

$$73 \quad \frac{x^4}{x^3-1} = \frac{x(x^3-1)+x}{x^3-1} = x + \frac{x}{x^3-1} = x + \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+x+1} \quad \text{とおくと, } a=c=\frac{1}{3}, b=-\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x-2}{x^2+x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x+1-3}{x^2+x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(x^2+x+1)'}{x^2+x+1} - 3 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right) \quad \text{より}$$

$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^3-1} dx = \int \left\{ x + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+x+1} \right) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ x + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(x^2+x+1)'}{x^2+x+1} - 3 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right) \right) \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+x+1) + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right\} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

補足 $\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$ より, $t = x + \frac{1}{2}$ とおくと $dt = dx$

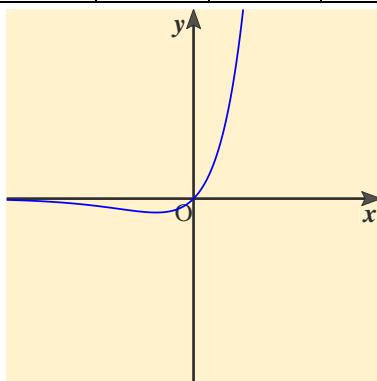
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + C$$

74 (1) $y = xe^x$, $y' = e^x + xe^x = e^x(x+1)$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y = +\infty$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} y = 0$ より

x	$-\infty$	\cdots	-1	\cdots	$+\infty$
y'		$-$	0	$+$	
y	0	\searrow	$-\frac{1}{e}$	\nearrow	$+\infty$

グラフの概形は



部分積分法より

$$\int xe^x dx = \int x(e^x)' dx = xe^x - \int (x)'e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

$x \leq 0$ のとき $y \leq 0$ に注意する. A , x 軸, $x = a$ ($a < 0$) により囲まれる

図形の面積 $S(a)$ は

$$\begin{aligned} S(a) &= \int_a^0 (0 - xe^x) dx = - \int_a^0 xe^x dx = - [xe^x - e^x]_a^0 \\ &= -(-e^0 - ae^a + e^a) \\ &= 1 - e^a(1 - a) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $a = -b$ とおくと $a \rightarrow -\infty$ のとき $b \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{ロピタルの定理より } \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} e^a(1-a) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b+1}{e^b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(b+1)'}{(e^b)'} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^b} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} S(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \{1 - e^a(1-a)\} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left\{1 - \frac{b+1}{e^b}\right\} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^b}\right) = 1$$

75 $x = \tan \theta$ とおくと,

$$1 + x^2 = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ より}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\log(x+1)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\log(\tan \theta + 1)}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(\tan \theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ここで, } \log(\tan \theta + 1) &= \log \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} = \log \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \log \sqrt{2} + \log \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) - \log \cos \theta \text{ を代入すると} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \sqrt{2} d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos \theta d\theta$$

さらに, $t = \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta$ とおくと

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos \theta d\theta \quad \text{だから}$$

$$I = \log \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos \theta d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\log 2}{2} [\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi \log 2}{8} \quad \square$$

76 (1) $t = \tan^{-1} x$ とおくと, $dt = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$, $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ より

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$(2) I = \int_0^1 x(\tan^{-1} x)^2 dx \text{ とおくと, } I = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} (\tan^{-1} x)^2 \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} (\tan^{-1} x) dx$$

ここで, $\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ であるから

$$I = \int_0^1 x(\tan^{-1} x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) (\tan^{-1} x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} x dx + \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(1) \text{ より } \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{32}, \text{ また,}$$

$$\int_0^1 \tan^{-1} x dx = \left[x \tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

であるから

$$I = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{32} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

別解 $I = \int_0^1 x(\tan^{-1} x)^2 dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} \right)' (\tan^{-1} x)^2 dx$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2+1}{2} (\tan^{-1} x)^2 \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1}{2} \cdot 2 \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 - \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \int_0^1 (x)' \tan^{-1} x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \left(\left[x \tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

部分積分法を
2回適用

(3) $x = \sin \theta$ とおくと, $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$,

x	$0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

より,

この範囲では $\cos \theta > 0$ に注意すると

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} = |\cos \theta| = \cos \theta \text{ だから,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $x = \sin \theta$ とおくと, $\sin^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}(\sin \theta) = \theta$, $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$,

x	$0 \rightarrow 1$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

より,

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \sin^{-1} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cdot \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[\sin^3 \theta \cdot \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2}{9}$$

