

第6章 微分法の応用

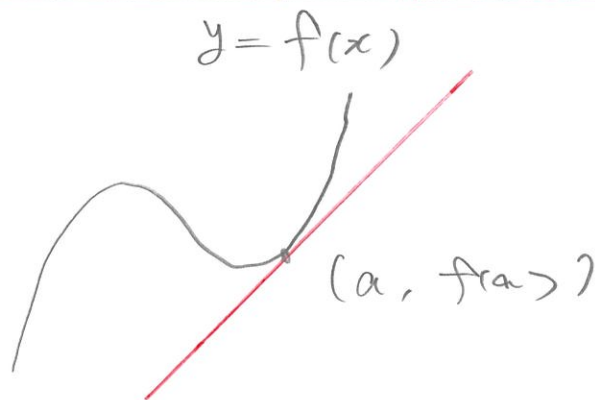
接線の方程式

傾き

$$f'(a)$$

接線の方程式

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$



ex

$f(x) = e^x$ 上の $(1, e)$ における接線の方程式

傾き

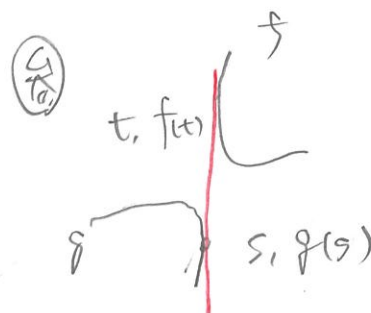
$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(1) = e$$

接線の方程式

$$y - e = e(x - 1)$$

$$y = ex$$

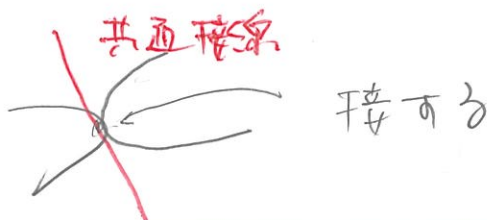


① ~ ⑤

⑤

→

- ① 共有点
- ② 接線の傾き



②

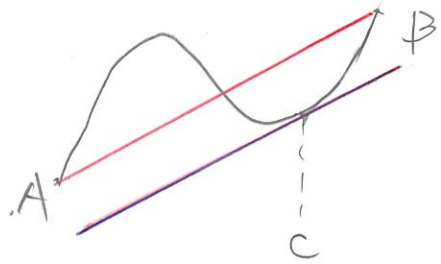
→

$y = f(x)$ 上には "定点" なる接点は
接点 $\in (a, f(a))$ かつ

平均値の定理

$f(x)$ が

$a < x < b$ で微分可能 のとき



$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c) \quad (a < c < b)$$

⇔ 少なくとも 1 つ c が存在 (少なくとも 1 つ存在)

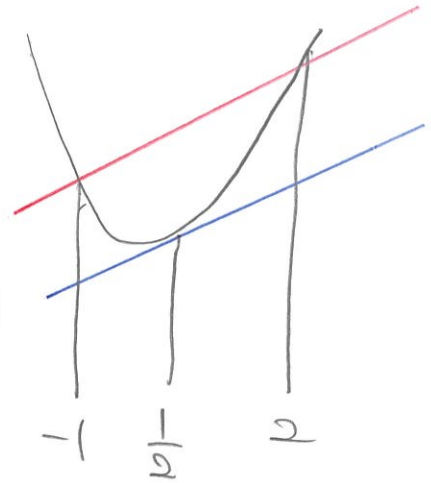
ex

$f(x) = x^2$ は

$-1 < x < 2$ で微分可能

$$\frac{f(2) - f(-1)}{2 - (-1)} = f'(c) \quad (-1 < c < 2)$$

とある c が存在



□ □

極値をもつ条件

$$x=a \text{ で極値をもつ} \implies f'(a)=0$$

逆は不成立

ex.

