

微分法①

1 【微分係数】

関数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ について、 $x=2$ における微分係数を定義に従って求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+h} - \sqrt{2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{\sqrt{2+h} + \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+h} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

2 【接線の傾き】

関数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ のグラフの点 $(3, \sqrt{3})$ における接線の傾きを求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \therefore f'(3) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

3 【微分可能と連続】

関数 $f(x) = |x^2 - 1|$ は $x=1$ で微分可能でないことを示せ。

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|(1+h)^2 - 1| - 0}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|2h + h^2|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h||h+2|}{h} \\ &\quad (h \rightarrow 0 \quad |h| = h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} |h+2| \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h||h+2|}{h} \\ &\quad (h \rightarrow -0 \quad |h| = -h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow -0} \frac{-h|h+2|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow -0} -|h+2| \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

4 【導関数の定義】

次の関数の導関数を、定義に従って求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad f(x) &= \frac{1}{2x} \\ f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2(x+h)} - \frac{1}{2x}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{x-(x+h)}{x(x+h)}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

5 【導関数】

次の関数を微分せよ。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y &= (x+1)(x^3 - 4x) \\ y' &= (x^3 - 4x) + (x+1)(3x^2 - 4) \\ &= x^3 - 4x + 3x^3 - 4x + 3x^2 - 4 \\ &= 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 6x(x^2 + x + 1) + (3x^2 - 2)(2x + 1) \\ &= 6x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x + 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 2 \\ &= 12x^3 + 9x^2 + 2x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

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(1) $y = (x+2)(x-1)(x-5)$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x-1)(x-5) + (x+2)(x-5) + (x+2)(x-1) \\ &= x^2 - 6x + 5 + x^2 - 3x - 10 + x^2 + x - 2 \\ &= 3x^2 - 8x - 7 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $y = (x^2 - 1)(x+2)(2x-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2x(x+2)(2x-1) + (x^2 - 1)(2x-1) + (x^2 - 1)(x+2) \cdot 2 \\ &= 2x(2x^2 + 3x - 2) + (2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1) \\ &\quad + 2(x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2) \\ &= 8x^3 + 9x^2 - 8x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

微分法②

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次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = \frac{1}{2x-3}$

$$y' = -\frac{(2x-3)'}{(2x-3)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{(2x-3)^2} //$$

(2) $y = \frac{x^2}{x+3}$

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 6x - x^2 - 1}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 6x}{(x+3)^2} //$$

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

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

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

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

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次の関数を微分せよ。

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

$$y' = -x^{-2}$$

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

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

$$y' = 8x^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{8}{x^3} //$$

(3) $y = \frac{1}{3x^3} = \frac{1}{3}x^{-3}$

$$y' = -x^{-4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^4} //$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = (3x+1)^4$

$$y' = 4 \cdot 3(3x+1)^3$$

$$= 12(3x+1)^3 //$$

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

$$y' = -2 \cdot 4(4x+3)^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{-8}{(4x+3)^3} //$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = (2x^2+5)^4$

$$y' = (2x^2+5)^4 \cdot 4(2x^2+5)^3$$

$$= 16x(2x^2+5)^3 //$$

(2) $y = (1-2x^2)^3$

$$y' = (1-2x^2)'(1-2x^2)^2$$

$$= -4x \cdot 3(1-2x^2)^2$$

$$= -12x(1-2x^2)^2 //$$

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

$$y' = (x^2+1)^{-4} - 3(x^2+1)^{-4}$$

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

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逆関数の微分法を用いて、次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = \sqrt[6]{x}$

$$x = y^6$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 6y^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{6y^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt[6]{x^5}} //$$

(2) $y = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad (x > 0)$

$$x = y^3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 3y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

(2) $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

(3) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} = (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x+1}} //$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} //$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = \cos 2x$

$$y' = 2 - \sin 2x$$

$$= -2 \sin 2x //$$

(2) $y = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$y' = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(3) $y = \sin^2 x$

$$y' = (\sin x)' 2 \cos x$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cos x //$$

(4) $y = \tan^2 x$

$$y' = (\tan x)' 2 \tan x$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan x}{\cos^2 x} //$$

(5) $y = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

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

(6) $y = \cos^2 3x$

$$y' = 2 \cos 3x \cdot (-\sin 3x)$$

$$= -6 \sin 3x \cos 3x //$$

微分法③

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次の関数を微分せよ。

$$(1) y = x \sin x + \cos x$$

$$y' = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x \\ = \frac{x \cos x}{\cancel{+}}$$

$$(2) y = x \cos x - \sin x$$

$$y' = \cos x - x \sin x - \cos x \\ = \frac{-x \sin x}{\cancel{+}}$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

$$(1) y = \log 3x$$

$$y' = \frac{(3x)'}{3x} = \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}$$

$$(2) y = \log_2(4x-1)$$

$$y' = \frac{4}{(4x-1)\log 2} \\ = \frac{\log x}{\cancel{x}}$$

$$(3) y = \log(x^2+1)$$

$$(4) y = x \log x - x$$

$$y' = \log x + 1 - 1 \\ = \frac{\log x}{\cancel{x}}$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

$$(1) y = \log|3x+2|$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{3x+2} \cancel{+}$$

$$(2) y = \log|\sin x|$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cancel{+}$$

$$(3) y = \log_2|x^2-4|$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{(x^2-4)\log 2} \cancel{+}$$

