

BASIC+STANDARD問題

1 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int \frac{6}{t^4} dt$ (2) $\int \frac{2-y}{y^2} dy$ (3) $\int \frac{1+t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$

2 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int (2x+3)^3 dx$ (2) $\int (2-5x)^4 dx$ (3) $\int \left(\cos 2x + \sin \frac{x}{3} \right) dx$
 (4) $\int \frac{1-\cos 4x}{2} dx$ (5) $\int e^{-3x} dx$ (6) $\int e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$

3 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int (1-\tan x)\cos x dx$ (2) $\int \tan^2 x dx$

4 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx$ (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x + \cos x)^2 dx$

5 不定積分 $\int \sin 3x \cos x dx$ を求めよ。

6 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int \frac{6}{x(x+3)} dx$ (2) $\int \frac{3x-1}{x^2-1} dx$

7 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+2} dx$ (2) $\int (x+1)(2x^2+4x-1)^2 dx$ (3) $\int \cos^3 x \sin x dx$

8 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int x \cos 3x dx$ (2) $\int (x+1)e^x dx$
 (3) $\int \log(2x+1) dx$ (4) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \log x dx$

9 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int \sin^5 x dx$ (2) $\int \cos^3 x \sin^2 x dx$

10 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx$ (2) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

11 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^3 \frac{dx}{9+x^2}$ (2) $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2}$

- 12 * 定積分 $\int_0^4 \sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}} dx$ を求めよ。

実戦問題

- 13 次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

(2) $\int x^2 \sin x dx$

- 14 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$$

- 15 不定積分 $\int \frac{x+3}{x(x-1)^2} dx$ を求めよ。

- 16 $t = x + \sqrt{x^2+1}$ と置換して、 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ を求めよ。

- 17 $x \geq 0$ で定義された関数 $y = e^x + e^{-x}$ の逆関数を $y = f(x)$ とするとき、 $\int_2^4 f(x) dx$ を求めよ。

1 解答 (1) $-\frac{2}{t^3} + C$ (2) $-\frac{2}{y} - \log|y| + C$ (3) $2\sqrt{t} + \frac{2}{3}t\sqrt{t} + C$

2 解答 (1) $\frac{1}{8}(2x+3)^4 + C$ (2) $-\frac{1}{25}(2-5x)^5 + C$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x - 3\cos \frac{x}{3} + C$

(4) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x + C$ (5) $-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} + C$ (6) $2e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C$

3 解答 (1) $\sin x + \cos x + C$ (2) $\tan x - x + C$

4 解答 (1) $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{13}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} - \sqrt{2}$

5 解答 $-\frac{1}{8}\cos 4x - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x + C$

6 解答 (1) $2\log \left| \frac{x}{x+3} \right| + C$ (2) $\log|x-1|(x+1)^2 + C$

7 解答 (1) $\log(e^x + 2) + C$ (2) $\frac{1}{12}(2x^2 + 4x - 1)^3 + C$ (3) $-\frac{1}{4}\cos^4 x + C$

8 解答 (1) $\frac{1}{3}x\sin 3x + \frac{1}{9}\cos 3x + C$ (2) $xe^x + C$

(3) $\frac{1}{2}(2x+1)\log(2x+1) - x + C$ (4) $-\frac{1}{x}(\log x + 1) + C$

9 解答 (1) $-\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x - \cos x + C$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x + C$

10 解答 (1) $\frac{\pi}{2} + 1$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

11 解答 (1) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (2) $\frac{5}{36}\pi$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

12 解答 $\frac{32}{15}\sqrt{2}$

13 解答 (1) $x\tan x + \log|\cos x| + C$ (2) $(-x^2 + 2)\cos x + 2x\sin x + C$

14 解答 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

15 解答 $3\log \left| \frac{x}{x-1} \right| - \frac{4}{x-1} + C$ (C は積分定数)

