

本科 2 期 12 月度

解答

Z会東大進学教室

高 1 難関大数学



24章 微分・積分 (4)

問題

【1】 C は積分定数とする。

$$(1) \quad \int (-2)dx = -2x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \int (2x - 3)dx = 2 \int xdx - 3 \int dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + C = x^2 - 3x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \int 4(x - 1)dx &= \int (4x - 4)dx = 4 \int xdx - 4 \int dx \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 4x + C = 2x^2 - 4x + C \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \int (6x^2 + 3)dx = 6 \int x^2 dx + 3 \int dx = 6 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 3x + C = 2x^3 + 3x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} \int (-1 - x + 2x^2)dx &= - \int dx - \int xdx + 2 \int x^2 dx \\ &= -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C \\ &= -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + C \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \int (3t^2 - t)dt = 3 \int t^2 dt - \int tdt = 3 \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} + C = t^3 - \frac{t^2}{2} + C \quad (\text{答})$$

[2] C は積分定数とする.

$$(1) \quad \int x(x-3)dx = \int (x^2 - 3x)dx \\ = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \int (x-2)(x+1)dx = \int (x^2 - x - 2)dx \\ = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \int (t-2)(t+2)dt = \int (t^2 - 4)dt \\ = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - 4t + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad \int (3+2x)(3x+2)dx = \int (6x^2 + 13x + 6)dx \\ = 2x^3 + \frac{13}{2}x^2 + 6x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(5) \quad \int (x-1)^2dx = \int (x^2 - 2x + 1)dx \\ = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

<別解>

$$\{(x-1)^3\}' = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (x-1)^2 = 3(x-1)^2 \text{ より}, \quad (x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \{(x-1)^3\}'$$

$$\therefore \int (x-1)^2dx = \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで, $C_1 = C + \frac{1}{3}$ である.

$$(6) \quad \int (3x-2)^2dx = \int (9x^2 - 12x + 4)dx \\ = 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

<別解>

$$\{(3x-2)^3\}' = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot (3x-2)^2 = 9(3x-2)^2 \text{ より}, \quad (3x-2)^2 = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \{(3x-2)^3\}'$$

$$\therefore \int (3x-2)^2dx = \frac{1}{9}(3x-2)^3 + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで, $C_1 = C + \frac{8}{9}$ である.

$$(7) \quad \int (x-1)^3dx = \int (x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1)dx \\ = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

<別解>

$$\{(x-1)^4\}' = 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (x-1)^3 = 4(x-1)^3 \text{ より, } (x-1)^3 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \{(x-1)^4\}'$$

$$\therefore \int (x-1)^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで, $C_1 = C - \frac{1}{4}$ である.

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \int (2y+1)^3 dy &= \int (8y^3 + 12y^2 + 6y + 1) dy \\ &= 2y^4 + 4y^3 + 3y^2 + y + C \end{aligned} \quad (\text{答})$$

<別解>

$$\{(2y+1)^4\}' = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (2y+1)^3 = 8(2y+1)^3 \text{ より, } (2y+1)^3 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \{(2y+1)^4\}'$$

$$\therefore \int (2y+1)^3 dy = \frac{1}{8}(2y+1)^4 + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで, $C_1 = C - \frac{1}{8}$ である.

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} \int (x-1)^2(x+2) dx &= \int (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + 2x + C \end{aligned} \quad (\text{答})$$

【3】 (1) $\int_0^2 (-3) dx = \left[-3x \right]_0^2 = -3(2-0) = -6 \quad (\text{答})$

(2) $\int_2^{-1} 2x dx = \left[x^2 \right]_2^{-1} = 1 - 4 = -3 \quad (\text{答})$

(3) $\int_{-1}^1 3x^2 dx = \left[x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 = 1 - (-1) = 2 \quad (\text{答})$

<別解>

$f(x) = 3x^2$ とおくと, $f(-x) = 3(-x)^2 = 3x^2 = f(x)$ より $f(x)$ が偶関数なので

$$\int_{-1}^1 3x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 3x^2 dx = 2 \left[x^3 \right]_0^1 = 2(1-0) = 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

