数学演習第一　演習第 11 回【解答例】

微積：積分の計算 (2) (2022 年 7 月 20 日実施)

1　演習問題

【注】この解答例では不定積分の積分定数を省略した.

$\boxed{1}$ 前半の (1) から (4) は比較的基本的な不定積分である. ここでの結果は, 通常, 証明せずに用いてよい.

(1) $x = a\tan\theta$ $(-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2)$ $\left(\Leftrightarrow\ \theta = \mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$ と置換すれば, $dx = \dfrac{a\,d\theta}{\cos^2\theta}$ より, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \int\frac{1}{a^2(1+\tan^2\theta)}\cdot\frac{a}{\cos^2\theta}\,d\theta = \frac{\theta}{a} = \boxed{\frac{1}{a}\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}}$. 《別法》$\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \mathrm{Tan}^{-1}x$ が既知なら, $x = at$ と置換して, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}\int\frac{a\,dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{a}\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}t = \frac{1}{a}\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$.

(2) $\dfrac{1}{x^2-a^2} = \dfrac{1}{2a}\left(\dfrac{1}{x-a} - \dfrac{1}{x+a}\right)$ より, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\int\left(\frac{1}{x-a}-\frac{1}{x+a}\right)dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2a}\log\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right|}$.

(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 $x = \dfrac{t^2-A}{2t}$ となり, $\dfrac{dx}{dt} = \dfrac{t^2+A}{2t^2}$. よって, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} = \int\frac{1}{t-\frac{t^2-A}{2t}}\cdot\frac{t^2+A}{2t^2}\,dt = \int\frac{1}{t}\,dt = \log|t| = \boxed{\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}\right|}$.

(4) $x = a\sin\theta$ $(-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2)$ $\left(\Leftrightarrow\ \theta = \mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$ と置換すれば, $dx = a\cos\theta\,d\theta$ より, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \int\frac{a\cos\theta}{a\sqrt{1-\sin^2\theta}}\,d\theta = \theta = \mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$. 《別法》$\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \mathrm{Sin}^{-1}x$ が既知なら, $x = at$ と置換して, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \frac{1}{a}\int\frac{a\,dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \mathrm{Sin}^{-1}t = \boxed{\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}}$.

後半の (5) から (8) では $\displaystyle\int f(x)\,dx\left(=\int x'f(x)\,dx\right) = xf(x) - \int xf'(x)\,dx$ を利用する.

(5) まず, $\displaystyle\int\sqrt{x^2+A}\,dx = x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int x\cdot\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+A}}\,dx = x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int\frac{(x^2+A)-A}{\sqrt{x^2+A}}\,dx = x\sqrt{x^2+A} - \int\sqrt{x^2+A}\,dx + A\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+A}}$. よって, $\boxed{1}$(3) を用いて,

$$\int\sqrt{x^2+A}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x\sqrt{x^2+A} + A\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+A}}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\left(x\sqrt{x^2+A} + A\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}\right|\right)}.$$

(6) まず, $\displaystyle\int\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int x\cdot\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int\frac{(a^2-x^2)-a^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \int\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx + a^2\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$. よって, $\boxed{1}$(4) を用いて,

$$\int\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + a^2\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\left(x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + a^2\,\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}\right)}.$$

(7) $\displaystyle\int\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}x\,dx = x\,\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}x - \int\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \boxed{x\,\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}x + \sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

(8) $\displaystyle\int\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}x\,dx = x\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}x - \int\frac{x}{1+x^2}\,dx = \boxed{x\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}x - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x^2)}$.