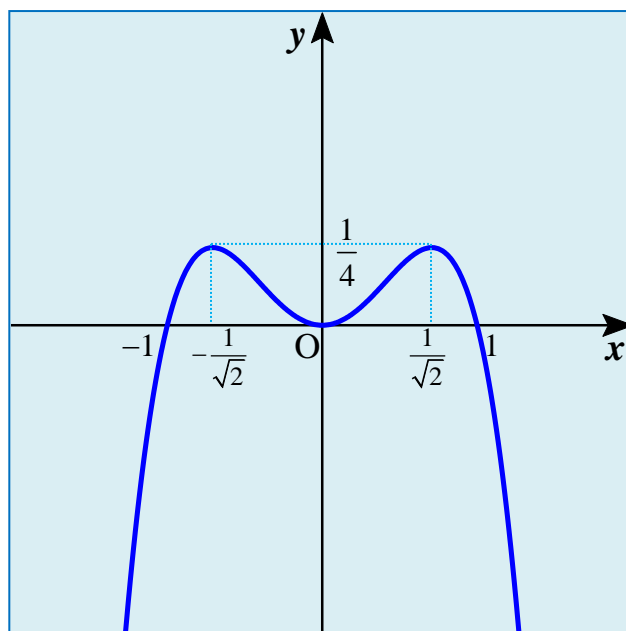
77 (1) $f(x) = x^2(1-x^2) = x^2 - x^4$ より

$$f'(x) = -4x^3 + 2x = -4x\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -4x\left(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

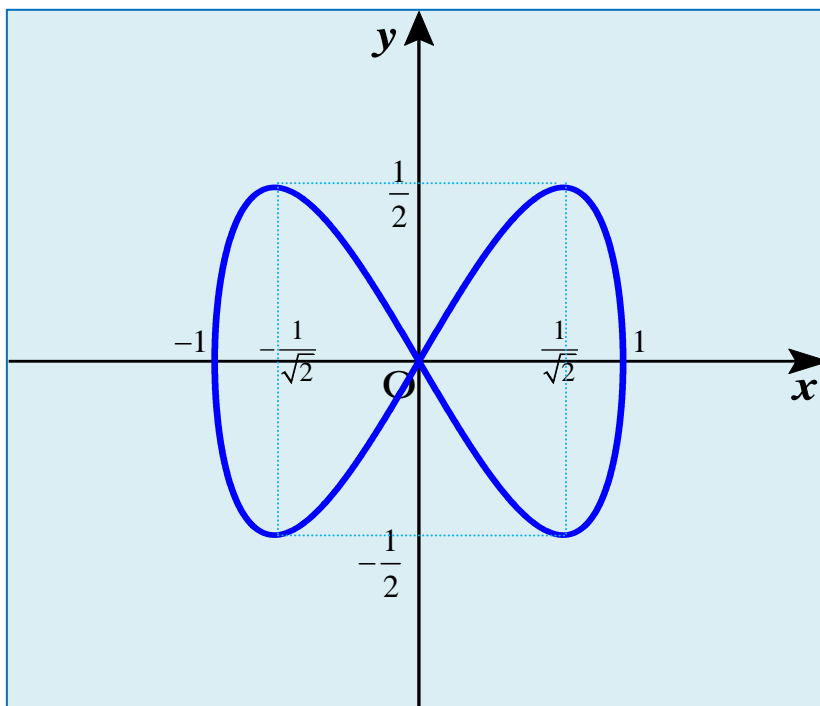
よって $f(x)$ の増減表は次のようになる。

x	...	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$...	0	...	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$...
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$	↗	$\frac{1}{4}$	↘	0	↗	$\frac{1}{4}$	↘

$f(x)$ のグラフは y 軸対称であり、グラフは下図のようになる。



(2) $y^2 = x^2(1-x^2) \geq 0$ より $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ の部分のみ, 実数 y の値が存在する.



$$(3) V_x = 2 \int_0^1 \pi y^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4) dx = 2\pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{15} \pi$$

$$y^2 = x^2 - x^4 \text{ より, } (x^2)^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 0 \text{ であるから } x^2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2}$$

D は x 軸対称だから

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2} dy - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2} dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-4y^2} dy = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - y^2} dy$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

