

問題 5.4 の 5 の解答

$$(1) \quad S = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = 4\pi \int_0^\pi \sin x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

( $\cos x = t$  とおくと  $-\sin x dx = dt$  なのので)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4\pi \int_{x=0}^{x=\pi} -\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} (-\sin x dx) \\ &= 4\pi \int_{t=1}^{t=-1} -\sqrt{1 + t^2} dt = 2\pi \left[ t\sqrt{t^2 + 1} + \log \left( t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \right) \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= 4\pi(\sqrt{2} + \log(1 + \sqrt{2})) \quad (\text{不定積分は p.60, 63 参照}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y = \frac{a}{2}(e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}) = a \cosh \frac{x}{a} \quad (-a \leq x \leq a)$$

$$\text{双曲線関数 } \cosh t = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \quad (\text{hyperbolic cosine}), \quad \sinh t = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}$$

について  $(\cosh t)' = \sinh t$ ,  $\cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1 \cdots (*)$  なのので

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_{-a}^a a \cosh \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = 2\pi \int_{-a}^a a \cosh^2 \frac{x}{a} dx \\ &= 2\pi a \int_{-a}^a \frac{e^{2x/a} + 2 + e^{-2x/a}}{4} dx = \frac{\pi a}{2} \left[ \frac{a}{2} e^{2x/a} + 2x - \frac{a}{2} e^{-2x/a} \right]_{-a}^a \\ &= \frac{\pi a^2}{2} (e^2 - e^{-2} + 4) \quad \text{注: } x^2 - y^2 = 1 \text{ は双曲線である. } (*) \text{ と比べよ.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad x, y \text{ 軸に関する対称性より第 1 象限の分だけ計算して 2 倍すればよい.}$$

$x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$ ) が第 1 象限の分である.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = -\tan t, \quad \sqrt{1 + (dy/dx)^2} = \frac{1}{\cos t}, \quad dx = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4\pi \int_{x=0}^{x=a} y \sqrt{1 + (dy/dx)^2} dx \\ &= 4\pi \int_{t=\pi/2}^{t=0} a \sin^3 t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} \cdot (-3a \cos^2 t \sin t dt) \\ &= 12\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t \cos t dt = 12\pi a^2 \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{12\pi a^2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad x^2 + (y - b)^2 = a^2 \quad (0 < a < b \text{ より円は回転軸と交わらない})$$

$$y = b \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad y' = \mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

円の上半分・下半分からできる面の面積の和を求める.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_{-a}^a \left( \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + a \right) dx + 2\pi \int_{-a}^a \left( \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - a \right) dx \\ &= 4\pi \int_{-a}^a \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = 4\pi \left[ ab \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + ax \right]_{-a}^a = 4\pi^2 ab \end{aligned}$$