

1章 微分法

3節 テイラーの定理とその応用 (p.30~46)

練習1

$$(1) \sqrt{1.2} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(1.2-1) = 1 + 0.1 = 1.1 \qquad (2) \sqrt{1.01} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(1.01-1) = 1 + 0.005 = 1.005$$

$$(3) \sqrt{0.9} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0.9-1) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$$

練習2

$$(1) f(x) = e^x \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = e^x, f(1) = e, f'(1) = e \text{ だから, } e^x \doteq e + e(x-1)$$

$$\therefore e^x \doteq ex$$

$$(2) f(x) = \log x \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1 \text{ だから, } \log x \doteq 0 + 1 \cdot (x-1)$$

$$\therefore \log x \doteq x-1$$

$$(3) f(x) = \tan^{-1} x \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}, f'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ だから,}$$

$$\tan^{-1} \doteq \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$$

練習3

$$(1) \sqrt{1.2} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(1.2-1) - \frac{1}{8}(1.2-1)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{200} = \frac{200+20-1}{200} = \frac{219}{200} = 1.095$$

$$(2) \sqrt{0.9} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0.9-1) - \frac{1}{8}(0.9-1)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{800} = \frac{800-40-1}{800} = \frac{759}{800} = 0.94875$$

練習4

$$(1) f(x) = e^x \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = e^x, f''(x) = e^x \text{ だから, } f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = 1$$

$$\text{よって, } e^x \doteq 1 + 1 \cdot (x-0) + \frac{1}{2}(x-0)^2 \qquad \therefore e^x \doteq 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sin x \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = \cos x, f''(x) = -\sin x \text{ だから, } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 0$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin x \doteq 0 + 1 \cdot (x-0) + \frac{0}{2}(x-0)^2 \qquad \therefore \sin x \doteq x$$

$$(3) f(x) = \cos x \text{ とおくと, } f'(x) = -\sin x, f''(x) = -\cos x \text{ だから, } f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -1$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos x \doteq 1 + 0 \cdot (x-0) + \frac{-1}{2}(x-0)^2 \qquad \therefore \cos x \doteq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

練習 5

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $a=1$, $n=3$ としてテイラーの定理を考えると,

$$\sqrt{1+h} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}h - \frac{1}{8}h^2, \quad R_3 = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{(1+\theta h)^5}} h^3$$

よって, 近似値は $\sqrt{1.1} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{800} = \frac{839}{800} = 1.04875$,

$$\text{誤差を評価すると, } |R_3| = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{\left(1+\frac{\theta}{10}\right)^5}} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 < \frac{1}{16 \times 10^3} = 0.0000625$$

だから, $1.0486875 < \sqrt{1.1} < 1.0488125$ よって, この近似値は, 小数点以下第 3 位まで正しい。

練習 6

$f(x) = e^{x-1}$ とおくと, $f'(x) = f''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^{x-1}$ だから

$f'(1) = f''(1) = \dots = f^{(n)}(1) = e^0 = 1$ である。よって, e^{x-1} の $x=1$ におけるテイラー展開は,

$$e^{x-1} = 1 + (x-1) + \frac{1}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(x-1)^n + \dots$$

練習 7

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^3}, \quad \dots, \quad f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \text{ より,}$$

$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -1, f''(0) = 2, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n n!$ だから,

$$f(x) = 1 - x + \frac{2}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n n!}{n!}x^n + \dots = 1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots$$

練習 8

$$(1) \frac{1}{e^x} = e^{-x} = 1 + (-x) + \frac{1}{2!}(-x)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(-x)^3 + \dots = 1 - x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

$$(2) \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(2x)^4 - \frac{1}{6!}(2x)^6 + \dots \right) \right\}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{2!}x^2 + \frac{2^3}{4!}x^4 - \frac{2^5}{6!}x^6 + \dots$$

$$(3) 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x = (2x) - \frac{1}{3!}(2x)^3 + \frac{1}{5!}(2x)^5 - \frac{1}{7!}(2x)^7 + \dots$$

$$= 2x - \frac{2^3}{3!}x^3 + \frac{2^5}{5!}x^5 - \frac{2^7}{7!}x^7 + \dots$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}x} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots \quad \text{に } t = \frac{1}{2}x \text{ を代入して}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \left(\frac{1}{2}x \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x \right)^3 + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2^2} + \frac{x^2}{2^3} + \frac{x^3}{2^4} + \dots$$

練習 9

(1) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$, $f'(x) = 2x - 4$, $f''(x) = 2$

$f'(x) = 0$ となるのは, $x = 2$ であり, $f''(2) = 2 > 0$ よって,
 $x = 2$ のとき極小値 $f(2) = 4 - 8 = -4$ をとる。

(2) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2$, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$, $f''(x) = 6x$

$f'(x) = 0$ となるのは, $x = \pm 1$ であり, $f''(-1) = -6 < 0$, $f(-1) = 4$, $f''(1) = 6 > 0$, $f(1) = 0$
よって, $x = -1$ のとき極大値 4, $x = 1$ のとき極小値 0

(3) $f(x) = xe^x$, $f'(x) = e^x + xe^x = (x+1)e^x$, $f''(x) = e^x + (x+1)e^x = (x+2)e^x$

$f'(x) = 0$ を解くと $x = -1$ であり, $f''(-1) = e^{-1} > 0$, $f(-1) = -e^{-1}$

よって, $x = -1$ のとき極小値 $-e^{-1}$

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

$$f''(x) = -\frac{2(x^2 + 1)^2 - 2x \cdot 2(x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^4} = -\frac{2x^2 + 2 - 8x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{6x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$f'(x) = 0$ を解くと $x = 0$ であり, $f''(0) = -2 < 0$, $f(0) = 1$

