

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① (1)} \quad \int \frac{(x-2)(x^2-3)}{x^3} dx &= \int \frac{x^3-2x^2-3x+6}{x^3} dx \\ &= \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^3}\right) dx \\ &= \int dx - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} - 3 \int x^{-2} dx + 6 \int x^{-3} dx \\ &= x - 2 \log|x| + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \quad \int \sin(-5x+1) dx &= \frac{1}{-5} \cdot \{-\cos(-5x+1)\} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cos(-5x+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(3)} \quad \int 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3+2} dx &= \frac{2}{3} (x^3+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (x^3+2) \sqrt{x^3+2} + C \\ \text{別解} \quad x^3+2 &= u \text{ とおくと } \quad 3x^2 dx = du \\ \int 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3+2} dx &= \int \sqrt{x^3+2} \cdot 3x^2 dx = \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (x^3+2) \sqrt{x^3+2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(4)} \quad \int \log(x+1) dx &= \int (x+1) \log(x+1) dx \\ &= (x+1) \log(x+1) - \int (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ &= (x+1) \log(x+1) - \int dx \\ &= (x+1) \log(x+1) - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(5)} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x(x-1)} &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \log|x-1| - \log|x| + C \\ &= \log \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{② (1)} \quad \int_1^2 \frac{dy}{y^3} = \left[ -\frac{1}{2y^2} \right]_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{(2)} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \left[ \tan \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\text{(3)} \quad \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = \left[ e^x + e^{-x} \right]_0^1 = (e + e^{-1}) - (e^0 + e^0) = e + \frac{1}{e} - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(4)} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi \text{ のとき } \quad |\sin x| &= \sin x \\ \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \text{ のとき } \quad |\sin x| &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-\sin x) dx \\ &= \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[ \cos x \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\ &= \{1 - (-1)\} + \{1 - (-1)\} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{別解} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2 \left[ -\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= 2\{1 - (-1)\} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(5)} \quad x = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } \quad dx &= \cos \theta d\theta \\ x \text{ と } \theta \text{ の対応は右のとれる。} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき, } \cos \theta &\geq 0 \text{ であるから} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} = \cos \theta$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(6)} \quad x = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } \quad dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のとれる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+1} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\text{(7)} \quad x\sqrt{4-x^2} \text{ は奇関数であるから } \quad \int_{-2}^2 x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(8)} \quad \int_0^1 x e^x dx &= \int_0^1 x(e^x)' dx = \left[ x e^x \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x)' e^x dx \\ &= e - \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{③} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt = a \text{ とおくと, 与えられた等式から}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x + a \quad \dots\dots \text{①}$$

となる。よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t + a) dt = \left[ -\cos t + at \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} a + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } \frac{\pi}{2} a + 1 = a \text{ から } \quad a = -\frac{2}{\pi - 2}$$

$$\text{これを①に代入して } \quad f(x) = \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi - 2}$$

$$\text{④} \quad S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n}$$

よって,  $f(x) = \sin \pi x$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \cos \pi x \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$-1 \rightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$