(4) $\int_{-1}^{-1} x^5 dx = 0 \quad (\text{答})$

- [4] (1) $\int_1^2 (2x+1)dx = \left[x^2 + x \right]_1^2 = (4+2) - (1+1) = 4 \quad (\text{答})$
- (2) $\int_0^2 2(x-1)dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_0^2 = 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{4}{2} - 2 \right) - (0-0) \right\} = 0 \quad (\text{答})$
- (3) $\int_0^1 (6x^2 - 3)dx = \left[2x^3 - 3x \right]_0^1 = (2-3) - (0-0) = -1 \quad (\text{答})$
- (4) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 3x)dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{答})$
- (5) $\int_2^{-2} (3+x-x^2)dx = \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 - x - 3)dx = 2 \int_0^2 (x^2 - 3)dx$
 $= 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x \right]_0^2 = 2 \left(\frac{8}{3} - 6 \right) = -\frac{20}{3} \quad (\text{答})$
- (6) $\int_0^{-1} (9x^2 + 4x - 1)dx = \left[3x^3 + 2x^2 - x \right]_0^{-1}$
 $= (-3+2+1) - (0+0-0) = 0 \quad (\text{答})$
- (7) $\int_{-2}^1 (3x^2 - 2x - 1)dx = \left[x^3 - x^2 - x \right]_{-2}^1$
 $= (1-1-1) - (-8-4+2) = 9 \quad (\text{答})$
- (8) $\int_{-1}^2 (x^2 - 2x - 2)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - 2x \right]_{-1}^2$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \{ 8 - (-1) \} - (4-1) - 2 \{ 2 - (-1) \} = -6 \quad (\text{答})$
- (9) $\int_3^2 (x^2 - 4x - 3)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 - 3x \right]_3^2$
 $= \frac{1}{3}(8-27) - 2(4-9) - 3(2-3) = \frac{20}{3} \quad (\text{答})$

$$[5] \quad (1) \quad \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (x^3 - x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 - x) dx = \mathbf{0} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - 1) dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = -\frac{4}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int_{-2}^1 (4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2) dx - \int_1^2 (2 + 2x - 3x^2 - 4x^3) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^1 (4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2) dx + \int_1^2 (4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 (4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 (3x^2 - 2) dx \\ &= 2 \left[x^3 - 2x \right]_0^2 = 2 \cdot (2^3 - 2 \cdot 2) = 8 \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \int_{-a}^c (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx + \int_a^c (x - x^2 - x^3) dx \\ &= \int_{-a}^c (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx - \int_a^c (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx \\ &= \int_{-a}^c (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx + \int_c^a (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx \\ &= \int_{-a}^a (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^a x^2 dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^a = \frac{2}{3} a^3 \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

【6】 (1) $1 \leq x \leq 3$ において, $|x - 3| = -(x - 3)$ より

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^3 |x - 3| dx &= \int_1^3 \{-(x - 3)\} dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x\right]_1^3 \\ &= -\left\{\left(\frac{9}{2} - 9\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 3\right)\right\} = 2 \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) |2x - 4| = \begin{cases} -(2x - 4) & (0 \leq x \leq 2) \\ 2x - 4 & (2 \leq x \leq 3) \end{cases} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 |2x - 4| dx &= \int_0^2 \{-(2x - 4)\} dx + \int_2^3 (2x - 4) dx \\ &= -\left[x^2 - 4x\right]_0^2 + \left[x^2 - 4x\right]_2^3 \\ &= -\{(4 - 8) - (0 - 0)\} + \{(9 - 12) - (4 - 8)\} = 5 \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) |x^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} -(x^2 - 1) & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ x^2 - 1 & (1 \leq x \leq 2) \end{cases} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^2 |x^2 - 1| dx &= \int_0^1 \{-(x^2 - 1)\} dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right]_1^2 \\ &= -\left\{\left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) - (0 - 0)\right\} + \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) \\ &= 2 \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) |x^2 - 2x - 3| = \begin{cases} -(x^2 - 2x - 3) & (0 \leq x \leq 3) \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 & (3 \leq x \leq 4) \end{cases} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\int_0^4 |x^2 - 2x - 3| dx = \int_0^3 \{-(x^2 - 2x - 3)\} dx + \int_3^4 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &= -(x^2 - 2x - 3) \\ G(x) &= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x \quad (g(x) の不定積分の 1 つ)\end{aligned}$$

