

電磁気学で使う積分公式

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電磁気学で使う積分公式 (その1)

【別解 by 澤田先生】

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C \quad \dots(1)$$

$$x = a \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} \quad \text{と置くと,} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{a}{2}(e^t + e^{-t})$$

$$x^2 = a^2 \frac{(e^t - e^{-t})^2}{4} = a^2 \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t} - 2}{4}$$

$$x^2 + a^2 = a^2 \frac{e^{2t} + e^{-2t} - 2}{4} + a^2 = a^2 \left(\frac{e^{2t} + e^{-2t} - 2}{4} + 1 \right) = a^2 \left(\frac{e^{2t} + e^{-2t} + 2}{4} \right) = a^2 \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} &= a \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \\ x &= a \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ 足すと,} \quad x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} + a \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} = ae^t \Leftrightarrow e^t = \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{a(e^t + e^{-t})} \frac{a}{2} (e^t + e^{-t}) dt = \int dt = t$$

$$t = \ln e^t = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a} = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) - \ln a + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C$$

電磁気学で使う積分公式 (その1)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C \quad \dots(1)$$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}, \quad f'(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \quad \text{と置くと,}$$

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

もとの式の分子・分母に $x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}$ を掛けると,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2} (x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2})} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

$$= \ln|x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}| + C$$

電磁気学で使う積分公式 (その2)

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} + \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int (-x) \left(-\frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) dx = \int (-x) \left((a^2+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right)' dx = \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

これは部分積分の公式そのものの形になっているので,

$$\int (-x) \left((a^2+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right)' dx = (-x)(a^2+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \int (-1)(a^2+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx$$

ここで,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C \quad \dots(1)$$

は証明済みで既知であるから,

$$= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} + \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C$$

電磁気学で使う積分公式 (その3)

$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C \quad \dots(3)$$

まず, 被積分関数を変形する。

$$\begin{aligned} (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} &= \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{a^2 + x^2 - x^2}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{a^2 + x^2}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{x^2}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{x^2}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C \quad \dots(1) \quad \int \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C \quad \dots(2)$$

は証明済みで既知であるから,

$$\begin{aligned} \int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right\} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

電磁気学で使う積分公式 (その3)

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$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C \quad \dots(3)$$

$$x = a \tan \theta = a \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$x = a \tan \theta$ と置くと,

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)' = a \frac{\cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta (-\sin \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta} = a \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \int (a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} a \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int a^3 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} a \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

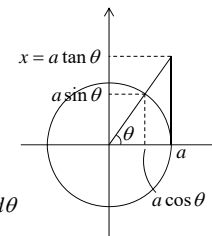
$$= \int a^2 \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int a^2 (\cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{a^2}$$

図より明らかに,

$$\sin \theta = \frac{a \tan \theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + (a \tan \theta)^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

の関係があるので,

$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C$$



電磁気学で使う積分公式 (その4)

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} x + C \quad \dots(4)$$

$$x = a \tan \theta = a \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$x = a \tan \theta$ と置くと,

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)' = a \frac{\cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta (-\sin \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta} = a \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \theta} dx = \int \frac{1}{a^2 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)} a \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{a} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \theta$$

従って,

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} x + C$$

