

- 1 関数 $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 100$ が, $f(x) = x^2$ の原始関数か否か, 判定しなさい.

$$F(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 100\right)' = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \times x^{3-1} = x^2 = f(x)$$

したがって, $F(x)$ は $f(x)$ の原始関数である。

- 2 次の不定積分を求めなさい.

$$(1) \int (x^2 - 6x + 5) dx = \frac{1}{2+1} x^{2+1} - 6 \times \frac{1}{1+1} x^{1+1} + 5x + C = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + C$$

$$(2) \int (3x-2)^4 dx = \frac{1}{4+1} (3x-2)^{4+1} \times \frac{1}{3} + C = \frac{1}{15} (3x-2)^5 + C$$

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

$$(4) \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C$$

$$(5) \int \sin(3x-4) dx = -\cos(3x-4) \times \frac{1}{3} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x-4) + C$$

$$(6) \int x e^{x^2} dx \quad x^2 = t \quad t \text{ について } 2x dx = dt \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t \cdot 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

$$(7) \int x^2 e^{2x} dx = \int x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x}\right)' dx = x^2 \times \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int 2x \times \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x} - \int x \times \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x}\right)' dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{4} (2x^2 - 2x + 1) + C$$

$$(8) \int \sin^3 x dx = \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int \sin x dx - \int \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x dx \\ = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \int (\cos^3 x)' dx = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

- 3 $I = \int e^x \cos 3x dx$ を求めなさい.

$$I = \int (e^x)' \cos 3x = e^x \cos 3x - \int e^x \cdot (-3 \sin 3x) dx \\ = e^x \cos 3x + 3 \int (e^x)' \sin 3x dx = e^x \cos 3x + 3e^x \sin 3x - 9 \int e^x \cos 3x dx \\ = e^x (\cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x) - 9I$$

$$\therefore 10I = e^x (\cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{10} e^x (\cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x)$$