

$$I(1) \quad \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad \text{b's} \quad \left(-\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

と対応する. $R > 0$ とし

$$\int_0^R \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{1+x}\right]_0^R = 1 - \frac{1}{1+R} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{b's} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = 1 \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)$$

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

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

と対応する. $R > 0$ とし

$$\int_0^R (1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \left[-2(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right]_0^R = 2 - \frac{1}{(1+R)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{b's} \quad \rightarrow 2 \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = 2$$

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

b's

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

と対応する. $R > 0$ とし

$$\int_0^R \frac{dx}{(2+3x)^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2+3x}\right]_0^R$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2+3R}\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{b's} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2+3x)^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(4) \quad x = 2 \tan \theta \quad \theta \in \pi' \text{c} \quad dx = 2 \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \theta'$$

$$\frac{1}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{4(1+\tan^2 \theta)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

ε π' 3 0 v'

$$\int_0^R \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\theta_0} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \theta_0$$

$$\text{π' 3 0 v} \quad \theta_0 \text{ 12} \quad 0 < \theta_0 < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \tan \theta_0 = R \quad \theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi' 3 0 v$$

$$R \rightarrow +\infty \quad \theta_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ε π' 3 0 v}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(5) \quad R > 0 \quad \text{ε π' 3 0 v}$$

$$I_R = \int_0^R x e^{-2x} dx = \int_0^R x \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}\right)' dx$$

$$= \left[x \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}\right) \right]_0^R + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R e^{-2x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{R}{2} e^{-2R} + \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^R$$

$$= -\frac{R}{2} e^{-2R} + \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{-2R})$$

$$\text{ε π' 3 0 v} \quad R e^{-2R} \rightarrow 0, \quad e^{-2R} \rightarrow 0 \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \text{d.s}$$

$$I_R \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \text{π' 3 0 v}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^R x e^{-x} dx &= \int_0^R x (-e^{-x})' dx \\ &= [-x e^{-x}]_0^R + \int_0^R e^{-x} dx \\ &= -R e^{-R} + [-e^{-x}]_0^R \\ &= -R e^{-R} + (1 - e^{-R}) \rightarrow -0 + 1 + 0 = 1 \\ &\quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)\end{aligned}$$

2" 4}

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^R x^2 e^{-x} dx &= \int_0^R x^2 (-e^{-x})' dx \\ &= [-x^2 e^{-x}]_0^R + 2 \int_0^R x e^{-x} dx \\ &= -R^2 e^{-R} + 2 \int_0^R x e^{-x} dx \\ &\rightarrow 0 + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 2 \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)\end{aligned}$$

4'5

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = 2$$

(7)

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx \quad \Sigma \text{ it. ad.}$$

(7) $R > 1$ である。

No.

$$\int_1^R \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx = - \int_1^R \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \log x dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\log x}{x} \right]_1^R + \int_0^R \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\log R}{R} + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^R$$

$$= -\frac{\log R}{R} - \frac{1}{R} + 1 \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

II (1) $0 < a < e$ とする.

$$P(a < Z < e) = P(\log a < X < \log e)$$

$$= \int_{\log a}^{\log e} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

$$\uparrow \int_a^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\log z)^2} \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$x = \log z$ とする.

$$\text{密度関数は } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\log z)^2}}{z}$$

(2) $b < a < e$ とする.

$$P(a \leq W \leq e) = P(-\sqrt{a} \leq X \leq -\sqrt{a}) + P(\sqrt{a} \leq X \leq \sqrt{e})$$

$$= 2 P(\sqrt{a} \leq X \leq \sqrt{e})$$

$$= 2 \int_{\sqrt{a}}^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

$$\uparrow z = x^2 \quad (= a \leq z \leq e \quad x = \sqrt{z} \quad dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} dz)$$

$$= 2 \int_a^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} dz$$

$$= \int_a^e \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}z}}{\sqrt{z}} dz$$

∴ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}z}}{\sqrt{z}}$ ∴ 密度関数 (χ 分布)