$f(x) = x + \frac{a}{x}$ が $x=1$ で極値をもつ条件は

定数 a の値を求めよ。

(解答)

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^2} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$f'(1) = 1 - a = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

x	...	1	...
f'	+	0	-
f	↗		↘

$f'(1)=0$

逆は

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ のとき}$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

x	...	-1	...	0	...	1	...
f'	+	0	-	/	-	0	+
f	↗	↘	↘	↘	↘	↗	↗

極小値 2 ($x=1$)

よって $a=1$

反例

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ のとき}$$

$$x = 0$$

x	...	0	...
f'	+	0	+
f	↗	↗	↗

$$f'(0) = 0$$



$$x=0 \text{ が極値をもつ}$$

8 ~ 12

グラフの凹凸 おうとつ

$f''(x) > 0$	\rightarrow	下凹 \Downarrow
$f''(x) < 0$	\rightarrow	上凹 \Uparrow

例 $y = x^2$ $f'' = 2 > 0 \rightarrow$ 下凹 \Downarrow

ex. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ (+) / (-)

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

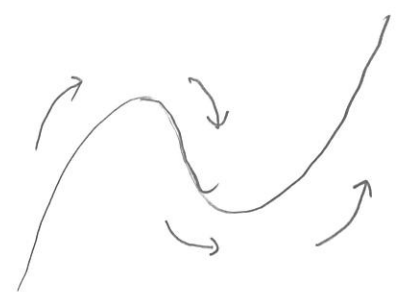
$x = \pm 1$

$f''(x) = 6x$

$x = 0$ (+) / (-)

変曲点 (0, 0)

x	...	-1	...	0	...	1	...
f'	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
f''	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
f	\nearrow	2	\searrow	0	\swarrow	-2	\nearrow



13

グラフの書き方

(1) $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ のグラフ

(解答)

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = -x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$

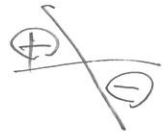
$$x = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

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

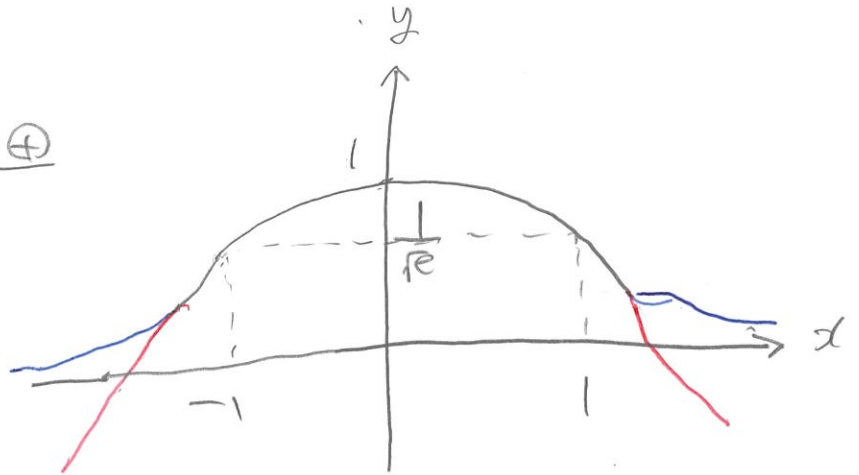
$$f''(x) = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$



x	...	-1	...	0	...	1	...
f'	+	+	+	0	-	-	-
f''	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
f	\nearrow	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	\nearrow	1	\searrow	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	\nearrow

漸近線



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

[別解] 対称性

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

偶関数

x	0	...	1	...
f'	0	-	-	-
f''	-	-	0	+
f	1	\searrow	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	\nearrow

(2) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$ のグラフ

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + x+1 \quad (x \neq 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ x-1 \overline{)x^2} \\ \underline{x^2-x} \\ x \\ x-1 \\ \underline{-x+1} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

