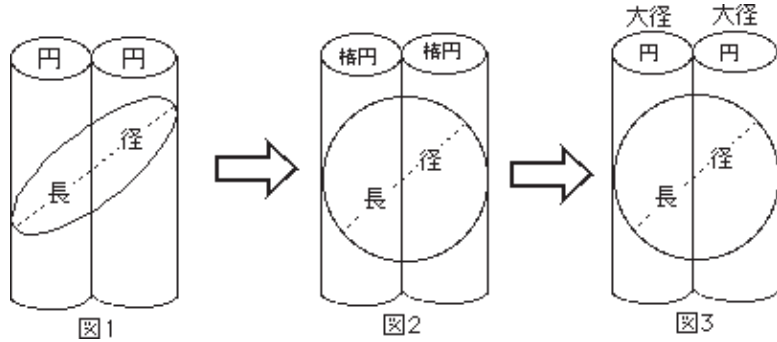


67 二つの円柱に楕円柱を穿去したときの体積を求めよ。長径、短径、円柱径が与えられる。
 図のように楕円を円に還元し、図3の穿去積を求める。即ち、円柱と半円柱の大穿去積を求めればよい。



子 = $\frac{\text{長}}{n}$ とする。

$$\text{甲}_k^2 = \text{長}^2 - \text{長}^2 \text{天}^2$$

これを平方綴術に開き

$$\text{甲}_k = \text{長} - \frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{天}^2}{2} - \frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{天}^4}{8} - \frac{3 \text{長} \cdot \text{天}^6}{48} - \frac{15 \text{長} \cdot \text{天}^8}{384}$$

$$V_k = \text{甲}_k \text{乙}_k \text{子}$$

$$= \text{長}^2 \text{乙}_k \text{子} - \frac{\text{長}^2 \text{乙}_k \cdot \text{天}^2 \text{子}}{2} - \frac{\text{長}^2 \text{乙}_k \cdot \text{天}^4 \text{子}}{8} - \frac{3 \text{長}^2 \text{乙}_k \cdot \text{天}^6 \text{子}}{48} - \frac{15 \text{長}^2 \text{乙}_k \cdot \text{天}^8 \text{子}}{384}$$

これを隅乗乙表にて畳んで

$$\begin{aligned} \text{大穿去積} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_k \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 12} - \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 13}{48 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 12 \cdot 14 \cdot 16} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 15 \cdot 17}{384 \cdot 480 \cdot 12 \cdot 14 \cdot 16 \cdot 18 \cdot 20} \right) \text{長}^2 \text{大} \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \text{長}^2 \text{大} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} (\text{原数}) - \frac{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 10 \cdot 12} (\text{一差}) - \frac{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 13}{6 \cdot 14 \cdot 16} (\text{二差}) - \frac{5 \cdot 15 \cdot 17}{8 \cdot 18 \cdot 20} (\text{三差}) \end{aligned}$$

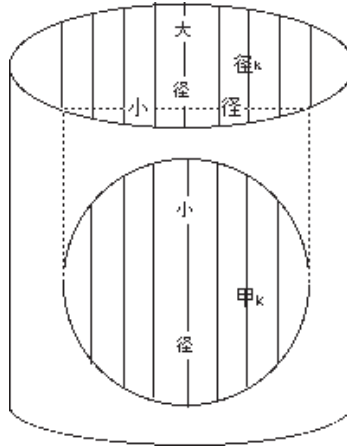
求める穿去積 V は

$$V = \frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} \cdot \frac{\text{短}}{\text{長}} \cdot \text{大穿去積}$$

$$= \text{長短小} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} (\text{原数}) - \frac{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 10 \cdot 12} (\text{一差}) - \frac{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 13}{6 \cdot 14 \cdot 16} (\text{二差}) - \frac{5 \cdot 15 \cdot 17}{8 \cdot 18 \cdot 20} (\text{三差})$$

で求まる. (小 = 円柱径)

68 直径が異なる 2 つの円柱 (大径, 小径) が直交するときの穿去積, 覓積を求めよ.



$$\text{子} = \frac{\text{小}}{n} \text{ とする. 率} = \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2} \text{ とする}$$

$$\text{径}_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - \text{小}^2 \text{天}^2 = \text{大}^2 - \text{率} \text{大}^2 \text{天}^2$$

これを平方綴術に開き

$$\text{径}_k = \text{大} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率} \text{天}^2}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384} \right)$$

$$V_k = \text{径}_k \text{甲}_k \text{子}$$

$$= \text{甲}_k \text{大} \text{子} - \frac{\text{率} \text{天}^2 \text{甲}_k \text{大} \text{子}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{甲}_k \text{大} \text{子}}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \text{甲}_k \text{大} \text{子}}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8 \text{甲}_k \text{大} \text{子}}{384}$$

これを隅乗甲表にて畳んで 穿去積 V とする.

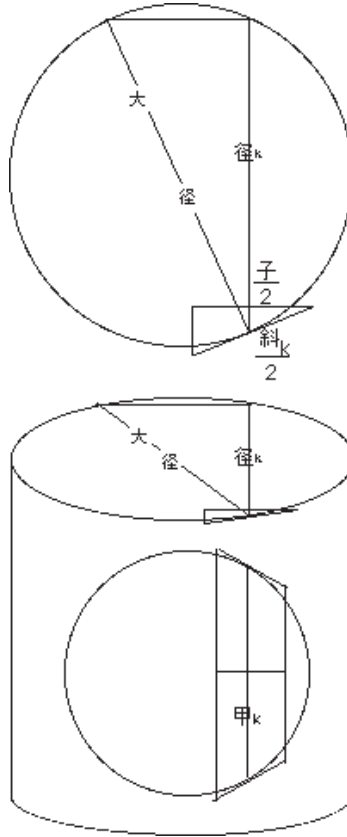
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_k \\ &= \text{小}^2 \text{大} \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{4 \cdot 2} - \frac{3 \text{率}^2}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{率}^3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \text{率}^4}{18 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 384} \right) \\ &= \text{小}^2 \text{大} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\text{率}}{4 \cdot 2} (\text{原数}) - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{6 \cdot 4} (\text{一差}) - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 6} (\text{二差}) - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{率}}{10 \cdot 8} (\text{三差}) \end{aligned}$$

●穿去覓積 (S) の術

径除奇除表にて

$$\frac{1}{\text{径}_k} = \frac{1}{\text{大}} + \frac{\text{率} \text{天}^2}{2 \text{大}} + \frac{3 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8 \text{大}} + \frac{15 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48 \text{大}} + \frac{105 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384 \text{大}}$$

$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{大子}}{\text{径}_k}$$



$$S_k = \text{斜}_k \text{甲}_k = \text{甲}_k \text{子} + \frac{\text{率天}^2 \text{甲}_k \text{子}}{2} + \frac{3 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{甲}_k \text{子}}{8} + \frac{15 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \text{甲}_k \text{子}}{48} + \frac{105 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8 \text{甲}_k \text{子}}{384}$$

隅乗甲表にて畳んで

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 + \frac{\text{率}}{4 \cdot 2} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 + \frac{3^2 \text{率}^2}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 8} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 + \frac{15^2 \text{率}^3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 48} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 + \frac{105^2 \text{率}^4}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 384} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 + \frac{1^2 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 2} \text{原数} + \frac{3^2 \text{率}}{6 \cdot 4} \text{一差} + \frac{5^2 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 6} \text{二差} + \frac{7^2 \text{率}}{10 \cdot 8} \text{三差} \end{aligned}$$

●内面積 (T) の術

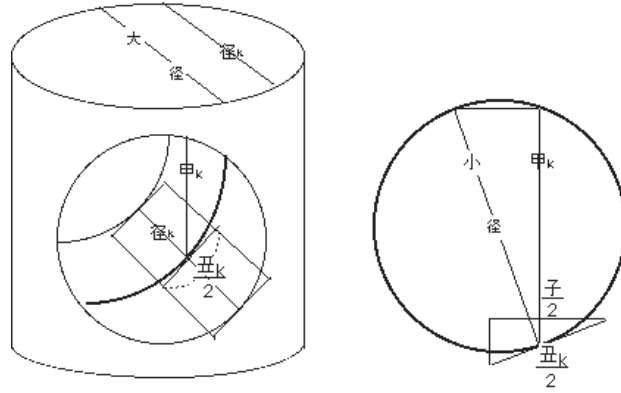
$$\text{丑}_k = \frac{\text{小子}}{\text{甲}_k}$$

$$T_k = \text{丑}_k \text{径}_k = \frac{\text{大小子}}{\text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率天}^2 \text{大小子}}{2 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{大小子}}{8 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \text{大小子}}{48 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8 \text{大小子}}{384 \text{甲}_k}$$

甲除隅乗表にて畳んで 2 倍し

$$T = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 - \frac{\text{率}}{2^2} \text{大小} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3 \text{率}^2}{8^2} \text{大小} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{率}^3}{48^2} \text{大小} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \text{率}^4}{384^2} \text{大小} \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= \text{大小} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\text{率}}{2^2} (\text{原数}) - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{4^2} (\text{一差}) - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{6^2} (\text{二差}) - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{率}}{8^2} (\text{三差}) - \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{率}}{10^2} (\text{四差})
\end{aligned}$$

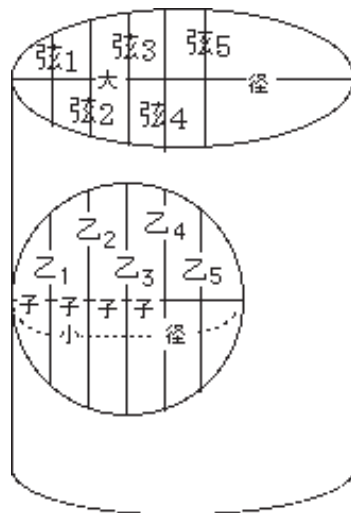


69 直径が異なる 2 つの円柱 (大径, 小径) が直交し, 小円柱が大円柱に接するときの穿去積, 覓積を求めよ.
 $子 = \frac{\text{小}}{n}$, $矢_k = \text{小天}$, $率 = \frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}}$ とする.

$$\text{弦}_k^2 = 4 \text{大} \text{矢}_k - 4 \text{矢}_k^2 = 4 \text{大小天} - 4 \text{率大小天}^2$$

平方綴術に開く

$$\text{弦}_k = 2\sqrt{\text{大}}\sqrt{\text{小}} \left(\sqrt{\text{天}} - \frac{\text{率天}\sqrt{\text{天}}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^2 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^3 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^4 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{384} \right)$$



$$V_k = \text{弦}_k \text{乙}_k \text{子}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\text{天}}\sqrt{\text{小}} \left(\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子} - \frac{\text{率}\text{天}\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2\text{天}^2\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{8} - \frac{3\text{率}^3\text{天}^3\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{48} - \frac{15\text{率}^4\text{天}^4\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{384} \right)$$

奇乗乙表にて畳んで

$$V = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_k$$

$$= 16\text{小}^2\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}} \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 3} - \frac{4\text{率}}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} - \frac{4 \cdot 6\text{率}^2}{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8\text{率}^3}{11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10\text{率}^4}{13 \cdot 11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 384} \right)$$

$$= \frac{16\text{小}^2\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}}}{15} - \frac{2\text{率}}{7 \cdot 1} (\text{原数}) - \frac{1 \cdot 3\text{率}}{9 \cdot 2} (\text{一差}) - \frac{3 \cdot 4\text{率}}{11 \cdot 3} (\text{二差}) - \frac{5 \cdot 5\text{率}}{13 \cdot 4} (\text{三差})$$

●穿去覓積 (S) の術

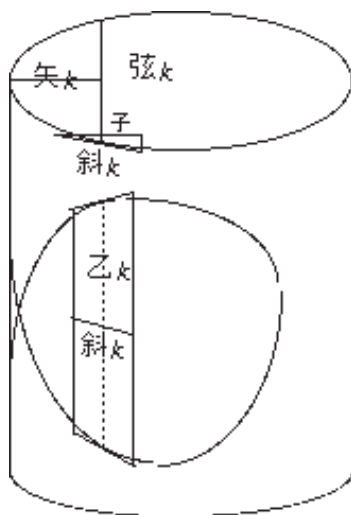
$$\frac{2\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}}}{\text{弦}_k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{天}}} + \frac{\text{率}\text{天}}{2\sqrt{\text{天}}} + \frac{3\text{率}^2\text{天}^2}{8\sqrt{\text{天}}} + \frac{5\text{率}^3\text{天}^3}{48\sqrt{\text{天}}} + \frac{105\text{率}^4\text{天}^4}{384\sqrt{\text{天}}}$$

$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{大子}}{\text{弦}_k}$$

$$S_k = \text{斜}_k \text{乙}_k$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\text{天}}}{2\sqrt{\text{小}}} \left(\frac{\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{\sqrt{\text{天}}} + \frac{\text{率}\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{2} + \frac{3\text{率}^2\text{天}\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{8} + \frac{15\text{率}^3\text{天}^2\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{48} + \frac{105\text{率}^4\text{天}^3\sqrt{\text{天}}\text{乙}_k \text{子}}{384} \right)$$

奇乗乙表にて畳んで



$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k$$

$$= 2\text{小}\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 3} + \frac{3\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} + \frac{3 \cdot 5\text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7\text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} \right)$$

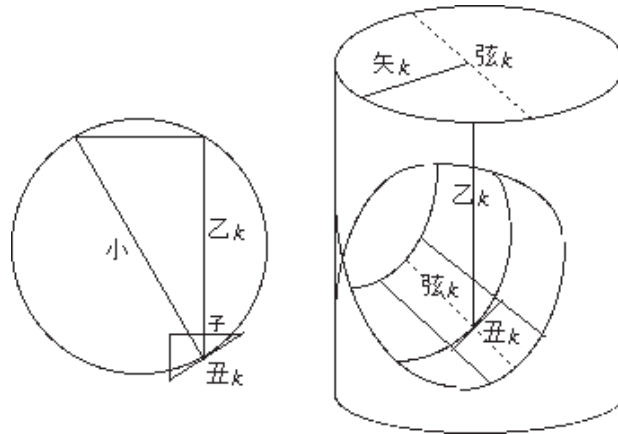
$$= \frac{2 \text{小}\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}}}{3} + \frac{1 \cdot \text{率}}{5}(\text{原数}) + \frac{3 \text{率}}{7}(\text{一差}) + \frac{5 \text{率}}{9}(\text{二差}) + \frac{7 \text{率}}{11}(\text{三差})$$

●内面積 (T) の術

$$\text{丑}_k = \frac{\text{小子}}{\text{乙}_k}$$

$$T_k = \text{弦}_k \text{丑}_k$$

$$= 2 \text{小}\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\text{天子}}}{\text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{率}\sqrt{\text{天子}}}{2 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^2 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{8 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^3 \text{天}^3 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{48 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^4 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{384 \text{乙}_k} \right)$$



乙除奇乗表にて畳んで2倍し

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k \\ &= 4 \text{小}\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{3} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{5 \cdot 3} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} \right) \\ &= 4 \text{小}\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}} - \frac{\text{率}}{3}(\text{原数}) - \frac{1 \cdot \text{率}}{5}(\text{一差}) - \frac{3 \text{率}}{7}(\text{二差}) - \frac{5 \text{率}}{9}(\text{三差}) - \frac{7 \text{率}}{11}(\text{四差}) \end{aligned}$$

現代解 $V = \int_0^r 4x\sqrt{(R-x)(r-x)}dx$ を求める.

