



$$V(a) = \int_1^3 \pi \{\log(x-a)\}^2 dx = \int_{1-a}^{3-a} \pi (\log x)^2 dx = \pi \int_{1-a}^{3-a} (x)' (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$x-a = x \text{ とおす. } \begin{array}{l} x | 1 \rightarrow 3 \\ x | 1-a \rightarrow 3-a \end{array} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} = 1$$

$$= \pi \left[ x (\log x)^2 \right]_{1-a}^{3-a} - \pi \int_{1-a}^{3-a} x \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \pi (3-a) \{\log(3-a)\}^2 - \pi (1-a) \{\log(1-a)\}^2 - 2\pi \int_{1-a}^{3-a} (\log x) dx$$

$$= \pi (3-a) \{\log(3-a)\}^2 - \pi (1-a) \{\log(1-a)\}^2 - 2\pi \left[ x \log x \right]_{1-a}^{3-a} + 2\pi \int_{1-a}^{3-a} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \pi (3-a) \{\log(3-a)\}^2 - \pi (1-a) \{\log(1-a)\}^2 - 2\pi (3-a) \log(3-a) + 2\pi (1-a) \log(1-a) + 4\pi$$

$$(2) V'(a) = -\pi \{\log(3-a)\}^2 + \pi (3-a) \cdot 2 \log(3-a) \cdot \frac{-1}{3-a} + \pi \{\log(1-a)\}^2 - \pi (1-a) \cdot 2 \log(1-a) \cdot \frac{-1}{1-a}$$

$$+ 2\pi \log(3-a) - 2\pi (3-a) \cdot \frac{-1}{3-a} - 2\pi \log(1-a) + 2\pi (1-a) \cdot \frac{-1}{1-a}$$

$$= \pi \{\log(1-a)\}^2 - \pi \{\log(3-a)\}^2$$

$$V'(a) = 0 \text{ のとき } \{\log(1-a)\}^2 = \{\log(3-a)\}^2$$

$$\log(1-a) < 0, \log(3-a) > 0 \neq 1 \quad -\log(1-a) = \log(3-a), \log \frac{1}{1-a} = \log(3-a)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-a} = 3-a, (a-3)(a-1) = 1, a^2 - 4a + 2 = 0, a = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}, 0 < a < 1 \neq 1, a = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

a	0	...	2-√2	...	1
V'(a)		-	0	+	
V(a)		↘	V(2-√2)	↗	

V(a) の増減表は左表

$$3 - (2 - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} + 1, 1 - (2 - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} - 1 = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} \neq 1$$

$$V(2-\sqrt{2}) = \pi (\sqrt{2}+1) \{\log(\sqrt{2}+1)\}^2 - \pi (\sqrt{2}-1) \{\log(\sqrt{2}+1)\}^2 - 2\pi (\sqrt{2}+1) \log(\sqrt{2}+1) - 2\pi (\sqrt{2}-1) \log(\sqrt{2}+1) + 4\pi$$

$$= 2\pi \{\log(\sqrt{2}+1)\}^2 - 4\sqrt{2}\pi \log(\sqrt{2}+1) + 4\pi$$

よって V(a) の最小値は  $2\pi \{\log(\sqrt{2}+1)\}^2 - 4\sqrt{2}\pi \log(\sqrt{2}+1) + 4\pi$