注意: 円 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

の面積の $\frac{1}{4}$ に等しい

78 (ア) $b \geq a > 0$ のとき

$$x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2 \Leftrightarrow (y-b)^2 = a^2 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow y = b \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdots \textcircled{1} \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \left\{ \int_{-a}^a (b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 dx - \int_{-a}^a (b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 dx \right\} \\ &= 4\pi b \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 4\pi b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi a^2 \\ &= 2\pi^2 a^2 b \end{aligned}$$

次に、 $\textcircled{1}$ の両辺を x で微分すると $y' = \mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$ (複号同順)

$$\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad \text{より, 表面積は}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-a}^a 2\pi (b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx + \int_{-a}^a 2\pi (b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= 8\pi ab \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = 8\pi ab \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a \\ &= 8\pi ab \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi^2 ab \end{aligned}$$

(イ) $a > b > 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \left(\int_0^a (b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 dx - \int_{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}^a (b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 dx \right) \\ &= 2\pi \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} (b^2 + a^2 - x^2) dx + \int_0^a 2b\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx + \int_{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}^a 2b\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \right) \\ &= 2\pi \left[(a^2 + b^2)x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \\ &\quad + 4\pi b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a + 4\pi b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}^a \\ &= 2\pi \left\{ \frac{2a^2 + b^2}{3} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + a^2 b \left(\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2 \int_0^a 2\pi(b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx + 2 \int_{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}^a 2\pi(b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\
 &= 4\pi ab \left(\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \int_{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right) + 4\pi a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} dx \\
 &= 4\pi ab \left(\left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a + \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}^a \right) + 4\pi a \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \\
 &= 4\pi a \left\{ \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + b \left(\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より,

■ $b \geq a > 0$ のとき $V = 2\pi^2 a^2 b$, $S = 4\pi^2 ab$

■ $a > b > 0$ のとき

$$V = 2\pi \left\{ \frac{2a^2 + b^2}{3} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + a^2 b \left(\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} \right) \right\}$$

$$S = 4\pi a \left\{ \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + b \left(\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} \right) \right\}$$

$$\boxed{79} \quad (1) \quad S = \int_0^1 \{x - (-x)\} dx + \int_1^2 \{2 - x^2 - (-x)\} dx$$

$$= \left[x^2 \right]_0^1 + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_1^2 = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$(2) \quad V_x = \pi \int_0^2 x^2 dx - \pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (2 - x^2)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 - \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{4x^3}{3} + 4x \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 = \frac{16(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{15} \pi$$

$$(3) \quad V_y = \pi \int_{-2}^1 (2-y) dy - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2$$

$$= \pi \left[2y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^1 - 3\pi = \frac{9}{2} \pi$$

(4) 曲線 $y = 2 - x^2$ ($1 \leq x \leq 2$) 上の任意の点を,

$P(t, 2 - t^2)$ ($1 \leq t \leq 2$) とおく. P から直線 $y = -x$ に下ろした垂線の足を Q とおく. Q の座標は, 直線 PQ と直線 $y = -x$ の交点であるから,

連立方程式 $\begin{cases} y - (2 - t^2) = x - t \\ y = -x \end{cases}$ の解である.

これを解いて $Q\left(\frac{t^2 + t - 2}{2}, -\frac{t^2 + t - 2}{2}\right)$ を得る.

t が t から $t + dt$ (dt 微小量) まで変化するとき, Q の動く距離を ds とすると

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2t+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2t+1}{2}\right)^2} dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left| \frac{2t+1}{2} \right| dt = \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{2}} dt \quad (\text{注意: } 1 \leq t \leq 2 \text{ より } 2t+1 > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{\left(t - \frac{t^2 + t - 2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(2 - t^2 + \frac{t^2 + t - 2}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(t^2 - t - 2)^2}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_1^2 \pi \cdot PQ^2 \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int_1^2 \frac{\pi}{2} (t^2 - t - 2)^2 \frac{(2t+1)}{\sqrt{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_1^2 (t+1)^2 (t-2)^2 (2t+1) dt \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $u = t - 2$ とおくと, $t = u + 2$, $dt = du$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^0 u^2 (u+3)^2 (2u+5) du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^0 (2u^5 + 17u^4 + 48u^3 + 45u^2) du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1}{3} u^6 + \frac{17}{5} u^5 + 12u^4 + 15u^3 \right]_{-1}^0 \\ &= \frac{91}{60} \sqrt{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{80} \quad (1) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 \leq h \leq 1 \text{ のとき} \quad V(h) = \pi \int_0^h x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^h y^2 dy = \pi \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^h = \frac{\pi}{3} h^3$$

$$\text{特に } h=1 \text{ のとき, } V = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

