

## 2 章 微分法

### 1 節 関数の極限

#### A 問題

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 - 3x - 4) = 2 \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 - 4 = -2 \qquad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^3 - 2x + 2) = (-1)^3 - 2 \cdot (-1) + 2 = 3$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{3x-1} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 1 - 1} = \sqrt{2} \qquad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \sqrt{2-x} = \sqrt{2 - (-2)} = 2$$

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x}(x+2)}{2\cancel{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2}{2} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)\cancel{(x-3)}}{\cancel{x-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = 6$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\cancel{(x+2)}(x-3)}{\cancel{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x-3) = -5$$

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)\cancel{(x-1)}}{x\cancel{(x-1)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x} = 3$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(x^2 - x + 1)}{\cancel{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) = 3$$

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

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x}}{x+1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( 2 + \frac{4}{x-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \cdot \frac{2\cancel{x}}{x-2} \right) = -1$$

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x-1}-1}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}-1)(\sqrt{x-1}+1)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{x-2}}{(\cancel{x-2})(\sqrt{x-1}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}+1}$$

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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{x+11}-3}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+11}-3)(\sqrt{x+11}+3)}{(x+2)(\sqrt{x+11}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\cancel{x+2}}{(\cancel{x+2})(\sqrt{x+11}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+11}+3}$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3x+1}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3x+1})(2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3x+1})}{(x-1)(2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{x-1}}{(\cancel{x-1})(2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3x+1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3x+1}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{3x}-\sqrt{2x+3}}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{3x}-\sqrt{2x+3})(\sqrt{3x}+\sqrt{2x+3})}{(x-3)(\sqrt{3x}+\sqrt{2x+3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{x-3}}{(\cancel{x-3})(\sqrt{3x}+\sqrt{2x+3})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x}+\sqrt{2x+3}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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(1) 分母について、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$  だから

等式が成り立つには  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + ax + b) = 0 \quad \therefore 1 + a + b = 0 \quad \therefore b = -a - 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + (-a-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\cancel{x-1})(x+a+1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+a+1) = 4$$

$$\therefore a+2=4 \quad \therefore a=2 \quad \text{これを}\textcircled{1}\text{に代入して } b=-3$$

以上より  $a=2, b=-3$

(2) 分母について、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$  だから

等式が成り立つには  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + ax + b) = 0 \quad \therefore 4 + 2a + b = 0 \quad \therefore b = -2a - 4 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + (-2a-4)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\cancel{x-2})(x+a+2)}{\cancel{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+a+2) = -1$$

$$\therefore a+4=-1 \quad \therefore a=-5 \quad \text{これを}\textcircled{1}\text{に代入して } b=6$$

以上より  $a=-5, b=6$

(3) 分母について、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x+2) = 0$  だから

等式が成り立つには  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (a\sqrt{x+3} + b) = 0 \quad \therefore a+b=0 \quad \therefore b=-a \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{a\sqrt{x+3} + b}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{a\sqrt{x+3} - a}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{a \cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}(\sqrt{x+3} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{x+3} + 1} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore a = 2 \quad \text{これを}\textcircled{1}\text{に代入して } b = -2$$

以上より  $a = 2, b = -2$

(4) 分母について、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$  だから

等式が成り立つには  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (a\sqrt{x+3} + b) = 0 \quad \therefore 2a+b=0 \quad \therefore b=-2a \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a\sqrt{x+3} - 2a}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a \cancel{(x-1)}}{\cancel{(x-1)}(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{4} = 1 \quad \therefore a = 4 \quad \text{これを}\textcircled{1}\text{に代入して } b = -8$$

以上より  $a = 4, b = -8$

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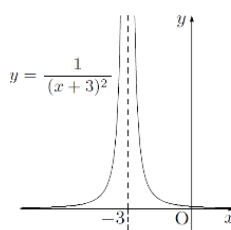
$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} = \infty$$

