

原始関数を用いて、次の積分の値を求めよ。

(1) $\int_i^1 z^2(z^3+1)^4 dz$

(2) $\int_1^{1-i} (2z+1)e^{z^2+z} dz$

(3) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 z \cdot \cos z dz$

ヒント! 正則関数の原始関数を求めて、積分値を求めよう。

解答&解説

(1) $\{(z^3+1)^5\}' = 5 \cdot (z^3+1)^4 \cdot (z^3+1)' = 15z^2(z^3+1)^4$ より,

$$\int_i^1 z^2(z^3+1)^4 dz = \frac{1}{15} [(z^3+1)^5]_i^1 = \frac{1}{15} \{2^5 - (i^3+1)^5\}$$

(32) $\{(1-i)^2\}^2 \cdot (1-i) = (1-2i+i^2)^2(1-i)$
 $= -4(1-i) = -4+4i$

$$= \frac{1}{15} (32+4-4i) = \frac{4}{15} (9-i)$$

(2) $(e^{z^2+z})' = e^{z^2+z} \cdot (z^2+z)' = (2z+1)e^{z^2+z}$ より,

$$\int_1^{1-i} (2z+1)e^{z^2+z} dz = [e^{z^2+z}]_1^{1-i} = e^{(1-i)^2+1-i} - e^2$$

$1-2i+i^2+1-i=1-3i$

オイラーの公式

$$= e^{1-3i} - e^2 = e \cdot e^{i \cdot (-3)} - e^2 = e\{\cos(-3) + i\sin(-3)\} - e^2$$

$$= e(\cos 3 - i\sin 3 - e)$$

(3) $(\sin^5 z)' = 5 \cdot \sin^4 z \cdot (\sin z)' = 5\sin^4 z \cdot \cos z$ より,

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 z \cdot \cos z dz = \frac{1}{5} [\sin^5 z]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^5 - \left(\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)^5 \right\}$$

$(-\sin \frac{\pi}{2})^5 = -(\sin \frac{\pi}{2})^5$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^5$$

$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i^2} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i^2}}{2i}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{-1}{i} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2}\right)^5 = \left(i \cdot \sinh \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^5 = i \cdot \sinh^5 \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $i^4 \cdot i = 1 \cdot i$

$$= \frac{2}{5} i \sinh^5 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

実践問題 13

● 原始関数による積分 ●

原始関数を用いて、次の積分の値を求めよ。

(1) $\int_0^{1+i} z^3(z^4+4)^3 dz$

(2) $\int_{-i}^{1+i} (3z^2+1)e^{z^3+z} dz$

(3) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} \sin^2 z \cos z dz$

ヒント! 前問と同様に、原始関数を使って積分計算しよう。

解答&解説

(1) $\{(z^4+4)^4\}' = 4(z^4+4)^3 \cdot (z^4+4)' = 16z^3(z^4+4)^3$ より, $(2^4)^2 = 16^2$

$$\int_0^{1+i} z^3(z^4+4)^3 dz = \frac{1}{16} [(z^4+4)^4]_0^{1+i} = \frac{1}{16} \{((1+i)^4+4)^4 - (4^4)\}$$

$$= -\frac{16^2}{16} = \boxed{(ア)}$$

$(1+2i+i^2)^2+4 = 4 \cdot i^2+4 = 0$

(2) $(e^{z^3+z})' = e^{z^3+z} \cdot (z^3+z)' = (3z^2+1) \cdot e^{z^3+z}$

$$\int_{-i}^{1+i} (3z^2+1) \cdot e^{z^3+z} dz = [e^{z^3+z}]_{-i}^{1+i}$$

$$= e^{(1+i)^3+1+i} - e^{(-i)^3-i}$$

$1+3i+3i^2+i^3+1+i = -1+3i$ $-i^3-i = i-i = 0$

$$= e^{-1} \cdot e^{3i} - 1 = \boxed{(イ)}$$

(3) $(\sin^3 z)' = 3\sin^2 z \cdot (\sin z)' = 3\sin^2 z \cdot \cos z$ より,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} \sin^2 z \cdot \cos z dz = \frac{1}{3} [\sin^3 z]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} i \right)^3 - (\sin 0)^3 \right\}$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i^2} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i^2}}{2i} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{-1}{i} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2} \right)^3 = \left(i \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{-i \sinh^3 \frac{\pi}{4}}{i^2 \cdot i}$$

$$= \boxed{(ウ)}$$

解答 (ア) -16 (イ) $e^{-1}(\cos 3 + i \sin 3) - 1$ (ウ) $-\frac{i}{3} \sinh^3 \frac{\pi}{4}$