■ $h \geq 1$ のとき

$$V(h) = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi \int_1^h \left(\frac{1}{y} \right)^2 dy = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi \left[-\frac{1}{y} \right]_1^h = \pi \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{h} \right) \quad (\text{注意: } V < \frac{4}{3}\pi)$$

さて、1秒あたり単位体積の水が入っているから、
 t 秒後の高さ $h(t)$ は次のようになる。

$$(ア) \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} h(t)^3 = t \quad \text{より} \quad h(t) = \left(\frac{3t}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(イ) \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \leq t < \frac{4}{3}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad \pi \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{h(t)} \right) = t \quad \text{より} \quad h(t) = \frac{3\pi}{4\pi - 3t}$$

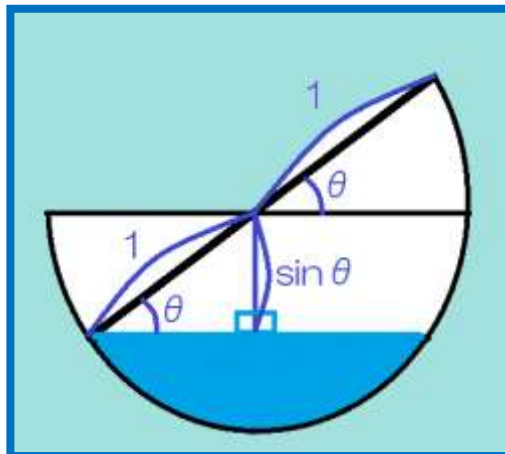
$$(2) \quad (1) \text{より} \quad 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき} \quad \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} < t < \frac{4}{3}\pi \text{ のとき} \quad \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{9\pi}{(4\pi - 3t)^2}$$

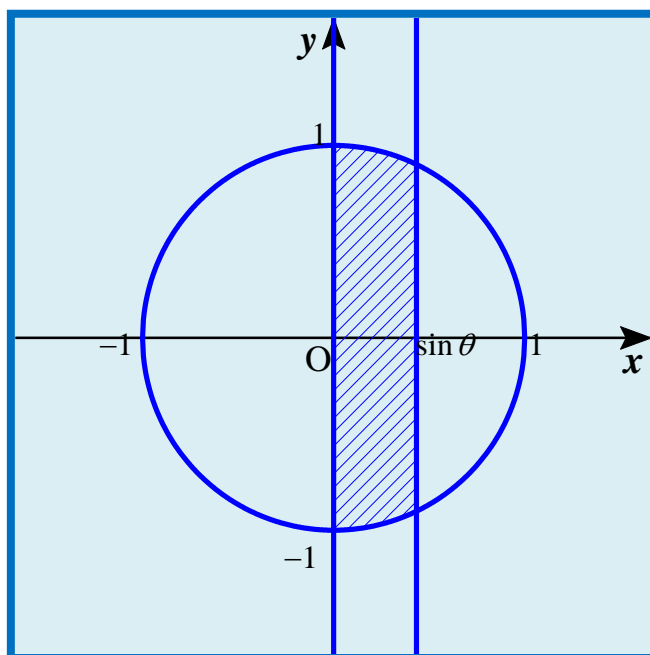
$$\boxed{81} \quad (1) \quad V = \pi \int_{1-h}^1 y^2 dx = \pi \int_{1-h}^1 (1-x^2) dx = \pi \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{1-h}^1 = \pi \left(h^2 - \frac{h^3}{3} \right)$$

(2) こぼれる水の量は、図より

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{\sin \theta} y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\sin \theta} (1-x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sin \theta} \\ &= \pi \left(\sin \theta - \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 1 - x^2$$



82 (1) 頂点 $(0, b)$ より, 放物線は $y = kx^2 + b \cdots \textcircled{1}$ とおける.

$$x = \pm a \text{ のとき, } y = 0 \text{ であるから, } \textcircled{1} \text{ へ代入して } 0 = ka^2 + b \quad \therefore k = -\frac{b}{a^2}$$

したがって, $y = -\frac{b}{a^2}x^2 + b \cdots \textcircled{2}$ を得る.

