

補91 C-31-5

$x \geq 1$  のとき  $x \log x \geq (x-1) \log(x+1)$  を示せ

$x=1$  のとき両辺0で成立

$x > 1$  のとき  $\left(\frac{\log x}{x-1} \geq \frac{\log(x+1)}{x}\right)$  を示せばいい

$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x-1}$  とおき  $(f(x) \geq f(x+1))$  を示す

$f(x)$  が単調減少であることを示せばいい

$$f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x-1) \leq \log x \times 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(1-\frac{1}{2}) - \log x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$f'(x)$  を考えよ

分子  $g(x) = (1-\frac{1}{2}) - \log x$  とおき

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1-x}{x^2} < 0$$

より  $g(x)$  は単調減少

$$g(1) = 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$x > 1 \text{ のとき } g(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{g(x)}{(x-1)^2} < 0$$

別証

$$f(x) = x \log x - (x-1) \log(x+1)$$

微分してもできる

550

$$548 \rightarrow 270-11 =$$

550  $x^a \leq a x^x$  (for  $x > 0$ ) を満たす  $a$  の値? を求めよ ( $a > 0$ ) 範囲は?

$$1^a = 2 \rightarrow \text{まじりかた} = 11$$

$\log$  を  $x$  の関数として

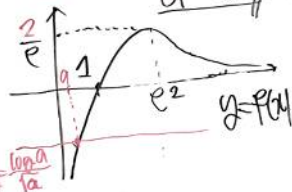
$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \log x \leq \sqrt{x} \cdot \log a$$

$$\frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{\log a}{\sqrt{a}}$$

曲線の  $y$  30 様

$$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \dots = \frac{2 - \log x}{2a\sqrt{x}}$$



(値半捨2猫)

値半飼1猫

$$a = e^2$$

548 略

270-11 = 展開の復習

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

④  $f(x) = \log(1+x)$  については? (547③)

$$f^{(n)}(x): \log(1+x), \frac{1}{1+x}, -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, +\frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, -\frac{6}{(1+x)^4}, \dots$$

$$f^{(n)}(0): 0, \oplus 1, \Delta 1, \oplus 2, \Delta 6, +4!, -5! \dots$$

$$\log(1+x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{-1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 - \frac{6}{4!}x^4 + \frac{4!}{5!}x^5 - \dots$$

$$\therefore \log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^7}{7} - \dots$$

③  $x=1$  代入  $\log 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots$  XILUHL 級数



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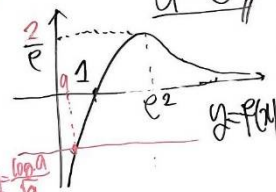
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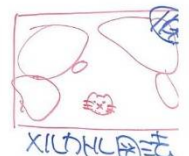
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551 導来のひたまん

$x > 0, n: \text{自然数}$

$$1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} > (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$$

を証明

《考察》  $e^x$  のマダ-11に展開が背景  $F_n(x)$

$$F_n(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_n(x) = F_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \\ F_n'(x) = F_{n-1}(x) \end{cases}$$

解法が変えよう

$$f_n(x) = F_n(x) - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$$

$$f_n'(x) = F_n'(x) - \left\{ -\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^x + (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x \right\}$$

$$= F_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^x - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$$

$$= f_{n-1}(x) + (1 - \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!})e^x + \frac{x^{n-1}e^x}{(n-1)!} - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$$

$$= f_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x^n}{n!}e^x$$

よって  $\begin{cases} f_{n-1}(x) > 0 \\ f_n(x) \text{ は単調増加} \\ f_n(0) = f_{n-1}(0) = 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

551  $x > 0, n: \text{自然数}$

を証明

$$e^x \left\{ 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right\} > (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$$

$$f(x) = e^x \left\{ 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right\} - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$$

$$f'(x) = -e^x \left\{ \dots \right\} + e^x \left\{ 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} \right\} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

$$= -e^x \times \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = (1 - e^x) \times \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} > 0$$

$f(x) > 0$  かつ  $f(x)$  は単調増加  $f(0) = 0$  かつ  $x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

552 (1)  $x > 0 \geq 2$ .  $x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \log(1+x) < x$  を証明

《考察》 背景は  $\log(1+x)$  のマダ-11に展開

$$f(x) = x - \log(1+x) \quad g(x) = \log(1+x) - (x - \frac{x^2}{2})$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} > 0$$

かつ  $f(x)$  は単調増加

$$f(0) = 0$$

$x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - (1-x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x} > 0$$

かつ  $g(x)$  は単調増加

$$g(0) = 0$$

$x > 0 \Rightarrow g(x) > 0$

$\therefore x > 0 \geq 2$   $x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \log(1+x) < x$

(2)  $n \geq 2$ : 自然数  $A_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}) \dots (1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2})$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \boxed{e}$$

(1) を誘導して (2) を示す

$$\log A_n = \log \left( \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 + \frac{k}{n^2}) \right) = \log(1) + \log(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}) + \dots + \log(1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log(1 + \frac{k}{n^2})$$

$$(1) \text{ かつ } \frac{k}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{k}{n^2} \right)^2 < \log(1 + \frac{k}{n^2}) < \frac{k}{n^2}$$

$k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  に対する

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{k}{n^2} - \frac{(k/n^2)^2}{2n^2} \right\} < \log A_n < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 &= \frac{1}{6}(n-1)n(2n-1) & (3x) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k &= \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) & \text{かつ } \sum_{k=1}^n k/n^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right)$$

極限をとり  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log A_n \leq \frac{1}{2}$

はさみうちの原理より  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log A_n = \frac{1}{2}$

( $\log$  は連続的)  $\log(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n) = \frac{1}{2} = \log e^{1/2}$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \sqrt{e}$$

講 積分(1), (積分定数C(省略))

553  $\frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}}, \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3\log|x| - \frac{2}{x}$   
 $-4\cos x - 3\sin x, 2e^x + \frac{3^x}{\log 3}$   $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a}$

554  $\frac{1}{10}(x-1)^5, -\frac{1}{4}\cos 4x$   
 $3e^{3x+1}, \frac{2}{5}(\sqrt{x+1})^5 - \frac{4}{3}(\sqrt{x+1})^3 + 2\sqrt{x+1}$

555 (a,b)=(2,-1),  $2\log|x-1| - \log|x+2|$

556  $\frac{1}{2}(x^2+2)^2, -\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x$  BBB  
 部分積分  
 $e^{x^2}, \frac{1}{2}(\log x)^2$

557  $\frac{1}{x} \log|x^2+1|, \log(e^x + e^{-x})$   
 $-\log|\cos x|$

558 (1) 半角  $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x$   
 (2)  $\cos 110^\circ - 1$   $\frac{1}{2}x \times \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{4}x^2$   $t = \sin x$   
 $\sin x - \frac{2}{3}\sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x$

(3)  $\frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x}$  BBB  
 $\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right|$   $t = \sin x$

(4) 積分  $\frac{1}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{10}\cos 5x$

554 (4)  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$   $t = \sqrt{x+1}$   $\frac{2t^2}{2t}$

$t = x+1$   $2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow (2 \neq x+1)$

555  $\int (x+1-1)^2 \times (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$   
 $= \int \left[ (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] dx$   
 $= \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$   
 $= \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{4}{3}(x+1)\sqrt{x+1} + 2\sqrt{x+1} + C$