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

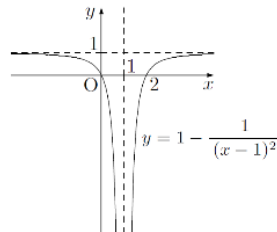
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \infty$$

グラフは下図の通り

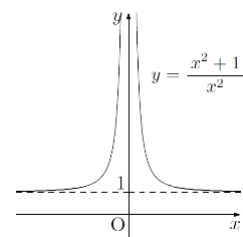
(1)



(2)



(3)



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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{|x-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{-(x-1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (-1) = -1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{|1-x|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{\cancel{x-1}}{\cancel{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} 1 = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{-\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} (-1) = -1$$

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$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x-1} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2-1} = 0$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = 1$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^3 - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \infty$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 - x^2 - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\infty$$

$$(6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = \infty$$

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

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x^3+1}{x^3+x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8+\frac{1}{x^3}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}} = 8$$

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

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$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^x = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^x = 0$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^0 = 1$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2^x} = 2^\infty = \infty$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{1+2^\infty} = 0$$

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$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = -\infty$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \log_2 \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} (-\log_2 x) = \infty$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x} = 0$$

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$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cos \frac{1}{x} = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan x} = 0 \quad \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \right)$$

$$(1) \quad -1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \quad \text{だから} \quad -|x| \leq x \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq |x|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad 0 \leq 1 + \cos x \leq 2 \quad \text{だから} \quad 0 \leq \frac{1 + \cos x}{|x|} \leq \frac{2}{|x|}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2}{x} \right| = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-2x)}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin(-2x)}{-2x} = 2$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 - 2 \sin^2 x)}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{x \cos 2x} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2}{\cos 2x} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan x}{1 - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x (1 + \cos x)}{\cos x (1 - \cos x) (1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x (1 + \cos x)}{\cos x \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad x - 1 = \theta \quad \text{とおくと} \quad x = \theta + 1, \quad x \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{のとき} \quad \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - 1} &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi (\theta + 1)}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin (\pi \theta + \pi)}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \pi \theta}{\theta} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} -\pi \cdot \frac{\sin \pi \theta}{\pi \theta} = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \theta \quad \text{とおくと} \quad x = \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{のとき} \quad \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \tan x = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \theta \tan \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} \cdot \cos \theta \right) = -1$$

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 1) = 1$$

$f(0) = 1$  だから  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$  が成り立つ。

よって、 $x = 0$  で連続である。

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sin x}{-x} = -1$$

よって、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  は存在しないから  $x = 0$  で不連続である。

$$(1) (-\infty, \infty) \quad (2) \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) (n \text{ は整数}) \quad (3) (n, n+1) (n \text{ は整数})$$

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3 \text{ とおくと } [0, 2] \text{ において連続であり}$$

$f(0) = 3 > 0, f(2) = -1 < 0$  ( $n$  は整数)  $f(x)$  は区間 ( $n$  は整数) だから  
方程式  $f(x) = 0$  は  $0 < x < 2$  の範囲に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ。

$$(2) f(x) = 2^x - 2^{-x} - 1 \text{ とおくと } f(x) \text{ は区間 } [-1, 1] \text{ において連続であり}$$

$$f(-1) = 2^{-1} - 2 - 1 = -\frac{5}{2} < 0, f(1) = 2 - 2^{-1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \text{ だから}$$

方程式  $f(x) = 0$  は  $-1 < x < 1$  の範囲に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ。

$$(3) f(x) = \log_2 x + 2x - 3 \text{ とおくと } f(x) \text{ は区間 } [1, 3] \text{ において連続であり}$$

$$f(1) = -1 < 0, f(3) = \log_2 3 + 3 > 0 \text{ だから}$$

方程式  $f(x) = 0$  は  $1 < x < 3$  の範囲に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ。

$$(4) f(x) = 2x - \sin x - 2 \text{ とおくと } f(x) \text{ は区間 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ で連続であり}$$

$$f(0) = -2 < 0, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi - 3 > 0 \text{ だから}$$

