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$$f'(t) = -f(t)g(t) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$g'(t) = \{f(t)\}^2 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$f(t) > 0, |g(t)| < 1 \quad f(0) = 1, g(0) = 0$$

$$p(t) = \{f(t)\}^2 + \{g(t)\}^2 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$g(t) = \log \frac{1+g(t)}{1-g(t)} \quad \dots (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad p'(t) &= 2f(t)f'(t) + 2g(t)g'(t) \\ &= -2\{f(t)\}^2g(t) + 2g(t)\{f(t)\}^2 \quad (\because (1), (2)) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)より $p(t)$ は定数関数である

$\leftarrow p'(t) = 0$ なら $p(t) = C$ (C は定数) と表せる

$p(0) = 1$ なら $C = 1$

$$(3) \text{ } t=0 \text{ と } p(0) = \{f(0)\}^2 + \{g(0)\}^2 = 1$$

$$\text{よ } p(t) = 1$$

$$(3) \text{ から } \{f(t)\}^2 + \{g(t)\}^2 = 1 \quad \dots (3')$$

$$\leftarrow \log \frac{M}{N} = \log M - \log N$$

$$g(t) = \log \{1+g(t)\} - \log \{1-g(t)\}$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{g'(t)}{1+g(t)} + \frac{g'(t)}{1-g(t)} = \frac{2g'(t)}{\{1+g(t)\}\{1-g(t)\}} = \frac{2g'(t)}{1-\{g(t)\}^2} = \frac{2\{f(t)\}^2}{\{f(t)\}^2} \quad (\because (2), (3'))$$

$$= 2$$

よ $g'(t)$ は定数関数である。

$\leftarrow (3') \text{ から } 1 - \{g(t)\}^2 = \{f(t)\}^2$

(3) (2)より $g(t) = 2t + C$ (C は定数) と表せる

$$(4) \text{ } t=0 \text{ と } g(0) = \log \frac{1+g(0)}{1-g(0)} = \log 1 = 0$$

$$C=0 \text{ であるから } g(t) = 2t$$

$$(4) \text{ から } 2t = \log \frac{1+g(t)}{1-g(t)} \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \frac{1+g(t)}{1-g(t)} = e^{2t}$$

$\leftarrow g(t)$ を求める!

$$\text{両辺に } 1-g(t) \text{ をかけ } 1+g(t) = e^{2t} \{1-g(t)\}$$

$$(e^{2t} + 1)g(t) = e^{2t} - 1$$

$$\therefore g(t) = \frac{e^{2t} - 1}{e^{2t} + 1} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{e^{2t}}}{1 + \frac{1}{e^{2t}}}$$

$$\text{よ } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{e^{2t}}}{1 + \frac{1}{e^{2t}}} = 1$$

$$(4) \quad f(T) = g(T) \text{ となるのは } (3') \text{ から } \{f(T)\}^2 + \{g(T)\}^2 = 1 \text{ なら } f(T) = g(T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

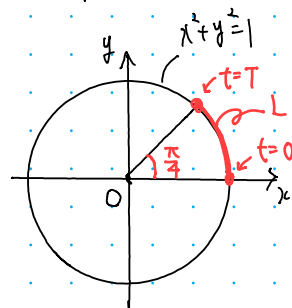
$$(x, y) = (f(t), g(t)) \quad (0 \leq t \leq T) \text{ の長さを } L \text{ とすると}$$

$$(3') \text{ から } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ から } \frac{dy}{dt} = g'(t) = \{f(t)\}^2 > 0$$

よ L は 半径 1, 中心角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ のおうぎ形の弧の長さに等しく

$$L = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



[別解 (4)] (定積分を求める)

$$L = \int_0^T \sqrt{\{f'(t)\}^2 + \{g'(t)\}^2} dt$$

(3)より $g(t) = \frac{e^{2t}-1}{e^{2t}+1}$ と決まっている

$f(T) = g(T)$ となるのは $f(T) = g(T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ と決まる $\frac{e^{2T}-1}{e^{2T}+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\sqrt{2}(e^{2T}-1) = e^{2T}+1$$

$$(\sqrt{2}-1)e^{2T} = \sqrt{2}+1$$

$$e^{2T} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = (\sqrt{2}+1)^2$$

$$\therefore e^T = \sqrt{2}+1$$

$$\{f'(t)\}^2 + \{g'(t)\}^2 = \{-f(t)g(t)\}^2 + \{f(t)\}^4 \quad (\because ①, ②)$$

$$= \{f(t)\}^2 \{f(t)^2 + (g(t))^2\}$$

$$= \{f(t)\}^2 \quad (\because ③')$$

③と(3)から $\{f(t)\}^2 + \left(\frac{e^{2t}-1}{e^{2t}+1}\right)^2 = 1$ ← $g(t) = \frac{e^{2t}-1}{e^{2t}+1}$ と決まっている

$$\{f(t)\}^2 = \frac{4e^{2t}}{(e^{2t}+1)^2}$$

$f(t)$ も決まる

(sinθと決まっているの、cosθも決まる(④)より)

$f(t) > 0$ であるから $f(t) = \frac{2e^t}{e^{2t}+1}$

$$L = \int_0^T \sqrt{\{f(t)\}^2} dt = \int_0^T f(t) dt = \int_0^T \frac{2e^t}{e^{2t}+1} dt$$

④より $\tan \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}}{\cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}}$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}}{1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$= (\sqrt{2}+1)^2$$

$u = e^t \Leftrightarrow t = \log u$ とおくと $\frac{dt}{du} = \frac{1}{u}$

t	0	→ T
u	1	→ $\sqrt{2}+1$

← $e^T = \sqrt{2}+1$

$$L = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{2u}{u^2+1} \cdot \frac{dt}{du} du = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{2u}{u^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \int_1^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{2}{u^2+1} du$$

$u = \tan \theta$ とおくと $\frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$

u	1	→ $\sqrt{2}+1$
θ	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	→ $\frac{3\pi}{8}$

← $\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$

← $\tan \frac{3\pi}{8} = \sqrt{2}+1$

← 覚えておくと
きりやすい

$$L = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{2}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{du}{d\theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{2}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} 2 d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} = 2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$