$\boxed{2}$ (1) $\dfrac{x-3}{x^2-3x+2} = \dfrac{x-3}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \dfrac{2}{x-1} - \dfrac{1}{x-2}$ なので,

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

(2) $\dfrac{2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \dfrac{a}{x+1} + \dfrac{bx+c}{x^2+1}$ の形に部分分数分解できる．このとき, $2x = a(x^2+1)+(bx+c)(x+1)$ であるから, 両辺の係数を比較して, $a+b=0$, $b+c=2$, $a+c=0$. これより $a=-1$, $b=c=1$ となり, $\dfrac{2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = -\dfrac{1}{x+1} + \dfrac{x+1}{x^2+1} = -\dfrac{1}{x+1} + \dfrac{1}{2}\cdot\dfrac{(x^2+1)'}{x^2+1} + \dfrac{1}{x^2+1}$. よって,

$$\int \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}\,dx = \boxed{-\log|x+1| + \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+1) + \mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,x}.$$

(3) $\dfrac{1}{x^4-16} = \dfrac{1}{8}\left(\dfrac{1}{x^2-4} - \dfrac{1}{x^2+4}\right) = \dfrac{1}{8}\left\{\dfrac{1}{4}\left(\dfrac{1}{x-2} - \dfrac{1}{x+2}\right) - \dfrac{1}{x^2+4}\right\}$ と分解できる. $\boxed{1}$(1) を用いて, $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2^2} = \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,\frac{x}{2}$. よって, $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{x^4-16} = \boxed{\frac{1}{32}\left(\log\left|\frac{x-2}{x+2}\right| - 2\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,\frac{x}{2}\right)}$.

(4) $\dfrac{3x^3+x}{x^2+3} = \dfrac{x(3x^2+1)}{x^2+3} = \dfrac{x\{3(x^2+3)-8\}}{x^2+3} = 3x - \dfrac{8x}{x^2+3} = 3x - \dfrac{4(x^2+3)'}{x^2+3}$ なので, $\displaystyle\int \frac{3x^3+x}{x^2+3}\,dx = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 4\log(x^2+3)}$. 《別法》$t=x^2$ とおけば, $\displaystyle\int \frac{3x^3+x}{x^2+3}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{3t+1}{t+3}\,dt = \frac{1}{2}\int\left(3-\frac{8}{t+3}\right)dt = \frac{1}{2}\big(3t-8\log|t+3|\big) = \frac{3}{2}x^3 - 4\log(x^2+3)$.

(5) 被積分関数の分母は $x^4+4 = (x^2+2)^2 - 4x^2 = (x^2+2x+2)(x^2-2x+2)$ と因数分解でき,

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

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

(6) $t = x^2$ と置換すれば, $dt = 2x\,dx$ より, $\displaystyle\int \frac{x(x^2+3)}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{t+3}{(t-1)(t+1)^2}\,dt$. ここで, $\dfrac{t+3}{(t-1)(t+1)^2} = \dfrac{a}{t-1} + \dfrac{b}{t+1} + \dfrac{c}{(t+1)^2}$ とおき, $t+3 = a(t+1)^2 + b(t-1)(t+1) + c(t-1)$ の両辺の係数を比較して $a+b=0$, $2a+c=1$, $a-b-c=3$. これより $a=1$, $b=c=-1$ であるから, $\displaystyle\int \frac{x(x^2+3)}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\int\left\{\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2}\right\}dt = \frac{1}{2}\left(\log\left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right| + \frac{1}{t+1}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{|x^2-1|}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)}}$.

$\boxed{3}$ (1) $t = \sqrt{1+x}$ と置換すると, $dx = 2t\,dt$ なので, $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2-1}\,dt = \int \frac{2(t^2-1)+2}{t^2-1}\,dt = 2t + \int\left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}\right)dt$. よって, $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x}\,dx = 2t + \log\left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right| = \boxed{2\sqrt{1+x} + \log\left|\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1}\right|}$.

(2) $t = \sqrt{\dfrac{2+x}{2-x}}$ $(-2<x<2)$ と置換すると, $x = 2 - \dfrac{4}{t^2+1}$ なので, $dx = \dfrac{8t}{(t^2+1)^2}\,dt$ となる. よって,

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

《別法》 $\displaystyle\int \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}}\,dx = \int \frac{2+x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}\,dx = \int\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2-x^2}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}\right)dx = 2\,\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\,\frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{4-x^2}.$

ここで, $\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\sqrt{\dfrac{2+x}{2-x}} = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\,\dfrac{x}{2} + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$ だから, これは上の結果と定数の差を除いて一致している.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) $u=\tan\dfrac{x}{2}$ と置換すると, $\cos x = \dfrac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \dfrac{2\,du}{1+u^2}$ より $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{4+3\cos x} = \int\frac{1}{4+3\cdot\frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}}\cdot\frac{2\,du}{1+u^2} = 2\int\frac{du}{7+u^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,\frac{u}{\sqrt{7}}$. よって, $\displaystyle\int\frac{dx}{4+3\cos x} = \boxed{\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)}$.

