章[6]}}$$

$$\sinh t = \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}), \quad \cosh t = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}), \quad \tanh t = \frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t}$$

$$\cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1 \rightarrow \cosh^2 t = 1 + \sinh^2 t, \quad \boxed{\cosh t = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sinh t = \cosh t, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \cosh t = \sinh t$$

$$\boxed{x = \sinh t}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{dx}{dt} dt}{\cosh t} = \int dt = t = \operatorname{arcsinh} x$$

$$u = \operatorname{arcsinh} x \rightarrow x = \sinh u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^u}{z} - \frac{e^{-u}}{1/z} \right) \rightarrow z^2 - 2xz - 1 = 0$$

$$z = e^u = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} (> 0)$$

積分法 メモ 01 不定積分

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsinh} x = u = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \text{変数を複素数まで拡張して積分}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{d(iu)}{\sqrt{1+(iu)^2}} = i \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = i \arcsin u = i \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{i}\right) \equiv z$$

$$z = i \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{i}\right) \rightarrow \frac{z}{i} = \sin\left(\frac{z}{i}\right) = \frac{e^{i\frac{z}{i}} - e^{-i\frac{z}{i}}}{2i} = \frac{(e^z - e^{-z})}{2i}$$

$$x = \sinh z, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = z = \operatorname{arcsinh} x$$

問題 4-2 2(6)

$$x = \tan \theta, \quad x^2 + 1 = \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right)^{-2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{2}\tan\theta \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan\theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^2} + C$$