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{R-x}} \text{ とおくと } 0 < t < \sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}$$

$$x = \frac{Rt^2 - r}{t^2 - 1} = R + \frac{R-r}{t^2 - 1}$$

$$dx = \frac{-2(R-r)t}{(t^2 - 1)^2}$$

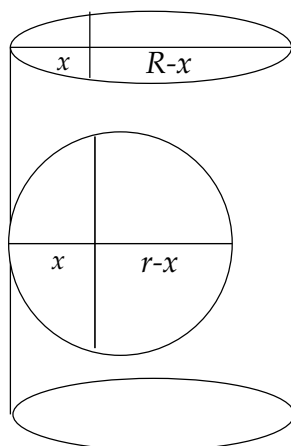


図 1

$$\sqrt{(R-x)(r-x)} = (R-x)\sqrt{\frac{r-x}{R-x}} = -\frac{R-r}{t^2-1}t$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= x\sqrt{(R-x)(r-x)}dx \\ &= \left(\frac{Rt^2-r}{t^2-1}\right)\left(-\frac{R-r}{t^2-1}t\right)\left(\frac{-2(R-r)t}{(t^2-1)^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{2(R-r)^2(Rt^2-r)t^2}{(t^2-1)^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \int_0^r 4S(x)dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \frac{-8(R-r)^2(Rt^2-r)t^2}{(t^2-1)^4} dt$$

ここで

$$\frac{(Rt^2-r)t^2}{(t^2-1)^4} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{(t-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(t-1)^3} + \frac{D}{(t-1)^4} + \frac{E}{t+1} + \frac{F}{(t+1)^2} + \frac{G}{(t+1)^3} + \frac{H}{(t+1)^4}$$

ただし

$$A = -\frac{R+r}{32}, B = \frac{R+r}{32}, C = \frac{R}{8}, D = \frac{R-r}{16}, E = F = B, G = -C, H = D$$

と分解できる。

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \left(\frac{B}{(t-1)^2} + \frac{B}{(t+1)^2}\right) dt &= -B \left[\frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{t+1} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \\ &= -B \left[\frac{2t}{t^2-1} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \\ &= -B \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}}{\frac{r}{R}-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{r+R}{32} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}}{r-R} \\
&= \frac{r+R}{16} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}}{R-r}
\end{aligned}$$

従って

$$-8(R-r)^2 \left(-\frac{r+R}{16} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}}{r-R} \right) = \frac{r^2-R^2}{2} \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \quad (1)$$

$$= r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2}{r^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\text{率}^2} \right) \quad (3)$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \left(\frac{C}{(t-1)^3} - \frac{C}{(t+1)^3} \right) dt &= \frac{C}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{(t-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \\
&= -C \left[\frac{2t}{(t^2-1)^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \\
&= -\frac{R}{8} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}}{\left(\frac{r}{R}-1\right)^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}}{\left(\frac{r}{R}-1\right)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

従って

$$-8(R-r)^2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}}{\left(\frac{r}{R}-1\right)^2} \right) = 2(R-r)^2 \frac{R^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}}{(r-R)^2} \quad (4)$$

$$= 2R^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \quad (5)$$

$$= 2r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \cdot \frac{R^2}{r^2} \quad (6)$$

$$= r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\text{率}^2} \quad (7)$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \left(\frac{D}{(t-1)^4} + \frac{D}{(t+1)^4} \right) dt &= -\frac{D}{3} \left[\frac{1}{(t-1)^3} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \\
&= -\frac{D}{3} \left[\frac{2t^3+6t}{(t^2-1)^3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{D}{3} \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} \frac{r}{R} + 6\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}}{\left(\frac{r}{R} - 1\right)^3} \\
&= \frac{r-R}{3 \times 16} \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} \frac{r}{R} + 6\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}}{\frac{(r-R)^3}{R^3}} \\
&= \frac{1}{3 \times 16} \frac{2\sqrt{rrR}\sqrt{R} + 6\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}R^2}{(r-R)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

従って,

$$-8(R-r)^2 \times \frac{1}{3 \times 16} \frac{2\sqrt{rrR}\sqrt{R} + 6\sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}R^2}{(r-R)^2} = -\frac{1}{3} (rR + 3R^2) \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \quad (8)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \left(\frac{R}{r} + 3 \frac{R^2}{r^2} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R} \left(\frac{1}{\text{率}} + \frac{3}{\text{率}^2} \right) \quad (10)$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \left(\frac{-E}{t-1} + \frac{E}{t+1} \right) dt &= E [-\log|t-1| + \log|t+1|]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}} \\
&= \frac{r+R}{32} \log \frac{\sqrt{R} + \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{R} - \sqrt{r}}
\end{aligned}$$

従って,

$$8(R-r)^2 \times \frac{r+R}{32} \log \frac{\sqrt{R} + \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{R} - \sqrt{r}} = -\frac{1}{4} (R-r)^2 (r+R) \log \frac{\sqrt{R} + \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{R} - \sqrt{r}} \quad (11)$$

以上 (1) + (5) + (8) + (11) が求める体積である.

$$V = \frac{1}{6} (3r^2 - 2rR - 3R^2) \sqrt{rR} - \frac{1}{4} (R-r)^2 (r+R) \log \frac{\sqrt{R} + \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{R} - \sqrt{r}}$$

この結果と求積通考の結果をあわせるために $r^2 \sqrt{r}\sqrt{R}$ で括り, $\text{率} = \frac{r}{R}$ で書くようにする.

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\log(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots$$

より

$$\log \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^7}{7} + \dots$$

よって, (11) は

$$-\frac{1}{2}(r-R)^2(r+R) \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} \right)^5 + \dots \right\}$$

この第1項は

$$-\frac{1}{2}(r-R)^2(r+R) \sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} = -\frac{1}{2} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} \frac{(r-R)^2(r+R)}{r^2 R} \quad (12)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} \frac{r^3 - r^2 R - r R^2 + R^3}{r^2 R} \quad (13)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} \left(\frac{r}{R} - 1 - \frac{R}{r} + \frac{R^2}{r^2} \right) \quad (14)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} \left(\text{率} - 1 - \frac{1}{\text{率}} + \frac{1}{\text{率}^2} \right) \quad (15)$$

第2項は第1項 $\times \frac{1}{3}$ 率だから

$$-\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} \left(\text{率}^2 - \text{率} - 1 + \frac{1}{\text{率}} \right) \quad (16)$$

これらと (3)(7)(10)(15)(16) の和を見ると,

$$\frac{1}{\text{率}^2} \text{の係数} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{率}} \text{の係数} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

さらに

$$\text{第3項} = \text{第2項} \times \frac{3}{5} \text{率} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} (\text{率}^3 - \text{率}^2 - \text{率} + 1)$$

$$\text{第4項} = \text{第3項} \times \frac{5}{7} \text{率} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 7} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} (\text{率}^4 - \text{率}^3 - \text{率}^2 + \text{率})$$

$$\text{第5項} = \text{第4項} \times \frac{7}{9} \text{率} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 9} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} (\text{率}^5 - \text{率}^4 - \text{率}^3 + \text{率}^2)$$

⋮

$$\text{第} n \text{項} = \text{第} n-1 \text{項} \times \frac{2n-3}{2n-1} \text{率} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot (2n-1)} r^2 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{R} (\text{率}^n - \text{率}^{n-1} - \text{率}^{n-2} + \text{率}^{n-3})$$

よって

$$\text{率}^0 \text{の係数} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$\text{率}^1 \text{の係数} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7} = -\frac{16}{15} \cdot \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{率}^2 \text{の係数} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{9 \cdot 2} \cdot (\text{率}^1 \text{の係数})$$

$$\text{率}^3\text{の係数} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 9} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 11} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{11 \cdot 3} \cdot (\text{率}^2\text{の係数})$$

⋮

$$\begin{aligned} a_n = \text{率}^n\text{の係数} &= -\frac{1}{2(2n-1)} + \frac{1}{2(2n+1)} + \frac{1}{2(2n+3)} - \frac{1}{2(2n+5)} \\ &= -\frac{16(n+1)}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)} \\ &= \frac{(2n-3)(n+1)}{n(2n+5)} a_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

故に

$$V = \frac{16 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{小}} \sqrt{\text{天}}}{15} - \frac{2 \text{率}}{7 \cdot 1} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{9 \cdot 2} \text{一差} - \frac{3 \cdot 4 \text{率}}{11 \cdot 3} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{13 \cdot 4} \text{三差}$$

70 大きい円柱に小さい円柱が斜めに交わったときの穿去積、覓積、内面積を求めよ。

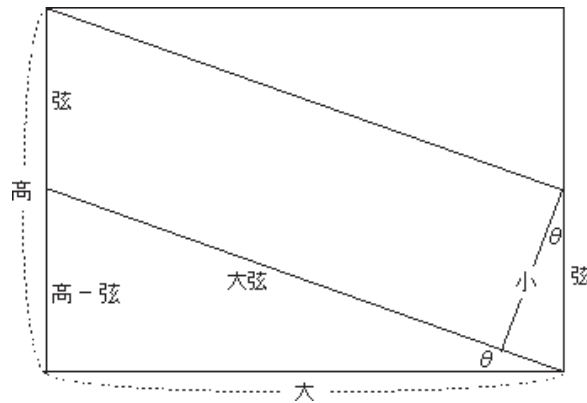
$$\frac{\text{大弦}}{\text{大}} = \frac{\text{弦}}{\text{小}} \text{ より } \text{大弦} = \frac{\text{大}}{\text{小}} \text{弦}$$

$$(\text{高} - \text{弦})^2 + \text{大}^2 = \text{大弦}^2$$

$$(\text{高} - \text{弦})^2 + \text{大}^2 = \frac{\text{大}^2}{\text{小}^2} \text{弦}^2$$

弦を得る二次方程式

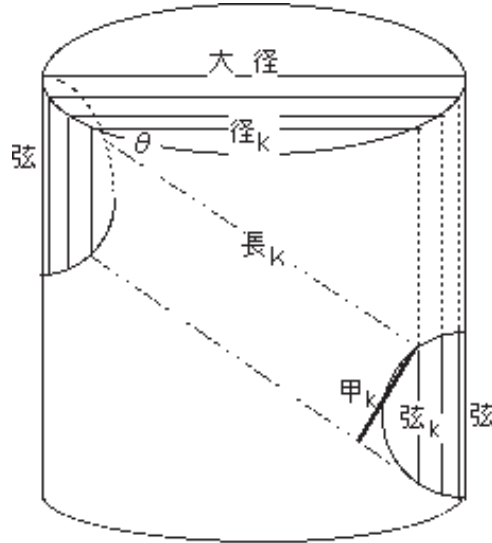
$$\left(1 - \frac{\text{大}^2}{\text{小}^2}\right) \text{弦}^2 - 2 \text{高弦} + \text{高}^2 + \text{大}^2 = 0$$



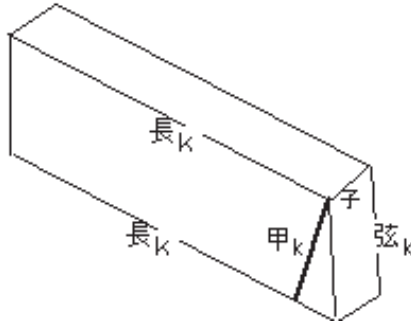
$$\therefore \text{弦} = \frac{\text{大}^2 + \text{高}^2}{\text{高} + \sqrt{\frac{\text{大}^2 + \text{高}^2}{\text{小}^2} - \text{大}^2}}$$

$$\text{長}_k = \frac{\text{弦}}{\text{小}} \text{径}_k$$

$$\text{積}_k = \text{長}_k \text{甲}_k \text{子} = \frac{\text{弦}}{\text{小}} \cdot \text{径}_k \text{甲}_k \text{子} = \frac{\text{弦}}{\text{小}} \times (\text{68の } V_k)$$



$$\text{長}_k = \text{径}_k \sec \theta$$



$$\text{よって 穿去積} = \frac{\text{弦}}{\text{小}} \times (\text{68の穿去積})$$

見積, 内面積についても68の $\frac{\text{弦}}{\text{小}} = \sec \theta$ 倍になる.

[71] 円柱に楕円柱が斜めに交わる. 軸は直交している. 側円と円柱は接している. 穿去見積を求め.

$$\text{斜短径} = \frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{短}}{\text{大}}$$

この証明:

楕円を $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ とする. これが直線 $x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta = R$ と接するので, (R は大円の

半径)

$$b^2x^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}x - \frac{R}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 = a^2b^2$$

の判別式=0

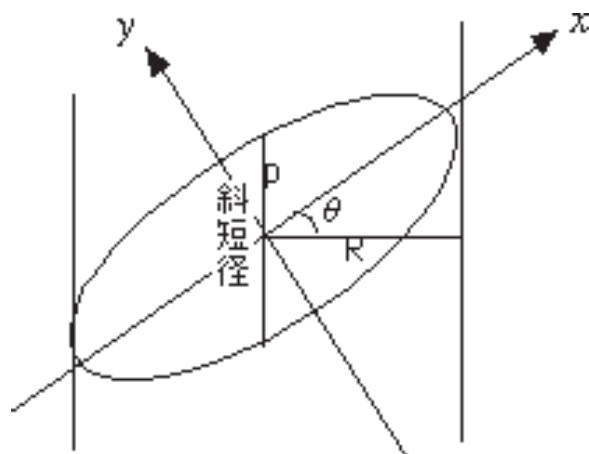
$$(a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta)x^2 - 2a^2R \cos \theta x + a^2R^2 - a^2b^2 \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore D = (a^2R \cos \theta)^2 - (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta)(a^2R^2 - a^2b^2 \sin^2 \theta) = 0$$

よって

$$R^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

ところで $\frac{\text{斜短径}}{2} = p$ とおくと $p^2 = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$ だから



$$p^2 = \frac{a^2b^2}{R^2}$$

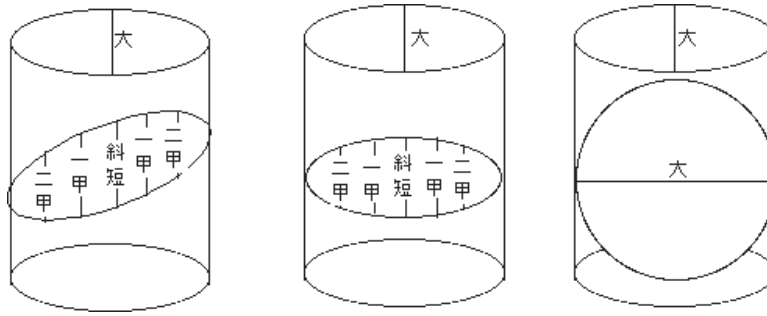
従って

$$\text{斜短径} = \frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{短}}{\text{大}} \quad \square$$

