

(1)

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

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\right)' \\ &= \frac{(2x)'(x^2 + 1) - 2x(x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(x^2 + 1) - 2x(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + 2 - 4x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sqrt{ax + b})' \\ &= ((ax + b)^{1/2})' \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(ax + b)^{-1/2}(ax + b)' \\ &= \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax + b}} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 - \sqrt{x}}\right)' \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{x})'(1 - \sqrt{x}) - (1 + \sqrt{x})(1 - \sqrt{x})'}{(1 - \sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)(1 - \sqrt{x}) - (1 + \sqrt{x})\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{(1 - \sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{x} + 1 + \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}(1 - \sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1 - \sqrt{x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)' \\ &= \frac{x'(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - x(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})'}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2} \\ &= \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - x\left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}(2x)\right)}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})} \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 - \sqrt{x}}}\right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{x(1 + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{1 - x}}\right)' \\ &= \frac{(x + x\sqrt{x})'\sqrt{1 - x} - (x + x\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{1 - x})'}{1 - x} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x})\sqrt{1 - x} - (x + x\sqrt{x})\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1 - x}}}{1 - x} \\ &= \frac{2 + 3\sqrt{x} - 2x - 3x\sqrt{x} + x + x\sqrt{x}}{2(1 - x)\sqrt{1 - x}} \\ &= \frac{2 + 3\sqrt{x} - x - 2x\sqrt{x}}{2(1 - x)\sqrt{1 - x}} \end{aligned}$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan x} - 1\right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{2 \cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} - 1\right)' \\ &= \frac{2(\cos x)'(\cos x + \sin x) - 2 \cos x(\cos x + \sin x)'}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2 \sin x(\cos x + \sin x) - 2 \cos x(-\sin x + \cos x)'}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2 \sin^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(8)

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

(9)

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\sin^m x \cos^n x)' \\
&= (\sin^m x)' \cos^n x + \sin^m x (\cos^n x)' \\
&= (m \sin^{m-1} \cos x) \cos^n x \\
&\quad + \sin^m x (-n \cos^{n-1} x \sin x) \\
&= m \sin^{m-1} x \cos^{n+1} x - n \sin^{m+1} x \cos^{n-1} x \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

(10)

$$(\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{-(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

(11)

$$(\operatorname{cosec} x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{-(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

(12)

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\cot x)' \\
&= \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)' \\
&= \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} \\
&= \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \\
&= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}
\end{aligned}$$

(13)

$$(e^{-x^2})' = e^{-x^2} (-x^2)' = -2xe^{-x^2}$$

(14)

$$(\log(\log x))' = \frac{1}{\log x} (\log x)' = \frac{1}{x \log x}$$

(15)

$$\begin{aligned}
& (e^x \log x)' \\
&= (e^x)' \log x + e^x (\log x)' \\
&= e^x \log x + e^x \frac{1}{x} \\
&= \left(\log x + \frac{1}{x} \right) e^x
\end{aligned}$$

(16)

$$\begin{aligned}
& (e^{ax} \sin bx)' \\
&= (e^{ax})' \sin bx + e^{ax} (\sin bx)' \\
&= ae^{ax} \sin bx + e^{ax} (b \cos bx) \\
&= (a \sin bx + b \cos bx) e^{ax}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(e^{ax} \cos bx)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (e^{ax})' \cos bx + e^{ax} (\cos bx)' \\
&= ae^{ax} \cos bx + e^{ax} (-b \sin bx) \\
&= (a \cos bx - b \sin bx) e^{ax}
\end{aligned}$$

(18)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\log \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} \right)' \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1})' \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \left(\frac{(x^2 + x + 1)'}{2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \right) \\
&= \frac{2x + 1}{2(x^2 + x + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

微分積分学入門, p. 45, 問 2

(1)

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

(2)

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

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\tanh x)' \\
&= \left(\frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \right)' \\
&= \frac{(\sinh x)' \cosh x - \sinh x (\cosh x)'}{\cosh^2 x} \\
&= \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}
\end{aligned}$$

