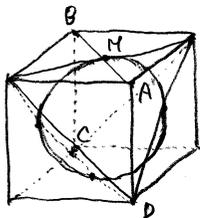


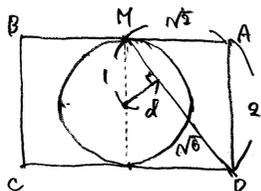
球系発展演習 (1. 半径 \$a\$)

□

正四面体の等面四面体の  
 (何のような立方体にくめると  
 ここのようになる)



球の外接立方体の1枚の対角線  
 長さから \$T\$ の1辺の長さを \$2a\sqrt{2}\$

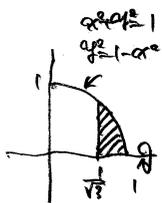


球の中心から正四面体の1つの面までの距離 \$d\$  
 1/4

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{半径} \\ \text{球の半径} \end{matrix}$$

よって求める体積 \$V\$ は

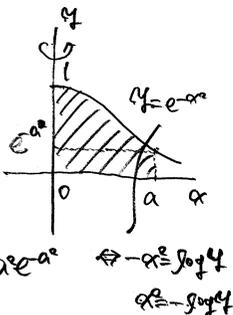
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \pi x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 (1-x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \end{aligned}$$



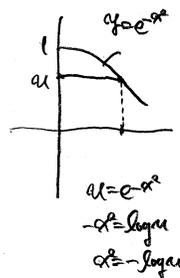
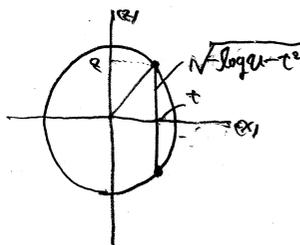
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4}{3} \pi \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27\sqrt{3}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{27} \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

□

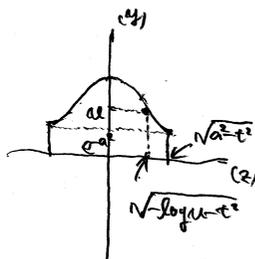
$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad V &= \int_{e^{-a}}^1 \pi x^2 dx + \pi a e^{-a} \\ &= \pi \int_{e^{-a}}^1 \log^2 y dy + \pi a e^{-a} \\ &= -\pi \left[ y \log^2 y - 2 \int_{e^{-a}}^1 \log y dy \right] + \pi a e^{-a} \\ &= -\pi \left[ a e^{-a} - (1 - e^{-a}) \right] + \pi a e^{-a} \\ &= (1 - e^{-a}) \pi \end{aligned}$$



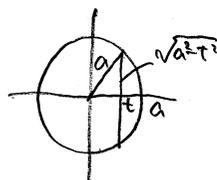
① \$A \in y = a (e^{-a} \le a \le 1)\$ となる



\$x = t\$ (\$-a \le t \le a\$) となる



\$0 \le a \le e^{-a}\$ となる



$$\begin{cases} y = a \dots \text{①} \\ z = \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} \dots \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②より} \\ z^2 &= a^2 - t^2 \\ \log z &= -\frac{z^2}{2} - t^2 \\ \therefore a &= e^{-z^2/2} \quad \therefore y = e^{-z^2/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \\ S(x) &= \int_{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} e^{-z^2/2} dz \le \int_0^a e^{-(s^2+x^2)/2} ds \quad \text{④} \\ &\quad (e^{-(s^2+x^2)/2} > 0, \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \le a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{③より} \\ S(x) &\le \int_0^a e^{-(s^2+x^2)/2} ds \\ &= e^{-x^2/2} \int_0^a e^{-s^2/2} ds \\ \int_0^a S(x) dx &\le \int_0^a e^{-s^2/2} ds \int_0^a e^{-t^2/2} dt \\ &\quad \text{⑤} \\ \therefore (1 - e^{-a^2}) \pi &\le \left( \int_0^a e^{-x^2/2} dx \right)^2 \\ \therefore \sqrt{(1 - e^{-a^2})} \pi &\le \int_0^a e^{-x^2/2} dx \quad (\text{④より⑤}) \end{aligned}$$