図より直径が等しい円柱の 穿去体積 = $V = \text{大}^2$ だから求める体積 S は

$$S = \frac{\text{斜短}}{\text{大}} V = \text{大} \cdot \text{斜短} = \text{長} \cdot \text{短}$$

Cavalieri の原理



真中の図が楕円になることの証明

直線 $x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta = t$ と楕円の交点 A, B の x 座標を $\alpha, \beta (\alpha < \beta)$ とすると,

$$R^2 x^2 - (a^2 t \cos \theta)x + a^2 t^2 - a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

の 2 解が α, β で

$$AB = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{D}}{R^2 \sin \theta} \quad \text{ただし, } D = a^4 t^2 \cos^2 \theta - R^2(a^2 t^2 - a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

よって

$$\begin{cases} X = t \\ Y = \frac{\sqrt{D}}{R^2 \sin \theta} \end{cases}$$

より t を消去すると

$$(R^2 Y \sin \theta)^2 = a^4 X^2 \cos^2 \theta - R^2(a^2 X^2 - a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$R^4 Y^2 \sin^2 \theta = -a^2 b^2 X^2 \sin^2 \theta + a^2 b^2 R^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{X^2}{R^2} + \frac{R^2}{a^2 b^2} Y^2 = 1$$

[72] 二つの円柱に楕円柱を穿去したときの体積 S を求めよ。長径, 短径, 円柱径が与えられる。円柱径を小とする。[71]と同様にして

$$\text{短斜} = \frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{短}}{2 \text{小}}$$

[67]と同様にして

$$\text{甲}_k = \text{斜短} - \frac{\text{斜短} \cdot \text{天}^2}{2} - \frac{\text{斜短} \cdot \text{天}^4}{8} - \frac{3 \text{斜短} \cdot \text{天}^6}{48} - \frac{15 \text{斜短} \cdot \text{天}^8}{384}$$

$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{小} \cdot \text{子}}{\text{乙}_k}$$

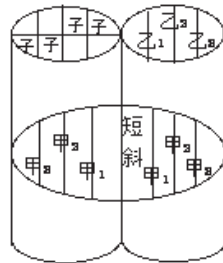
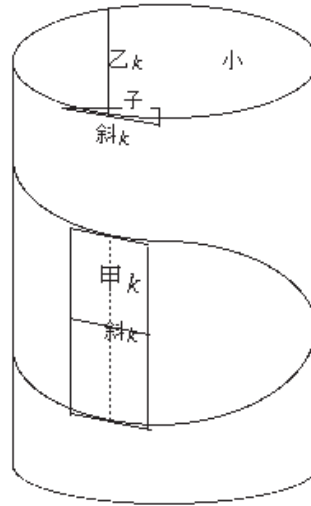
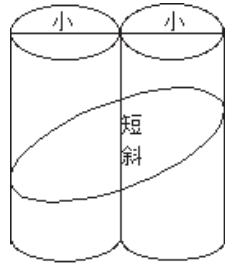
$$S_k = \text{斜}_k \text{甲}_k$$

$$= \frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{短}}{2} \left(\frac{\text{子}}{\text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{子} \cdot \text{天}^2}{2 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{子} \cdot \text{天}^4}{8 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{3 \text{子} \cdot \text{天}^6}{48 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{15 \text{子} \cdot \text{天}^8}{384 \text{乙}_k} \right)$$

乙除隅乗表で畳んで2倍する

$$S = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k$$

$$= 2 \text{長} \cdot \text{短} \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4} - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11}{48 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 12} - \frac{15 \cdot 15!!}{384 \cdot 16!!} \right)$$



73 円柱に楕円柱が交わっている。円柱径、長径、短径、矢が与えられたとき、穿去積を求めよ。

径 + 矢 = 大 とする。71 でやったように 斜短 = $\frac{\text{長} \cdot \text{短}}{\text{大}}$ とし、Cavalieri で図3のように変形し、それを上下に $\frac{\text{大}}{\text{斜短}}$ 拡大すると 69 の術が使える。その体積 (弧穿去責) V' は

$$V' = \frac{16 \text{径}^2 \sqrt{\text{天}} \sqrt{\text{径}}}{15} - \frac{2 \text{率}}{1 \cdot 7} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{2 \cdot 9} \text{一差} - \frac{2 \cdot 4 \text{率}}{3 \cdot 11} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 13} \text{三差}$$

求める体積 V は

$$V = \frac{\text{斜短}}{\text{大}} V' = \text{長短} \left(\frac{16 \text{径率} \sqrt{\text{径}}}{15 \sqrt{\text{天}}} - \frac{2 \text{率}}{1 \cdot 7} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{2 \cdot 9} \text{一差} - \frac{2 \cdot 4 \text{率}}{3 \cdot 11} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 13} \text{三差} \right)$$

74 円柱に半径が等しく、接した2つの円柱が交わったときの穿去積を求めよ。

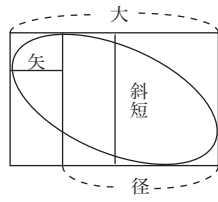


図2

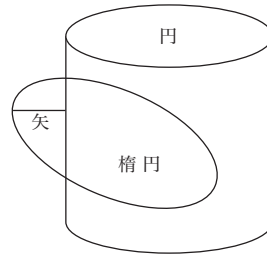


図1

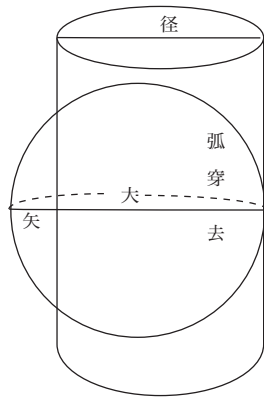


図4

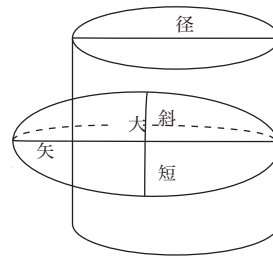


図3

円柱径 = 大, 穿去径 = 小, $\frac{\text{小}}{n} = \text{子}$ とする.

$$\text{径}_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - 4 \left(\frac{k}{n} \text{小} \right)^2$$

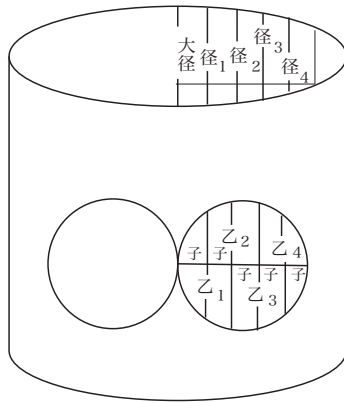
$$\text{径}_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - 4 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^2 \text{大}^2 \quad \text{ただし} \quad \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2} \equiv \text{率}$$

$$\text{径}_k = \text{大} \left(1 - \frac{4 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^2}{2} - \frac{4^2 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8} - \frac{3 \cdot 4^3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48} - \frac{15 \cdot 4^4 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384} \right)$$

$$V_k = \text{径}_k \text{乙}_k \text{子} = \text{大} \left(\text{乙}_k \text{子} - \frac{4 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^2 \cdot \text{乙}_k \text{子}}{2} - \frac{4^2 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \cdot \text{乙}_k \text{子}}{8} - \frac{3 \cdot 4^3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \cdot \text{乙}_k \text{子}}{48} - \frac{15 \cdot 4^4 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8 \cdot \text{乙}_k \text{子}}{384} \right)$$

隅乗乙表により畳み2倍すると¹⁾

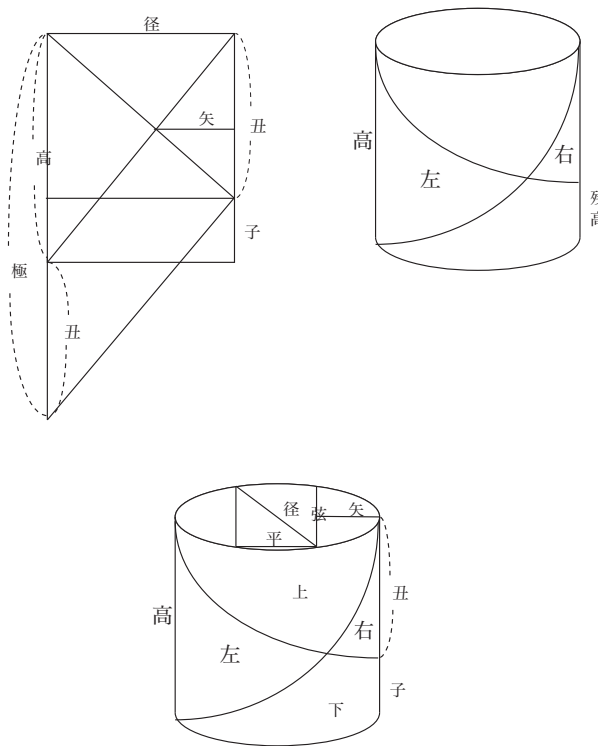
$$V = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_k = 2 \text{大} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 \left(1 - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{3 \cdot 8} - \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{率}^2}{4 \cdot 48} - \frac{9 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \text{率}^3}{8 \cdot 384} - \frac{5 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 15 \cdot 17 \text{率}^4}{64 \cdot 3840} \right)$$



注1) 隅乗乙表によると

$$\sum \text{乙}_k \text{子} = \text{小}^2 \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \sum \text{天}^2 \cdot \text{乙}_k \text{子} = \text{小}^2 \frac{3 \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 6} \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \sum \text{天}^4 \cdot \text{乙}_k \text{子} = \text{小}^2 \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

75 円柱を図のように左右から斜めに切る。円柱径、高さ、残高が与えられたとき、左右の体積の和を求めよ。



残高 = 子, 高 - 残高 = 丑 とする. 極 = 高 + 丑 = 2 高 - 子 とおく.

$$\text{矢} : \text{丑} = \text{径} : \text{極} \text{ より } \text{矢} = \frac{\text{径} \cdot \text{丑}}{\text{極}}$$

平 = 径 - 2 矢 とおくと

$$\text{平} = \text{径} - \frac{2 \text{径} \cdot \text{丑}}{\text{極}} = \frac{\text{径}(\text{極} - 2 \text{丑})}{\text{極}} = \frac{\text{径} \cdot \text{子}}{\text{極}}$$

$$\text{弦}^2 = \text{径}^2 - \text{平}^2 = \text{径}^2 - \frac{\text{径}^2 \cdot \text{子}^2}{\text{極}^2} = \text{径}^2 - \text{径}^2 \cdot \text{率}$$

これを平方綴術に開き

$$\text{弦} = \text{径} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{384} \right)$$

よって

$$\text{弦}^3 = \text{径}^3 \left(1 - \frac{3 \text{率}}{2} + \frac{3 \text{率}^2}{8} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{48} + \frac{3^2 \text{率}^4}{384} \right) \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

36) によって

$$\text{右積} = \frac{\text{弦}^3 \text{丑}}{12 \text{矢}} - \frac{\text{弧積} \cdot \text{平} \cdot \text{丑}}{2 \text{矢}} = \frac{\text{弦}^3 \text{極}}{12 \text{径}} - \frac{\text{弧積} \cdot \text{平} \cdot \text{極}}{2 \text{径}}$$

$$\text{上右和} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \text{径}^2 \text{丑}}{2}, \quad \text{上左和} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \text{径}^2 \text{高}}{2}$$

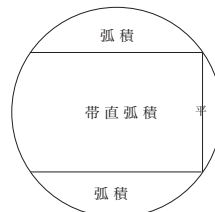
$$\text{左積} = \text{上左和} - \text{上} = \text{上左和} - (\text{上右和} - \text{右積})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \text{径}^2 \text{高}}{2} - \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \text{径}^2 \text{丑}}{2} + \text{右積}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \text{径}^2 (\text{高} - \text{丑})}{2} + \text{右積} = \frac{\text{円責} \cdot \text{子}}{2} + \text{右積}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} V = \text{左右積和} &= \frac{\text{円責} \cdot \text{子}}{2} + 2 \text{右積} \\ &= \frac{\text{円責} \cdot \text{子}}{2} + \frac{\text{弦}^3 \text{極}}{6 \text{径}} - \frac{\text{弧積} \cdot \text{平} \cdot \text{極}}{\text{径}} \\ &= \frac{\text{円責} \cdot \text{子}}{2} + \frac{\text{弦}^3 \text{極}}{6 \text{径}} - \text{弧責} \cdot \text{子} \\ &= \frac{\text{帯直弧責} \cdot \text{子}}{2} + \frac{\text{弦}^3 \text{極}}{6 \text{径}} \dots \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$



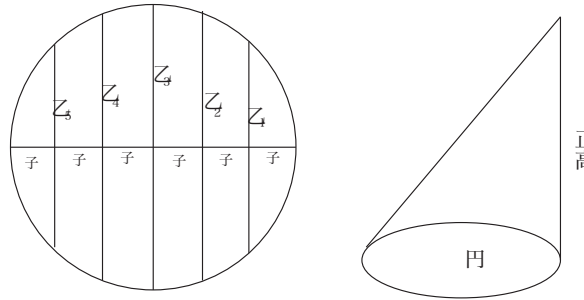
立表第九により

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{帯直弧責} &= \text{径} \cdot \text{平} - \frac{\text{率} \cdot \text{径} \cdot \text{平}}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \cdot \text{径} \cdot \text{平}}{5 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \cdot \text{径} \cdot \text{平}}{7 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \cdot \text{径} \cdot \text{平}}{9 \cdot 384} \\
 &= \frac{\text{径}^2}{\text{子}} \left(\frac{\text{子}^2}{\text{極}} - \frac{\text{率} \cdot \text{子}^2}{2 \cdot 3 \text{極}} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \cdot \text{子}^2}{5 \cdot 8 \text{極}} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \cdot \text{子}^2}{7 \cdot 48 \text{極}} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \cdot \text{子}^2}{9 \cdot 384 \text{極}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\text{径}^2}{\text{子}} \left(\text{率} \cdot \text{極} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \cdot \text{極}}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{\text{率}^3 \cdot \text{極}}{5 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^4 \cdot \text{極}}{7 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^5 \cdot \text{極}}{9 \cdot 384} \right) \dots\dots \textcircled{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