方程式  $f(x) = 0$  は  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  の範囲に少なくとも 1 つの実数解をもつ。

## B 問題

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$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + 2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0$$

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

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4^x}{4^x + 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^x} = 1$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \log_2 (2x+3) - 2 \log_2 (x+1) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \frac{2x+3}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = -\infty$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \log_2 \sqrt{x} + \log_2 \left( \sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x-1} \right) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \sqrt{x} \left( \sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x-1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{x} \left( \sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x-1} \right) \left( \sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x-1} \right)}{\left( \sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x-1} \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\left( \sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x-1} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$= \log_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x} \quad \sin x = t \text{ とおくと } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \text{与式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x^0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{180} x}{x} \quad \left( 1^0 = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ より} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{180} x}{x \cos \frac{\pi}{180} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{180} x}{\frac{\pi}{180} x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{180} x} = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{\sin x^2 (1 + \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2 (1 + \cos x)}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot (1 + \cos x) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x - \sqrt{3x-2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2} - 2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)(x + \sqrt{3x-2})}{(x - \sqrt{3x-2})(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)(x + \sqrt{3x-2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2-4)(x + \sqrt{3x-2})}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x + \sqrt{3x-2})}{(x-1)\cancel{(x-2)}(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \frac{2+2}{1 \cdot (2+2)} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x = -t \text{ とおくと } x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ のとき } t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 3(-t) + \sqrt{9(-t)^2 - 4(-t)} \right\} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -3t + \sqrt{9t^2 + 4t} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-3t + \sqrt{9t^2 + 4t})(-3t - \sqrt{9t^2 + 4t})}{-3t - \sqrt{9t^2 + 4t}} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9t^2 - (9t^2 + 4t)}{-3t - \sqrt{9t^2 + 4t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{3 + \sqrt{9 + \frac{4}{t}}} = \frac{4}{3+3} = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (5^x + 3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 5x \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{3}{5} \right)^x \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5 \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{3}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right\} = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left( 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left( x \rightarrow -0 \text{ のとき } \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| = -\sin \frac{x}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 4x \sin(-x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{4 \sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 8$$

$$(6) \quad 3 \cdot 5^x - 1 < [3 \cdot 5^x] \leq 3 \cdot 5^x \text{ だから } \frac{3 \cdot 5^x - 1}{5^x} < \frac{[3 \cdot 5^x]}{5^x} \leq \frac{3 \cdot 5^x}{5^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5^x - 1}{5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 3 - \frac{1}{5^x} \right) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5^x}{5^x} = 3$$

$$\text{よって, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[3 \cdot 5^x]}{5^x} = 3$$

82 分母について、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x = 0$  だから

$$\text{等式が成り立つには } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (ax+b) = \frac{\pi}{2}a+b=0 \quad \therefore b = -\frac{\pi}{2}a \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{ax - \frac{\pi}{2}a}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos x}$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \theta \text{ とおくと } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{a\theta}{\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{a\theta}{-\sin \theta} = -a$$

$$\therefore -a = 4 \text{ より } a = -4, \textcircled{1} \text{ に代入して } b = 2\pi$$

83 (i) より  $f(x)$  が 3 次以上の整式だと発散するから

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (a \neq 0) \text{ とおける。}$$

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

$$\therefore a = 3$$

(ii) より分母について  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1) = 0$  だから与式が成り立つには

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x^2 + bx + c) = 3 + b + c = 0 \quad \therefore c = -b - 3 \text{ を代入して}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 + bx - b - 3}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(3x+b+3)}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} = \frac{6+b}{2}$$

$$\frac{6+b}{2} = 2 \text{ より } b = -2 \text{ このとき } c = -1$$

$$\text{よって, } f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 1$$

- (1) (i)  $|x| > 1$  ( $x < -1$ ,  $1 < x$ ) のとき

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^n} + 1} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