とおくと, 上式の右辺は

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^3 g(x)dx + \int_3^4 \{-g(x)\}dx &= \int_0^3 g(x)dx + \int_4^3 g(x)dx \\
&= \left[G(x) \right]_0^3 + \left[G(x) \right]_4^3 \\
&= 2G(3) - G(0) - G(4) \\
&= 2(-9 + 9 + 9) - (0 - 0 - 0) \\
&\quad - \left(-\frac{64}{3} + 16 + 12 \right) \\
&= \frac{34}{3} \quad (\text{答})
\end{aligned}$$

コメント

本問のように被積分関数を $g(x)$ などとおくことで、計算の見通しが非常に良くなる。この方法は被積分関数が複雑になればなるほど有効である。

$$(5) \quad |2x^2 - 3x - 2| = \begin{cases} -(2x^2 - 3x - 2) & \left(-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2 \right) \\ 2x^2 - 3x - 2 & \left(-1 \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{2}, 2 \leq x \leq 3 \right) \end{cases} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-1}^3 |2x^2 - 3x - 2| dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x^2 - 3x - 2) dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2 \{-(2x^2 - 3x - 2)\} dx \\
&\quad + \int_2^3 (2x^2 - 3x - 2) dx
\end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$g(x) = 2x^2 - 3x - 2,$$

$$G(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x \quad (g(x) の不定積分の 1 つ)$$

とおくと、上式の右辺は

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} g(x)dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2 \{-g(x)\}dx + \int_2^3 g(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} g(x)dx + \int_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} g(x)dx + \int_2^3 g(x)dx \\ &= \left[G(x) \right]_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \left[G(x) \right]_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \left[G(x) \right]_2^3 \\ &= 2G\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + G(3) - G(-1) - 2G(2) \\ &= 2\left(-\frac{1}{12} - \frac{3}{8} + 1\right) + \left(18 - \frac{27}{2} - 6\right) \\ &\quad - \left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2\right) - 2\left(\frac{16}{3} - 6 - 4\right) \\ &= \frac{109}{12} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

【7】 $I(a) = \int_0^1 |x^2 - a^2| dx$ とおく。

$$|x^2 - a^2| = \begin{cases} -(x^2 - a^2) & (0 < x < a) \\ x^2 - a^2 & (a \leq x) \end{cases}$$

であるから、 a の値の範囲で場合に分ける。

(i) $0 < a < 1$ のとき

$$I(a) = \int_0^a \{-(x^2 - a^2)\} dx + \int_a^1 (x^2 - a^2) dx \quad \cdots (*)$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= -(x^2 - a^2) \\ G(x) &= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + a^2x \quad (g(x) の 不定積分の 1 つ) \end{aligned}$$

とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \int_0^a g(x) dx + \int_a^1 \{-g(x)\} dx \\ &= \int_0^a g(x) dx + \int_1^a g(x) dx \\ &= \left[G(x) \right]_0^a + \left[G(x) \right]_1^a \\ &= 2G(a) - G(0) - G(1) \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3}a^3 + a^3 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + a^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{3}a^3 - a^2 + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $1 \leq a$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \int_0^1 \{-(x^2 - a^2)\} dx = \int_0^1 g(x) dx \\ &= \left[G(x) \right]_0^1 = G(1) - G(0) = a^2 - \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

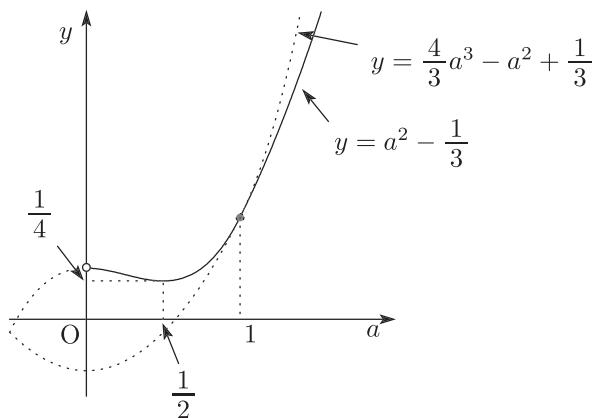
以上より

$$I(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}a^3 - a^2 + \frac{1}{3} & (0 < a < 1) \\ a^2 - \frac{1}{3} & (1 \leq a) \end{cases}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{4}{3}a^3 - a^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right)' &= 4a^2 - 2a \\ &= 2a(2a - 1) \end{aligned}$$

であるから、 $I(a)$ のグラフは下図のようになる。



ゆえに求める $I(a)$ の最小値は、

$$I\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{答})$$

【8】

■ 確認

与式における被積分関数を, $x - \alpha$ について展開する.