①③を②へ代入して

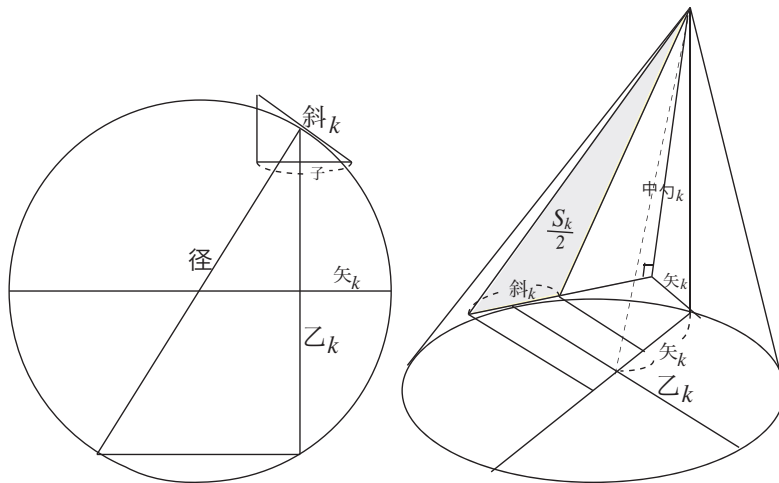
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{\text{径}^2 \cdot \text{極}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{2} + \frac{\text{率}^2}{8} + \frac{\text{率}^3}{48} + \frac{\text{率}^4}{384} \right) + \left(\text{率} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{\text{率}^3}{5 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^4}{7 \cdot 48} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\text{径}^2 \cdot \text{極}}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} + \text{率} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{3 \cdot 4} - \frac{\text{率}^3}{5 \cdot 24} - \frac{3 \text{率}^4}{7 \cdot 192} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

76 図のような斜円錐の側面積を求めよ。正高は底面に垂直とする。



子 = $\frac{\text{径}}{n}$, 矢_k = $\frac{k}{n}$ 径 = 天径 とする。中勾_k² = 高² + 天² 径² とする。率 = $\frac{\text{径}^2}{4 \text{高}^2}$ とおいて

$$\frac{\text{中勾}_k^2}{\text{高}^2} = 1 + 4 \text{率} \text{天}^2$$



平方綴術に開いて

$$\text{中勾}_k = \text{高} \sqrt{1 + 4 \text{率天}^2} = \text{高} \left(1 + \frac{4 \text{率天}^2}{2} - \frac{4^2 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8} + \frac{3 \cdot 4^3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48} - \frac{15 \cdot 4^4 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384} \right)$$

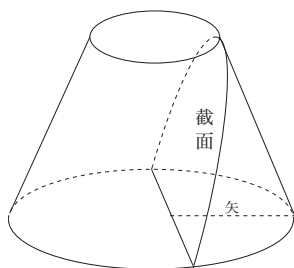
$$\text{斜}_k : \text{子} = \text{径} : \text{乙}_k \text{ より } \text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{子} \cdot \text{径}}{\text{乙}_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_k &= \text{中勾}_k \times \text{斜}_k \\ &= \text{高径} \left(\frac{\text{子}}{\text{乙}_k} + \frac{4 \text{率天}^2 \text{子}}{2 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{4^2 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{子}}{8 \text{乙}_k} + \frac{3 \cdot 4^3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \text{子}}{48 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{15 \cdot 4^4 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8 \text{子}}{384 \text{乙}_k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

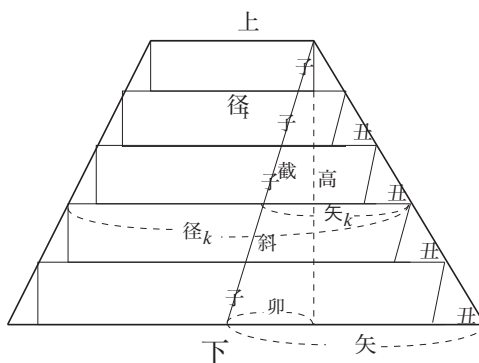
乙除偶乗表によって畳むと

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{高径} \left(2 + \frac{3}{2} \text{率} - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{率}^2}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \text{率}^3}{8 \cdot 48} - \frac{5 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 15}{8^2 \cdot 384} \right) \end{aligned}$$

77 円錐台を斜めに切断したときの切り口の面積を求めよ。上円径，下円径，高さ，矢が与えられる。



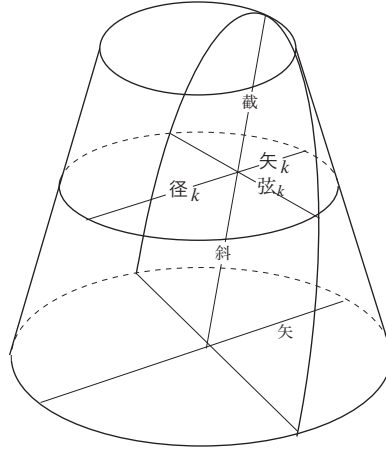
$$\text{丑} = \frac{\text{矢}}{n}, \text{矢}_k = \frac{k}{n} \text{矢} = \text{天矢} \text{ とする. 寅} = \frac{\text{下} - \text{上}}{n} \text{ とする.}$$



径_k = (下 - 上) 天 + 上 とすると

$$\text{弦}_k^2 = 4 \text{径}_k \text{矢}_k - 4 \text{矢}_k^2 = 4\{(下 - 上) 天 + 上\} 天 \text{矢} - 4(天 \text{矢})^2 = 4 \text{矢} 上 (天 + 率天^2) \dots \textcircled{10}$$

ここで 率 = $\frac{\text{下}}{\text{上}} - \frac{\text{上} + \text{矢}}{\text{上}}$



平方綴術に開くと

$$\text{弦}_k = 2\sqrt{\text{矢} 上} \left(\sqrt{\text{天}} + \frac{\text{率} 天 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 天^2 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{8} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3 天^3 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 天^4 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{384} \right)$$

卯 = 矢 - $\frac{\text{下} - \text{上}}{2}$ とすると, 截斜 = $\sqrt{\text{卯}^2 + \text{高}^2}$ で, 子 = $\frac{\text{截斜}}{n}$ とおくと

$$\text{某積} = S_k = \text{弦}_k \text{子} = 2\sqrt{\text{矢} 上} \left(\sqrt{\text{天子}} + \frac{\text{率} 天 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 天^2 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{8} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3 天^3 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 天^4 \sqrt{\text{天子}}}{384} \right)$$

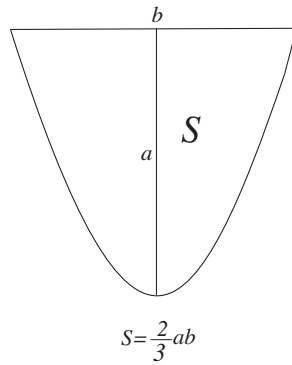
天商表に依て畳むと

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k = 4 \text{截斜} \sqrt{\text{矢} 上} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right) \dots \textcircled{11}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{率} = 0 \text{ のとき放物線} \\ \text{率} < 0 \text{ のとき楕円} \\ \text{率} > 0 \text{ のとき双曲線} \end{cases}$$

矢 = 下 - 上 すなわち 率 = 0 のき ① は

$$S = \frac{4}{3} \text{截斜} \sqrt{\text{矢} 上} = \frac{4}{3} \text{截斜} \sqrt{(\text{下} - \text{上}) 上} = \frac{2}{3} ab \quad (17)$$



矢 = 下すなわち 率 = -1 のとき ① は

$$S = 4 \text{ 截斜} \sqrt{\text{上下}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15}{11 \cdot 384} \right) \dots \textcircled{2}$$

このとき S は 截斜 を長径, $\sqrt{\text{上下}}$ を短径とする楕円の面積だから

$$S = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 截斜} \sqrt{\text{上下}} \dots \textcircled{3}$$

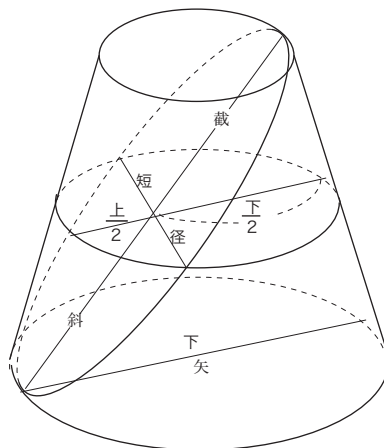
ところで

$$\sqrt{x-x^2} = \sqrt{x} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} - \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{8} - \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{16} - \frac{5x^{\frac{9}{2}}}{128} - \dots$$

だから

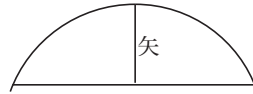
$$\frac{\pi}{8} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{2}{9 \cdot 16} - \frac{2 \cdot 5}{11 \cdot 128} - \dots$$

よって②と③は一致する.



④により

$$\text{弧積} = 4 \text{ 矢} \sqrt{\text{矢径}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{ 率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{ 率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right) \quad \left(\text{率} = \frac{\text{矢}}{\text{径}} \right)$$



率 < 0 のとき率を -率 (率 > 0) としてこの楕円の方程式を作ると④より

$$y^2 = \text{矢上} (t - \text{率} t^2) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$$

$x : t \text{ 矢} = \text{斜} : \text{矢}$ より $x = t \text{ 斜}$ (斜=截斜)

$$y^2 = \text{矢上} \left(\frac{x}{\text{斜}} - \frac{\text{率}}{\text{斜}^2} x^2 \right) = \frac{\text{矢上}}{\text{斜}} x - \frac{\text{矢上率}}{\text{斜}^2} x^2$$

$a = \frac{\text{矢上}}{\text{斜}}, b = \frac{\text{矢上率}}{\text{斜}^2}$ とおいて

$$y^2 = ax - bx^2$$

$$bx^2 - ax + y^2 = 0$$

$$b \left(x - \frac{a}{2b} \right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{4b}$$

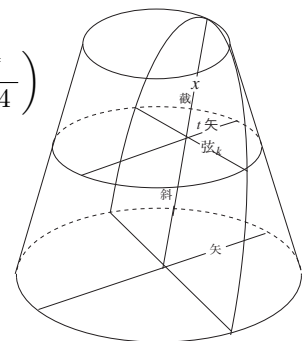
$$\frac{\left(x - \frac{a}{2b} \right)^2}{\frac{a^2}{4b^2}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{a^2}{4b}} = 1$$

これは 長径 = $\frac{a}{b}$, 短径 = $\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}}$ の楕円になる. この楕円で長径が截斜までの面積を求める.

直径が $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\text{斜}}{\text{率}}$ で矢が截斜の弧積は④の公式を使って

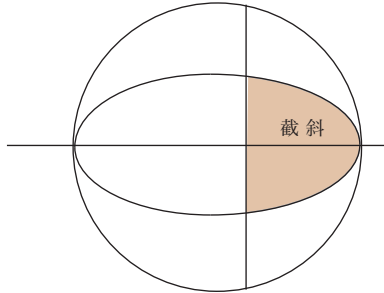
$$\begin{aligned} \text{弧積} &= 4 \text{ 斜} \sqrt{\text{斜} \cdot \frac{\text{斜}}{\text{率}}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{ 率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{ 率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right) \\ &= \frac{4 \text{ 斜}^2}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{ 率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{ 率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\text{短径}}{\text{長径}} \text{ 弧積} \\ &= \sqrt{b} \text{ 弧積} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}}{\text{斜}} \cdot \frac{4 \text{斜}^2}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right)$$

$$= 4 \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right)$$



方程式を作らないで和算だけでもできる。

$$\text{上} \times \frac{\text{長} - \text{斜}}{\text{長}} + \text{矢} = \text{下}$$

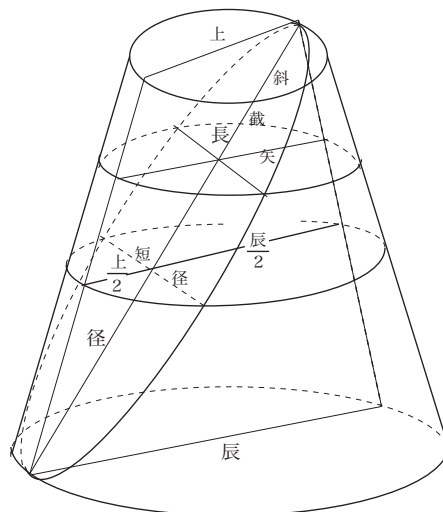
より

$$\text{長} = \frac{\text{上}}{\text{上} - \text{下} + \text{矢}} \text{斜} = \frac{\text{斜}}{\text{率}}$$

また、斜 : 矢 = 長 : 辰より 辰 = $\frac{\text{矢}}{\text{率}}$ よって、この楕円は

$$\text{長径} = \frac{\text{斜}}{\text{率}}, \quad \text{短径} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\text{上}}{2} \cdot \frac{\text{辰}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{矢上}}}{\sqrt{\text{率}}}$$

となる。



- 楕円の場合

$$\text{弧積} = 2 \int_p^k \sqrt{k^2 - x^2} dx = k^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} \frac{p}{k} - \frac{p}{k} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{p}{k}\right)^2} \right)$$

ここで, $k = \frac{\text{斜}}{2 \text{率}}$, $p = k - \text{斜} = \frac{1 - 2 \text{率}}{2 \text{率}} \text{斜}$ だから $\frac{p}{k} = 1 - 2 \text{率}$ で

$$1 - \left(\frac{p}{k}\right)^2 = 1 - (1 - 2 \text{率})^2 = 4(\text{率} - \text{率}^2)$$

よって

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{p}{k} + \frac{p}{k} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{p}{k}\right)^2} = \sin^{-1}(1 - 2 \text{率}) + 2(1 - 2 \text{率})\sqrt{\text{率} - \text{率}^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}}{\text{斜}} \text{弧積} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}}{\text{斜}} \frac{\text{斜}^2}{4 \text{率}^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(1 - 2 \text{率}) - 2(1 - 2 \text{率})\sqrt{\text{率} - \text{率}^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\text{斜}\sqrt{\text{矢上}}}{4 \text{率}\sqrt{\text{率}}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(1 - 2 \text{率}) - 2(1 - 2 \text{率})\sqrt{\text{率} - \text{率}^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

級数展開して

$$\sin^{-1}(1 - 2 \text{率}) + 2(1 - 2 \text{率})\sqrt{\text{率} - \text{率}^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{16 \text{率}\sqrt{\text{率}}}{3} + \frac{8 \text{率}^2\sqrt{\text{率}}}{5} - \frac{2 \text{率}^3\sqrt{\text{率}}}{7} + \frac{\text{率}^4\sqrt{\text{率}}}{9} - \frac{5 \text{率}^5\sqrt{\text{率}}}{88} + \dots$$

従って

$$\begin{aligned} \text{弧積} &= \frac{\text{斜}^2}{4 \text{率}^2} \left(\frac{16 \text{率}\sqrt{\text{率}}}{3} - \frac{8 \text{率}^2\sqrt{\text{率}}}{5} + \frac{2 \text{率}^3\sqrt{\text{率}}}{7} - \frac{\text{率}^4\sqrt{\text{率}}}{9} + \frac{5 \text{率}^5\sqrt{\text{率}}}{88} - \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{4 \text{斜}^2}{\text{率}^2} \left(\frac{\text{率}\sqrt{\text{率}}}{3} - \frac{\text{率}^2\sqrt{\text{率}}}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{\text{率}^3\sqrt{\text{率}}}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^4\sqrt{\text{率}}}{9 \cdot 48} + \frac{15 \text{率}^5\sqrt{\text{率}}}{11 \cdot 384} - \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

故に

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}}{\text{斜}} \text{弧積} = 4 \text{斜}\sqrt{\text{矢上}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} + \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} + \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \right)$$