3

d)  $S_1, S_2$  (1/4)  $E(0,0,0)$  へ換  
 2軸2軸中心  $E(0,0,0), (0,0,-1)$  とす

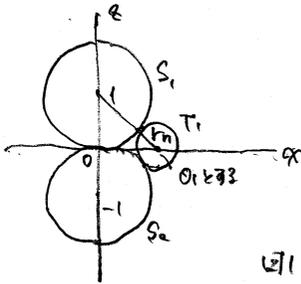


図1

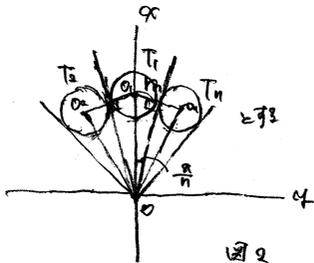


図2

図1より

$$OO_1 = \sqrt{(r_n+1)^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{r_n^2 + 2r_n}$$

図2より

$$\sin \frac{x}{n} = \frac{r_n}{\sqrt{r_n^2 + 2r_n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{r_n}}}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{r_n} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{n}}$$

$$\frac{2}{r_n} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{n}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{n}}$$

$$\therefore r_n = 2 \tan^2 \frac{x}{n}$$

② (1)よりスチュディウスの定理より

$$V_n = 2\pi \cdot OO_1 \cdot \pi r_n^2$$

$$= 2\pi^2 \sqrt{r_n^2 + 2r_n} \cdot r_n^2$$

また

$$V_n = \frac{4}{3} \pi r_n^3 \cdot n = \frac{4}{3} \pi n r_n^3$$

よって

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_n}{V_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi n r_n^3}{2\pi^2 \sqrt{r_n^2 + 2r_n} \cdot r_n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2m}{3\pi \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{r_n}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{3\pi \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2n \frac{x}{n}}{\frac{x}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

<point>

1. (1)よりスチュディウスの定理

4

d)  $2a^2 - x^2 = a$  とす

$$x^2 - 2a^2 + a = 0$$

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

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

よって  $C$  と  $D$  の座標

$$(\pm \sqrt{2a^2 - a}, a) \quad (4)$$

e)  $2a^2 - x^2 = -x^2(2a^2 - x^2)$

$$V_1 = 2\pi \int_{-\sqrt{2a^2 - a}}^{\sqrt{2a^2 - a}} x(2a^2 - x^2) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-\sqrt{2a^2 - a}}^{\sqrt{2a^2 - a}} (2a^2 x - x^3) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{-\sqrt{2a^2 - a}}^{\sqrt{2a^2 - a}}$$

$$= \pi \left[ (\beta^2 - a^2) - \frac{1}{3} (\beta^6 - a^6) - a(\beta^2 - a^2) \right]$$

よって

$$\beta^2 - a^2 = 2\sqrt{2a^2 - a}$$

$$\beta^4 - a^4 = (\beta^2 + a^2)(\beta^2 - a^2) = 4\sqrt{2a^2 - a}$$

$$\beta^6 - a^6 = (\beta^2 - a^2)^2 + 3\beta^2 a^2 (\beta^2 - a^2)$$

$$= (2\sqrt{2a^2 - a})^2 + 6a^2 \sqrt{2a^2 - a}$$

$$= 8(2a^2 - a) + 6a^2 \sqrt{2a^2 - a}$$

$$= 2(4a^2 - a) \sqrt{2a^2 - a}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{2a^2 - a})(1 - \sqrt{2a^2 - a}) = 1 - (2a^2 - a) = a$$

よって

$$= \pi \left[ 4\sqrt{2a^2 - a} - \frac{2(4a^2 - a)}{3} \sqrt{2a^2 - a} - 2a\sqrt{2a^2 - a} \right]$$

