

1. (a). $t = \sqrt{x^2+1} \Rightarrow t^2 = x^2+1$ より, $2t = 2x \frac{dx}{dt}$ より $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t}{x}$.

↑
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t}{x}$ より $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx = \frac{t}{x} \cdot \frac{t}{x} dt = \frac{t^2}{x^2} dt = \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^2-1} dt = \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1}\right) dt = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt$ より,
 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx = t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \right| + C //$

(b) まじめに $t := \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}$ とすると, $\sin x = 2t \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2}$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1+t^2}$ より

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{t^2+2t+1} dt = \int \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} dt = \frac{-2}{t+1} + C = \frac{-2}{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + C //$$



2. 一般定積分としてみじめにやると.

$$\text{解} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{R}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} //$$

3. $I = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx \rightarrow$ この不定積分は問1(a)で求めている.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって, } I &= \left[\sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \right| \right]_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} = \left(\sqrt{1+8} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{9}-1}{\sqrt{9}+1} \right) \right) - \left(\sqrt{1+3} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{4}-1}{\sqrt{4}+1} \right) \right) \\ &= 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} // \end{aligned}$$

$$4. (a) (2y+1)dy = 3x^2 dx \Leftrightarrow y^2 + y = x^3 + C$$

↓ 「 $x=0$ の時、 $y=1$ だと、この条件をよける」

$$\text{また、} y^2 + y + (C - x^3) = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(C - x^3)})$$

$$x=0 \text{ の時 } y > 0 \text{ より } + \text{ 号をとり、} \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{1 - 4(C - 0)}) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1 - 4C} - 1) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2+1 = \sqrt{1-4C} \Leftrightarrow 9 = 1-4C \Leftrightarrow 8 = -4C \Leftrightarrow C = -2.$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{1 - 4(-2 - x^3)}) = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{9 + 4x^3}) //$$

$$(b) \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}y = x^2, \quad p(x) = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad q(x) = x^2 \text{ とする. } \int p = P = -2 \ln x + C_0 \text{ にとり、}$$

$$R(x) := \int q e^P = \int x^2 e^{-2 \ln x + C_0} dx = \int C_1 \cdot x^2 \frac{1}{x^2} = C_1 x + C_2 \text{ とし、}$$

$$y = (R + C_3) e^{-P} = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{2 \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{C_1} = (x + C_4) x^2$$

$$\text{confirm } y' = 3x^2 + 2C_4 x,$$

$$-\frac{2}{x}y = -2(x + C_4)x, \text{ より}$$

$$y' - \frac{2}{x}y = x^2 \text{ となり、成立し、}$$

$$x=1 \text{ の時、} y=3 \text{ とする} \Rightarrow 3 = (1 + C_4)1 \text{ より } C_4 = 2.$$

$$\therefore y = x^3 + 2x //$$

$$5. (D^2 - 2D - 3)y = 0 \text{ と、} \Leftrightarrow (D-3)(D+1)y = 0 \text{ より、} \underbrace{(D-3)y=0}_{y=C_1 e^{3x}} \text{ と } \underbrace{(D+1)y=0}_{y=C_2 e^{-x}} \text{ の解の合計が解.}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} //$$

$$6. (D^2 - 1)y = e^{2x}. \text{ まず特解. } y_s(x) = \frac{1}{D^2 - 1} e^{2x} = \frac{1}{p(D)} e^{2x} = \frac{1}{p(2)} e^{2x} = \frac{1}{4-1} e^{2x} = \frac{1}{3} e^{2x}.$$

$$\text{confirm. } D^2(\frac{1}{3}e^{2x}) = \frac{4}{3}e^{2x} \text{ より、}$$

$$(D^2 - 1)(\frac{1}{3}e^{2x}) = (\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3})e^{2x} = e^{2x}.$$

斉次解 $((D^2 - 1)y = 0 \text{ の解})$ は $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ とあるので、

$$\text{一般解は } C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{2x} //$$