

数学演習第一 演習第 11 回【解答例】

微積：積分の計算 (2)

2020 年 8 月 12 日 実施

【注】この解答例では不定積分の積分定数を省略した。

- 1 (1)  $x = a \tan \theta$  ( $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2$ ) と置換すると,  $dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$  より,
- $$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \int \frac{1}{a^2(1 + \tan^2 \theta)} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right)$  より,  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \int \left( \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right|.$
- (3)  $\sqrt{x^2 + A} = t - x$  と置換する. 両辺を 2 乗すると  $x^2$  の項が消えて  $x = \frac{t^2 - A}{2t}$  となるので,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t^2 + A}{2t^2}$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2 + A} = t - x = \frac{t^2 + A}{2t}$ . よって,
- $$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} = \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2 + A}{2t}} \cdot \frac{t^2 + A}{2t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log |t| = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}|.$$
- (4)  $x = at$  と置換すると,  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{a dt}{a\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} t = \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$
- (5) 部分積分により,  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + A} dx = \int x' \sqrt{x^2 + A} dx = x\sqrt{x^2 + A} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} dx$  となる. ここで,
- $$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 + A) - A}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} dx = \int \sqrt{x^2 + A} dx - A \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}}$$
- であるから,
- $$2 \int \sqrt{x^2 + A} dx = x\sqrt{x^2 + A} + A \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} \stackrel{\text{1}}{=} \stackrel{(3)}{=} x\sqrt{x^2 + A} + A \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}|.$$
- よって,  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + A} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2 + A} + A \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}|).$
- (6) (5) と同様な論法により,  $2 \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \stackrel{\text{1}}{=} \stackrel{(4)}{=} x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$
- よって,  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}).$
- (7) 部分積分により,  $\int \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} x dx = \int x' \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} x dx = x \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$ . ここで,  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = -\int (\sqrt{1 - x^2})' dx = -\sqrt{1 - x^2}$  であるから,  $\int \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} x dx = x \operatorname{Sin}^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}.$
- (8) 部分積分により,  $\int \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} x dx = \int x' \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} x dx = x \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx$ . ここで,  $\int \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\log(1 + x^2))' dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2)$  であるから,  $\int \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} x dx = x \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2).$
- 2 (1)  $\frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 2x - 63} = \frac{x + 1}{(x - 7)(x + 9)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x - 7} + \frac{1}{x + 9} \right)$  と分解して,
- $$\int \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 2x - 63} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x - 7} + \frac{1}{x + 9} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \log |(x - 7)(x + 9)|.$$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{x^4 - 16} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x + 2} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \right\}$  と分解できる.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2^2} \stackrel{\text{1}}{=} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$  であるから,  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 16} = \frac{1}{32} \log \left| \frac{x - 2}{x + 2} \right| - \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{x}{2}.$
- (3)  $\frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{2(x^2 + 2) - 3}{x^2 + 2} = 2 - \frac{3}{x^2 + 2}$  より,  $\int \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} dx = 2x - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2} \stackrel{\text{1}}{=} \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}.$

$$(4) \frac{3x^3 + x}{x^2 + 3} = \frac{x\{3(x^2 + 3) - 8\}}{x^2 + 3} = 3x - \frac{8x}{x^2 + 3} = 3x - \frac{4(x^2 + 3)'}{x^2 + 3} \text{ より, } \int \frac{3x^3 + x}{x^2 + 3} dx = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 4\log(x^2 + 3).$$

(5) 分母を  $x^4 + 4 = (x^2 + 2)^2 - 4x^2 = (x^2 + 2x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 2)$  と因数分解すれば,

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

ここで,  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \pm 2x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x \pm 1)^2 + 1} \stackrel{\boxed{1}}{=} \text{Tan}^{-1}(x \pm 1)$  (複号同順) であるから,  $\int \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^4 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \{ \text{Tan}^{-1}(x + 1) + \text{Tan}^{-1}(x - 1) \}$ .

(6)  $\frac{x(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x(x^2 + 2)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{x + 1} \right) - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$  と分解する. いま,

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)'}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1), \quad \int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2(x^2 + 1)}$$

なので,  $\int \frac{x(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log |(x - 1)(x + 1)| - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 1)}$ .

