

504 『条件』 = 必要十分条件

函数式  $f(x)$  におい

$f(x)$  が  $(x-a)^2$  でおわつた  $\Leftrightarrow f(a) = f'(a) = 0$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x-a)^2 \cdot Q(x)$  と表わすと  
 $f'(x) = 2(x-a) \cdot Q(x) + (x-a)^2 \cdot Q'(x)$  かつ  
 $f(a) = f'(a) = 0$

$\Leftarrow f(x) = (x-a)^2 \cdot Q(x) + px + q$  とおくと  
 $f'(x) = 2(x-a)Q(x) + (x-a)^2 Q'(x) + p$   
 $f(a) = pa + q = 0$  かつ  $p = q = 0$   
 $f'(a) = p = 0$   $f(x)$  は  $(x-a)^2$  でおわつた

FoL(63) 答 (1)-3 (2)4

$f(x) : \forall \epsilon > 0$

$f(-x) = f(x) + 2x$

$f'(1) = 1, f(1) = 0$

(1)  $f'(-1) = 3$

① 左微分 ② 右微分

$f'(-x) \times (-1) = f'(x) + 2$

$\therefore -f'(-x) = f'(x) + 2$

$x = 1 \rightarrow x$

$-f'(-1) = f'(1) + 2 = 3$

$\therefore f'(-1) = -3$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + f(-x) - 2}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + (f(x) + 2x) - 2}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2f(x) + 2(x-1)}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2 \left[ \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x-1} + 1 \right] = 2$

64講 (1)  $-3\sin(3x+1)$ , (2)  $\frac{1}{1-\sin x}$ , (3)  $2\tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{2\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$

505  $(1+2x)e^{2x}$ ,  $-e^{-x}(\sin x + \cos x)$

$\frac{1}{\tan x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ ,  $(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$

$\left[ \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+a}) \right]' = \frac{1}{x^2+a}$  D.I.Y.

507 対数微分法  
 $2^x \log 2$   
 $x^x (\log x + 1)$   
 $(\sin x)^x \left[ \log(\sin x) + \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right]$   
 $\left( \frac{dy}{dx} \log y \right) \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

508  $y = x^x (x > 0)$

$\log_e y = \log_e x^x$

$\log y = x \cdot \log x$

$\frac{y'}{y} = 1 \times \log x + x \times \frac{1}{x}$

$y' = y(\log x + 1)$

$= x^x (\log x + 1)$

$\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta) \\ y = \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta) \end{cases}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}}$

$= \frac{\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta}{-\sin \theta - \sin 2\theta}$

$= -\frac{\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta}$

《補足》  $r = 1 + \cos \theta$  とおくと

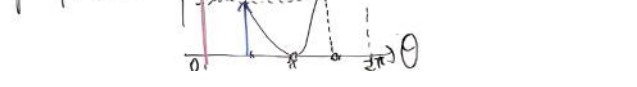
$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

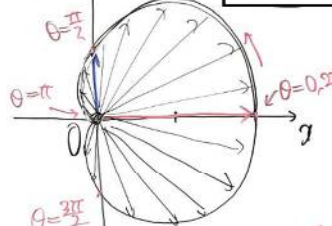
$r = 2 \sin \theta$   
 $r^2 = 2r \cdot \sin \theta$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$   
 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$



$r = 1 + \cos \theta$



カーディオイド cardioid



$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x}$

(2)  $x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2x$   $\frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = \frac{d}{dy}(y^2) \times \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(xy) = 1 \times y + x \times \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-3y}{3x-2y}$

510  $f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^x$  の  $n$  階導関数  $f^{(n)}(x)$  を求めよ。という問題とで解く。

具体化  $f^{(1)}(x) = 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 2x) \cdot e^x$   
 $f^{(2)}(x) = (2x+2) \cdot e^x + (x^2+2x) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 4x + 2) \cdot e^x$   
 $f^{(3)}(x) = (2x+4) \cdot e^x + (x^2+4x+2) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 6x + 6) \cdot e^x$   
 $\vdots$   
 $f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 12) \cdot e^x$   
 $\vdots$   
 $f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + 2n \cdot x + \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n-1)}) \cdot e^x$