- 双曲線の場合

率 > 0 として, 楕円のとときと同様にしてこの双曲線の式を作ると

$$x^2 = \frac{\text{矢上}}{\text{斜}} y + \frac{\text{矢上率}}{\text{斜}^2} y^2$$

$$a = \frac{\text{矢上}}{\text{斜}}, b = \frac{\text{矢上率}}{\text{斜}^2} \text{ において}$$

$$x^2 = ay + by^2$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{4b}} - \frac{a}{2b} = \frac{\text{斜}}{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{\text{矢上}}{4 \text{率}}} - \frac{\text{斜}}{2 \text{率}}$$

よって求める面積 S は

$$S = 2 \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}(1 + \text{率})} - 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{\text{矢上}(1 + \text{率})}} y dx$$

ところで

$$2 \int_0^p \sqrt{x^2 + k^2} dx = k^2 \left\{ \log \left(\frac{p}{k} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{p}{k}\right)^2} \right) + \frac{p}{k} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{p}{k}\right)^2} \right\}$$

である. ここで $p = \sqrt{\text{矢上}(1 + \text{率})}$, $k^2 = \frac{\text{矢上}}{4 \text{率}}$ だから

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}(1 + \text{率})} - \left[\frac{\text{斜}}{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}} \cdot \frac{\text{矢上}}{4 \text{率}} \left\{ \log \left(2\sqrt{\text{率}(1 + \text{率})} + 1 + 2 \text{率} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + 2\sqrt{\text{率}(1 + \text{率})}(1 + 2 \text{率}) \right\} - \frac{\text{斜}}{\text{率}} \sqrt{\text{矢上}(1 + \text{率})} \right] \\ &= \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}} \sqrt{1 + \text{率}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2 \text{率}} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\text{斜}}{\sqrt{\text{矢上率}}} \cdot \frac{\text{矢上}}{4 \text{率}} \log \left(2\sqrt{\text{率}(1 + \text{率})} + 1 + 2 \text{率} \right) \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

級数展開して

$$\sqrt{1 + \text{率}} = 1 + \frac{\text{率}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{8} + \frac{\text{率}^3}{16} - \frac{5 \text{率}^4}{128} + \frac{7 \text{率}^5}{256} - \dots$$

$$\log \left(2\sqrt{\text{率}(1 + \text{率})} + 1 + 2 \text{率} \right) = \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}} \left(-\frac{1}{2 \text{率}} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{3}{80} \text{率} + \frac{5}{224} \text{率}^2 - \frac{35}{2304} \text{率}^3 + \frac{63}{5632} \text{率}^4 \dots \right)$$

ゆえに

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}} \left(1 + \frac{\text{率}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{8} + \frac{\text{率}^3}{16} - \frac{5 \text{率}^4}{128} + \frac{7 \text{率}^5}{256} - \dots \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2 \text{率}} \right) \\ &\quad - \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}} \left(-\frac{1}{2 \text{率}} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{3}{80} \text{率} + \frac{5}{224} \text{率}^2 - \frac{35}{2304} \text{率}^3 + \frac{63}{5632} \text{率}^4 \dots \right) \\ &= 4 \text{斜} \sqrt{\text{矢上}} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\text{率}}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

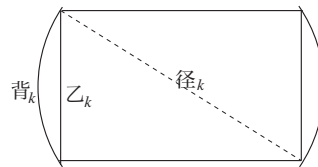
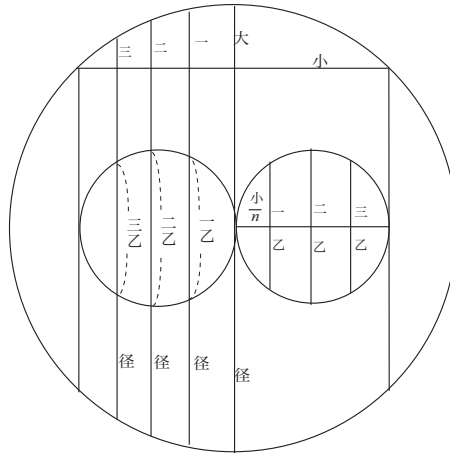
(1)(2)(3) を統括した式として①を作ったことになる.

78 球から2つの円柱を穿去するとき、穿去積と表面積を求めよ.

球径 = 大, 円柱径 = 小 とする. 子 = $\frac{2 \cdot \text{小}}{n}$ とし, 径 $_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - (k \cdot \text{子})^2 = \text{大}^2 - 4 \text{天}^2 \text{小}^2$ とする.

率 = $\frac{4 \text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2}$ とおくと $\frac{\text{径}_k^2}{\text{大}^2} = 1 - \text{率天}^2$

$$\text{帯直弧積} = \text{径}_k \text{乙}_k - \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{3 \cdot 2 \text{径}_k} - \frac{\text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^3} - \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{径}_k^5} - \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{径}_k^7} \quad (\text{立表第九條})$$



帯直弧積

$$V_k = \text{帯直弧積} \times \text{子}$$

$$= \frac{2 \text{小}}{n} \left(\textcircled{1} \text{径}_k \text{乙}_k - \textcircled{2} \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{3 \cdot 2 \text{径}_k} - \textcircled{3} \frac{\text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^3} - \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{径}_k^5} - \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{径}_k^7} \right) \quad (\text{径除奇除表より})$$

$$= \frac{2 \text{小大}}{n} \left(\textcircled{1} \text{乙}_k - \frac{\text{率天}^2 \text{乙}_k}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{乙}_k}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \text{乙}_k}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8 \text{乙}_k}{384} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{6 \text{大}^2} - \frac{\text{率天}^2 \text{乙}_k^3}{6 \cdot 2 \text{大}^2} - \frac{3 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{乙}_k^3}{6 \cdot 8 \text{大}^2} - \frac{15 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6 \text{乙}_k^3}{6 \cdot 48 \text{大}^2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \frac{\text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{大}^4} - \frac{3 \text{率天}^2 \text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \text{大}^4} - \frac{15 \text{率}^2 \text{天}^4 \text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \text{大}^4}$$

$$- \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{大}^6} - \frac{15 \text{率天}^2 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \cdot 2 \text{大}^6}$$

$$- \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{大}^8})$$

これを偶乗乙表に依りて畳み、穿去積 V とする。

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \text{大小}^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\textcircled{1} 1 - \frac{5 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 4} - \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{率}^2}{4^2 \cdot 192} - \frac{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \text{率}^3}{4^3 \cdot 192 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 15 \cdot 17 \text{率}^4}{4^4 \cdot 1920 \cdot 384} \right. \\ &\quad \textcircled{2} - \frac{\text{率}}{8 \cdot 4} - \frac{2 \cdot 7 \text{率}^2}{4^2 \cdot 192} - \frac{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \text{率}^3}{4^3 \cdot 192 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \cdot 44 \cdot 13 \cdot 15 \text{率}^4}{4^4 \cdot 1920 \cdot 384} \\ &\quad \textcircled{3} - \frac{3 \text{率}^2}{4^2 \cdot 192} - \frac{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \text{率}^3}{4^3 \cdot 192 \cdot 48} - \frac{9 \cdot 22 \cdot 13 \cdot 15 \text{率}^4}{4^4 \cdot 1920 \cdot 384} \\ &\quad - \frac{5 \cdot 9 \text{率}^3}{4^3 \cdot 192 \cdot 48} - \frac{9 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 44}{4^4 \cdot 1920 \cdot 384} \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \text{率}^4}{4^4 \cdot 1920 \cdot 384} \right) \\ &= 2 \text{大小}^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} \right)^2 - \frac{5}{12} \left(\frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} \right)^4 - \frac{5 \cdot 7}{8^2} \left(\frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} \right)^6 - \frac{7 \cdot 9}{8^2} \left(\frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} \right)^8 \right) \\ &= 2 \text{大小}^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3 \text{極}}{2^2} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 5 \text{極}}{3^2} \text{一差} - \frac{3 \cdot 7 \text{極}}{4^2} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 9 \text{極}}{5^2} \text{三差} \quad \left(\text{極} = \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

表面積 立表第九條より

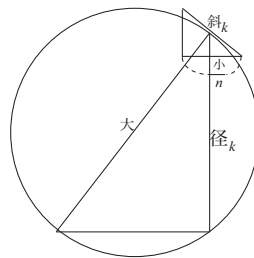
$$\text{背}_k = \text{乙}_k + \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{2 \cdot 3 \text{径}_k^2} + \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^4} + \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{径}_k^6} + \frac{105 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{径}_k^8}$$

$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{大子}}{\text{径}_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_k &= \text{背}_k \text{斜}_k \\ &= \frac{2 \text{大小}}{n} \left(\frac{\text{乙}_k}{\text{径}_k} + \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{2 \cdot 3 \text{径}_k^3} + \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^5} + \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{径}_k^7} + \frac{105 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{径}_k^9} \right) \end{aligned}$$

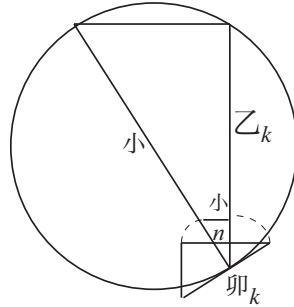
体積の場合と同様にして径除奇除表を使い、偶乗乙表に依りて畳み表面積 S とする。

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \text{小}^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3 \text{極}}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{極}}{12} + \frac{5^2 \cdot 7 \text{極}^3}{8^2} + \frac{7^2 \cdot 9 \text{極}^4}{8^2} \right) \\ &= 2 \text{小}^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{極}}{2^2} \text{原数} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{極}}{3^2} \text{一差} + \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{極}}{4^2} \text{二差} + \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{極}}{5^2} \text{三差} \end{aligned}$$



内面積 (問題にはないが解いている)

$$\text{卯}_k : \frac{\text{小}}{n} = \text{小} : \text{乙}_k \text{ より } \text{卯}_k = \frac{\text{小}^2}{n \text{乙}_k}$$

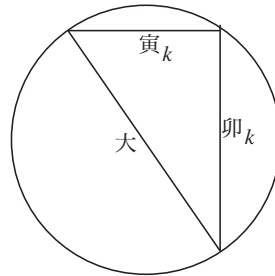
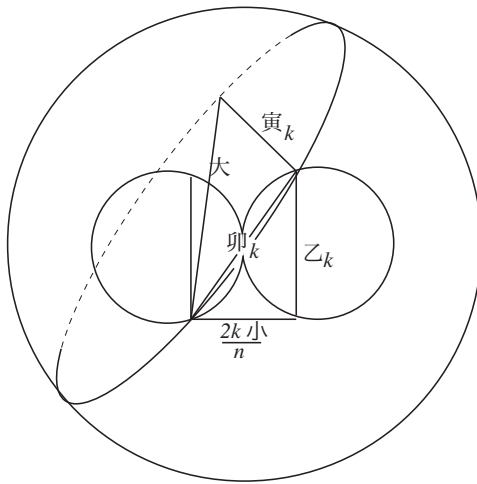


$$\text{矢}_k = \frac{2k \text{小}}{n}$$

$$\text{丑}_k^2 = \text{矢}_k^2 + \text{乙}_k^2 = \frac{4k^2 \text{小}^2}{n^2} + 4 \text{小}^2 \text{天} (1 - \text{天}) = 4 \text{天}^2 \text{小}^2 + 4 \text{小}^2 \text{天} (1 - \text{天}) = 4 \text{小}^2 \text{天}$$

$$\text{寅}_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - \text{丑}_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - 4 \text{小}^2 \text{天} = \text{大}^2 \left(1 - 4 \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2} \text{天} \right) = \text{大}^2 (1 - 4 \text{極天})$$

$$\text{寅}_k = \text{大} \sqrt{1 - \text{極天}} = \text{大} \left(1 - \frac{4 \text{極点}}{2} - \frac{4^2 \text{極}^2 \text{天}^2}{8} - \frac{3 \cdot 4^3 \text{極}^3 \text{天}^3}{48} - \dots \right)$$



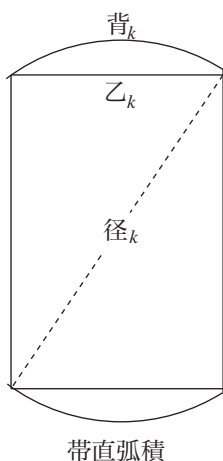
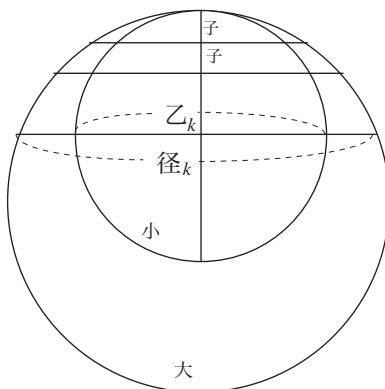
$$T_k = 2 \text{寅}_k \text{卯}_k = \frac{2 \text{大} \text{小}^2}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\text{乙}_k} - \frac{4 \text{極天}}{2 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{4^2 \text{極}^2 \text{天}^2}{8 \text{乙}_k} - \dots \right)$$

乙除偶乗表によりこれを畳み, 内面積 T とする.

$$T = 2 \text{大} \text{小}^2 \left(\frac{2}{\text{小}} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{4 \text{極} \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2 \text{小}} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{4^2 \text{極}^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{8 \cdot 8 \text{小}} \frac{\pi}{4} - \dots \right)$$

$$= \text{大小}\pi \left(1 - \text{極} - \frac{3 \text{極}^2}{2^2} - \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{極}^3}{6^2} - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \text{極}^4}{24^2} - \dots \right)$$

79 球 (大径) に接している円柱 (小径) を穿去するときの穿去積と覓積を求めよ.



