

5月25日 11:21 解 5.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I (1)} \quad \{ (1-2x)^5 \}' &= \frac{d u^5}{d u} \cdot \frac{d u}{d x} \quad (u = 1-2x) \\ &= 5 u^4 \cdot (-2) \\ &= -10 (1-2x)^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{(3x-2)^5} \right\}' &= \frac{d}{d u} \left(\frac{1}{u^5} \right) \cdot \frac{d u}{d x} \quad (u = 3x-2) \\ &= -\frac{5}{u^6} \cdot 3 = -\frac{15}{(3x-2)^6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \left\{ \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right)^4 \right\}' &= \frac{d u^4}{d u} \cdot \frac{d u}{d x} \quad \left(u = \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \\ &= 4 u^3 \cdot \frac{(x-1)'x - (x)'(x-1)}{x^2} \\ &= 4 \frac{(x-1)^3}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = 4 \frac{(x-1)^3}{x^5} \end{aligned}$$

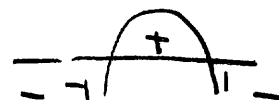
$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} \right)' &= \frac{d}{d u} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \right) \cdot \frac{d u}{d t} \quad u = 1+t+t^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u}} \cdot (2t+1) = -\frac{2t+1}{2(1+t+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

II

$$y = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \quad \text{的} \quad \pm \text{增} \equiv \text{减} \text{表.}$$

$$y' = \frac{(x)'(1+x^2) - x(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$



$$y' \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 < x < 1 \\ x = \pm 1 \\ x < -1 \text{ OR } x > 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

2. 表

x		-1		1	
y'	-	0	+	0	-
y	↘	$-\frac{1}{2}$	↗	$\frac{1}{2}$	↘

5月30日 15:10 小テスト

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} \quad (1) \quad \left\{ (1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\}' &= \frac{3}{2} (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+t^2)' \\ &= \frac{3}{2} (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3t (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 3t \sqrt{1+t^2} \\ (2) \quad \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \right)' &= \frac{(t^2)'(1+t^2) - t^2(1+t^2)'}{(1+t^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2t(1+t^2) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$(3) \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} \right\}' = - \frac{3}{(x^2+1)^4} (x^2+1)'$$

$$= - \frac{6}{(x^2+1)^4}$$

$$(4) \quad \left\{ (3-2x^2)^3 \right\}' = 3(3-2x^2)^2 (3-2x^2)'$$

$$= 3(3-2x^2)^2 \cdot (-4x)$$

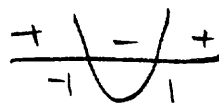
$$= -12x(3-2x^2)^2$$

$$\text{II } y = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

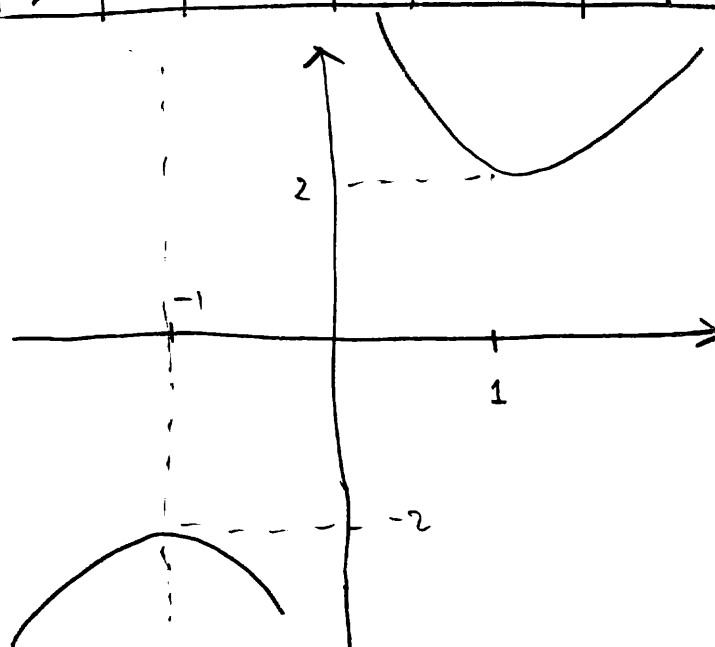
$$x \neq 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad x^2 > 0 \quad \text{分母の } x^2$$

$$y' \geq 0 \iff x^2 \geq 1$$



∴ 2つの増減表を得る。

	-1		0		1	
+		-		-		+
↗	-2	↘		↘	2	↗



$$x \rightarrow +0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{∴}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 + \infty = +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{∴}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 - \infty = -\infty$$