16 解答 $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C$

17 解答 $4\log(2 + \sqrt{3}) - 2\sqrt{3}$

$$\boxed{1} \quad (1) \quad \int \frac{6}{t^4} dt = \int 6t^{-4} dt = \frac{6}{-4+1} t^{-4+1} + C = -2t^{-3} + C = -\frac{2}{t^3} + C$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{2-y}{y^2} dy = \int \left(\frac{2}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = \int \left(2y^{-2} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = \frac{2}{-2+1} y^{-2+1} - \log|y| + C \\ = -2y^{-1} - \log|y| + C = -\frac{2}{y} - \log|y| + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{1+t}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int \left(t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dt = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} t^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\ = 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} t\sqrt{t} + C = 2\sqrt{t} + \frac{2}{3} t\sqrt{t} + C$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad (1) \quad \int (2x+3)^3 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x+3)^{3+1}}{3+1} + C = \frac{1}{8} (2x+3)^4 + C$$

$$(2) \quad \int (2-5x)^4 dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(2-5x)^{4+1}}{4+1} + C = -\frac{1}{25} (2-5x)^5 + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int \left(\cos 2x + \sin \frac{x}{3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - 3 \cos \frac{x}{3} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{1-\cos 4x}{2} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C$$

$$(5) \quad \int e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx = 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (1) \quad \int (1 - \tan x) \cos x dx = \int (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \sin x + \cos x + C \quad C \text{ は積分定数}$$

$$(2) \quad \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \tan x - x + C \quad C \text{ は積分定数}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad (1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x + \cos x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^2 x + 2\sin x + \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{13}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} - \sqrt{2}$$

⑤ $\sin 3x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}\{\sin(3x+x) + \sin(3x-x)\}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin 3x \cos x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4x + \sin 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\cos 4x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x\right) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}\cos 4x - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x + C \quad C \text{ は積分定数} \end{aligned}$$

⑥ C は積分定数である。

$$(1) \int \frac{6}{x(x+3)} dx = \int 2\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+3}\right) dx = 2(\log|x| - \log|x+3|) + C = 2\log\left|\frac{x}{x+3}\right| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \frac{3x-1}{x^2-1} dx &= \int \frac{3x-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x+1}\right) dx \\ &= \log|x-1| + 2\log|x+1| + C = \log|x-1| + \log(x+1)^2 + C = \log|x-1|(x+1)^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

⑦ (1) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+2} dx = \int \frac{(e^x+2)'}{e^x+2} dx = \log|e^x+2| + C = \log(e^x+2) + C$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int (x+1)(2x^2+4x-1)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int (2x^2+4x-1)^2 (2x^2+4x-1)' dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2x^2+4x-1)^3 + C = \frac{1}{12} (2x^2+4x-1)^3 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int \cos^3 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^3 x (\cos x)' dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + C$$

⑧ (1) $\int x \cos 3x dx = \int x \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x\right)' dx = x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \int x' \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x - \frac{1}{3} \int \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int (x+1)e^x dx &= \int (x+1)(e^x)' dx = (x+1)e^x - \int (x+1)' e^x dx = (x+1)e^x - \int e^x dx \\ &= (x+1)e^x - e^x + C = xe^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \log(2x+1) dx &= \int \left(\frac{2x+1}{2}\right)' \log(2x+1) dx \\ &= \frac{2x+1}{2} \log(2x+1) - \int \frac{2x+1}{2} \{\log(2x+1)\}' dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2x+1) \log(2x+1) - \int \frac{2x+1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (2x+1) \log(2x+1) - \int dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2x+1) \log(2x+1) - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{x^2} \log x dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' \log x dx = -\frac{1}{x} \log x - \int \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) (\log x)' dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \log x + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \log x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \log x - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x}(\log x + 1) + C$$

9 (1) $\int \sin^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx$

$\cos x = t$ とおくと $-\sin x dx = dt$

よって $\int \sin^5 x dx = -\int (1 - t^2)^2 dt = -\int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}t^5 + \frac{2}{3}t^3 - t + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x - \cos x + C$$

(2) $\int \cos^3 x \sin^2 x dx = \int \cos^2 x \cos x \sin^2 x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$\sin x = t$ とおくと $\cos x dx = dt$

よって $\int \cos^3 x \sin^2 x dx = \int (1 - t^2)t^2 dt = \int (t^2 - t^4) dt = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{5}t^5 + C$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x + C$$

10 (1) $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx$

$x = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ とおくと $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$

x と θ の対応は右の表のようになる。

x	$0 \rightarrow 1$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2-2\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = 2 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$$

(2) $x = 2 \sin \theta$ とおくと $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2 \cos \theta$

x と θ の対応は右の表のようになる。

x	$0 \rightarrow 1$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-4\sin^2 \theta}} \cdot 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta = \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

