

$$\tan \alpha = 3 \quad (0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ とおす}$$

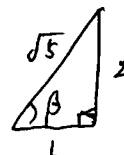
$$I = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \text{ とおす}$$

$$x = \tan \theta \text{ とおす} \quad dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta, \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & 1 \cdots 3 \\ \hline \theta & \frac{\pi}{4} \cdots \alpha \end{array} \text{ とおす}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2} \cdot (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\alpha} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\alpha} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$n \geq 2$ とおす.

(2) $I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} dx \text{ とおす} \quad , \quad \tan \beta = 2 \quad (0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ とおす}$



$$x = \tan \theta \text{ とおす} \quad dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta, \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & 1 \cdots 2 \\ \hline \theta & \frac{\pi}{4} \cdots \beta \end{array} \text{ とおす}$$

$$I_n = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\beta} \frac{\tan \theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^n} \cdot (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\beta} \frac{\tan \theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{n-1}} d\theta \quad \text{とおす}$$

$\Rightarrow z = t = \tan^2 \theta \text{ とおす}$

$$dt = 2 \tan \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = 2 \tan \theta \cdot (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta \text{ とおす}$$

$$d\theta = \frac{dt}{2 \tan \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta)}, \quad \begin{array}{c|c} \theta & \frac{\pi}{4} \cdots \beta \\ \hline t & 1 \cdots 4 \end{array}$$

よって $I_n = \int_1^4 \frac{\tan \theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{dt}{2 \tan \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta)}$

$$= \int_1^4 \frac{dt}{2(1+t)^n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{-n+1} (1+t)^{-n+1} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1-n} (5^{1-n} - 2^{1-n})$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2(n-1)} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1} \right\}} \quad \text{とおす}$$

(3) $1 \leq x \leq 2$ において

$$0 < \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} \leq \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} \quad \text{かゝりたつので}$$

$$0 < \left(\frac{2}{1+x^2}\right)^n \leq 2^n \cdot \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} \quad \text{かゝりたつ}$$

$$\text{よつて } 0 < \int_1^2 \left(\frac{2}{1+x^2}\right)^n dx < 2^n \cdot \int_1^2 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} dx \quad \text{かゝりたつ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{こゝで (2) より } n \geq 2 \text{ のとき } & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 2^n \int_1^2 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} dx \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 2^n \times \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \right\} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{n-1} \Bigg\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n-1} \times \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{n-1} \right\} \\ &= 0 \times (1-0) = 0 \quad \text{とわかる} \end{aligned}$$

はさみうちの原理より $\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{2}{1+x^2}\right)^n dx = 0}$ とわかる