よって, $x = 0$ のとき極大値 1

練習 10

(1) $f(x) = x^2 - x$, $f'(x) = 2x - 1$, $f''(x) = 2$ より $f''(0) = 2 > 0$

従って, 下に凸

(2) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$, $f''(x) = 6x - 6$ より $f''(0) = -6 < 0$

従って, 上に凸

(3) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ より $f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4} < 0$

従って, 上に凸

(4) $f(x) = \cos x - x \sin x$, $f'(x) = -\sin x - \sin x - x \cos x = -2 \sin x - x \cos x$,

$f''(x) = -2 \cos x - \cos x + x \sin x = -3 \cos x + x \sin x$, $f''(0) = -3 < 0$

よって, $f(x)$ は $x=0$ で上に凸

(5) $f(x) = x \log(x+1)$, $f'(x) = \log(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}$,

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{(x+1) - x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+1) + 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2}$, $f''(0) = 2 > 0$

よって, $f(x)$ は $x=0$ で下に凸

(6) $f(x) = e^{-x^2+1}$, $f'(x) = e^{-x^2+1}(-2x) = -2xe^{-x^2+1}$, $f''(x) = -2\{e^{-x^2+1} + xe^{-x^2+1}(-2x)\}$

よって $f''(0) = -2(e+0) < 0$ 従って, 上に凸

演習 (P.45)

(1) $e^{i\pi} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$

(2) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(3) $e^{1+i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = ei$

節末問題 (P.44)

1

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \text{ より, } f(1) = 1, f'(1) = -1, f''(1) = 2 \text{ だから,}$$

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

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}, f''(x) = -\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} \text{ より, } f(1) = 1, f'(1) = \frac{1}{3}, f''(1) = -\frac{2}{9} \text{ だから,}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1) - \frac{1}{9}(x-1)^2$$

2

$$f(x) = \log x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4} \text{ より, } f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1,$$

$$f''(1) = -1, f'''(1) = 2 \text{ だから, } \log(1+h) \doteq h - \frac{1}{2}h^2 + \frac{1}{3}h^3, R_4 = -\frac{1}{4(1+\theta h)}h^4$$

$$\text{よって, } \log 1.1 \doteq \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 = \frac{143}{1500} = 0.095333\dots$$

$$|R_4| = \frac{1}{4(1+\theta h)}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4 < \frac{1}{40000} = 0.000025 \text{ より, } 0.095308333\dots < \log 1.1 < 0.095358333\dots$$

だから, この近似値は, 小数点以下第4位まで正しい。

3

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

$f'(x) = 0$ を解くと $x = 0$ であり, $f''(0) = 2 > 0$, $f(0) = \log 1 = 0$ だから, $x = 0$ で極小値 0

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} = \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{x^3}}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{x^5}}$$

$f'(x) = 0$ を解くと $x = 1$ であり, $f''(1) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$, $f(1) = 2$ だから, $x = 1$ で極小値 2

4

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(1+\sqrt{x})^2 + \sqrt{x} \cdot 2(1+\sqrt{x}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x(1+\sqrt{x})^4} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}+1}{4x\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^3},$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{1}{8} > 0 \text{ より, } f(x) \text{ は } x=1 \text{ で下に凸}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{e^x x - e^x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2},$$

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

$$f''(-1) = \frac{e^{-1}(1+2+2)}{-1} = -\frac{5}{e} < 0 \text{ より, } f(x) \text{ は } x=-1 \text{ で上に凸}$$

5

$$(1) f(x) = e^{-x}, \quad f'(x) = -e^{-x}, \quad f''(x) = e^{-x}, \quad f'''(x) = -e^{-x}, \quad \dots, \quad f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n e^{-x}, \quad \dots$$

$$f(1) = e^{-1}, \quad f'(1) = -e^{-1}, \quad f''(1) = e^{-1}, \quad f'''(1) = -e^{-1}, \quad \dots, \quad f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n e^{-1}, \quad \dots$$

$$\text{よって, } \left\{ 1 - (x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}(x-1)^n + \dots \right\}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}, \quad f'(x) = -2x^{-3}, \quad f''(x) = 2 \cdot 3x^{-4}, \quad f'''(x) = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}, \quad \dots,$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n (n+1)! x^{-(n+2)}, \quad \dots$$

$$f(1) = 1, \quad f'(1) = -2, \quad f''(1) = 3!, \quad f'''(1) = -4!, \quad \dots, \quad f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n (n+1)!, \quad \dots$$

$$\text{よって, } 1 - 2(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 - 4(x-1)^3 + \dots + (-1)^n (n+1)(x-1)^n + \dots$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{3}{2^2}x^{-\frac{5}{2}}, \quad f'''(x) = -\frac{3 \cdot 5}{2^3}x^{-\frac{7}{2}}, \quad \dots,$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n} x^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}}, \quad \dots$$

$$f(1) = 1, \quad f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad f''(1) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad f'''(1) = -\frac{15}{8}, \quad \dots, \quad f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n}, \quad \dots$$

$$\text{よって, } 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{3}{8}(x-1)^2 - \frac{15}{48}(x-1)^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n n!} (x-1)^n + \dots$$

6

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} &= e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2!}x^2 - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 3!}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^n n!}x^n + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \\
 &= (1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+\dots+x^n+\dots) + (1-x+x^2-x^3+x^4-\dots+(-1)^n x^n + \dots) \\
 &= 2 + 2x^2 + 2x^4 + 2x^6 + \dots + 2x^{2n} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3^2}x + \frac{2^2}{3^3}x^2 - \frac{2^3}{3^4}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{3^{n+1}}x^n + \dots$$

$$(4) \quad 1 + x - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!}x^n + \dots$$