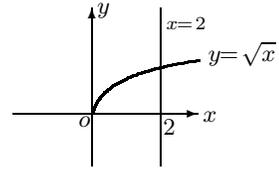


積分の応用 基礎 小テスト 解答例 (No.3)

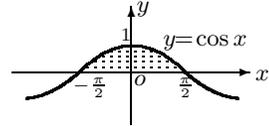
1. 曲線 $y = \sqrt{x}$, x 軸および直線 $x = 2$ で囲まれる図形を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転体の体積を求めよ。

(解) $V = \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 (\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 x dx$
 $= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} [x^2]_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (2^2 - 0^2) = 2\pi$..



2. 曲線 $y = \cos x$ ($-\pi < x < \pi$) と x 軸とで囲まれる図形を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転体の体積を求めよ。

(解) $V = \pi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx$
 $= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2x) dx$
 $= \pi \left[x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \pi \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) \right\} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$..



(別解) $V = \pi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$..

3. 曲線 $y = \sqrt{x}$ ($0 < x < 2$) を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転面の面積を求めよ。

(解) $y = \sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$ $y' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

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

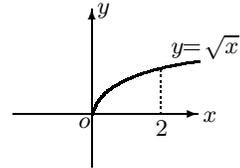
$S = 2\pi \int_0^2 y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x + 1}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \pi \int_0^2 \sqrt{4x + 1} dx$

$4x + 1 = t$ とおくと $\frac{dt}{dx} = 4$ $\frac{1}{4} dt = dx$ $\begin{matrix} x & | & 0 & \rightarrow & 2 \\ \theta & | & 1 & \rightarrow & 9 \end{matrix}$

$S = \pi \int_1^9 \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^9 t^{1/2} dt$

$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} t^{\frac{1}{2} + 1} \right]_1^9 = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \right]_1^9 = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t^3} \right]_1^9$

$= \frac{\pi}{6} \left[\sqrt{t^3} \right]_1^9 = \frac{\pi}{6} (\sqrt{9^3} - \sqrt{1^3}) = \frac{\pi}{6} (9\sqrt{9} - 1) = \frac{\pi}{6} (27 - 1) = \frac{13}{3} \pi$..



4. 曲線 $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ ($-2 < x < 1$) を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転面の面積を求めよ。

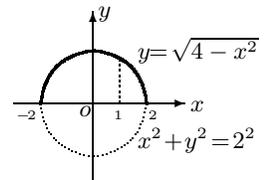
(解) $y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \cdot (4 - x^2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \cdot (-2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$

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

$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{4 - x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$

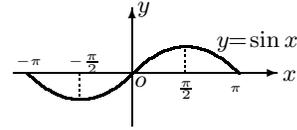
$S = 2\pi \int_{-2}^1 y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_{-2}^1 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx = 4\pi \int_{-2}^1 1 dx$

$= 4\pi [x]_{-2}^1 = 4\pi \{ 1 - (-2) \} = 12\pi$..



(研究1) 曲線 $y = \sin x$ ($-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$) と x 軸とで囲まれる図形を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転体の体積を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(解)} \quad V &= \pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \pi \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi \left\{ \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\pi \right) - \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) \right\} = \pi^2 \quad \text{〃} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{(別解)} \quad V = \pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 4 \cdot \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi^2 \quad \text{〃}$$

(研究2) 曲線 $y = \sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq n\pi$) と x 軸とで囲まれる図形を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転体の体積を求めよ。(ただし、 n は自然数とする。)

$$\text{(解)} \quad V = \pi \int_0^{n\pi} y^2 dx = n \cdot \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \cdot n\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2n\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{n\pi^2}{2} \quad \text{〃}$$

(研究3) 曲線 $y = \sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転面の面積を求めよ。

$$\text{(解)} \quad y = \sin x \quad y' = \cos x$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$t = \cos x \quad \text{とおくと} \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x \quad \begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow \pi \\ \hline t & 1 \rightarrow -1 \end{array}$$

$$-dt = \sin x dx$$

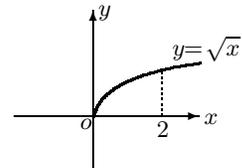
$$S = 2\pi \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{1 + t^2} (-dt) = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt = 4\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} + 1 \cdot \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}| \right) \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left[t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} + \log |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}| \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2\pi \{ (\sqrt{2} + \log |1 + \sqrt{2}|) - (0 - \log 1) \} = 2\pi \{ \sqrt{2} + \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) \} \quad \text{〃} \end{aligned}$$

3. 曲線 $y = \sqrt{x}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転面の面積を求めよ。

$$\text{(別解)} \quad y = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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



$$S = 2\pi \int_0^2 y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x + 1}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^2 \sqrt{4x + 1} dx = \pi \int_0^2 (4x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} (4x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2} + 1} \right]_0^2 = \pi \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (4x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} \left[\sqrt{(4x + 1)^3} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \left[(\sqrt{4x + 1})^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} \{ (\sqrt{9})^3 - (\sqrt{1})^3 \} = \frac{\pi}{6} (3^3 - 1) = \frac{\pi}{6} (27 - 1) = \frac{13}{3} \pi \quad \text{〃}$$