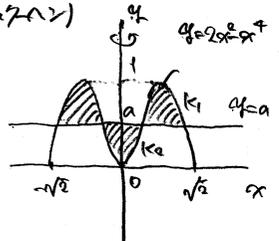
$$= \frac{4(1-a)}{3} \sqrt{2a^2 - a} \pi$$

$$V_2 = 2\pi \int_0^a x(a - 2x^2 + x^3) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left[ \frac{a}{2} x^2 - \frac{2}{2} x^4 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^a$$

$$= 2\pi \left( \frac{a}{2} a^2 - \frac{1}{2} a^4 + \frac{1}{4} a^4 \right)$$

$$= \left( a - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \sqrt{2a^2 - a} \pi$$



$$V_1 = V_2 \text{ となる } 3 \leq 3$$

$$\frac{4(1-a)\sqrt{1-a}}{3} = a - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2(1-a)\sqrt{1-a}}{3}$$

$$4(1-a)\sqrt{1-a} = 3a - 2 - 2(1-a)\sqrt{1-a}$$

$$(6a+2)\sqrt{1-a} = 3a-2$$

$$4(1-a)^3 = (3a-2)^2, \quad a \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$4(1-3a+3a^2-a^3) = 9a^2-12a+4$$

$$4a^3-3a^2=0$$

$$a^2(4a-3)=0 \quad \therefore a = \frac{3}{4}$$

[別解]

3.  $\therefore$   $y$  軸に平行な直線を引く

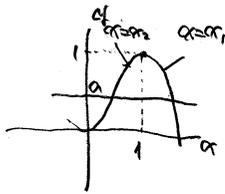
$$y = 2x^2 = x^4$$

$$x^4 = 2x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \pm\sqrt{1-y}$$

$$V_1 = \int_a^1 \pi x^2 dy - \int_a^1 \pi x^4 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_a^1 \{1 + \sqrt{1-y} - (1 - \sqrt{1-y})\} dy$$



$\therefore$   $x$  の方向に積分する

<point>

1.  $x > 0$  の場合

[b]

$$d) x^2 = mx = m^2 x^2 \Rightarrow x = 0, m$$

$$x^2 = (m+n)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, m+n$$

$$x^2 = (n-m)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, n-m$$

$$x^2 = (n-m)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, n-m$$

$$x^2 = (n-m)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, n-m$$

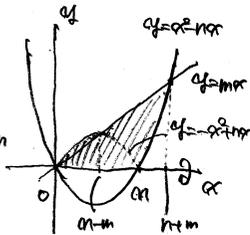
$$x^2 = (n-m)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, n-m$$

$$V_1 = \int_0^{m+n} \pi x^2 dx + \frac{(n-m)^3}{3} \pi \int_n^{m+n} x^2 dx - \int_0^{m+n} \pi x^4 dx$$

$$- \int_0^{m+n} \pi x^4 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{m+n} \{x^2 \sin x\} dx + \frac{1}{3} \pi m^2 (n-m)^3 - \pi \int_n^{m+n} (x^2 \cos x) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x \right]_0^{m+n} - \pi \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x \right]_n^{m+n} + \frac{1}{3} \pi m^2 (n-m)^3$$



$$= \left\{ \frac{m^3 + 3m^2 + 6m^2}{30} (n-m)^3 - \frac{m^3 - 3m^2 + 6m^2}{30} (n+m)^3 + \frac{m^3}{30} \right\} \pi$$

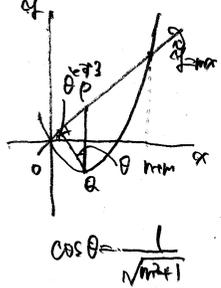
$$= \frac{\pi}{30} \{ (6m^3 + 3m^2 + 6m^2)(n-m)^3 - (6m^3 - 3m^2 + 6m^2)(n+m)^3 + m^3 \}$$

$$\text{② } W_n = \int_0^{n+m} \pi \rho^2 \cos \theta dx = \frac{1}{30} (6m^3 + 40n^2 m^2 + 8m^3) \pi //$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \int_0^{n+m} \{m \cos x - (x^2 - n \cos x)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \int_0^{n+m} x^2 \cos x - (n+m)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{30\sqrt{m^2+1}} (n+m)^5 //$$



$$\text{③ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_n}{W_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{2m}{n} + \frac{6m^2}{n^2})(1 - \frac{m}{n})^3 - (1 - \frac{2m}{n} + \frac{6m^2}{n^2})(1 + \frac{m}{n})^3}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} (1 + \frac{m}{n})^5}$$

