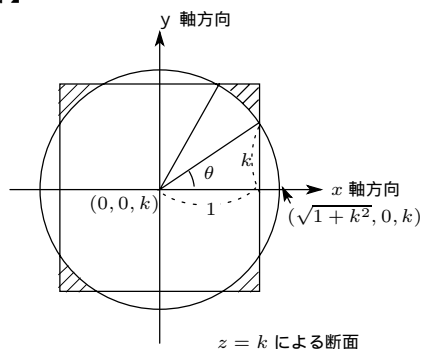


【解答】



平面  $z = k$  ( $0 < k < 1$ ) による断面積を  $S(k)$  とする。 $z = k$  上で、図の様に  $\theta$  をとると、

$$k = \tan \theta, dk = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta, \begin{matrix} k & | & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \theta & | & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{matrix}$$

対称性より  $x = 0, y = 0$  に含まれる断面積は、平面  $z = k$  による断面積の  $\frac{1}{4}$  になるから、図より

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S}{4} &= 1 - \left\{ k + \frac{(\sqrt{1+k^2})^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta \right) \right\} = 1 - \tan \theta - \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta \right) \\ \frac{V}{4} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left\{ 1 - \tan \theta - \frac{\pi(1 + \tan^2 \theta)}{4} \right\} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta(1 + \tan^2 \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

右辺の第 1 項、第 2 項をそれぞれ  $I_1, I_2$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left\{ 1 - \tan \theta - \frac{\pi(1 + \tan^2 \theta)}{4} \right\} (\tan \theta)' d\theta \\ &= \left[ \tan \theta - \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left( \tan \theta + \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta(1 + \tan^2 \theta) \cdot (\tan \theta)' d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta \left( \tan \theta + \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} \right)' d\theta \\ &= \left[ \theta \left( \tan \theta + \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \tan \theta + \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} \right) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$\int \tan^3 \theta d\theta = \int \tan \theta \cdot \tan^2 \theta d\theta = \int \tan \theta \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) d\theta$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{3} \tan \theta d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan \theta}{3} (\tan \theta)' d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3} [\log |\cos \theta|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left[ \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{6} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\log 2}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ② より

$$V = 4(I_1 + I_2) = \frac{4}{3}(1 - \log 2) \quad \dots \text{(答)}$$