

P.69.

不定形の確認を忘るために記す。

B1. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(1+x)^5 - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$ に注意してロピタルの定理を用いる

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^5 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^5 - 1}{(x)^1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(1+x)^4}{1} = 5 //$$

(別解) 2項定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^5 - 1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 5x + 10x^2 + 10x^3 + 5x^4 + x^5 - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (5 + 10x + 10x^2 + 5x^3 + x^4) = 5 // \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^{-1} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$ に注意してロピタルの定理を用いる

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin^{-1} x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 //$$

(別解) $\theta = \sin^{-1} x$ と置く。 $x = \sin \theta$ 。 $x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta \rightarrow 0$ である。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 //$$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sinh x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - e^{-x}) = 0$ とロピタルの定理より

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sinh x)'}{(e^x - e^{-x})'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cosh x}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{e^0 + e^0} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$\text{(別解)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2e^x \cdot \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{e^x - e^{-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - e^{-x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sinh x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\ast \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1 \quad \square \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 \quad \square \quad \text{は既知である。} \quad \square$$

p.34 (7.5)

p.46 (10.1)

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log(\cos 11x) = \log(1) = 0$ とロピタルの定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos 2x)}{\log(\cos 5x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\log(\cos 2x))'}{(\log(\cos 5x))'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos 2x)' / \cos 2x}{(\cos 5x)' / \cos 5x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 2x}{-5 \sin 5x} \cdot \frac{\cos 5x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x}{\cos 2x} \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin mx = 0$ より再びロピタルの定理を使うと

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 2x)'}{(\sin 5x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \cos 2x}{5 \cdot \cos 5x} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{5} \quad (*)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos 2x)}{\log(\cos 5x)} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{\cos 0}{\cos 0} = \frac{4}{25} //$$

(*) は公式 $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$ を使った計算も出来る:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}}{5x \cdot \frac{\sin 5x}{5x}} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x}} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(B11 解)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos 2x)}{\log(\cos 5x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \log(\cos 2x)}{2 \log(\cos 5x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos^2 2x)}{\log(\cos^2 5x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 - \sin^2 2x)}{\log(1 - \sin^2 5x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 2x}{-\sin^2 5x} \cdot \frac{\log(1 - \sin^2 2x)}{\log(1 - \sin^2 5x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 - \sin^2 2x)}{-\sin^2 2x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 - \sin^2 5x)}{-\sin^2 5x}} \end{aligned}$$

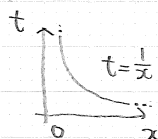
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} \right)^2 = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 5x} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{25}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 - \sin^2 mx)}{-\sin^2 mx} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} = 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} t = -\sin^2 mx \text{ と置く} \\ x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \text{ となる} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos 2x)}{\log(\cos 5x)} = \frac{4}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{25} //$$

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$ は教科書と一致。
p.34 (7.4)

(5) $t = \frac{1}{x}$ と置く. $x \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0+0$ だ!



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{t} (e^t - 1) = 1 \quad (\because \text{p.34 (7.5)})$$

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (1 - \sin x) = 0$ とロピタルの定理を

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2}{1 - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{((x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2)'}{(1 - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{2(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{-\cos x}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \cos x = 0$ とロピタルの定理を

$$= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})'}{(\cos x)'} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1}{-\sin x} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{-1} = 2 //$$

(別解) $t = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ と置く. $\sin x = \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos t$ だ!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2}{1 - \sin x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{1 - \cos t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{1 - \cos t} \cdot (1 + \cos t)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{\sin^2 t} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos t) = 1^2 \cdot 2 = 2 //$$

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x - \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 = 0$ とロピタルの定理を

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \cos x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 = 0$ とロピタルの定理を

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)'}{(3x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{6} //$$

(8) ロピタルの定理例

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2 \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{4 \cos 2x} = \frac{1+1}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