微分積分学入門, p. 60, 問 2

区間 I で関数 $f(x)$ が微分可能で $f'(x) = a$ とする. 定点 $c \in I$ を取る. このとき, 任意の x について等式 $f(x) = a(x-c) + f(c)$ を示せば, $b = -ac + f(c)$ と置いて $f(x) = ax + b$ となる. $x = c$ なら等式は明らかなので $x \neq c$ とする. $x > c$ の場合は閉区間 $[c, x]$ に平均値の定理を適用して, ある $d \in (c, x)$ で $(f(x) - f(c))/(x - c) = f'(d)$ だが, 右辺は a なので $f(x) - f(c) = a(x - c)$ となり等式が得られる. $x < c$ の場合は閉区間 $[x, c]$ に平均値の定理を適用して, ある $d \in (x, c)$ で $(f(c) - f(x))/(c - x) = f'(d)$ だが, 右辺は a なので $f(c) - f(x) = a(c - x)$ となり, これからも等式が得られる.

微分積分学入門, p. 60, 問 3

p.44, 例 7 により $(\arcsin x)' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $(\arccos x)' = -1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$ であるから

$$(\arcsin x + \arccos x)' = 0$$

となる. よって定理 12 (p. 52) により $\arcsin x + \arccos x$ は定数である. $x = 0$ での値を考えると, $\sin 0 = 0$ と $\cos(\pi/2) = 0$ より $\arcsin 0 = 0$ および $\arccos 0 = \pi/2$ となる. したがって, この定数は $\pi/2$ で, $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \pi/2$ となる.

微分積分学入門, p. 60, 問 4

(1) $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})'}{(\sin x)'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} \\ &= \frac{2}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - b^x)'}{(x)'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\log a)a^x - (\log b)b^x}{1} \\ &= \log a - \log b \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 - x^2 + x^4)}{\log(1 + x^2 + x^4)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\log(1 - x^2 + x^4))'}{(\log(1 + x^2 + x^4))'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left(\frac{-2x + 4x^3}{1 - x^2 + x^4} \right) \left(\frac{1 + x^2 + x^4}{2x + 4x^3} \right) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(-2 + 4x^2)(1 + x^2 + x^4)}{(2 + 4x^2)(1 - x^2 + x^4)} \right) \\ &= \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{\log x} - \frac{x}{\log x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x}{\log x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - x)'}{(\log x)'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-1)x}{1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log x}{x^{-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\log x)'}{(x^{-1})'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(6) $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \tan^2 x \log \sin x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\log \sin x}{\cot^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{(\log \sin x)'}{(\cot^2 x)'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \left(\frac{\sin^3 x}{-2 \cos x} \right) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{x^p} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log x)'}{(x^p)'}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p}{x(x^{p-1})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p}{x^p} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

(8) $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\log x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x)'}{(\log x)'} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty
\end{aligned}$$

(9) $\log(\tan x)^{\sin 2x}$ の極限に $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-0} \log(\tan x)^{\sin 2x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-0} \frac{\log(\tan x)}{(\sin 2x)^{-1}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-0} \frac{\log(\tan x)'}{((\sin 2x)^{-1})'} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x \tan x} \cdot \frac{2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{1 - 2 \cos^2 x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 - 2 \cos^2 x} \\
&= \frac{0}{1} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

より $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2-0} (\tan x)^{\sin 2x} = e^0 = 1$ となる.

(10) $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x (e^x - \cos x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - \cos x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)'}{(e^x - \cos x)'} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{(e^x + \sin x)'} \\
&= \frac{1}{1} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

(11)

$$\log \left\{ \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{1/x} \right\} = \frac{\log \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)}{x}$$

について $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)'}{(x)'} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\log a)a^x + (\log b)b^x}{\frac{2}{a^x + b^x}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\log a)a^x + (\log b)b^x}{2} \\
&= \frac{\log a + \log b}{2} = \log \sqrt{ab}
\end{aligned}$$

したがって、求める極限は $e^{\log \sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{ab}$ となる.

(12)

$$\log x^{\tan(\pi x/2)} = \frac{\log x}{\cot(\pi x/2)}$$

について $\frac{0}{0}$ のロピタルの定理を使う.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\log x}{\cot(\pi x/2)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\log x)'}{(\cot(\pi x/2))'} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{-1}}{-(\pi/2) \operatorname{cosec}^2(\pi x/2)} \\
&= \frac{-2}{\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

したがって、求める極限は $e^{-(2/\pi)}$ となる.