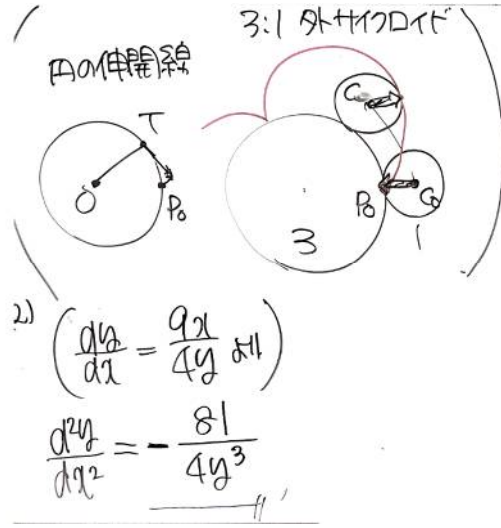
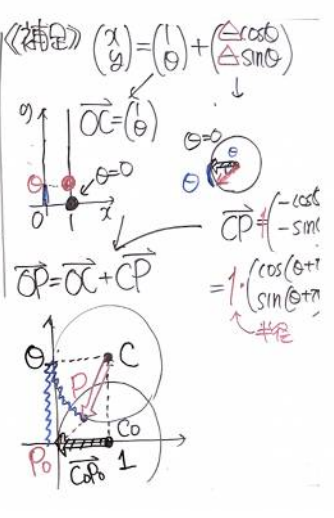
$f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + a_n x + b_n) \cdot e^x$  と表せること。  
 数学的帰納法を示す。(漸化式)  
 (i)  $n=1$  のとき  $a_1=2, b_1=0$  とおくと成立  
 (ii)  $n=k$  のとき成立したと仮定する。つまり  
 $f^{(k)}(x) = (x^2 + a_k x + b_k) \cdot e^x$  とおくと  
 $f^{(k+1)}(x) = (2x + a_k) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + a_k x + b_k) \cdot e^x$   
 $= (x^2 + (a_k+2)x + (a_k+b_k)) \cdot e^x$

$a_{k+1} = a_k + 2$  ← 等差数列  
 $b_{k+1} = b_k + a_k$  ← 階差数列  
 とおくと  $n=k+1$  のときも成立  
 したがって  $f^{(n)}(x) = (x^2 + a_n x + b_n) \cdot e^x$   
 (i) の場合、全ての自然数  $n$  に対し  

$$\begin{cases} a_n = 2n \\ b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \quad (n \geq 2) \\ = 1 + n(n-1) \end{cases}$$
 ( $n=1$  のときも成立する)

511 (1)  $\begin{cases} x = 1 - \cos \theta \\ y = \theta - \sin \theta \end{cases}$  ← cycloid  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$   
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$   
 $= \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$   
 $= \frac{\sin \theta \times \sin \theta - (1 - \cos \theta) \times \cos \theta}{(\sin \theta)^2} \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$   
 $= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin^3 \theta}$   
 $= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(1 + \cos \theta) \cdot \sin \theta}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$   
 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) = \frac{\sin \theta \times \sin \theta - (1 - \cos \theta) \times \cos \theta}{(\sin \theta)^2}$   
 $= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$   
 $= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta}$   
 $= \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta}$   
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + \cos \theta) \cdot \sin \theta}$



$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{?}{y^3}$   
 $\frac{2x}{4} - \frac{1}{9} \times 2y \times \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9x}{4y}$   
 よって  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{9x}{4y} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{9x}{4y} \right)$   
 $= \frac{9}{4} \times \left( \frac{1 \times y - x \times \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2} \right)$

$= \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{y - x \times \frac{9x}{4y}}{y^2}$   
 $= \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{4y^2 - 9x^2}{y^3}$   
 $= \frac{9}{16} \times \frac{-36}{y^3}$   
 $= -\frac{81}{4y^3}$

52  $y=f(x)$ : 2回微分可能

$$f''(x) = -2f'(x) - 2f(x) \quad (*)$$

(1)  $F(x) = e^x \cdot f(x)$  とおく (単振動型)

①  $F''(x) = -F(x)$  を示す.

②  $F'(x) = e^x \cdot f(x) + e^x \cdot f'(x)$

③  $F''(x) = e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x) + e^x f'(x) + e^x f''(x)$

$$= e^x \{ f(x) + 2f'(x) + f''(x) \}$$

$$= e^x \{-f(x)\} = -F(x)$$

(2)  $F''(x) = -F(x)$  ならば  $F(x)$

forall (1) の  $F(x) = e^x \cdot f(x)$  に対して

$\{F'(x)\}^2 + \{F(x)\}^2$  が定数である

ことを示す  $\Rightarrow$  エッセイ

$$G(x) = \{F'(x)\}^2 + \{F(x)\}^2 \text{ とおく}$$

$$G'(x) = 2F'(x)F''(x) + 2F(x) \cdot F'(x)$$

$$= 2F'(x) \times \{F''(x) + F(x)\}$$

$$= 0 \text{ なら } G(x) \text{ は定数}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = [?]$