- (ii)  $|x| < 1$  ( $-1 < x < 1$ ) のとき

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 + x^n} = 1$$

- (iii)  $x = 1$  のとき

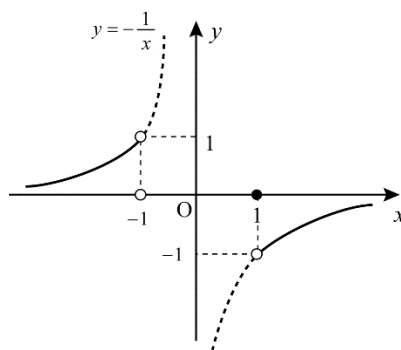
$$y = \frac{1-1}{1+1} = 0$$

- (iv)  $x = -1$  のとき

$1 + x^n$  は 0 または 2 となるから  $y$  は存在しない。

よって、グラフは右の図のようになる。

また、 $x = \pm 1$  で不連続となり、それ以外は連続である。



- (2) (i)  $|x| > 1$  ( $x < -1$ ,  $1 < x$ ) のとき

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{x^{2n}} + 1} = x$$

- (ii)  $|x| < 1$  ( $-1 < x < 1$ ) のとき

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{1 + x^{2n}} = 0$$

- (iii)  $x = 1$  のとき

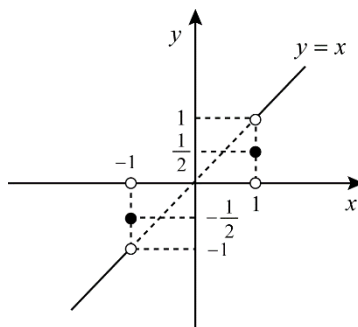
$$y = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- (iv)  $x = -1$  のとき

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

よって、グラフは右図のようになる。

また、 $x = \pm 1$  で不連続となり、それ以外は連続である。



(i)  $|x| > 1$  ( $x < -1$ ,  $1 < x$ ) のとき

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + a + \frac{3}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{2a}{x^n}}{\frac{1}{x^n} + 1} = x + a$$

(ii)  $|x| < 1$  ( $-1 < x < 1$ ) のとき

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+1} + ax^n + 3x + 2a}{1 + x^n} = 3x + 2a$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (3x + 2a) = 2a + 3$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + a + 3 + 2a}{1 + 1} = \frac{3a + 4}{2}$$

$f(x)$  が  $x = 1$  で連続であるためには

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} f(x) \text{ が成り立てばよい}$$

$$2a + 3 = \frac{3a + 4}{2} = a + 1 \quad \text{これより} \quad a = -2$$

#### 発展問題

(1)  $\triangle OPA$  に正弦定理を適用すると  $\angle OPA = \pi - 3\theta$  だから

$$\frac{OA}{\sin(\pi - 3\theta)} = \frac{OP}{\sin 2\theta}$$

$$\therefore OP = \frac{3 \sin 2\theta}{\sin 3\theta}$$

$P(x, y)$  とすると

$$x = OP \cos \theta = \frac{3 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{\sin 3\theta}$$

$$y = OP \sin \theta = \frac{3 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{\sin 3\theta}$$

$$\therefore P\left(\frac{3 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{\sin 3\theta}, \frac{3 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{\sin 3\theta}\right)$$

$$(2) \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{\sin 3\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{2\theta} \cos \theta}{\frac{3 \sin 3\theta}{3\theta}} = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 2$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{\sin 3\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{2\theta}}{\frac{3 \sin 3\theta}{3\theta}} \sin \theta = 0$$

よって、点  $P$  は  $(2, 0)$  に近づく。

- (1)  $\triangle OA_1A_2$  において  $\angle A_1OA_2 = \frac{2\pi}{n}$  だから

$$\triangle OA_1A_2 = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$$

- (2)  $S_n = n \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} r^2 n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} r^2 n \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} = \pi r^2$$