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

$$\int\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x+4\sin^2 x} = \int\frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+u^2}+4\cdot\frac{u^2}{1+u^2}}\cdot\frac{du}{1+u^2} = \int\frac{dt}{1+4u^2} = \frac{1}{4}\int\frac{du}{(\frac{1}{2})^2+u^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,2u = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}(2\tan x)}.$$

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

$$\int\frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{x-1}} = \int\frac{2t}{t^2+t+1}\,dt = \int\frac{(2t+1)-1}{t^2+t+1}\,dt = \int\frac{(t^2+t+1)'}{t^2+t+1}\,dt - \int\frac{dt}{(t+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$$

$$= \log(t^2+t+1) - \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,\frac{t+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \log(t^2+t+1) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

よって, $\displaystyle\int_1^2\frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{x-1}} = \int_0^1\frac{2t}{t^2+t+1}\,dt = \left[\log(t^2+t+1)-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\,\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}\,\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right]_0^1 = \boxed{\log 3-\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}}$.

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

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

$$\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{dx}{4+5\sin x} = \int_0^1\frac{1}{4+5\cdot\frac{2u}{1+u^2}}\cdot\frac{2\,du}{1+u^2} = \int_0^1\frac{dt}{2u^2+5u+2} = \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1\left(\frac{2}{2u+1}-\frac{1}{u+2}\right)du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\log\frac{2u+1}{u+2}\right]_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}\log 2}.$$

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

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

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

$$\pi^{-1} V = \int_{-b}^{b} \{(a + \sqrt{b^2-y^2}\,)^2 - (a - \sqrt{b^2-y^2}\,)^2\}\, dy = \int_{-b}^{b} 2a \cdot 2\sqrt{b^2-y^2}\, dy$$

$$= 8a \int_0^b \sqrt{b^2-y^2}\, dy = 2\pi a b^2. \qquad \therefore\ V = \boxed{2\pi^2 a b^2}.$$

(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, $\dfrac{dx}{dt} = -3\cos^2 t \sin t$, $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 3\sin^2 t \cos t$ となるから,

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

2 レポート問題

1 (1) $t = \sqrt{x}$ と置換すると, $x = t^2, dx = 2tdt$ なので,

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{2t}{1+t}\, dt = \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{1+t}\right) dt = 2t - 2\log(1+t) = \boxed{2\sqrt{x} - 2\log(1+\sqrt{x})}.$$

(2) $$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+3x-4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+4)} = \frac{1}{5}\int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+4}\right) dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}\log\left|\frac{x-1}{x+4}\right|}.$$

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

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)}\, dx = \int \frac{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\left(1 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)} \frac{2}{1+t^2}\, dt = \int \frac{1+t^2+2t}{2t}\, dt = \frac{1}{2}\log|t| + \frac{1}{4}t^2 + t$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\log\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + \frac{1}{4}\tan^2\frac{x}{2} + \tan\frac{x}{2}}.$$

2 (1) $$\int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin^2 x}\, dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi/6} \left(\frac{1}{1-\sin x} + \frac{1}{1+\sin x}\right) \cos x\, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}\right]_0^{\pi/6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\log 3}.$$

(2) $\cos^4 x = \left(\dfrac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 = \dfrac{1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} = \dfrac{3}{8} + \dfrac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \dfrac{1}{8}\cos 4x$ より,

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^4 dx = \left[\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x\right]_0^{\pi/4} = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{32} + \frac{1}{4}}.$$

(3) $$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{\mathrm{Sin}^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\, dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} \mathrm{Sin}^{-1} x\, \left(\mathrm{Sin}^{-1} x\right)'\, dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{Sin}^{-1} x\right)^2\right]_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} = \boxed{\frac{\pi^2}{18}}.$$