6. वि. 1. 2) निम्नलिखित फलनों के अवकलन कीजिए।

$$I \text{ (1) } (e^{-x})' = e^{-x} \cdot (-x)' = -e^{-x}$$

$$(2) (e^{3x})' = 3e^{3x}$$

$$(3) (e^{-x^2})' = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-x^2)' = -2x e^{-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) (x e^{3x})' &= (x)' e^{3x} + x (e^{3x})' \\ &= e^{3x} + x \cdot 3e^{3x} \\ &= e^{3x} (1 + 3x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \{ \log (1+x^2) \}' &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (1+x^2)' \\ &= \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) (x \log x)' &= (x)' \log x + x (\log x)' \\ &= \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \log x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) (x^{\frac{2}{3}})' = ? \quad \text{हल: } (x^{\frac{1}{3}})' = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{उत्तर: } \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(x^{\frac{2}{3}})' = (x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}})' \quad u = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

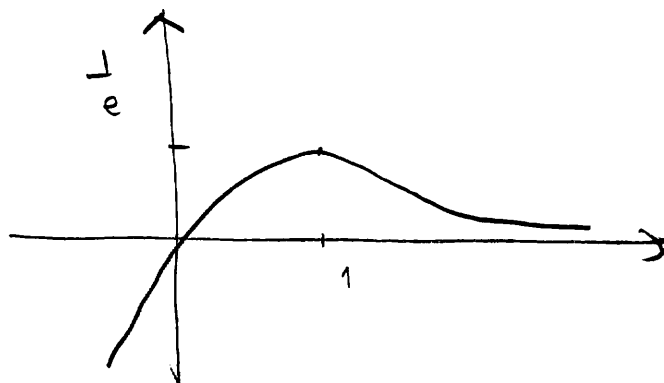
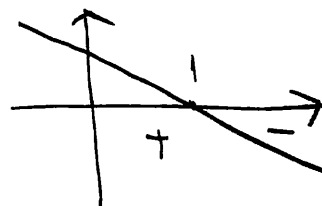
$$= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = 2u \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

II $y = x e^{-x}$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 減表.

$$y' = (x)' e^{-x} + x (e^{-x})' \\ = e^{-x} + x \cdot (-e^{-x}) = e^{-x} (1-x)$$

x		1	
y'	+	0	-
y	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$



$$y \geq 0 \iff x \geq 0 \quad \text{--- } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上の } \mathbb{R} \text{ 区間}$$

よって

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{x}{e^x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow -\infty \\ e^{-x} \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{ の } \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = x e^{-x} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{--- } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上の } \mathbb{R} \text{ 区間}$$

6月6日三訂習の解答

I $f'(x) = 3f(x)$, $f(0) = 5$ である。 $f(x) = ?$

$$f(x) = f(0)e^{3x} = 5e^{3x}$$

II (1) $\sqrt[3]{0.95} \approx ?$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ である。 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0.95) &\approx f(1) + f'(1)(1-0.95) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3}(-0.05) \\ &= 0.983 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.983 \\ 3 \overline{) 2.95} \\ \underline{27} \\ 25 \\ \underline{24} \\ 10 \\ \underline{9} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

(2) $\log 0.95 \approx ?$

$$f(x) = \log x, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0.95) &\approx f(1) + f'(1)(1-0.95) \\ &= 0 + 1(-0.05) = -0.05 \end{aligned}$$

