

理系数学問題演習 (2. 練習B)

□

① 線分PB上の点E ∈ R(x, y, z)

とすれば

0 ≤ k ≤ 1

$$\vec{OE} = \vec{OB} + k\vec{BP} \quad (k: \text{定数})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 2k - 1 \\ y = -k + 1 \\ z = k \end{cases}$$

x = t (-1 ≤ t ≤ 1) とする

$$2k - 1 = t \quad \therefore k = \frac{t+1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(t, \frac{-t+1}{2}, \frac{t+1}{2} \right)$$

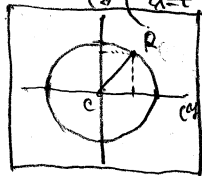
曲面Sに囲まれたx=tにおける断面の断面面積S(t)は

$$\left(t, \frac{-t}{2}, \frac{t}{2} \right)$$

$$S(t) = \pi CR^2$$

$$= \pi \left\{ \left(\frac{1-t}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{t+1}{2} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{t^2+1}{2} \pi$$



求める体積Vは

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 S(t) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (t^2 + 1) dt$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + t \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi //$$

② 曲面Sでxy=0で切ったときの断面は

x=tとすると

(t, 0, 0) と (t, (1-t)/2, (t+1)/2) の距離は

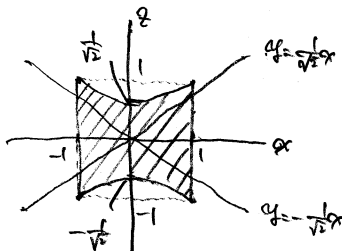
$$z = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-t}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{t+1}{2} \right)^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{t^2+1}{2}}$$

$$z^2 = \frac{t^2+1}{2}$$

tを消去して

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

$$x^2 = \frac{y^2+1}{2} \quad \therefore x^2 - 2x^2 = -1$$



$$B) I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2+1} dt$$

$$t = \frac{e^s - e^{-s}}{2} \text{ とおくと } \frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{e^s + e^{-s}}{2}$$

$$s: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$e^s - e^{-s} = 2t$$

$$s: 0 \rightarrow \log(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$\sqrt{t^2+1} = \sqrt{\frac{(e^s - e^{-s})^2}{4} + 1} = \frac{e^s + e^{-s}}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})} \frac{e^s + e^{-s}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^s + e^{-s}}{2} ds = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})} (e^{2s} + e^{-2s} + 2) ds = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{e^{2s}}{2} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{-2} + 2s \right]_0^{\log(1+\sqrt{2})}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ の } (x, y) \text{ の } xy \text{ 面における } S(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$S = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{2}} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

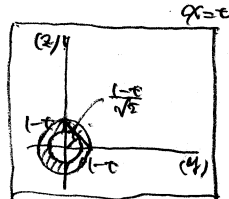
$$= 2 + \sqrt{2} \log(1+\sqrt{2}) //$$

②

求める断面は x=t (0 ≤ t ≤ 1)

で円Pと断面面積S(t)は

① 1/2 ≤ t ≤ 1 とする



$$S(t) = \pi \left(\frac{1-t}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2$$

② 0 ≤ t ≤ 1/2 とする

BD ⊥ 点E ∈ P(x, y, z) とすれば

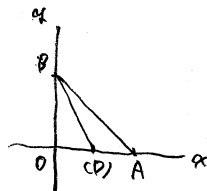
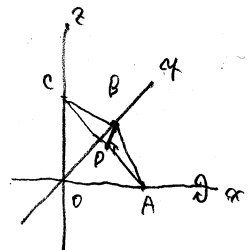
$$\vec{OE} = \vec{OB} + k\vec{BP} \quad (k: \text{定数})$$

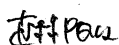
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = -k + 1 \\ z = k \end{cases}$$

x=t とすると

$$(t, -2t+1, t)$$





$$R(t, \frac{1-t}{9}, \frac{1-t}{9})$$

(P) $\frac{1}{3} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and $t \geq 2$

$$S_{MF} = \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 \lambda$$

or, $0 \leq \tau \leq \frac{1}{3}$ and $\tau \geq \frac{2}{3}$

$$S_{uy} = \pi \{ (1-v)^2 \{ (-2t+1)^2 + t^2 \} \}$$

$$= \pi (-4t^2 + 2t)$$

求の主体種別

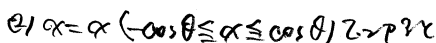
$$V = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi(-4t^2 + 2t) dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 \pi dt$$

$$= \pi \left[-\frac{4}{3} t^3 + t^2 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{(1-t)^3}{3} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1$$

$$= \frac{5}{81} \pi + \frac{4}{81} \pi = \frac{\pi}{9}$$

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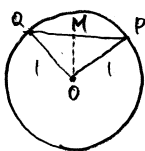
$$d) -\cos \theta \leq x \leq \cos \theta,$$



$$OM \cos \theta = x$$

$$\therefore OM = \frac{x}{\cos \theta} \quad MH = x \tan \theta$$

$$\beta\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$



$$\alpha(\theta) = \chi^2 \tan \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \sqrt{x^2 \tan^2 \theta + \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \theta}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