**3** (1)  $\sqrt{1+x} = t$  と置換すると,  $dx = 2t dt$  なので,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \frac{2(t^2 - 1) + 2}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \left( 2 + \frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1} \right) dt \\ &= 2t + \log \left| \frac{t - 1}{t + 1} \right| = 2\sqrt{1+x} + \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} = t$  と置換すると,  $x = 2 - \frac{4}{t^2 + 1}$ ,  $dx = \frac{8t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt$  なので,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} dx &= \int \frac{8t^2}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt = - \int 4t \cdot \left( \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \right)' dt = -\frac{4t}{t^2 + 1} + 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} \\ &= -\frac{4t}{t^2 + 1} + 4 \text{Tan}^{-1} t = -\sqrt{4-x^2} + 4 \text{Tan}^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}}. \end{aligned}$$

ここで, 不定積分  $\int \frac{8t^2}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt$  は  $t = \tan \theta$  と置換しても計算できる. 実際, このとき,  $dt = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$  より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{8t^2}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt &= \int \frac{8 \tan^2 \theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{8 \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} d\theta = \int 8 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int 4(1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 4\theta - 2 \sin 2\theta = 4\theta - 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 4\theta - 4 \tan \theta \cos^2 \theta = 4 \text{Tan}^{-1} t - \frac{4t}{1 + t^2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【別法 1】**  $\int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} dx = \int \frac{2+x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \right) dx = 2 \text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{4-x^2}$ .

**【別法 2】** 被積分関数の定義域が  $-2 \leq x < 2$  であることに注意して,  $x = 2 \sin t$  ( $-\pi/2 \leq t < \pi/2$ ) と置換

する. このとき,  $\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin^2 t}{(1-\sin t)^2}} = \frac{\cos t}{1-\sin t}$ ,  $dx = 2 \cos t dt$  であるから,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} dx &= \int \frac{\cos t}{1-\sin t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt = 2 \int (1 + \sin t) dt = 2t - 2 \cos t \\ &= 2t - 2\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = 2 \text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{4-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【別法 3】**  $\sqrt{2+x} = t$  と置換すると,  $x = t^2 - 2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$ ,  $\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{4-t^2}}$  より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} dx &= \int \frac{2t^2}{\sqrt{4-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{8-2(4-t^2)}{\sqrt{4-t^2}} dt = 8 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{4-t^2}} - 2 \int \sqrt{4-t^2} dt \\ &= 8 \text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{t}{2} - \left( t\sqrt{4-t^2} + 4 \text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{t}{2} \right) = -\sqrt{4-x^2} + 4 \text{Sin}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2+x}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【別法 4】  $\sqrt{2-x} = t$  と置換すると,  $x = 2 - t^2$ ,  $dx = -2t dt$ ,  $\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} = \frac{\sqrt{4-t^2}}{t}$  より,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{4-t^2}}{t} \cdot (-2t) dt = -2 \int \sqrt{4-t^2} dt \\ &= -\left(t\sqrt{4-t^2} + 4\sin^{-1} \frac{t}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{4-x^2} - 4\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【別法 5】  $\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} = t$  と置換すると,  $x = -2 + \frac{4}{t^2+1}$ ,  $dx = \frac{-8t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt$  なので,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{-8t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = -8 \int \frac{(t^2+1) - t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \quad (t = \tan \theta \text{ と置換してもよい}) \\ &= -4 \int \left\{ \frac{2}{t^2+1} + t \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t^2+1}\right)' \right\} dt = -4 \left( 2 \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} t + t \cdot \frac{1}{t^2+1} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{4t}{t^2+1} - 4 \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} t = -\sqrt{4-x^2} - 4 \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}. \end{aligned}$$

【注意】 何通りかの方法を紹介したが, 各不定積分に現れる関数の間には次の関係がある:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} &= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2+x}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2}, \\ \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} &= \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = t - \sqrt{a}x$  と置換すると,  $x = \frac{t^2-c}{2\sqrt{a}t+b}$  であるから,  $dx = \frac{2(\sqrt{a}t^2+bt+\sqrt{a}c)}{(2\sqrt{a}t+b)^2} dt$ ,  
 $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = t - \sqrt{a}x = \frac{\sqrt{a}t^2+bt+\sqrt{a}c}{2\sqrt{a}t+b}$ . よって,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} = \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2-c}{2\sqrt{a}t+b} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}t^2+bt+\sqrt{a}c}{2\sqrt{a}t+b}} \cdot \frac{2(\sqrt{a}t^2+bt+\sqrt{a}c)}{(2\sqrt{a}t+b)^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2-c}.$$

