

次の極限值を求めよ.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin nx| dx$$

[2001 京大 理系 前期]

[解答例]

$$I_n = \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin nx| dx$$

とおく.

$$nx = t \iff x = \frac{t}{n}$$

nx が t , かい n の $nx=t$ と t は
 $|\sin nx|$ より $|\sin t|$ が あっかい やすい!
 あとは [15] と 同じ t の 計算 は 数えい

と置換すると $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{n}$, $\left. \begin{array}{l} x \\ t \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} n\pi \\ n^2\pi \end{array}$

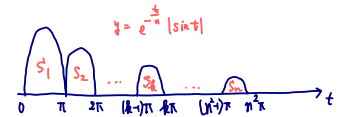
$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{n^2\pi} e^{-\frac{t}{n}} |\sin t| \frac{dx}{dt} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-\frac{t}{n}} |\sin t| dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_k = \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-\frac{t}{n}} |\sin t| dt$$

とおくと

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} S_k$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} (S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_{n^2})$$



$$u = t - (k-1)\pi \iff t = u + (k-1)\pi$$

と置換すると $\frac{dt}{du} = 1$, $\left. \begin{array}{l} t \\ u \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} (k-1)\pi \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} k\pi \\ \pi \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_k &= \int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{u+(k-1)\pi}{n}} \sin u du \\
 &= e^{-\frac{(k-1)\pi}{n}} \int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u du
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$(e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u)' = -\frac{1}{n} e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u + e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \cos u \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$(e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \cos u)' = -\frac{1}{n} e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \cos u - e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u \quad \dots\dots ②$$

$$② \times n \text{ として } (ne^{-\frac{u}{n}} \cos u)' = -e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \cos u - ne^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u \quad \dots\dots ②'$$

$$① + ②' \text{ として } \left\{ e^{-\frac{u}{n}} (\sin u + n \cos u) \right\}' = -\frac{n^2+1}{n} e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u$$

$$\text{すなわち } \left\{ -\frac{n}{n^2+1} e^{\frac{u}{n}} (\sin u + n \cos u) \right\}' = e^{-\frac{u}{n}} \sin u$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_k &= e^{-\frac{(k-1)\pi}{n}} \left[-\frac{n}{n^2+1} e^{-\frac{u}{n}} (\sin u + n \cos u) \right]_0^\pi \\
 &= -e^{-\frac{(k-1)\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{n}{n^2+1} \{ e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}} (-n) - n \} \\
 &= e^{-\frac{(k-1)\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} (e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} S_k$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} (e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}} + 1) \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} e^{-\frac{(k-1)\pi}{n}}$$

初項 1, 公比 $e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}}$
項数 n^2
の等比数列の和

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} (e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}} + 1) \cdot \frac{1 - (e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}})^{n^2}}{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{n}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{n}} - 1} \{1 - (e^{-\pi})^n\}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{n}}}{\frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{n}} - 1}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot \pi} \{1 - (e^{-\pi})^n\}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1 + 1}{1 \cdot \pi} (1 - 0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}$$