III $y = t^2 e^{-t}$ の増減表

$$y' = 2te^{-t} + t^2(-e^{-t}) = e^{-t}(2t - t^2)$$

$$y' \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2t - t^2 \geq 0$$

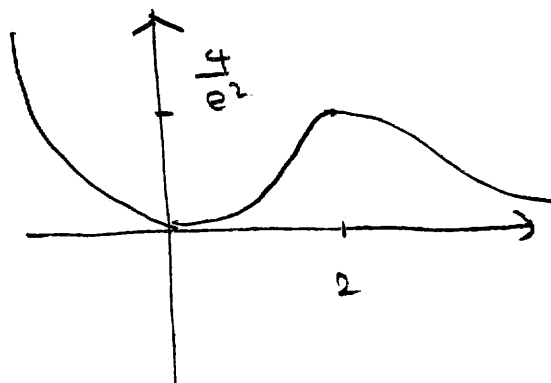


∴ 増減表は

	0		2	
-	0	+	0	-
↘	0	↗	$\frac{4}{e^2}$	↘

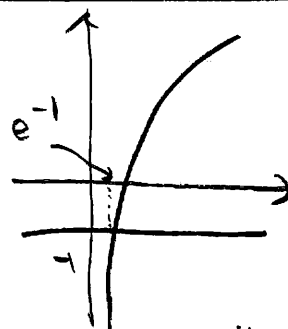
$$t \rightarrow +\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{t^2}{e^t} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{L'Hôpital's rule})$$

$$t \rightarrow -\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} t^2 \rightarrow +\infty \\ e^{-t} \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{a.s.} \quad y \rightarrow +\infty$$



$$\text{IV } y = t \log t \quad (t > 0) \quad \text{a.s. } \frac{t}{\log t} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (t)' \log t + t (\log t)' \\ &= \log t + 1 \end{aligned}$$



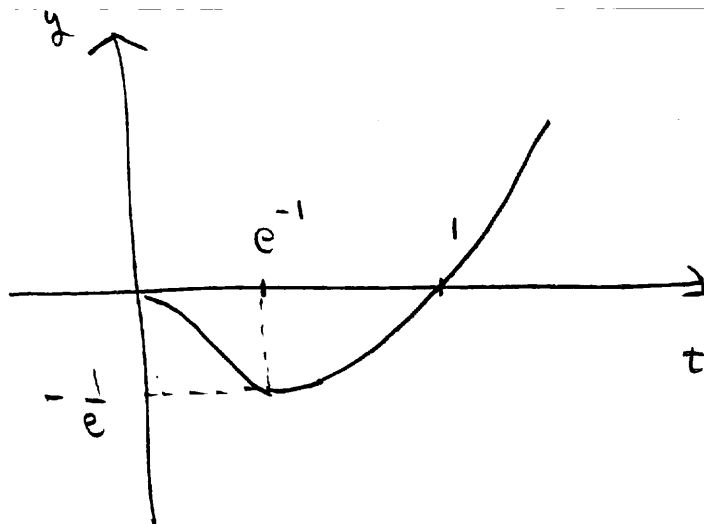
t	(0)		e^{-1}	
y'		-	0	+
y	(0)	-	$-\frac{1}{e}$	+

$$t \rightarrow +0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad s = -\log t \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{a.s. } \frac{t}{s} \rightarrow 0$$

$$y = t \log t = -\frac{s}{e^s} \rightarrow 0$$

$$t \rightarrow +\infty \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \log t \rightarrow +\infty \\ t \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{a.s. } \log t \rightarrow +\infty$$

1. $x \in \mathbb{R}$ のとき $y = \log(1+x)$ の Taylor 展開を求めよ。



V $y = f(x) = \log(1+x)$ について $f^{(n)}(x) = ?$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad y''' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

$$y^{(4)} = -\frac{2 \cdot 3}{(1+x)^4}, \quad y^{(5)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(1+x)^5}$$

より $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}$ と予想される。

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n+1)} &= (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \frac{(-n)}{(1+x)^{n+1}} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1-1} \frac{\{(n+1)-1\}!}{(1+x)^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

したがって $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}$ が正しいと予想される。