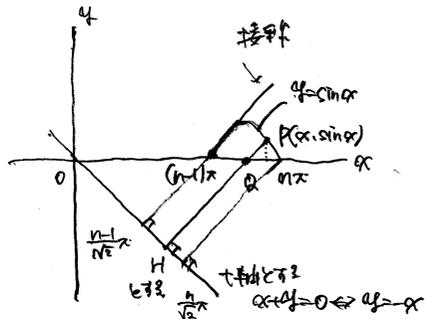
$$= \sqrt{m^2+1} //$$

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1. 斜線の長さ

[6]

d



$$PH = \frac{|x + \sin x|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x + \sin x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$QH = \frac{x + \sin x}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} \sin x = \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

斜線の長さ  $\sin x$

$$S(x) = \pi (PH^2 - QH^2)$$

$$= \pi \left\{ \frac{(x + \sin x)^2}{2} - \frac{(x - \sin x)^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$= 2x \sin x //$$

$$\text{② } V_n = \int_{\frac{n-1}{\sqrt{2}}x}^{\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}x} S(x) dx \quad t = \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{n-1}{\sqrt{2}}x}^{\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}x} 2x \sin x dx$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 - \cos x)$$

$$t: \frac{n-1}{\sqrt{2}}x \rightarrow \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}x$$

$$x: (n-1)x \rightarrow nx$$



8)

$$d) \begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq \pi)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t = -\sqrt{2} e^t \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t = -\sqrt{2} e^t \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

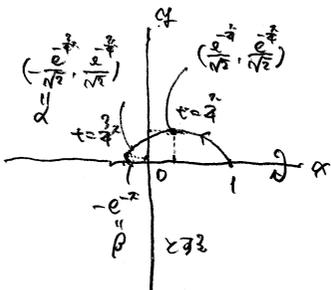
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

t	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\pi$
$\frac{dx}{dt}$		-	0	+
x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0
$\frac{dy}{dt}$		+	0	-
y	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0

$$x \text{ の } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 値は } -\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y \text{ の } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 値は } \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$8) V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx - \int_a^b \pi x^2 dy$$

$$x = e^t \cos t \quad t'$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -e^t (\sin t + \cos t) \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha: \alpha \rightarrow 1 & \alpha \rightarrow \beta \\ \tau: \frac{3}{4}\pi \rightarrow 0 & \frac{3}{4}\pi \rightarrow \pi \end{matrix}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^0 \pi (e^t \sin t)^2 (-e^t (\sin t + \cos t)) dt - \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\pi} \pi (e^t \cos t)^2 (-e^t (\sin t + \cos t)) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} e^{3t} \sin^2 t (\sin t + \cos t) dt$$

$$= \pi \left[ \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} e^{3t} \sin^3 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (e^t)^2 (-e^t) \sin t \cos t dt \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[ \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} e^{3t} \sin^2 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (e^{-t})^2 (\sin^2 t - \frac{2}{3} \sin t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} e^{3t} \sin t dt \quad \square$$

$$e) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos t)^3 (\sin t) \cos t dt$$

$$f: \sin^2 t \cos t$$

$$g': \frac{1}{3} (\cos t)^3$$

$$f': 2 \sin t \cos t - \sin^2 t$$

$$g: \frac{1}{3} (\cos t)^3$$

$$= 2 \sin t - 3 \sin^2 t$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\cos t)^3 \sin^2 t \cos t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} (\cos t)^3 (2 \sin t - 3 \sin^2 t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos t)^3 \left( \sin^2 t - \frac{2}{3} \sin t \right) dt \quad \square$$