

第2章 §2 いろいろな応用

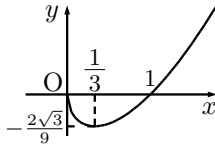
p.76 練習問題 2-A

1. (1) $y' = \sqrt{x} + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3x-1}{2\sqrt{x}}$, $y'' = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} + (3x-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3x+1}{4x\sqrt{x}}$

$y' = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$, $y'' = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$. \sqrt{x} より定義域は $x \geq 0$ だから

x	0	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...
y'		-	0	+
y''		+	+	+
y	0	↘	$-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$	↗

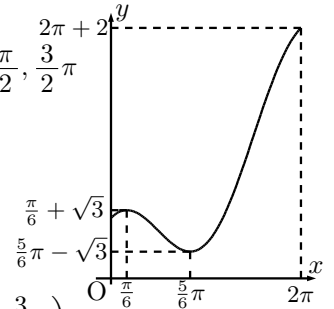
極大値なし, 極小値 $-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ ($x = \frac{1}{3}$), 変曲点なし



(2) $y' = 1 - 2\sin x$, $y'' = -2\cos x$, $y' = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$, $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$, $y'' = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi$

x	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	...	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	...	$\frac{5}{6}\pi$	...	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	...	2π
y'	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	+
y''	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	-	-
y	2	↗	$\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$	↘	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	↘	$\frac{5}{6}\pi - \sqrt{3}$	↗	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	↗	$2\pi + 2$

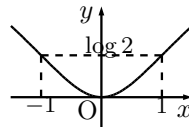
極大値 $\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}$ ($x = \frac{\pi}{6}$), 極小値 $\frac{5}{6}\pi - \sqrt{3}$ ($x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$), 変曲点 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$



(3) $y' = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$, $y'' = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^2}$, $y' = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$, $y'' = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

x	...	-1	...	0	...	1	...
y'	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
y''	-	0	+	+	+	0	-
y	↘	$\log 2$	↘	0	↗	$\log 2$	↗

極大値なし, 極小値 0 ($x = 0$), 変曲点 $(\pm 1, \log 2)$

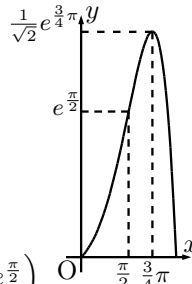


(4) $y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$, $y'' = e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x) = 2e^x \cos x$,

$y' = 0 \rightarrow \tan x = -1$, $x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$, $y'' = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

x	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	...	$\frac{3}{4}\pi$	...	π
y'	+	+	+	+	0	-	-
y''	+	+	0	-	-	-	-
y	0	↗	$e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$	↗	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi}$	↘	0

極大値 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi}$ ($x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$), 極小値なし, 変曲点 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}})$

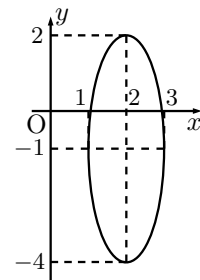
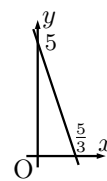


2. (1) 1式より $t = x - 1$ よって $y = 2 - 3(x - 1) = -3x + 5$

(2) $\cos t = x - 2$, $\sin t = \frac{y+1}{-3}$ よって $(x-2)^2 + \left(\frac{y+1}{-3}\right)^2 =$

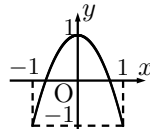
$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ よって $(x-2)^2 + \frac{(y+1)^2}{9} = 1$

楕円 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ を x 軸方向に 2, y 軸方向に -1 平行移動



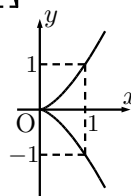
(3) 2倍角の公式より $y = 1 - 2\sin^2 t = 1 - 2x^2$