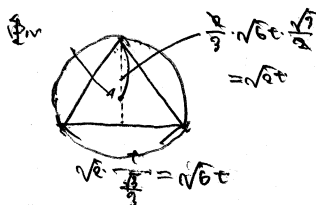
81 本日はお疲れ様です

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \int_0^{\cos \theta} \pi \{ (1-x^2) - x^2 \tan^2 \theta \} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\cos \theta} \{ 1 - (1+\tan^2 \theta) x^2 \} dx \\ &= 2\pi \left[x - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\cos \theta} \\ &= 2\pi \left(\cos \theta - \frac{\cos \theta}{3} \right) = \frac{4 \cos \theta}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

図のように、 τ 軸をとり、
 物体と体の1枚板にそれぞれ
 $0 \leq \tau \leq \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}$ で考へての値を
 与へ

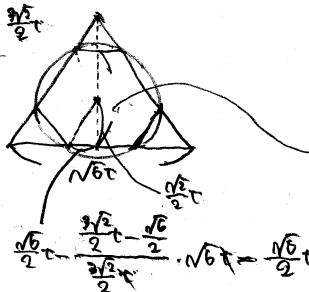
$t = \tau$ の断面積を $S(t)$ とする

ii, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ and 2



$$S_{\text{eff}} = \pi (\sqrt{2} t)^2 = 2\pi t^2$$

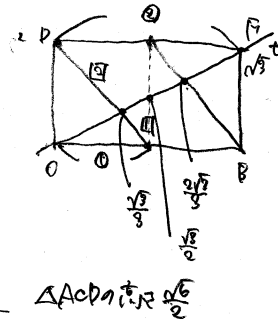
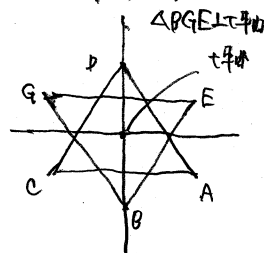
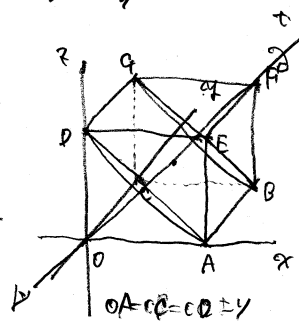
ii) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{9} \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{9} a \text{ व } z$



$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}t - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{6}t = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}t - \sqrt{6}\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) = \sqrt{5} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}t$$

$$S(t) = \pi \left\{ \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} t \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= (2t^2 - 2\sqrt{3}t + 2) \pi$$

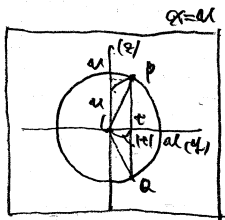


4. 2次元積分Vは

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2\pi t^2 dt + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (2t^2 - 2\sqrt{3}t + 2)\pi dt \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} t^2 dt + 2\pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (1 - \sqrt{3}t) dt \\ &= 2\pi \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + 2\pi \left[t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t^2 \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ &= 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{24} \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

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4. 2次元積分Vは
の断面図を2次元積分で表す
 $\alpha = a$ とする (0 ≤ α ≤ 1)



$$x = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - t^2}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$x^2 = a^2 - t^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 = a^2 - t^2 \quad \begin{cases} t=0 \text{ のとき } Q \text{ 点 } x = \pm a \\ t \neq 0 \text{ のとき } \frac{x^2}{t^2} = \frac{a^2 - t^2}{t^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは
の断面図を2次元積分で表す

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$S(t) = \pi(a^2 - t^2) = 2\pi$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \pi \left((1-t^2) - t^2 \right) \\ &= 2\pi(1-t^2) \end{aligned}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$S(t) = 2\pi(1-t^2)$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 2\pi(1-t^2) dt \\ &= 4\pi \left[t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{8\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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4. 2次元積分Vは
の断面図を2次元積分で表す
4. 2次元積分Vは

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4. 2次元積分Vは

$$S(t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1-t^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1-t^2)$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{1-t^2} + (1-t^2)) \cdot \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (1-t^2 + 1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1-t^2) \end{aligned}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

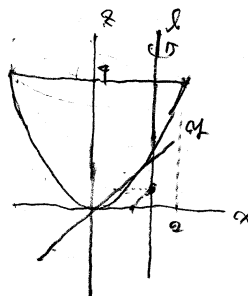
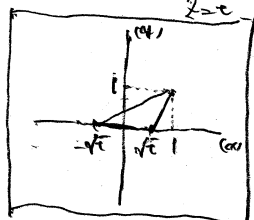
$$V = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} S(t) dt$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad S: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1-t^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t}{2} + t \right]_0^1 = \frac{5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