子 = $\frac{\text{小}}{n}$ とする. 带直弧積 = $\text{乙}_k \text{径}_k - \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{2 \cdot 3 \text{径}_k} - \frac{\text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^3} - \dots$
 ここで

$$\text{径}_k^2 = 4 \frac{k}{n} \text{小} \left(\text{大} - \frac{k}{n} \text{小} \right) = 4 \text{大小天} (1 - \text{率天}) \quad \left(\text{率} = \frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} \right)$$

だから $\text{径}_k = 2\sqrt{\text{天小}} \sqrt{\text{天} (1 - \text{率天})} = 2\sqrt{\text{天小}} \sqrt{\text{天}} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率天}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^2}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^3}{48} - \dots \right)$

$$V_k = \text{子} \times \text{带直弧積} = \text{㊶} \text{乙}_k \text{径}_k \text{子} - \text{㊷} \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{2 \cdot 3 \text{径}_k} \text{子} - \text{㊸} \frac{\text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^3} \text{子} - \dots$$

径除奇除表より

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{\text{小}\sqrt{\text{小天}}}{n} \left(2 \text{乙}_k \sqrt{\text{天}} - \frac{2 \text{率乙}_k \text{天}\sqrt{\text{天}}}{2} - \frac{2 \text{率}^2 \text{乙}_k \text{天}^2 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{8} - \dots \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{\text{小}\sqrt{\text{小天}}}{n} \left(-\frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{12 \text{大小}\sqrt{\text{天}}} - \frac{\text{率乙}_k^3 \sqrt{\text{天}}}{2 \cdot 12 \text{大小}} - \dots \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \frac{\text{小}\sqrt{\text{小天}}}{n} \left(-\frac{\text{乙}_k^5}{4 \cdot 40 \text{大}^2 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{天}}} - \frac{3 \text{率乙}_k^5}{40 \cdot 16 \text{大}^2 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{天}}} - \dots \right)$$

奇乗乙表および天除乙表によって畳むと

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow 16 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{小大}} \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{2 \text{率}}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9} - \dots \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow 16 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{小大}} \left(-\frac{\text{率}}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9} - \dots \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow 16 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{小大}} \left(-\frac{\text{率}^2}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} - \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 16 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{小大}} \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{\text{率}}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{3 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} - \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{16 \text{小}^2 \sqrt{\text{小大}}}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{5 \text{率}}{2 \cdot 7} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 7 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 6} \text{一差} - \frac{3 \cdot 9 \text{率}}{6 \cdot 11} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 11 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 13} \text{三差} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

穿去覓積

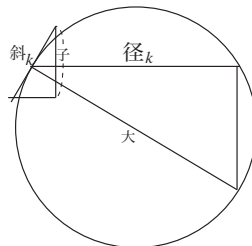
$$\text{背}_k = \text{乙}_k + \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{2 \cdot 3 \text{径}_k^2} + \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^4} + \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{径}_k^6} + \frac{105 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{径}_k^8}$$

$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{大子}}{\text{径}_k}$$

$$S_k = \text{背}_k \text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{大小}}{n} \left(\frac{\text{乙}_k}{\text{径}_k} + \frac{\text{乙}_k^3}{2 \cdot 3 \text{径}_k^3} + \frac{3 \text{乙}_k^5}{5 \cdot 8 \text{径}_k^5} + \frac{15 \text{乙}_k^7}{7 \cdot 48 \text{径}_k^7} + \frac{105 \text{乙}_k^9}{9 \cdot 384 \text{径}_k^9} \right)$$

これを奇乗乙表および天除乙表によって畳み、覓積 S とする。

$$S = \text{小}\sqrt{\text{小大}} \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2 \text{率}}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{2 \cdot 3 \text{率}^2}{7 \cdot 8} + \frac{2 \cdot 15 \text{率}^3}{9 \cdot 48} + \frac{2 \cdot 105 \text{率}^4}{11 \cdot 384} \dots \right)$$



ところで, [3]より

$$\text{弧積} = \text{弦径} \left(\frac{\text{率}}{3 \cdot 2} + \frac{\text{率}^2}{5 \cdot 4} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{7 \cdot 16} + \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{9 \cdot 96} \right) \quad \left(\text{率} = \frac{\text{弦}^2}{\text{径}^2} \right)$$

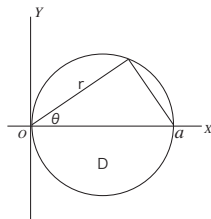
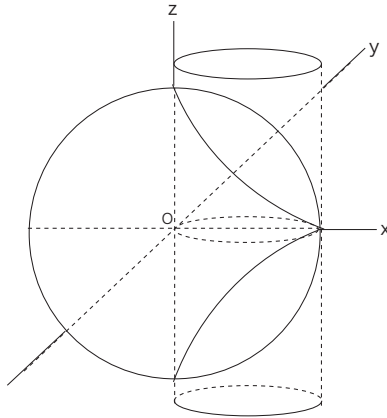
であるのでこの S は大を円径とし $\sqrt{\text{大小}}$ を弦とする弧積の 4 倍であることがわかる.

大 = 2 小 の場合は 球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ と円柱 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ の穿去積となる
 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq ax$ として

$$V = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ とおくと $D: 0 \leq r \leq a \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ で与えられる.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{a \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 (1 - |\sin^3 \theta|) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{2}{3} a^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{9} a^3 (3\pi - 4) \end{aligned}$$



円柱 $x^2 + y^2 - ax = 0$ と球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ の交積を求めると

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}, \quad \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{z}$$

$$S = 2 \iint_D \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_D \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr$$

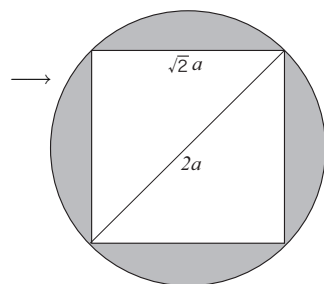
$$= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \right]_0^{a \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a - a \sin \theta) d\theta$$

部分の面積に等しい

$$= a^2 [a + \cos \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \pi a^2 - 2a^2$$



80 円柱から円錐を穿去したときの面積 (円柱の側面が円錐を切り取る部分) を求めよ. 円錐の高さは円柱の半径とする.

円柱径 = 大, 円錐径 = 小, $\frac{\text{小}}{\text{大}} = \text{率}$ とする. $\text{大}^2 + \text{甲}_k^2 = \text{丑}^2$ とおくと

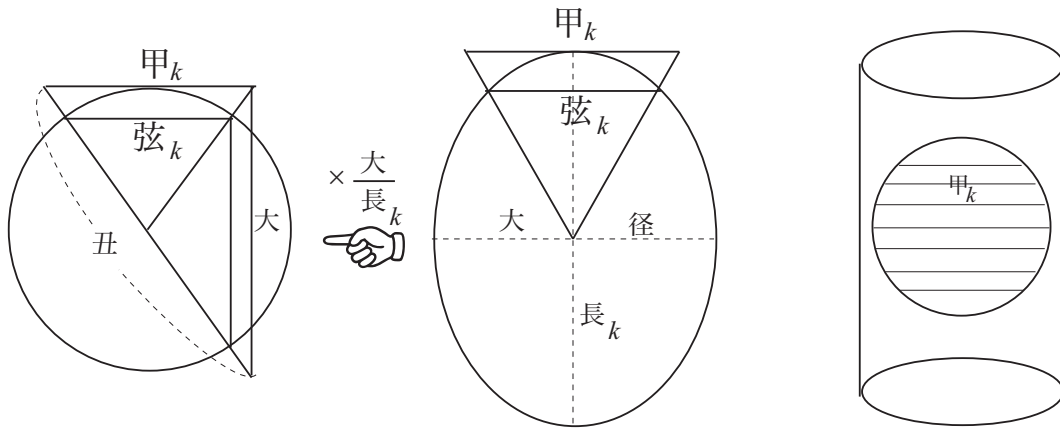
$$\frac{\text{丑}^2}{\text{大}^2} = 1 + \frac{\text{甲}_k^2}{\text{小}^2} \text{率} \quad \text{ここで率} = \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2}$$

平方綴術に開き

$$\frac{\text{丑}}{\text{大}} = 1 + \frac{\text{甲}_k^2 \text{率}}{2 \text{小}^2} - \frac{\text{甲}_k^4 \text{率}^2}{8 \text{小}^4} + \frac{3 \text{甲}_k^6 \text{率}^3}{48 \text{小}^6} - \frac{15 \text{甲}_k^8 \text{率}^4}{384 \text{小}^8}$$

よって

$$\frac{\text{大}}{\text{丑}} = 1 - \frac{\text{甲}_k^2 \text{率}}{2 \text{小}^2} + \frac{3 \text{甲}_k^4 \text{率}^2}{8 \text{小}^4} - \frac{15 \text{甲}_k^6 \text{率}^3}{48 \text{小}^6} + \frac{105 \text{甲}_k^8 \text{率}^4}{384 \text{小}^8}$$



ところで

$$\text{弦}_k = \text{甲}_k \frac{\text{大}}{\text{丑}}$$

②によつて $S_k = \text{弦}_k \text{子}$ だから

$$S_k = \text{甲}_k \text{子} - \frac{\text{甲}_k^3 \text{率}^3 \text{子}}{2 \text{小}^2} + \frac{3 \text{甲}_k^5 \text{率}^2 \text{子}}{8 \text{小}^4} - \frac{15 \text{甲}_k^7 \text{率}^3 \text{子}}{48 \text{小}^6} + \frac{105 \text{甲}_k^9 \text{率}^4 \text{子}}{384 \text{小}^8}$$

偶乗甲表に依て畳み、面覓積 S とする、

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 \left(1 - \frac{3 \text{率}}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{率}^2}{8 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \text{率}^3}{48 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} + \frac{945 \cdot 105 \text{率}^4}{384 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{2 \cdot 4} \text{原数} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 6} \text{一差} - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{率}}{6 \cdot 8} \text{二差} + \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 10} \text{三差} - \frac{9 \cdot 11 \text{率}}{10 \cdot 12} \text{四差} \end{aligned}$$

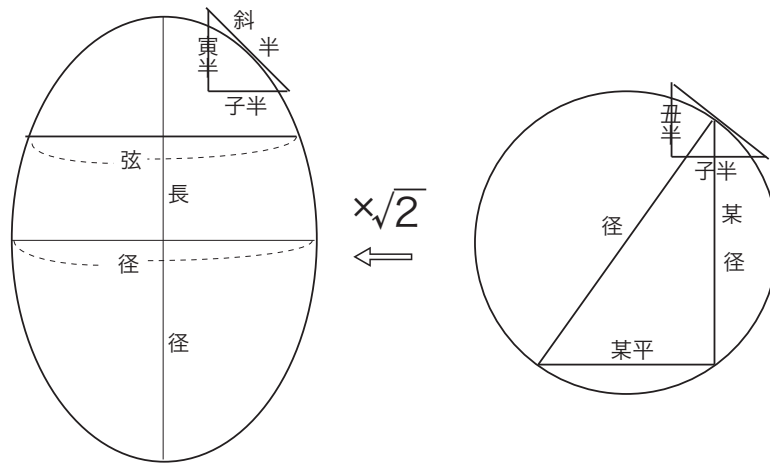
81 円柱 3 箇を互いに垂直に穿去したときの交周長を求めよ。

求める周長は楕円の一部である、 $\frac{\text{弦}}{n} = \text{子}$ とする、また $\text{弦} = \frac{\text{径}}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\text{平}_k = \text{弦} \text{天}$

$$\text{径}_k^2 = \text{径}^2 - \text{平}_k^2 = \text{径}^2 - \left(\frac{\text{径} \text{天}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \text{径}^2 \left(1 - \frac{\text{天}^2}{2} \right)$$

だから、平方綴術および帰除綴術により

$$\frac{\text{径}}{\text{径}_k} = 1 + \frac{\text{天}^2}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{3 \text{天}^4}{8 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{15 \text{天}^6}{48 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{105 \text{天}^8}{384 \cdot 2^4} + \frac{9 \cdot 105 \text{天}^{10}}{3840 \cdot 2^5} + \frac{11 \cdot 945 \text{天}^{12}}{3840 \cdot 12 \cdot 2^6}$$



丑：子 = 平_k : 径_k より 丑 = $\frac{\text{平}_k \text{子}}{\text{径}_k}$ また 長径 = $\sqrt{2}$ 径

$$\text{寅} = \text{丑} \cdot \frac{\text{長}}{\text{径}}$$

とすると

$$\text{斜}_k^2 = \text{寅}^2 + \text{子}^2 = \frac{\text{径}^2 \text{子}^2}{\text{径}_k^2} + \frac{\text{径}^2 \text{子}^2 \text{天}^2}{2 \text{径}_k^2} = \frac{\text{径}^2}{\text{径}_k^2} \left(1 + \frac{\text{天}^2}{2} \right) \text{子}^2$$

平方綴術に開くと

$$\frac{\text{斜}_k}{\text{子}} = \frac{\text{径}}{\text{径}_k} \textcircled{①} + \frac{\text{径天}^2}{2 \cdot 2 \text{径}_k} \textcircled{②} - \frac{\text{径天}^4}{8 \cdot 2^2 \text{径}_k} \textcircled{③} + \frac{3 \text{径天}^6}{48 \cdot 2^3 \text{径}_k} \textcircled{④} - \frac{15 \text{径天}^8}{384 \cdot 2^4 \text{径}_k} \textcircled{⑤} + \frac{105 \text{径天}^{10}}{3840 \cdot 2^4 \text{径}_k} \textcircled{⑥} - \frac{945 \text{径天}^{12}}{3840 \cdot 12 \cdot 2^6 \text{径}_k} \textcircled{⑦}$$

$$\textcircled{①} = 1 + \frac{\text{天}^2}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{3 \text{天}^4}{8 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{15 \text{天}^6}{48 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{105 \text{天}^8}{384 \cdot 2^4} + \frac{945 \text{天}^{10}}{3840 \cdot 2^5} + \frac{11 \cdot 945 \text{天}^{12}}{3840 \cdot 12 \cdot 2^6}$$

$$\textcircled{②} = \frac{\text{天}^2}{4} + \frac{\text{天}^4}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4} + \frac{3 \text{天}^6}{8 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 4} + \frac{15 \text{天}^8}{48 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 4} + \frac{105 \text{天}^{10}}{384 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 4} + \frac{945 \text{天}^{12}}{3840 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 4}$$

$$\textcircled{③} = -\frac{\text{天}^4}{32} - \frac{\text{天}^6}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 32} - \frac{3 \text{天}^8}{8 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 32} - \frac{15 \text{天}^{10}}{48 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 32} - \frac{105 \text{天}^{12}}{384 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 32}$$

$$\textcircled{④} = \frac{3 \text{天}^6}{384} + \frac{3 \text{天}^8}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 384} + \frac{3^2 \text{天}^{10}}{8 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 384} + \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{天}^{12}}{48 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 384}$$

$$\textcircled{⑤} = -\frac{15 \text{天}^8}{384 \cdot 16} - \frac{15 \text{天}^{10}}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 384 \cdot 16} - \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{天}^{12}}{8 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 384 \cdot 16}$$

$$\textcircled{⑥} = \frac{105 \text{天}^{10}}{3840 \cdot 32} + \frac{105 \text{天}^{12}}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3840 \cdot 32}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = -\frac{945 \text{ 天}^2}{3840 \cdot 12 \cdot 64}$$

④+⑩+①+②+③+④+⑤+⑥を天表により畳むと

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ 交周} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\text{径}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 8} + \frac{3}{48 \cdot 7} + \frac{9}{384 \cdot 9} + \frac{9 \cdot 5}{3840 \cdot 11} + \frac{5 \cdot 9 \cdot 5}{3840 \cdot 12 \cdot 13}$$

ゆえに、4 を掛けて、 $\sqrt{2}$ を掛けて、2 で割って、 $2\sqrt{2}$ を $\sqrt{8}$ に換えて (分母有理化の手順)

$$\text{交周} = \sqrt{8} \text{ 径} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 3} \text{ 原数} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 5} \text{ 一差} + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{6 \cdot 7} \text{ 二差} + \frac{3 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 9} \text{ 三差} + \frac{5 \cdot 9}{10 \cdot 11} \text{ 四差} + \frac{5 \cdot 11}{12 \cdot 13} \text{ 五差}$$

82 円柱 (大円径) から円柱 (小円径) を穿去したときの交周の長さを求めよ.