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ より, } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2b}{a^2}x$$

C は y 軸対称であるから,

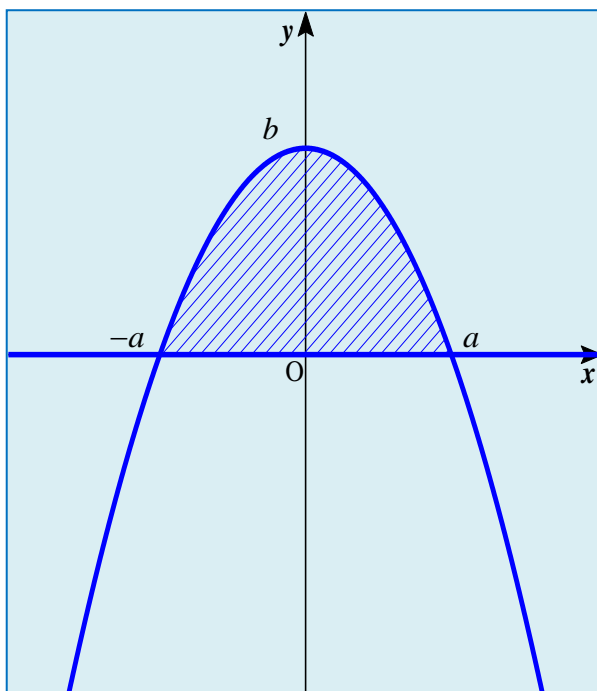
$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{2b}{a^2}x\right)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^a \frac{2b}{a^2} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^4}{4b^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{4b}{a^2} \frac{1}{2} \left[x \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^4}{4b^2}} + \frac{a^4}{4b^2} \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^4}{4b^2}} \right| \right]_0^a \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2} + \frac{a^2}{2b} \log \left(\frac{2b + \sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}}{a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(2) ②より $x^2 = -\frac{a^2}{b}(y-b)$

この両辺を y で微分すると $2x \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{a^2}{b}$

したがって、

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2\pi \int_0^b |x| \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy = 2\pi \int_0^b |x| \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{a^2}{2bx}\right)^2} dy \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^b \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^4}{4b^2}} dy = 2\pi \int_0^b \sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{b}(y-b) + \frac{a^4}{4b^2}} dy \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^b \sqrt{\frac{a^2\{(-4by+4b^2)+a^2\}}{4b^2}} dy = 2\pi \frac{a}{2b} \int_0^b \sqrt{-4by+4b^2+a^2} dy \\
 &= \frac{a}{b} \pi \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{-4b} (-4by+4b^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^b = -\frac{\pi a}{6b^2} \left[(-4by+4b^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^b \\
 &= \frac{\pi a}{6b^2} \left\{ (a^2+4b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^3 \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$



83 $2x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 4 \cdots \textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow y^2 - 2xy + (2x^2 - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = x \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

ここで、 $4 - x^2 \geq 0$ より $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

したがって

$$S = \int_{-2}^2 \left\{ (x + \sqrt{4 - x^2}) - (x - \sqrt{4 - x^2}) \right\} dx = 2 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 2^2 = 4\pi$$

注意：円 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ の面積の半分

図形①を x 軸まわりに 180° 回転させた図形の方程式は、

(x, y) を $(x, -y)$ に変えると、 $2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 4 \cdots \textcircled{2}$ である。

①、②の連立方程式を解くと、①と②の共有点は $(x, y) = (0, \pm 2), (\pm\sqrt{2}, 0)$

この回転体は、 y 軸対称な立体であるから

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (x + \sqrt{4 - x^2})^2 dx - 2\pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (x - \sqrt{4 - x^2})^2 dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^2 (4 + 2x\sqrt{4 - x^2}) dx - 2\pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 (4 - 2x\sqrt{4 - x^2}) dx$$

ここで、 $t = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ とおくと $t^2 = 4 - x^2$, $2tdt = -2xdx \Leftrightarrow xdx = -tdt$

x	$0 \rightarrow 2$
t	$2 \rightarrow 0$

x	$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 2$
t	$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 0$

$$V = 8\pi \left([x]_0^2 - [x]_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \right) + 4\pi \int_2^0 (-t^2) dt + 4\pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^0 (-t^2) dt$$

$$V = 8\sqrt{2}\pi + 4\pi \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^2 + 4\pi \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{32(\sqrt{2} + 1)}{3} \pi$$