$-1 \leq \sin t \leq 1$ より $-1 \leq x \leq 1$



(4)

t	-1.5	-1	-0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5
x	2.25	1	0.25	0	0.25	1	2.25
y	-3.375	-1	-0.125	0	0.125	1	3.375



$$3. (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{6t-1}{3}$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2 \cos t (-\sin t)}{\cos t} = -2 \sin t$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2te^{t^2}}{-2e^{-2t}} = -te^{t^2+2t}$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1-t}{t}} = \frac{t}{(1-t)^2}$$

$$4. (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t}{2t}, t=1 \text{ のとき } x=2, y=e, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e}{2}. \text{ よって求める接線の方程式は } y-e = \frac{e}{2}(x-2)$$

$$y = \frac{e}{2}x$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}, t = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき } x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1, y = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{3}. \text{ よって求める接線の方程式は}$$

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = -\sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right), y = -\sqrt{3}x + 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$5. \text{ 速度 } v \text{ 加速度 } \alpha \text{ は } v = \frac{dx}{dt} (= x') = a\omega e^{\omega t} + b(-\omega)e^{-\omega t}, \alpha = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} (= x'') = a\omega^2 e^{\omega t} + b\omega^2 e^{-\omega t} = \omega^2 x$$

よって加速度 α は x に比例する。

p.77 練習問題 2-B

$$1. (1) y' = (\tan^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ より } (1+x^2)y' = 1.$$

(2) (1) の両辺を x について n 回微分するとライプニッツの公式より

$$\text{左辺} = (1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + {}_n C_1 2xy^{(n)} + {}_n C_2 2y^{(n-1)} + 0 + \dots + 0 = (1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + n \cdot 2xy^{(n)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2y^{(n-1)}$$

$$= (1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + 2nxy^{(n)} + n(n-1)y^{(n-1)}. \text{ 右辺} = 0 \text{ より等式が成り立つ}$$

$$2. (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{b \cos t}{-a \sin t} = -\frac{b \cos t}{a \sin t}, -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y} = -\frac{b^2 a \cos t}{a^2 b \sin t} = -\frac{b \cos t}{a \sin t}. \text{ よって } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$$

$$(2) (1) \text{ より } (x_0, y_0) \text{ のとき } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} \text{ よって求める接線の方程式は } y - y_0 = -\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} (x - x_0)$$

$$b^2 x_0 x + a^2 y_0 y = b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2, \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}. (x_0, y_0) \text{ は楕円上の点だから } \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$$

$$3. t \text{ 分後の水面の深さを } x \text{ cm, 水の容積を } V \text{ cm}^3 \text{ とすると円錐容器の深さと上面の半径の比から水面の円の半径は } \frac{x}{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{よって } V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 x = \frac{\pi}{12} x^3. \text{ 毎分 } 15 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ の水を入れるから } V = 15t. \text{ よって } \frac{\pi}{12} x^3 = 15t.$$

$$\text{両辺を } t \text{ について微分すると左辺} = \frac{d(\frac{\pi}{12} x^3)}{dt} = \frac{d(\frac{\pi}{12} x^3)}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} x^2 \frac{dx}{dt}. \text{ 右辺} = (15t)' = 15 \text{ だから}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} x^2 \frac{dx}{dt} = 15, \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{60}{\pi x^2}. x = 8 \text{ のとき水面の上がる速さは } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{60}{\pi 8^2} = \frac{15}{16\pi} \text{ (cm/分)}$$

$$4. (1) P(x, 0), Q(0, y), y = 50 - 4t \text{ だから } x^2 + y^2 = 100^2 \text{ より } x^2 = 100^2 - y^2 = 10000 - (50 - 4t)^2 =$$

$$7500 + 400t - 16t^2. x = \sqrt{7500 + 400t - 16t^2} = 2\sqrt{1875 + 100t - 4t^2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 速度 } v \text{ は } v = \frac{dx}{dt} (= x') = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1875 + 100t - 4t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1875 + 100t - 4t^2)' = \frac{100 - 8t}{\sqrt{1875 + 100t - 4t^2}}$$