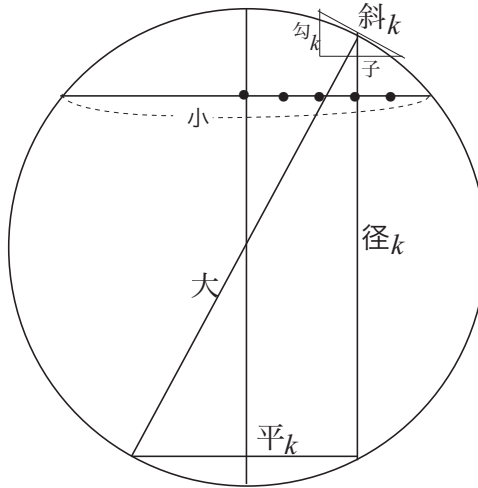
子 = $\frac{\text{小}}{n}$, 率 = $\frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2}$ とする.

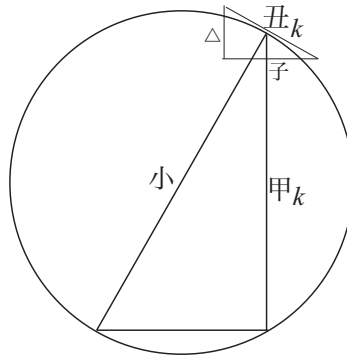
平_k = 天小

$$\text{径}_k = \sqrt{\text{大}^2 - \text{平}^2} = \sqrt{\text{大}^2 - \text{天}^2 \text{小}^2} = \sqrt{\text{大}^2 - \text{天}^2 \text{大}^2 \text{率}}$$

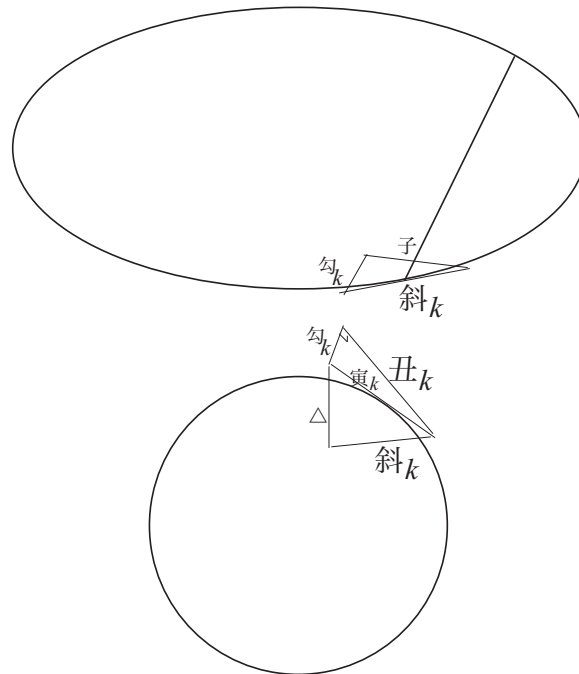
$$\text{平}_k : \text{径}_k = \text{勾}_k : \text{子より勾}_k = \frac{\text{平}_k \text{子}}{\text{径}_k} = \frac{\text{小子}}{\text{径}_k} \text{天}$$

$$\text{小} : \text{甲}_k = \text{丑}_k : \text{子} \text{ より } \text{丑}_k = \frac{\text{小} \cdot \text{子}}{\text{甲}_k}$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 寅^2 &= 丑_k^2 + 勾_k^2 = \frac{小^2子^2}{甲_k^2} + \frac{子^2平_k^2}{径_k^2} \\
 &= \frac{小^2子^2}{甲_k^2} + \frac{子^2小^2}{径_k^2} 天^2 \\
 &= \frac{小^2子^2}{甲_k^2} \left(1 + \frac{甲_k^2}{径_k^2} 天^2 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 寅 &= \frac{小子}{甲_k} \left(1 + \frac{甲_k^2}{2 径_k^2} 天^2 - \frac{甲_k^4}{8 径_k^4} 天^4 + \frac{3 甲_k^6}{48 径_k^6} 天^6 - \frac{15 甲_k^8}{384 径_k^8} 天^8 \right) \\
 &= \frac{小子}{甲_k} \textcircled{①} + \frac{甲_k 小子}{2 径_k^2} 天^2 \textcircled{②} - \frac{甲_k^3 小子}{8 径_k^4} 天^4 \textcircled{③} + \frac{3 甲_k^5 小子}{48 径_k^6} 天^6 \textcircled{④} - \frac{15 甲_k^7 小子}{384 径_k^8} 天^8 \textcircled{⑤}
 \end{aligned}$$

甲除偶乗より

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{\text{小} \cdot \frac{\text{小}}{n}}{\text{甲}_k} = \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{甲}_k} \frac{1}{n} \longrightarrow \text{小}^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2 \text{小}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{小}$$

偶乗甲表により

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} &= \frac{\text{甲}_k \text{小}^2}{2n} \text{天}^2 \left(\frac{1}{\text{大}^2} + \frac{\text{率}}{\text{大}^2} \text{天}^2 + \frac{\text{率}^2}{\text{大}^2} \text{天}^4 + \frac{\text{率}^3}{\text{大}^2} \text{天}^6 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} (\text{率甲}_k \text{天}^2 + \text{率}^2 \text{甲}_k \text{天}^4 + \text{率}^3 \text{甲}_k \text{天}^6 + \text{率}^4 \text{甲}_k \text{天}^8) \\ &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{率} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小} + \text{率}^2 \frac{3}{6 \cdot 4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小} + \text{率}^3 \frac{5 \cdot 3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小} + \text{率}^4 \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} &= \frac{\text{甲}_k^3 \text{小}^2}{8n} \text{天}^4 \left(\frac{1}{\text{大}^4} + \frac{2 \text{率}}{\text{大}^4} \text{天}^2 + \frac{3 \text{率}^2}{\text{大}^4} \text{天}^4 + \frac{4 \text{率}^3}{\text{大}^4} \text{天}^6 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8n} \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^4} (\text{甲}_k^3 \text{天}^4 + 2 \text{率甲}_k^3 \text{天}^6 + 3 \text{率}^2 \text{甲}_k^3 \text{天}^8 + 4 \text{率}^3 \text{甲}_k^3 \text{天}^{10}) \\ &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{8} \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^4} \left(\frac{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 3} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^3 + 2 \text{率} \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^3 + 3 \text{率}^2 \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4 \text{率}^3 \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{14 \cdot 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \frac{\pi}{4} \text{小}^3 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times \textcircled{2} &= \frac{\text{小}\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\text{率}}{4} + \frac{3}{6 \cdot 4} \text{率}^2 + \frac{5 \cdot 3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \text{率}^3 + \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \text{率}^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{\text{小}\pi}{4} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^2}{\text{率}} \quad (\text{注1}) \quad \text{極} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^2}{\text{率}} \text{と置く} \\ &= \frac{\text{小}\pi}{4} \text{極} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times \textcircled{3} &= \frac{3\pi}{8^2} \text{小} \left(\frac{3}{8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^2 + \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^3 + \frac{15 \cdot 7 \cdot 3}{12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^4 + \frac{105 \cdot 9 \cdot 4}{14 \cdot 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^5 \right) \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{8^2} \text{小極}^2 \quad (\text{注2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \times \textcircled{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 15\pi}{48^2} \text{小極}^3$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \text{交周} &= \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{5} \\ &= \text{小}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2^2} \text{小極} - \frac{3\pi}{8^2} \text{小極}^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 15\pi}{48^2} \text{小極}^3 \\ &= \text{小}\pi + \frac{\text{極}}{2^2} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{極}}{4^2} \text{一差} + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{極}}{6^2} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{極}}{8^2} \text{三差} + \frac{7 \cdot 5 \text{極}}{10^2} \text{四差} \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

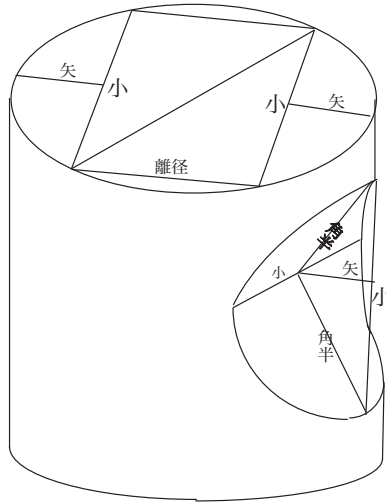
ところで,

$$\sqrt{1 - \text{率}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{大}^2 - \text{小}^2}}{\text{大}} = \frac{\text{離径}}{\text{大}} = \frac{\text{大} - 2 \text{矢}}{\text{大}} = 1 - \frac{2 \text{矢}}{\text{大}}$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^2 = \left(\frac{2 \text{矢}}{\text{大}}\right)^2 = \frac{4 \text{矢}^2}{\text{大}^2}$$

$$\text{極} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^2}{\text{率}} = \frac{\frac{4 \text{矢}^2}{\text{大}^2}}{\frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2}} = \frac{4 \text{矢}^2}{\text{小}^2}$$

よって、①は $\sqrt{4 \text{矢}^2 + \text{小}^2}$ を長径、小径を短径とする楕円の周長と同じである。



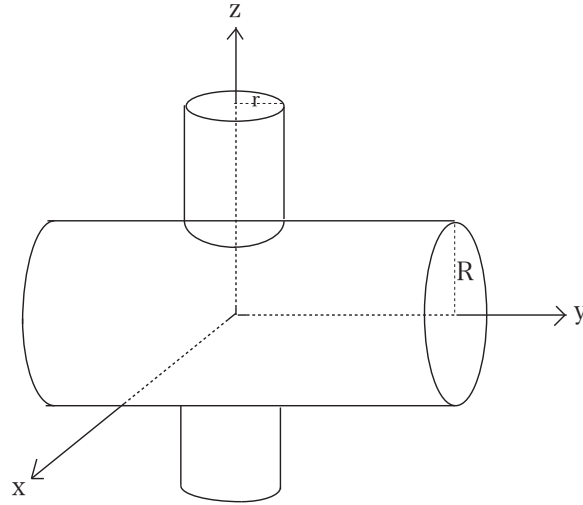
(注1)

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^2 &= 1 - 2\sqrt{1 - \text{率}} + 1 - \text{率} \\ &= 2 - \text{率} - 2\sqrt{1 - \text{率}} \\ &= 2 - \text{率} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{4 \cdot 2} - \frac{3}{6 \cdot 8} \text{率}^3 - \frac{5 \cdot 3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \text{率}^4 - \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \text{率}^5 \right) \\ &= \frac{\text{率}^2}{4} + \frac{3}{6 \cdot 4} \text{率}^3 + \frac{5 \cdot 3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \text{率}^4 + \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} \text{率}^5 \end{aligned}$$

(注2)

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^4 &= (2 - \text{率} - 2\sqrt{1 - \text{率}})^2 \\ &= 8 - 8 \text{率} + \text{率}^2 - 8\sqrt{1 - \text{率}} + 4 \text{率}\sqrt{1 - \text{率}} \\ &= 8 - 8 \text{率} + \text{率}^2 - 8 \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{4 \cdot 2} - \frac{3}{6 \cdot 8} \text{率}^3 - \frac{5 \cdot 3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \text{率}^4 - \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \text{率}^5 \right) \\ &\quad + 4 \text{率} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{4 \cdot 2} - \frac{3}{6 \cdot 8} \text{率}^3 - \frac{5 \cdot 3}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \text{率}^4 - \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \text{率}^5 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^4 + \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^5 + \frac{15 \cdot 7 \cdot 3}{12 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6} \text{率}^6$$



現代解 $R = \frac{\text{大}}{2}$, $r = \frac{\text{小}}{2}$ として円柱を $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ とする.

$$y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}, \quad z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$$

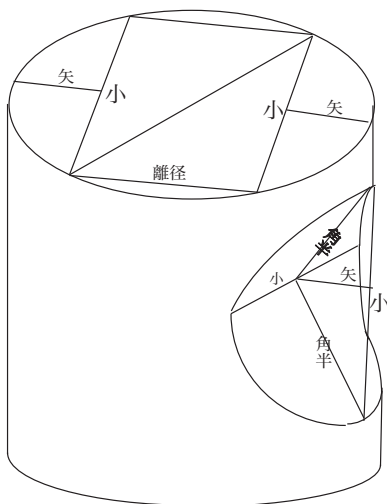
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2} + \frac{x^2}{R^2 - x^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{r^2 R^2 - x^4}{(r^2 - x^2)(R^2 - x^2)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{x^4}{r^2 R^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)}} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{x}{r} = t$ とおくと

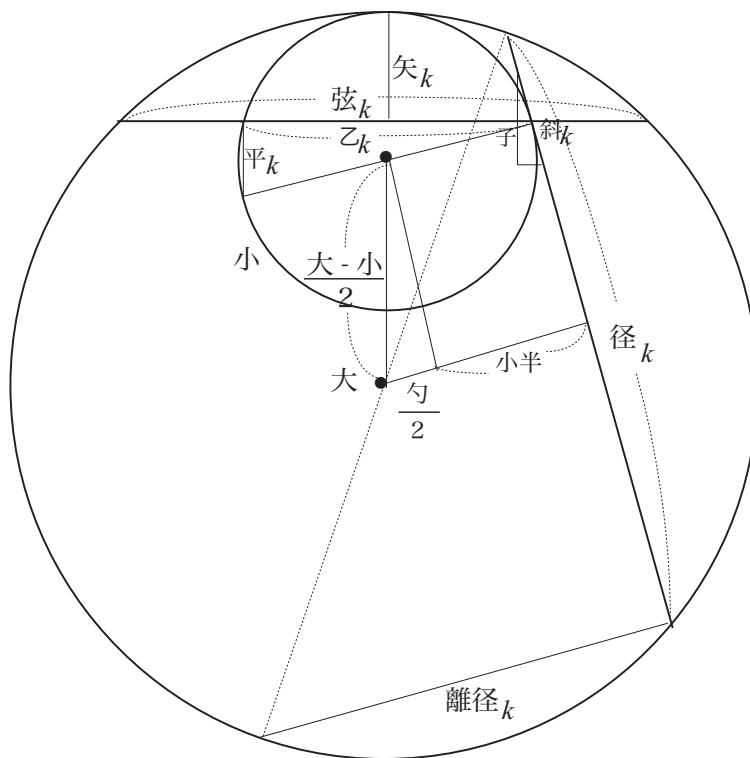
$$\begin{aligned} \text{交周} &= \int_0^r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2} dx = r \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} t^4}{(1 - t^2)\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} t^2\right)}} dt \\ &= r \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1 - kt^4}{(1 - t^2)(1 - kt^2)}} dt \end{aligned}$$

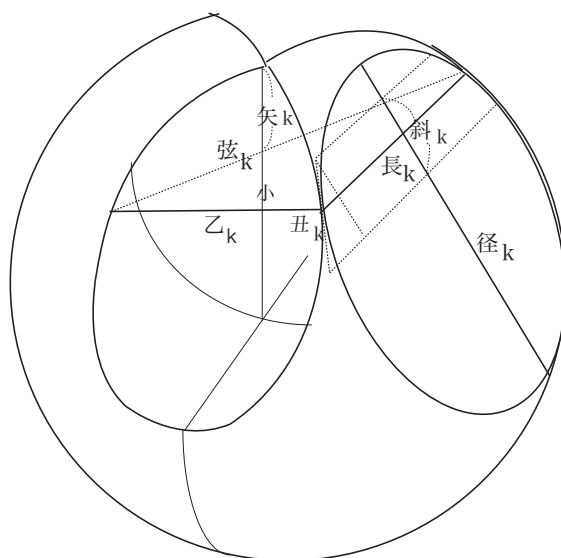
㉔ は $\sqrt{4 \text{矢}^2 + \text{小}^2}$ を長径, 小径を短径とする楕円の周長と同じであった. 従って, ㉔の交周は

$A = \sqrt{\frac{R^2 - R\sqrt{R^2 - 4r^2}}{2}}$, $B = r$ とするとき 楕円 $\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1$ の周長に同じである.