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$\log|y|$ の導関数を利用して、次の関数を微分せよ。

$$(1) y = x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$

$$\log|y| = 2 \log|x| + \frac{1}{3} \log|x+1|$$

(1) $\log|y|$ の導関数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{3(x+1)} \\ &= \frac{6(x+1) + x}{3x(x+1)} \\ &= \frac{7x+6}{3x(x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{7x+6}{3x(x+1)} \cdot x^2 \sqrt[3]{x+1} \\ &= \frac{x(7x+6)}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}} \cancel{+} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y = \frac{(x+2)(x+3)^3}{x^2+1}$$

$$\log|y| = \log|x+2| + 3 \log|x+3| - \log|x^2+1|$$

(1) $\log|y|$ の導関数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y'}{y} &= \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x+3} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \\ &= \frac{(x+3)(x^2+1) + 3(x+2)(x^2+1) - 2x(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+2)(x+3)(x^2+1)} \\ &= \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 3x^2 + 3 + 3x^3 + 3x + 6x^2 + 6 - 2x^3 - 10x^2 - 12x}{(x+2)(x+3)(x^2+1)} \\ &= \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 9}{(x+2)(x+3)(x^2+1)} \\ y' &= \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 9}{(x+2)(x+3)(x^2+1)} - \frac{(x+2)(x+3)^3}{x^2+1} \\ &= \frac{(x+3)^2(2x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 9)}{(x^2+1)^2} \cancel{+} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) y = x^{\sin x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\log y = \sin x \log x$$

(1) $\log|y|$ の導関数

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \cos x \log x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$y' = \left(\cos x \log x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) x^{\sin x} \cancel{+}$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。ただし、(6)の a は 1 でない正の定数とする。

$$(1) y = e^{2x}$$

$$(2) y = e^{-x^2}$$

$$y' = 2e^{2x} \cancel{+}$$

$$y' = (-x^2)' e^{-x^2} \\ = -2x e^{-x^2} \cancel{+}$$

$$(3) y = 3^x$$

$$y' = 3^x \log 3 \cancel{+}$$

$$(4) y = 2^{-3x}$$

$$y' = (-3x)' 2^{-3x} \log 2 \\ = -3 \cdot 2^{-3x} \log 2 \cancel{+}$$

$$(5) y = xe^x$$

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

$$(6) y = (2x-1)a^x$$

$$y' = 2a^x + (2x-1)a^x \log a \\ = a^x (2 + (2x-1)\log a) \cancel{+}$$

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次の関数を微分せよ。

(1) $y = \frac{1}{1+\cos x}$

(2) $y = (\log x)^2$

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

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

(3) $y = \log \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right|$

$$= \log|x+1| - \log|x+2|$$

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

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

(5) $y = \sin^2 x \cos 2x$

$$y' = (\sin x)' 2 \sin x \cos 2x + 2 \sin^2 x (-\sin 2x)$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cos x \cos 2x - 2 \sin^2 x \sin 2x$$

$$= 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x - 2 \sin^2 x \sin 2x$$

$$= \sin 2x (\cos 2x - 2 \sin^2 x)$$

$$= \sin 2x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x)$$

$$= \sin 2x (1 - 4 \sin^2 x)$$

21 【第 n 次導関数】

次の関数について、第3次までの導関数を求めよ。ただし、(1)の a は 0 でない定数とする。

(1) $y = ax^3$

$$y' = 3ax^2$$

$$y'' = 6ax$$

$$y''' = 6a$$

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

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

$$y'' = 2x^{-3} = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$y''' = -6x^{-4} = -\frac{6}{x^4}$$

(3) $y = \cos x$

$$y' = -\sin x$$

$$y'' = -\cos x$$

$$y''' = \sin x$$

(4) $y = \log x$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$y''' = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

(5) $y = e^x$

$$y' = e^x$$

$$y'' = e^x$$

$$y''' = e^x$$

(6) $y = e^{-2x}$

$$y' = -2e^{-2x}$$

$$y'' = 4e^{-2x}$$

$$y''' = -8e^{-2x}$$

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次の関数の第 n 次導関数を求めよ。

(1) $y = x^n$ (n は正の整数)

$$y' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = n(n-1)x^{n-2}$$

$$y''' = n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}$$

$$y^{(n)} = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 1$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = n!$$

(2) $y = e^{2x}$

$$y' = 2e^{2x}$$

$$y'' = 2^2 e^{2x}$$

$$y''' = 2^3 e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = 2^{(n)} e^{2x}$$

23 【曲線の方程式と導関数】

次の方程式で定められる x の関数 y について、 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ を求めよ。

(1) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\text{両辺 } \times x \text{ で微分}$$

$$2x + \frac{dy}{dx} 2y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

(2) $x^2 - y^2 = 1$

$$\text{両辺 } \times x \text{ で微分}$$

$$2x - \frac{dy}{dx} 2y = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$$

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x の関数 y が、t を媒介変数として、次の式で表されるとき、 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ を t の関数として表せ。

(1) $x = 2t^2, y = 2t - 1$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t, \frac{dy}{dt} = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2}{4t} = \frac{1}{2t}$$

(2) $x = \cos t, y = \sin t$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t, \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}$$

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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$ であることを用いて、次の極限を求めよ。

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}^2$$

$$= e^2$$

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$

$$= n = 2t \text{ とおく}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2t}$$

$$= \sqrt{e}$$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n$

$$2n = t \text{ とおく}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{e}$$