漸近線

$y = x+1$
 $x = 1$

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

$f'(x) = 0$ のとき

$(x-1)^2 = 1$

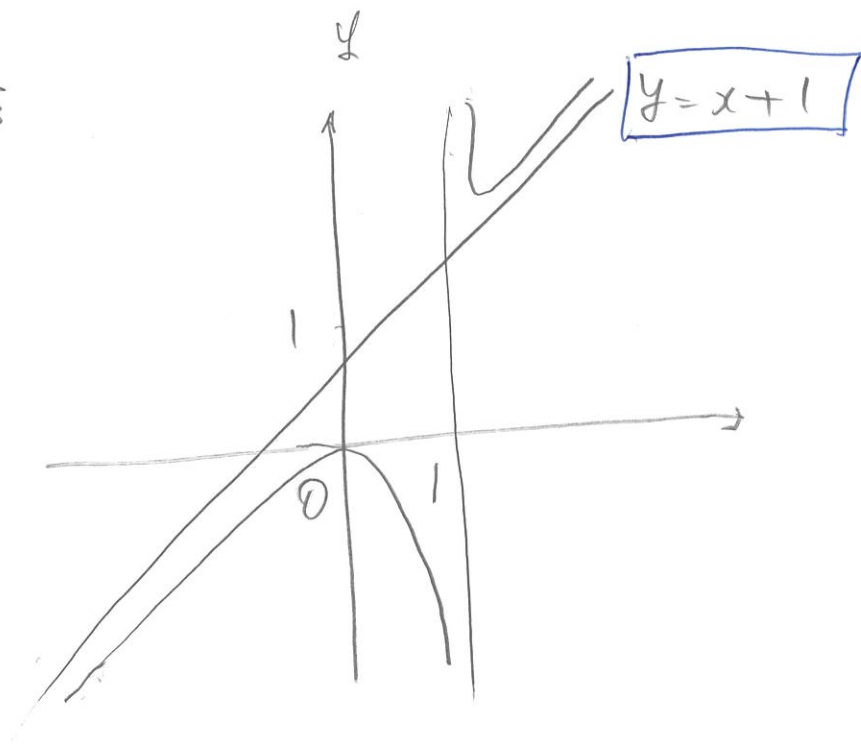
$x-1 = \pm 1$

$x = 0, 2$

$f''(x) = \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$

x	...	0	...	1	...	2	...
f	+	0	-	↗	-	0	+
f'	-	-	-	↗	+	+	+
f''	↖	0	↘	↗	↘	↖	↗

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} f(x) = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$



$$(3) f(x) = (-x+1)e^{-x+1} \text{ の } f'' \rightarrow f$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -e^{-x+1} - (-x+1)e^{-x+1} \\ &= -e^{-x+1} + (x-1)e^{-x+1} \\ &= (x-2)e^{-x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= e^{-x+1} - (x-2)e^{-x+1} \\ &= (2-x)e^{-x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \quad x = 3$$

$$x = 3$$

x	...	2	...	3	...
f'	-	0	+	+	+
f''	+	+	+	0	-
f	↘	$-\frac{1}{e}$	↗	$-\frac{2}{e^2}$	↗

漸近線

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

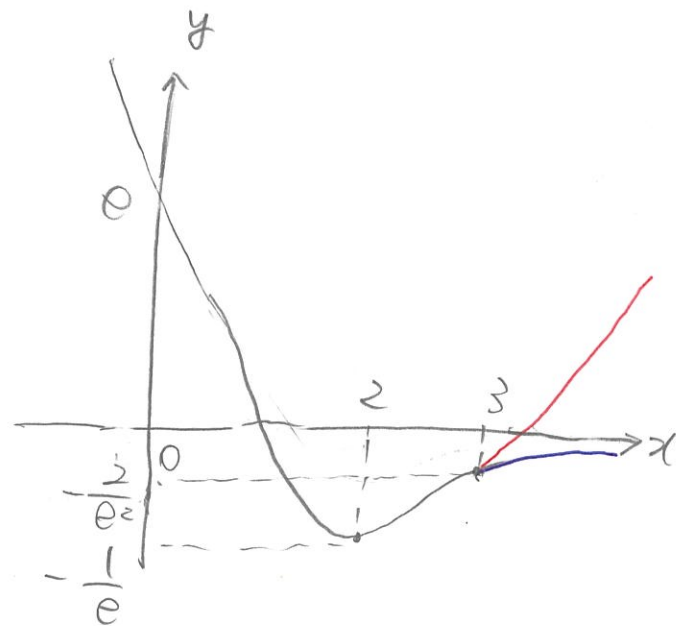
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x-1)e^{-(x-1)}$$

$$-(x-1) = +\infty <$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -t e^{-t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{t}{e^t}$$

$$= 0$$



$$\boxed{17} \quad (2) \quad e^x > 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (x > 0)$$

