

$$\int_0^{\frac{\log 3}{2}} \frac{e^x + 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx. \quad \text{において } t = e^x \text{ とおくと } dt = e^x \cdot dx.$$

x	$0 \dots \frac{\log 3}{2}$	5)
t	$1 \dots \sqrt{3}$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5 \text{ 式}) &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t+1}{t^2+1} \times \frac{1}{t} dt \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{t} \times \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{t}{t^2+1} \right) dt \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt + \left[\log|t| - \frac{1}{2} \log(t^2+1) \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt + \log \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log 4 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} (\log 3 - \log 4 + \log 2) \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3 \times 2}{4} \\
 &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2) \quad t = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと } dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta, \quad \begin{array}{c|c} t & 1 \dots \sqrt{3} \\ \theta & \frac{\pi}{4} \dots \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array} \quad 5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5 \text{ 式}) &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} \\
 &= \left[\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2} \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$