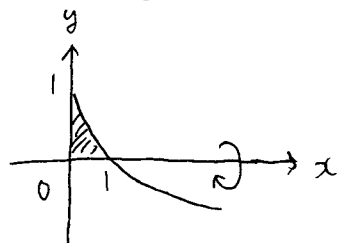


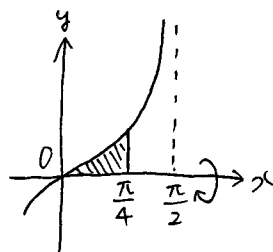
1. (1)  $y = 1 - \sqrt{x}$ ,  $x=0$ ,  $x$ 軸



求める体積は  
図の斜線部分を  
 $x$ 軸で回転させたもの

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よて, } V &= \pi \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x})^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

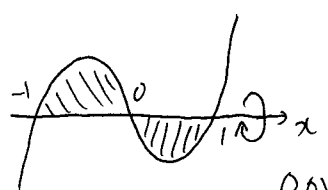
(2)  $y = \tan x$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $x$ 軸



求める体積は  
図の斜線部分を  
 $x$ 軸で回転させたもの

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よて, } V &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \tan x - x \right]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \pi \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

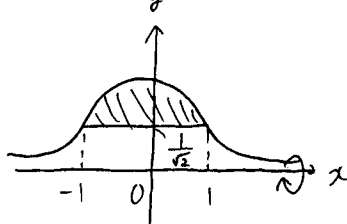
(3)  $y = x^3 - x$ ,  $x$ 軸



求める体積は図の  
斜線部分を $x$ 軸で回転  
させたもの.  $-1$ が $0$ と  
 $0$ が $1$ で同じ立体になるので.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^3 - x)^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^6 - 2x^4 + x^2) dx \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{7}x^7 - \frac{2}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{16}{105} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

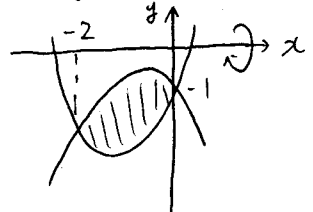


求める体積は  
図の斜線部分を  
 $x$ 軸で回転させたもの

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よて, } V &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \pi \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \pi \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi \end{aligned}$$

$x = \tan \theta$ と置換すると  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

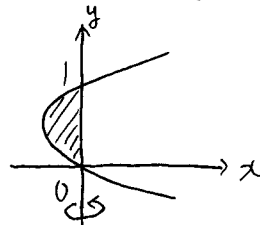
(5)  $y = x^2 + 3x - 1$ ,  $y = -x^2 - x - 1$



求める体積は図の  
斜線部分を $x$ 軸で回転  
させたもの.  
よて.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-2}^0 (x^2 + 3x - 1)^2 dx - \pi \int_{-2}^0 (-x^2 - x - 1)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_{-2}^0 (2x^2 + 4x) \cdot (2x - 2) dx \\ &= 4\pi \int_{-2}^0 (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx \\ &= 4\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right]_{-2}^0 = \frac{32}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

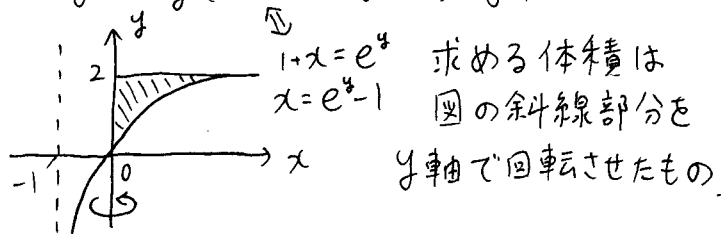
2. (1)  $x = y^2 - y$ ,  $y$ 軸



求める体積は図の  
斜線部分を $y$ 軸で  
回転させたもの.  
よて.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 (y^2 - y)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (y^4 - 2y^3 + y^2) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{5}y^5 - \frac{1}{2}y^4 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{30} \pi \end{aligned}$$

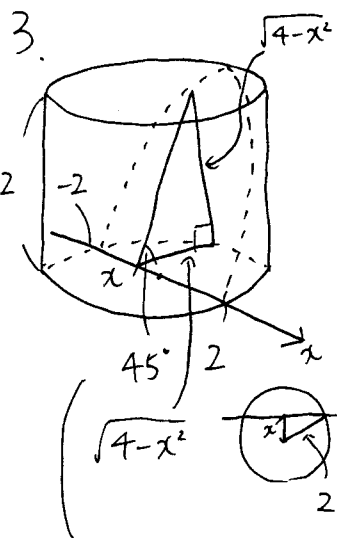
(2)  $y = \log(1+x)$ ,  $y=2$ ,  $y$ 軸



$1+x = e^y$  求める体積は  
 $x = e^y - 1$  図の斜線部分を

$y$ 軸で回転させたもの。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } V &= \pi \int_0^2 (e^y - 1)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (e^{2y} - 2e^y + 1) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} - 2e^y + y \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} e^4 - 2e^2 + \frac{7}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$



求める立体の体積は  
 図の右側部分。

断面面積は

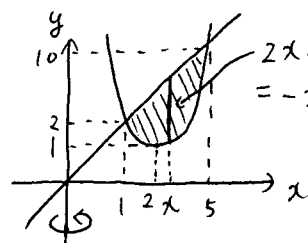
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} (4 - x^2)$$

よかると  
 このようになるので。  
 底辺の長さは  $\sqrt{4-x^2}$

したがって体積は

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-2}^2 S(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{2} (4 - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (4 - x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ 4x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$ ,  $y = 2x$



$$2x - (x^2 - 4x + 5) = -x^2 + 6x - 5$$

求める体積は図の  
 斜線部分を  $y$ 軸で  
 回転させたもの。

バーナム-ヘン積分を用いると

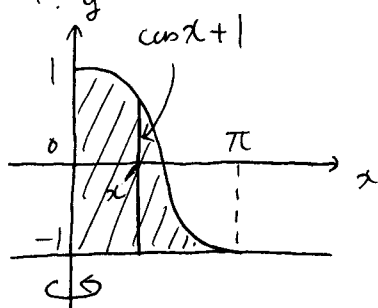
$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \int_1^5 x(-x^2 + 6x - 5) dx \\ &= 2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{4} x^4 + 2x^3 - \frac{5}{2} x^2 \right]_1^5 \\ &= 64\pi \end{aligned}$$

普通に解く場合は  $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$  を  
 $x$ について解いて  $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{y-1}$  なので

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_1^{10} (2 + \sqrt{y-1})^2 dy \\ &\quad - \pi \int_1^{10} (2 - \sqrt{y-1})^2 dy - \pi \int_2^{10} \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 dy \end{aligned}$$

を計算しても求まる。

4.



求める体積は

図の斜線部分を

$y$ 軸で回転させたもの

よって、バーナム-ヘン積分

を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi x(\cos x + 1) dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi x(\sin x + x) dx \\ &= 2\pi \left\{ \left[ x(\sin x + x) \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (\sin x + x) dx \right\} \\ &= 2\pi \left[ x(\sin x + x) + \cos x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^\pi \\ &= \pi^3 - 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

普通に解く場合、 $V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dy$  を

$y = \cos x$  で置換し、 $(dy = -\sin x \cdot \frac{y-1 \rightarrow 1}{x \mid \pi \rightarrow 0})$

$$V = \pi \int_\pi^0 x^2 (-\sin x) dx$$

$= \pi \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin x dx$  を解いても求まる