≧ 用 112. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$ ≧ 証明也上

(証明)

$$e^x > 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 > \underline{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\therefore e^x > \underline{\frac{1}{2}x^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{e^x}{x} > \frac{x}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{2}{x} > \frac{x}{e^x} > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

(証明) は 5.1 の定理 14

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$$

(証明 ~~は~~)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$$

洛必达法则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

不定形

ex

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

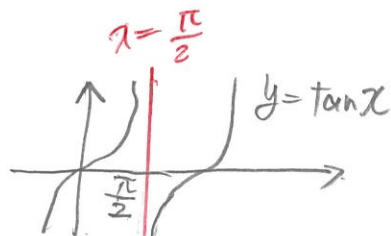
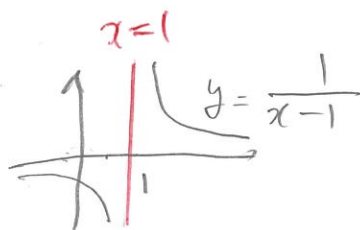
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

漸近線

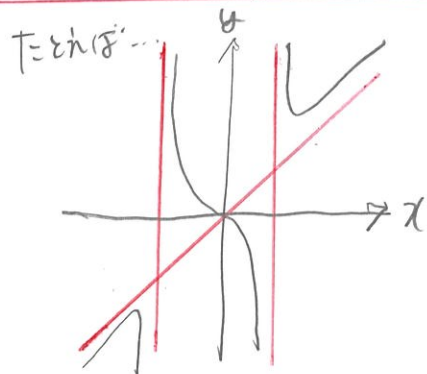


- 漸近線
- ① ｙ軸に平行 ($x=1, x=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 等}$)
 - ② ｙ軸に平行でない ($y=3x+2, y=0 \text{ 等}$)

② ｙ軸に平行でない ($y=ax+b$)

傾き $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$

切片 $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \{ f(x) - ax \}$



ex

$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \quad \text{の } \text{ } \rightarrow \rightarrow$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2+1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2+1} - \frac{x^3+x}{x^2+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x}{x^2+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

∴ 漸近線 $y = x$

[別解]

$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} = \frac{-x}{x^2+1} + x \quad \begin{array}{l} x \\ x^2+1 \overline{) x^3} \\ \underline{x^3+x} \\ -x \end{array}$$

∴ 漸近線 $y = x$

ex

$$y = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \quad \text{の漸近線}$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = 3$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$-x = t \quad \text{とおく}$$
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-2t + \sqrt{t^2 - 1}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-2t + \sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{-t} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 2 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 1$$

$$a = 3 \quad \text{のとき}$$
$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - 3x)$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

⋮

結論

$$y = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \geq 2x + \sqrt{x^2} = 2x + |x|$$

$$y = 3x, \quad x$$

14 15

極大・極小と第2次導関数

16 例

2次関数の極値を、第2次導関数を利用して判定

$$f(x) = x + 2 \cos x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$$

(解答)

$$f'(x) = 1 - 2 \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$f''(x) = -2 \cos x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3} < 0$$

$$f''\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = -2 \cos\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = \sqrt{3} > 0$$

よって

極大値

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3} \quad \left(x = \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

極小値

$$f\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = \frac{5}{6}\pi - \sqrt{3} \quad \left(x = \frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$f'(a) = 0, \quad f''(a) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{極小値 } f(a)$$

$$f'(a) = 0, \quad f''(a) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{極大値 } f(a)$$

不等式の証明

$$\text{(左辺)} \geq \text{(右辺)} \Rightarrow y = \text{(左辺)} - \text{(右辺)} \text{ の } \min \geq 0$$

ex.

$$e^x > 1 + x \quad \text{を証明せよ} \quad (x > 0)$$

(証明)

$$f(x) = e^x - (1 + x)$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

∴ $f(x)$ は単調増加

$$\min f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{よって} \quad e^x > 1 + x$$