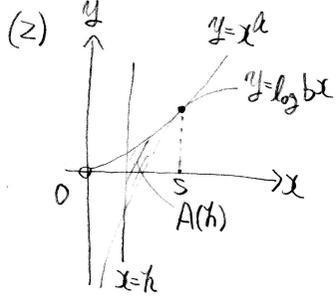


$f(x) = x^a, g(x) = \log_b x$ とする. $f'(x) = ax^{a-1}, g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $x = s$ における $f(x), g(x)$ の接点の座標は $as^{a-1}, \frac{1}{s}$

$as^{a-1} = \frac{1}{s} \neq 1 \implies s^a = \frac{1}{a}, s = (\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{1}{a}}, t = \frac{1}{s}$

$\log_b \{ b(\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{1}{a}} \} = \frac{1}{a} \neq 1, \log_b \{ b(\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{1}{a}} \} = \log_b e^{\frac{1}{a}}, b(\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{1}{a}} = e^{\frac{1}{a}}, b = (ea)^{\frac{1}{a}}$



$$\begin{aligned} A(h) &= \int_h^s (x^a - \log_b x) dx = \left[\frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \right]_h^s - \int_h^s (x)' \log_b x dx \\ &= \frac{s^{a+1}}{a+1} - \frac{h^{a+1}}{a+1} - [x \log_b x]_h^s + \int_h^s x \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{s^{a+1}}{a+1} - \frac{h^{a+1}}{a+1} - s \log_b s + h \log_b h + s - h \\ &= \frac{1}{a+1} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a}} - \frac{h^{a+1}}{a+1} - \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} \log_b \left\{ (ea)^{\frac{1}{a}} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} \right\} + h \log_b \left\{ (ea)^{\frac{1}{a}} h \right\} + \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} - h \\ &= \frac{1}{a+1} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{h^{a+1}}{a+1} - \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} + h \log_b (ea)^{\frac{1}{a}} + h \log_b h + \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} - h \\ &= \frac{1-a-1+a^2+a}{a^2+a} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{h^{a+1}}{a+1} + h \log_b (ea)^{\frac{1}{a}} + h \log_b h - h \\ &= \frac{a}{a+1} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{h^{a+1}}{a+1} + h \log_b (ea)^{\frac{1}{a}} + h \log_b h - h \quad \text{--- (1)} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \log_b h = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \log_b \frac{1}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\log_b k}{k} \right) \quad \text{--- (2)}$
 \downarrow
 $\frac{1}{h} = k < \infty$
 $h \rightarrow 0 \text{ or } k \rightarrow \infty$

$h(k) = \sqrt{k} - \log_b k \ (k > 0)$ とする. $h'(k) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right)$. $h'(k) = 0$ のとき $k = 4$

k	...	4	...
h'(k)	-	0	+
h(k)	↘	2 - log _b 4	↗

$h(k)$ の増減表は左表
 $\log_b 4 < \log_b e^2 = 2 \neq 1, 2 - \log_b 4 > 0, \sqrt{k} > \log_b k$

k が十分大になると $-\frac{\sqrt{k}}{k} < -\frac{\log_b k}{k} < 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} < -\frac{\log_b k}{k} < 0$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right) = 0 \neq 1$. したがってこの原理より $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\log_b k}{k} \right) = 0$. ③より $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \log_b h = 0$ --- (3)

①③より $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} A(h) = \frac{a}{a+1} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}}$