11 (1) $x=3\tan\theta$ とおくと $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta}$

x と θ の対応は右の表のようになる。

x	$-\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 3$
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^3 \frac{dx}{9+x^2} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{9+9\tan^2\theta} \cdot \frac{3}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left[\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{5}{36} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x+1=\tan\theta$ とおくと $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$

x と θ の対応は右の表のようになる。

x	$-1 \rightarrow 0$
θ	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{1+(x+1)^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

12 $t=2-\sqrt{x}$ とおくと $dt = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ ゆえに $dx = -2\sqrt{x} dt = -2(2-t)dt$ となる。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{したがって} \int_0^4 \sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}} dx &= -2 \int_2^0 \sqrt{t}(2-t) dt = 2 \int_0^2 \sqrt{t}(2-t) dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^2 \sqrt{t} dt - 2 \int_0^2 t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt = 4 \left[\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right]_0^2 - 2 \left[\frac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} (2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0) - \frac{4}{5} (2^{\frac{5}{2}} - 0) = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{5} \\ &= 16\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{5-3}{15} \right) = \frac{32}{15} \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

別解 $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}} = t$ とおくと $2-\sqrt{x} = t^2$ よって $x = (2-t^2)^2$

また $dx = 2(2-t^2)(-2t)dt = 4(t^2-2)tdt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{したがって (与式)} &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^0 t \times 4(t^2-2)tdt = -4 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (t^4-2t^2)dt = -4 \left[\frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}t^3 \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{32}{15} \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

13 (1) $\int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x(\tan x)' dx = x \tan x - \int x' \tan x dx = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx$

$$= x \tan x - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = x \tan x + \int \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx = x \tan x + \log |\cos x| + C$$

(2) $\int x^2 \sin x dx = \int x^2 (-\cos x)' dx = -x^2 \cos x - \int (x^2)' (-\cos x) dx$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x(\sin x)' dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \int x' \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \int \sin x dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C = (-x^2 + 2) \cos x + 2x \sin x + C$$

14 $\sqrt{2x-x^2} = \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}$

$$x-1 = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

x と θ の対応は右のようになる。

x	$0 \rightarrow 1$
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0 \text{ では } \cos \theta \geq 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\text{したがって } \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

15 $\frac{x+3}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x-1} + \frac{c}{(x-1)^2}$ とおき,

$$\text{この両辺に } x(x-1)^2 \text{ を掛けて } x+3 = a(x-1)^2 + bx(x-1) + cx$$

$$\text{右辺を整理すると } x+3 = (a+b)x^2 - (2a+b-c)x + a$$

これが x についての恒等式であるから

$$a+b=0, \quad 2a+b-c=-1, \quad a=3$$

$$\text{これを解いて } a=3, \quad b=-3, \quad c=4$$

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left\{ \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} \right\} dx = 3 \log|x| - 3 \log|x-1| - \frac{4}{x-1} + C$$

$$= 3 \log \left| \frac{x}{x-1} \right| - \frac{4}{x-1} + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

16 $x + \sqrt{x^2+1} = t$ から $x^2+1 = (t-x)^2$ よって $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right)$

$$\text{したがって } dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} dt, \quad \sqrt{x^2+1} = t-x = \frac{t^2+1}{2t}$$

$$\text{よって } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \cdot \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log|t| + C$$

$$= \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

17 $I = \int_2^4 f(x) dx$ において

$$x = e^y + e^{-y} \text{ とすると} \quad dx = (e^y - e^{-y}) dy$$

$$2 = e^y + e^{-y} \text{ とすると} \quad e^{2y} - 2e^y + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{よって } (e^y - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \text{ゆえに } y = 0$$

$$4 = e^y + e^{-y} \text{ とすると} \quad e^{2y} - 4e^y + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{よって } e^y = 2 + \sqrt{3} \quad \text{ゆえに } y = \log(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{したがって } I = \int_0^{\log(2 + \sqrt{3})} y(e^y - e^{-y}) dy$$

$$= \left[y(e^y + e^{-y}) \right]_0^{\log(2 + \sqrt{3})} - \int_0^{\log(2 + \sqrt{3})} (e^y + e^{-y}) dy$$

$$= \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot \left(2 + \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \right) - \left[e^y - e^{-y} \right]_0^{\log(2 + \sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot (2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3}) - \left(2 + \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= 4\log(2 + \sqrt{3}) - 2\sqrt{3}$$

