

4A (1) $f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$

(2) $f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$ (= $h \neq 25 \pi^0$ 等"例12" 取 $\sigma = \frac{1}{25\pi}$)

4B (1) $(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! x^{-n}$ ($n \geq 1$ かつ) (2) $\frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$

(3) $f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (x^2)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^{(n-k)}$

$= \sum_{k=0,1,2} \binom{n}{k} (x^2)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^{(n-k)}$

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

$= \frac{n! (x^2 + 2x(1-x) + (1-x)^2)}{(1-x)^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}} \quad (n \geq 2 \text{ かつ})$

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

(4) $f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{(k)} (e^x)^{(n-k)} = x e^x + n \cdot e^x = (x+n) e^x$

4C (1) $n = \infty$

(2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & (x \geq 0) \\ -x^3 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$ かつ $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & (x \geq 0) \\ -3x^2 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$ $f''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x & (x \geq 0) \\ -6x & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$

故"命加 ∞ $f''(x)$ は連続な" $x=0$ " 微分不可能な $x=0$ " $n=2$

(3) $n = \infty$

(4) $n = \infty$

4E (1)

$$x \log x - x + C$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \text{ 故 } \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$$

$$(3) \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \text{ 故 } \int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right|$$

$$(4) \tan \frac{x}{2} = t \text{ 故 } dt = \frac{dx}{2} \cdot (1+t^2) \text{ 又 } \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \text{ 故 } \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt = \log \left| \frac{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| = \log \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} \right|$$

4D (1) $-\log |\cos x|$

$$(2) u = \log x \text{ 故 } du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\log x}{x} dx = \int u du = \frac{\log^2 x}{2}$$

$$(3) (2) \text{ と同様 } \int \frac{dx}{x \log x} = \int \frac{du}{u} = \log |u| = \log |\log x|$$

$$(4) u = 1 + \sin^2 x \text{ 故 } du = 2 \sin x \cos x dx \therefore \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{du}{2u} = \frac{1}{2} \log |u| = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \sin^2 x) \quad (\because 1 + \sin^2 x > 0)$$

4F (1) $\forall \delta > 0 \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } |x| < \delta \wedge \sin \frac{1}{x} < 0 \text{ 故 } \sin \frac{1}{x} < 0$

$\therefore y = f(x)$ は原点での局所的に最小にならない、極小にもならない。

$$(2) \sin \frac{1}{x} \geq -1 \text{ 故 } x \neq 0 \text{ 故 } f(x) = x^2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \geq 0 \text{ 故 } f(x) \geq 0$$

故 $y = f(x)$ は原点での局所的に最小になる。

$\forall \delta > 0 \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } |x| < \delta \wedge \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \text{ 故 } f(x) = x^2 \text{ 故 } y = f(x)$ は原点で極小にならない。

$$(3) x \neq 0 \text{ 故 } f(x) = x^2 + x^2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \geq x^2 > 0 \text{ 故 } f(x) > 0$$

$y = f(x)$ は原点での局所的に最小になる、極小にもならない。