ここで,  $c > 0$  のとき  $\int \frac{dt}{t^2-c} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c}} \int \left( \frac{1}{t-\sqrt{c}} + \frac{1}{t+\sqrt{c}} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c}} \log \left| \frac{t-\sqrt{c}}{t+\sqrt{c}} \right|$ ,  $c = 0$  のとき  
 $\int \frac{dt}{t^2-c} = -\frac{1}{t}$ ,  $c < 0$  のとき  $\int \frac{dt}{t^2-c} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+(\sqrt{|c|})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|c|}} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{t}{\sqrt{|c|}}$  なので,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + \sqrt{a}x - \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + \sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c}} \right| & (c > 0), \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + \sqrt{a}x} & (c = 0), \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{|c|}} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + \sqrt{a}x}{\sqrt{|c|}} & (c < 0). \end{cases}$$

4 (1)  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}$  なので,  $\sin^4 x = \frac{1}{4}(1-2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x \right)$ . よって,  $\int \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x$ .

(2)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  と置換すると,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$  より,

$$\int \frac{dx}{4+3\cos x} = \int \frac{1}{4+3 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{dt}{7+t^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \frac{t}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right).$$

(3)  $t = \tan x$  と置換すると,  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$  なので,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x + 4\sin^2 x} &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} + \frac{4t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{1+4t^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1} 2t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tan}^{-1}(2 \tan x). \end{aligned}$$

**5** (1)  $\sqrt{x-1} = t$  と置換すると,  $x = t^2 + 1$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$  なので,

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x-1}} = \int_0^1 \frac{2t}{t^2 + t + 1} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{(t^2 + t + 1)' - 1}{t^2 + t + 1} dt.$$

ここで,  $\int_0^1 \frac{(t^2 + t + 1)'}{t^2 + t + 1} dt = [\log(t^2 + t + 1)]_0^1 = \log 3$  であり,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^2 + t + 1} = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(t + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} \stackrel{t + \frac{1}{2} = s}{=} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{ds}{s^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{Tan}^{-1} \frac{2s}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

よって,  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x-1}} = \log 3 - \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$ .

(2)  $\int_0^1 \frac{\text{Tan}^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \{(\text{Tan}^{-1} x)^2\}' dx = \frac{1}{2} [(\text{Tan}^{-1} x)^2]_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{32}.$

(3)  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$  と置換すると,  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$  なので,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4+5\sin x} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4+5 \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2t^2+5t+2} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{2}{2t+1} - \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \log \frac{2t+1}{t+2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \log 2. \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1 \text{ においては, } 2t+1 > 0, t+2 > 0) \end{aligned}$$

**6** (1)  $0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  において,  $\frac{2}{\pi}x \leq \sin x \leq x$  なので,  $\frac{1}{x^p} \leq \frac{1}{(\sin x)^p} \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^p \frac{1}{x^p}$ .  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  に対して

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-p} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{1-p} - \varepsilon^{1-p} \right\} & (0 < p \neq 1) \\ \log \frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} & (p = 1) \end{cases} \quad \text{より,} \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-p} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{1-p} & (0 < p < 1) \\ \infty & (p \geq 1) \end{cases}$$

となる. よって, 広義積分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(\sin x)^p}$  は  $0 < p < 1$  のとき収束し,  $p \geq 1$  のとき ( $\infty$ ) に発散する.

(2)  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 \leq b^2 \Leftrightarrow a - \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq a + \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}$  より,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{-1}V &= \int_{-b}^b \{(a + \sqrt{b^2 - y^2})^2 - (a - \sqrt{b^2 - y^2})^2\} dy \\ &= \int_{-b}^b 2a \cdot 2\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy = 8a \int_0^b \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy = 2\pi ab^2. \end{aligned}$$

よって,  $V = 2\pi^2 ab^2$  となる.

(3)  $L$  を求めるためには, 第 1 象限の部分の長さを 4 倍すればよい. 第 1 象限の部分は  $x = \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = \sin^3 t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$ ) とパラメータ表示でき,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -3\cos^2 t \sin t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3\sin^2 t \cos t$  となる. よって,

$$L = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(-3\cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3\sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \sin t dt = 12 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 6.$$