※ "代入" にあつて $\frac{0}{0}$ となる限り、続けてロピタルの定理を使用できる。 \square

P.73 B.1

$$(1) \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, \quad f'''(x) = -\frac{6}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 \\ &= 1 - x + x^2 - \frac{1}{(1+0)^4}x^3 // \quad (0 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f'(x) = \cos x, \quad f''(x) = -\sin x, \quad f'''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= \sin 0 + \frac{\cos 0}{1!}x + \frac{-\sin 0}{2!}x^2 + \frac{-\cos 0}{3!}x^3 \\ &= x - \frac{\cos 0}{6}x^3 // \quad (0 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= \log(1+x) + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{-1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3(1+x)^3}x^3 // \\ &\quad (0 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad f'(x) = -2\sin 2x, \quad f''(x) = -4\cos 2x, \quad f'''(x) = 8\sin 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= \cos 2 \cdot 0 + \frac{-2\sin 0}{1!}x + \frac{-4\cos 0}{2!}x^2 + \frac{8\sin(0x)}{3!}x^3 \\ &= 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}\sin(0x)x^3 // \quad (0 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad f'(x) = a^x \log a, \quad f''(x) = a^x (\log a)^2, \quad f'''(x) = a^x (\log a)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= a^0 + \frac{a^0 (\log a)}{1!}x + \frac{a^0 (\log a)^2}{2!}x^2 + \frac{a^{0x} (\log a)^3}{3!}x^3 \\ &= 1 + (\log a)x + \frac{(\log a)^2}{2}x^2 + \frac{(\log a)^3 \cdot a^{0x}}{6}x^3 // \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad f(x) = (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad f'(x) = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad f''(x) = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (1-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad f'''(x) = (-1)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) (1-x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{x^3}{16\sqrt{(1-x)^5}} //$$

P.79 B.1

$$(1) y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + (-\frac{x}{2}) + (-\frac{x}{2})^2 + (-\frac{x}{2})^3 + \dots) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} + \dots //$$

$$(2) y = e^{2x+1} = e \cdot e^{2x} = e (1 + \frac{1}{1!}(2x) + \frac{1}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + \dots) = e + 2ex + 2ex^2 + \frac{4}{3}ex^3 + \dots //$$

$$(3) y = \log(1+x) = (-x) - \frac{(x)^2}{2} + \frac{(x)^3}{3} + \dots = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots //$$

$$(4) y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \dots) + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \dots) \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}x^3 + \dots //$$

$$(5) y = (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(2x) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!}(2x)^3 + \dots \\ = 1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \dots //$$

$$(6) \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \tan^{-1}x, \text{ または } \text{等比級数の和 } 1+r+r^2+r^3+\dots = \frac{1}{1-r} \text{ を用いて}$$

$$\tan^{-1}x = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x (1-t^2+t^4-t^6+\dots) dt = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \dots //$$

* 以上、全て既知の公式を利用する方法を用いた。(16.1)(16.2)を使わず計算の事もできる。

P.79 B.2

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3!}x^3 - \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \frac{1}{7!}x^7 - \dots}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{5!}x^2 + \frac{1}{7!}x^4 - \dots) = \frac{1}{6} //$$

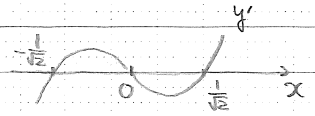
$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \log(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots)}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{5}x^3 + \dots) = \frac{1}{2} //$$

P.84

B1 (1) $y' = 4x^2 - 2x = 2x(\sqrt{2}x - 1)(\sqrt{2}x + 1)$ ㊤

増減表は次のようになる:

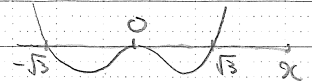
x	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
y'	$-$	0	$+$
y	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow
	(極小)	(極大)	(極小)

 \therefore 極小値 $\frac{1}{4}$ ($x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ㊤)極大値 0 ($x = 0$ ㊤)

(2) $y' = 5x^2 - 15x^2 = 5x^2(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})$ ㊤

増減表は次のようになる:

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	$+$	0	$-$
y	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow
	(極大)	(極小)	(極大)

 \therefore 極小値 $-6\sqrt{3} + 1$ ($x = \sqrt{3}$ ㊤)極大値 $6\sqrt{3} + 1$ ($x = -\sqrt{3}$ ㊤)

(3) $y' = e^x + x(-e^x) = -(x-1)e^x$

 $e^x > 0$ ㊤ 増減表は右の通り.

x	1
y'	$+$
y	\nearrow
	(極大)

 \therefore 極大値 e ($x = 1$ ㊤)

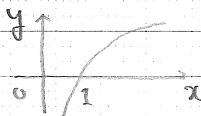
(4) $y' = \log x + x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \log x + 1$ ㊤

増減表は右の通り.

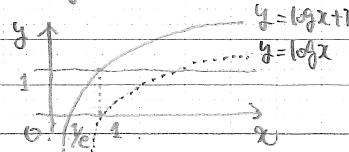
x	0	$\frac{1}{e}$
y'	$/$	$-$
y	$/$	\searrow
	(極小)	(極大)

 \therefore 極小値 $-\frac{1}{e}$ ($x = \frac{1}{e}$ ㊤)

* $y = \log x$ ($a > 1$)



$y = \log x + 1$ ($a > 1$)



$$(5) \quad y' = -\sin x - 2\sin x \cdot \cos x \\ = -\sin x (2\cos x + 1)$$

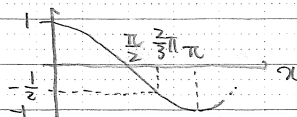
x	0	$\frac{2}{3}\pi$	π
y'	-	0	+
y		$\searrow -\frac{5}{4}$	\nearrow

(極小)

$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\cos x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

増減表は右図のとおり。このとき $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ のとき極小値 $-\frac{5}{4}$ である。

$$\ast \quad y = \cos x \quad (0 \leq x < 2\pi)$$



$$(6) \quad y' = \sqrt{1+x} + x \cdot (\sqrt{1+x})' \\ = \sqrt{1+x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \\ = \frac{3x+2}{2\sqrt{1+x}}$$

x	-1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	
y'	-	0	+
y		$\searrow -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$	\nearrow

(極小)

右の増減表より $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ のとき極小値 $-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ である。

$$(7) \quad y' = (x^2 - 2x^{-1})' = 2x + 2x^{-2} = 2(x^2 + 1)/x^2 \\ y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$$

x		-1	0	
y'	-	0	+	+
y		$\searrow 3$	\nearrow	\nearrow

(極小)

右の増減表より $x = -1$ のとき極小値 -3 である。

$$(8) \quad y' = 2xe^{-x} - e^{-2x} = -x(x-2)e^{-x}$$

x		0		2	
y'	-	0	+	0	-
y		$\searrow 0$	\nearrow	$4e^{-2}$	\searrow

(極小) (極大)

右の増減表より

$x = 0$ のとき極小値 0

$x = 2$ のとき極大値 $4e^{-2}$ である。

B2

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

$$y'' = 2 - \frac{1}{2}(-2)x^3 = \frac{2x^3 + 1}{x^3} = \frac{(\sqrt[3]{2}x+1) \cdot (\sqrt[3]{2}x)^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x+1}{x^3}$$

$$y = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2} = 0$$

右の凹凸表の変曲点は $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, 0)$

x	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$	0		
y''	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
y	\cap	0	\cup	\cup
	(変曲点)			

※ $x^3 + a^3 = (x+a)(x^2+ax+a^2)$

x^2+ax+a^2 の判別式 $= a^2 - 4a^2 = -3a^2 < 0$

(2) $y' = -4x \cdot e^{-2x^2}$ $y'' = -4e^{-2x^2} - 4x(-4x)e^{-2x^2} = 4(4x^2-1)e^{-2x^2}$

右の凹凸表の变曲点は $(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{e})$

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
y''	$+$	$-$
y	\cup	\cap
	(変曲点)	(変曲点)