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4. 2次元積分Vは



$$\begin{aligned} \text{4. 2次元積分Vは} & \sqrt{(1-t^2)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{1-t^2+2} \\ \text{4. 2次元積分Vは} & \sqrt{(1-t^2)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{1-t^2+2} \end{aligned}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$\sqrt{1-t^2+2} = \sqrt{1-t^2+2}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \pi(\sqrt{1-t^2+2})^2 - \pi(1-t^2) \\ &= 4\pi\sqrt{1-t^2+2} \end{aligned}$$

4. 2次元積分Vは

$$S(t) = \pi(\sqrt{1-t^2+2})^2 - \pi(1-t^2) = (1-t^2+2)\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} V &= \int_0^1 4\pi\sqrt{t} dt + \int_1^4 (\sqrt{t} + 1/\sqrt{t}) \pi dt \\ &= 4\pi \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \right]_0^1 + \pi \left[\frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} + \frac{4}{3} t^{1/2} + t \right]_1^4 \\ &= \frac{8}{3}\pi + \pi \left(\frac{16}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + 3 \right) \\ &= \frac{46}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{8} \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}TE}$ (1) D の中心

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{OP} = \vec{OC} + \vec{CP}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-r)\cos\theta \\ (1-r)\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{CP} = \begin{pmatrix} a\cos(\theta-\varphi) \\ a\sin(\theta-\varphi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{OB} \perp \vec{OP}$$

$$r\varphi = \theta \quad \therefore \varphi = \frac{\theta}{r}$$

P(x, y) とする

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-r)\cos\theta + a\cos\left(1-\frac{1}{r}\right)\theta \\ (1-r)\sin\theta + a\sin\left(1-\frac{1}{r}\right)\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$\textcircled{2}$ P の座標を (x, y) とする

P の軌跡は $r = m$ の円周上にある

$$m \cdot 2\pi r = m \cdot 2\pi |x|$$

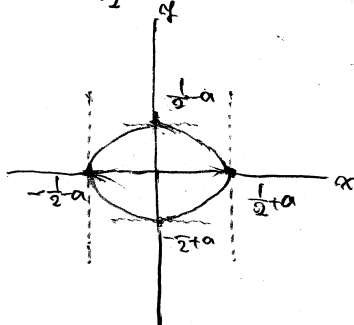
$$\therefore r = \frac{m}{m} \quad (\text{半径})$$

で $r = \frac{1}{2}a$ とする

$$\textcircled{3} r = \frac{1}{2}a \text{ とする}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta + a\cos(-\theta) \\ \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta + a\sin(-\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}+a\right)\cos\theta \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}-a\right)\sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (r = \frac{1}{2}a)$$



$\textcircled{9}$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ と } f'(x) = x$$

P, T は接点

$$y = \frac{a^2}{2} = a(x-u)$$

$$\therefore y = ax - \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore a \text{ と } T\left(\frac{a}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{TP} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}, \vec{TF} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{a}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ とする}$$

$$\vec{TP} \cdot \vec{TF} = 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) + a \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$\therefore \vec{TP} \perp \vec{TF}$ とする

$$\textcircled{2} FT = \frac{1}{2}a\sqrt{1+a^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \frac{d}{dx} \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}) &= \frac{1}{ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}} \left(1 + \frac{ax}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{say} = \int_0^u \sqrt{1+a^2} dx$$

$$= \left[ax\sqrt{1+a^2} \right]_0^u - \int_0^u \frac{a^2 x}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} dx$$

$$= au\sqrt{1+a^2} - \int_0^u \sqrt{1+a^2} dx + \int_0^u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} dx$$

$$\text{say} = au\sqrt{1+a^2} + \left[\log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \right]_0^u$$

$$\therefore \text{say} = \frac{1}{2} (au\sqrt{1+a^2} + \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}))$$

$$\text{QT} = \text{say} - \text{TP}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(au\sqrt{1+a^2} + \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \right) - \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2})$$

$\textcircled{5}$ $X = \frac{1}{2} \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2})$ とする

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+a^2} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{6}$ $\pm$ とする

$$2X = \log(ax + \sqrt{1+a^2})$$

$$e^{2X} = ax + \sqrt{1+a^2}$$

$$e^{2X} - ax = \sqrt{1+a^2}$$

$$(e^{2X} - a)^2 = 1 + a^2, \quad a \leq e^{2X}$$

$$e^{4X} - 2ae^{2X} + a^2 = 1 + a^2$$

$$2ae^{2X} = e^{4X} - 1$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{e^{4X} - 1}{2e^{2X}} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2X} - e^{-2X})$$

$\textcircled{7}$ $Y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+a^2}$

$$Y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{e^{2X} - e^{-2X}}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2X} + e^{-2X})$$