83 球 (大径) から円 (小径) を穿去する. 円は球に接している. 交周を求めよ.
 子 = $\frac{\text{小}}{n}$, 矢_k = 小天 とする.





$$\text{乙}_k^2 = 4 \text{小矢}_k - 4 \text{矢}_k^2$$

$$\text{弦}_k^2 = 4 \text{大矢}_k - 4 \text{矢}_k^2$$

$$\text{長}_k^2 = \text{弦}_k^2 - \text{乙}_k^2 = 4(\text{大} - \text{小}) \text{矢}_k = 4(\text{大} - \text{小}) \text{小天}$$

$$\therefore \text{長}_k = 2\sqrt{\text{大} - \text{小}}\sqrt{\text{小}}\sqrt{\text{天}}$$

$$\text{平}_k = \text{小} - 2 \text{矢}_k = \text{小} (1 - 2 \text{天})$$

小 : 平_k = (大 - 小) : 勾より

$$\text{勾} = \frac{(\text{大} - \text{小}) \text{平}_k}{\text{小}} = (\text{大} - \text{小})(1 - 2 \text{天})$$

$$\text{離径}_k = \text{勾} + \text{小} = \text{大} - 2(\text{大} - \text{小}) \text{天}$$

$$\text{径}_k^2 = \text{大}^2 - \text{離径}_k^2 = 4(\text{大} - \text{小}) \text{大天} - 4(\text{大} - \text{小})^2 \text{天}^2$$

$$\frac{\text{径}_k^2}{\text{大}(\text{大} - \text{小})} = 4 \text{天} - 4 \text{率天}^2 \quad \left(\text{率} = \frac{\text{大} - \text{小}}{\text{大}} \right)$$

これを平方綴術に開き

$$\frac{\text{径}_k}{2\sqrt{\text{大}(\text{大} - \text{小}) \text{天}}} = 1 - \frac{\text{率天}}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^2}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^3}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^4}{384}$$

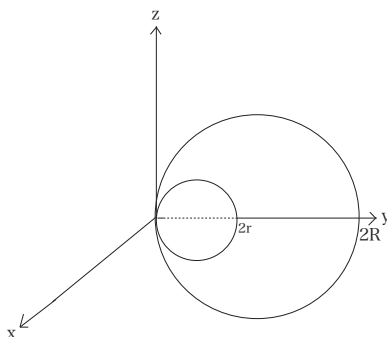
$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{小子}}{\text{乙}_k}, \text{丑}_k = \frac{\text{斜}_k \text{径}_k}{\text{長}_k}$$

$$\text{丑}_k = \sqrt{\text{大} \text{小}} \left\{ \frac{\text{子}}{\text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{率天子}}{2 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^2 \text{子}}{8 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^3 \text{子}}{48 \text{乙}_k} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^4 \text{子}}{384 \text{乙}_k} \right\}$$

乙除偶乗表にてこれを畳む倍して

$$\text{交周} = \sqrt{\text{大}\text{小}}\pi \left\{ 1 - \frac{\text{率}}{2^2} - \frac{3 \text{率}^2}{8^2} - \frac{3 \cdot 15 \text{率}^3}{48^2} - \frac{15 \cdot 105 \text{率}^4}{384^2} \right\}$$

この交周は $\sqrt{\text{大}\text{小}}$ を長径, 小を短径とする楕円周に等しい.



現代解

$$\text{球} : x^2 + \left(y - \frac{\text{大}}{2}\right)^2 + z^2 = \left(\frac{\text{大}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{円柱} : \left(y - \frac{\text{小}}{2}\right)^2 + z^2 = \left(\frac{\text{小}}{2}\right)^2$$

とすると

$$\text{交周}/2 = L = \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2} dy$$

円柱より

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{-2y + \text{小}}{2\sqrt{-y^2 + \text{小}y}}$$

球と円柱から z を消去して,

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{大} - \text{小}}}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\text{大} - \text{小}}{4y} + \frac{(-2y + \text{小})^2}{4(-y^2 + \text{小}y)}} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\frac{\text{大}}{\text{小}} - 1}{4\frac{y}{\text{小}}} + \frac{\left(-2\frac{y}{\text{小}} + 1\right)^2}{4\frac{y}{\text{小}}\left(1 - \frac{y}{\text{小}}\right)}} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{\frac{大}{小} - 1}{4t} + \frac{(-2t+1)^2}{4t(1-t)}} \cdot 小 dt \quad \left(\frac{y}{小} = t\right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{大} 小}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1+kt}{t(1-t)}} dt \quad \left(k = \frac{小}{大} - 1\right) \\
&= \sqrt{大} 小 \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1+ku^2}{1-u^2}} du \quad (t = u^2)
\end{aligned}$$

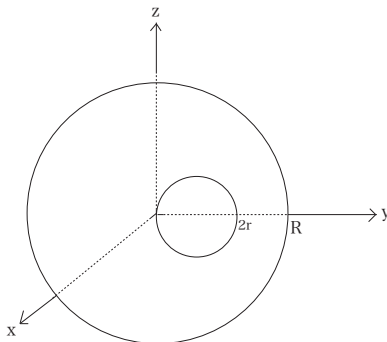
楕円 $\frac{x^2}{\frac{大}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{小}{4}} = 1$ の周長を求めると

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= \frac{小}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{\frac{大}{4}}} \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-2x}{大 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{\frac{大}{4}}}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{周長}/2 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{大}}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx \\
&= 2 \sqrt{\frac{大}{2} \frac{小}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{大}}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{大}{4} + \left(\frac{小}{大} - 1\right)x^2}{\frac{大^2 小^2}{16} - \frac{大}{4}x^2}} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{大}{2} \frac{小}{2}}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{大}}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{大}{2} \frac{小}{2} + kx^2}{1 - \frac{x^2}{\frac{大}{2} \frac{小}{2}}}} dx \quad \left(k = \frac{小}{大} - 1\right) \\
&= \sqrt{大} 小 \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1+ku^2}{1-u^2}} du \quad \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{大}{2} \frac{小}{2}}} = u\right)
\end{aligned}$$

よってこの周長は L に等しい.

84 球 (大径) から二つの接する等円 (小径) を穿去したときの交周を求めよ.



この交周は図の交周と同じである.

$$\text{球} : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \left(\frac{\text{大}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{円柱} : z^2 + \left(y - \frac{\text{小}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\text{小}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{-y + \frac{\text{小}}{2}}{\sqrt{\text{小}y - y^2}}$$

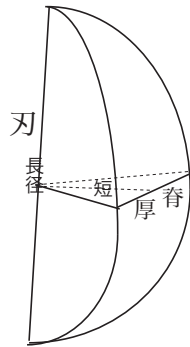
球と円柱から z を消去して $x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{大}}{2}\right)^2 - \text{小}y}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-\text{小}}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{大}}{2}\right)^2 - \text{小}y}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{交周} &= 2 \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{\frac{-4\text{小}^2y^2 + \text{大}^2\text{小}^2}{(\text{大}^2 - 4\text{小}y)(\text{小}y - y^2)}} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{\frac{4\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2 - 4\text{小}y} + \frac{\text{小}^2}{\text{小}y - y^2}} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\text{小}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\text{大}^2}{4\text{小}^2} - \frac{y}{\text{小}}} + \frac{1}{\frac{y}{\text{小}} - \left(\frac{y}{\text{小}}\right)^2}} dy \\ &= \text{小} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\text{大}^2}{4\text{小}^2} - t} + \frac{1}{t - t^2}} dt \quad \left(\frac{y}{\text{小}} = t\right) \\ &= \text{小} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\text{大}^2}{4\text{小}^2} - u^2} + \frac{1}{u^2 - u^4}} 2u du \quad (\sqrt{t} = u) \\ &= 2\text{小} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{u^2}{\frac{\text{大}^2}{4\text{小}^2} - u^2} + \frac{1}{1 - u^2}} du \\ &= 2\text{小} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1 - ku^4}{(1 - u^2)(1 - ku^2)}} du \quad \left(k = \frac{4\text{小}^2}{\text{大}^2}\right) \\ &= 2\text{小} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - u^2} \left\{1 + \frac{ku^2(1 - u^2)}{1 - ku^2}\right\}} du \end{aligned}$$

85 楕円櫛形 (刃は長径, 幅は短半径) の脊寛積を求めよ.

本問はこちら



⑤で求めたように、子 = $\frac{\text{短}}{n}$, 丑 = $\frac{\text{長}}{n}$ として

$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{長短}}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率天}^2}{2 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384 \text{甲}_k} \right)$$

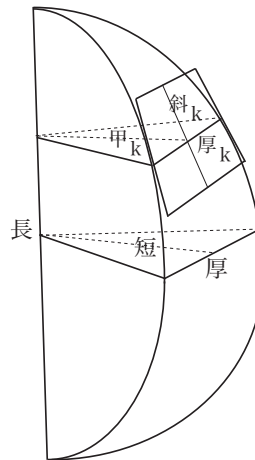
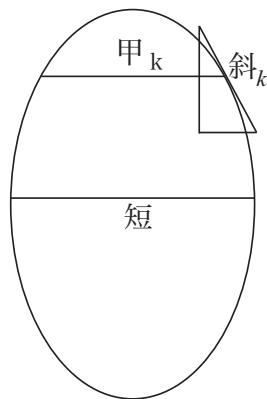
ここで、率 = $1 - \frac{\text{短}^2}{\text{長}^2}$

短 : 厚 = 甲_k : 厚_k より 厚_k = $\frac{\text{厚} \cdot \text{甲}_k}{\text{短}}$

$$\text{某覚積 } S_k = \text{斜}_k \cdot \text{厚}_k = \frac{\text{長厚}}{n} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率天}^2}{2} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384} \right)$$

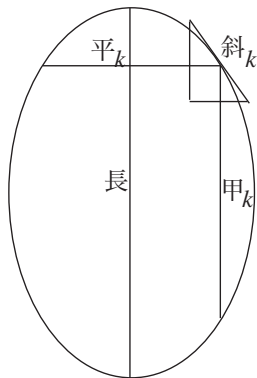
$$\rightarrow \text{長厚} \left(1 - \frac{\text{率}}{3 \cdot 2} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{5 \cdot 8} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{7 \cdot 48} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{9 \cdot 484} \right)$$

$$= \text{長厚} - \frac{\text{率}}{2 \cdot 3} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 5} \text{一差} - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{6 \cdot 7} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 9} \text{三差} - \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{率}}{10 \cdot 11} \text{四差}$$



別術

長短径を入れ替える.



$$\text{斜}_k = \frac{\text{長短}}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率天}^2}{2 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^4}{8 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^6}{48 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^8}{384 \text{甲}_k} \right)$$

ただし, $\text{率} = \frac{\text{長}^2}{\text{短}^2} - 1$

$\text{平}_k = \text{短天}$, $\text{厚}_k = \frac{\text{厚平}_k}{\text{短}}$ だから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{某覓積 } S_k = \text{斜}_k \text{厚}_k &= \frac{\text{長短厚}}{n} \left(\frac{\text{天}}{\text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率天}^3}{2 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{\text{率}^2 \text{天}^5}{8 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{3 \text{率}^3 \text{天}^7}{48 \text{甲}_k} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4 \text{天}^9}{384 \text{甲}_k} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \text{短厚} \left(1 + \frac{\text{率}}{3} - \frac{\text{率}^2}{15} + \frac{3 \text{率}^3}{105} - \frac{15 \text{率}^4}{945} \right) \\ &= \text{短厚} + \frac{\text{率}}{3} \text{原数} - \frac{\text{率}}{5} \text{一差} + \frac{3 \text{率}}{7} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \text{率}}{9} \text{三差} + \frac{7 \text{率}}{11} \text{四差} \end{aligned}$$

別術の方が乗除の歩みは簡潔であるが, $\text{率} > 1$ のときは前術を用ふべし.

86 回転楕円体 (ラグビーボール) の表面積を求めよ.

$y = f(x)$ を x 軸の周りに一回転してできる側面積 S は

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx$$

楕円 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a \geq b$) の場合 $y' = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4\pi \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - \text{率} x^2} dx \\ &= 4\pi ab \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \text{率} t^2} dt \\ &= 4\pi ab \int_0^\theta \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} \cos \theta d\theta \quad \left(t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} \sin \theta \right) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4\pi ab \int_0^\theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} \cos^2 d\theta \\
&= 4\pi ab \int_0^\theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\
&= 4\pi ab \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\text{率}}} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^\theta \\
&= \frac{2\pi ab}{\sqrt{\text{率}}} (\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\text{率}} + \sqrt{\text{率}} \sqrt{1 - \text{率}}) \\
&= 2\pi b^2 + 2\pi ab \frac{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\text{率}}}{\sqrt{\text{率}}}
\end{aligned}$$

求積通考は (1) を級数展開し，項別積分したもの。

85 で 厚 = $\frac{\text{短}\pi}{n}$ とし

$$S = \text{長短}\pi - \frac{\text{率}}{2 \cdot 3} \text{原数} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \text{率}}{4 \cdot 5} \text{一差} - \frac{3 \cdot 5 \text{率}}{6 \cdot 7} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \cdot 7 \text{率}}{8 \cdot 9} \text{三差} - \frac{7 \cdot 9 \text{率}}{10 \cdot 11} \text{四差}$$

別術

85 の別術で，長短入れ替えて 率 = $\frac{\text{長}^2}{\text{短}^2} - 1$ とする。

$$S = \text{短}^2\pi + \frac{\text{率}}{3} \text{原数} - \frac{\text{率}}{5} \text{一差} + \frac{3 \text{率}}{7} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \text{率}}{9} \text{三差} + \frac{7 \text{率}}{11} \text{四差}$$

87 楕円を短軸の回りに一回転したときの表面積を求めよ。

86 の別術で長短入れ替えて，率 = $1 - \frac{\text{短}^2}{\text{長}^2}$ とし

$$\text{矮立円覓積} = \text{長}^2\pi - \frac{\text{率}}{3} \text{原数} - \frac{\text{率}}{5} \text{一差} - \frac{3 \text{率}}{7} \text{二差} - \frac{5 \text{率}}{9} \text{三差} - \frac{7 \text{率}}{11} \text{四差}$$

算法求積通考卷之四終