

# 第1章 7 「逆三角関数とその導関数」 第1回

## 解答

1. (1)  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (2)  $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (3)  $y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$
2. (1)  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$  (2)  $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (3)  $y = \pi$
3. (1)  $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$  (2)  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$   
 (3)  $y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$
4. (1)  $y' = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$  (2)  $y' = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$   
 (3)  $y' = \frac{2}{1+4x^2}$

## 解説

1. 関係式  $y = \sin^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow \sin y = x \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   
 を用いる.

- (1)  $y = \sin^{-1} 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin y = 1$   
 より  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- (2)  $y = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \sin y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 より  $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$
- (3)  $y = \sin^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sin y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 より  $y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

2. 関係式  $y = \cos^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow \cos y = x \quad (0 \leq y \leq \pi)$   
 を用いる.

- (1)  $y = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos y = \frac{1}{2}$   
 より  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$
- (2)  $y = \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 より  $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$
- (3)  $y = \cos^{-1}(-1) \Leftrightarrow \cos y = -1$   
 より  $y = \pi$

3. 関係式  $y = \tan^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow \tan y = x \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   
 を用いる.

- (1)  $y = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \tan y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 より  $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$
- (2)  $y = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \tan y = \sqrt{3}$   
 より  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$
- (3)  $y = \tan^{-1}(-1) \Leftrightarrow \tan y = -1$   
 より  $y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

4. 次のように  $u$  を置いて、逆三角関数の微分

$$(\sin^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\cos^{-1} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\tan^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

を用いて  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dy}{du}$  を計算すればよい.

- (1)  $y = \sin^{-1} u, \quad u = 3x$   
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 3$  より  
 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$   
 $= \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-(3x)^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$
- (2)  $y = \cos^{-1} u, \quad u = 2x$   
 $\frac{dy}{du} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2$  より  
 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-(2x)^2}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$
- (3)  $y = \tan^{-1} u, \quad u = 2x$   
 $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2$  より  
 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{1+u^2}$   
 $= \frac{2}{1+(2x)^2} = \frac{2}{1+4x^2}$