また, 不定積分の公式

$$\int (x+a)^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} (x+a)^{n+1} + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

を用いる.

『証明』

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\alpha+\alpha-\beta) dx \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{(x-\alpha)^2 + (\alpha-\beta)(x-\alpha)\} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-\alpha)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)(x-\alpha)^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta-\alpha)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)(\beta-\alpha)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) (\beta-\alpha)^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta-\alpha)^3 \quad [\text{証明終}] \end{aligned}$$

添削課題

【1】 C は積分定数とする。

$$(1) \quad \int \frac{1}{2}x dx = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \int (x - 6) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6x + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \int (x^2 + x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad \int (t^2 + 2t) dt = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + t^2 + C \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} \int (2x - 5)^2 dx &= \int (4x^2 - 20x + 25) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - 10x^2 + 25x + C \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

<別解>

$$\{(2x - 5)^3\}' = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (2x - 5)^2 = 6(2x - 5)^2$$

$$\therefore (2x - 5)^2 = \frac{1}{6}\{(2x - 5)^3\}'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int (2x - 5)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{6} \int \{(2x - 5)^3\}' dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(2x - 5)^3 + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $C_1 = C + \frac{125}{6}$ である。

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} \int x(x - 3)(x + 3) dx &= \int (x^3 - 9x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + C \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

- 【2】 (1) $\int_1^2 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2^3 - 1^3}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$ (答)
- (2) $\int_1^0 (x-1)dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^0 = (0-0) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$ (答)
- (3) $\int_{-1}^2 (x^2 - 3x + 1)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^2$
 $= \left(\frac{8}{3} - 6 + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{2}$ (答)
- (4) $\int_1^2 y(y+3)dy = \int_1^2 (y^2 + 3y)dy$
 $= \left[\frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}y^2 \right]_1^2$
 $= \left(\frac{8}{3} + 6 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{41}{6}$ (答)
- (5) $\int_0^3 (x+3)^2 dx = \int_0^3 (x^2 + 6x + 9)dx$
 $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x^2 + 9x \right]_0^3$
 $= (9 + 27 + 27) - (0 + 0 + 0) = 63$ (答)

<別解>

$$\{(x+3)^3\}' = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (x+3)^2 = 3(x+3)^2$$

$$\therefore (x+3)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \{(x+3)^3\}'$$

$$\therefore \int_0^3 (x+3)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \{(x+3)^3\}' dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x+3)^3 \right]_0^3$$

$$= \frac{6^3 - 3^3}{3} = 63$$
 (答)

(6) $\int_{-2}^3 (x+1)(x-2)dx = \int_{-2}^3 (x^2 - x - 2)dx$
 $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{-2}^3$
 $= \left(9 - \frac{9}{2} - 6 \right) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} - 2 + 4 \right) = -\frac{5}{6}$ (答)

$$[3] \quad (1) \quad |x+1| = \begin{cases} -(x+1) & (-2 \leq x \leq -1) \\ x+1 & (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \end{cases} \quad \text{よろしく}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-2}^1 |x+1| dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^{-1} \{-(x+1)\} dx + \int_{-1}^1 (x+1) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= -\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) - (2 - 2)\right\} + \left\{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\right\} \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad |x^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & (-3 \leq x \leq -1, 1 \leq x \leq 3) \\ -(x^2 - 1) & (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \end{cases} \quad \text{よろしく}$$

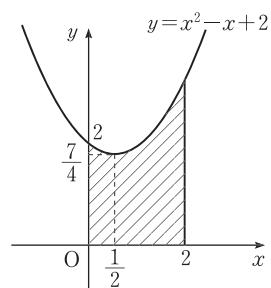
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-3}^3 |x^2 - 1| dx \\ &= \int_{-3}^{-1} (x^2 - 1) dx + \int_{-1}^1 -(x^2 - 1) dx + \int_1^3 (x^2 - 1) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right]_{-3}^{-1} - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right]_{-1}^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right]_1^3 \\ &= \left\{\left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) - (-9 + 3)\right\} - \left\{\left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1\right)\right\} + \left\{(9 - 3) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right)\right\} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 7\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - 2\right) + \left(7 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{44}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

25章 微分・積分（5）

問題

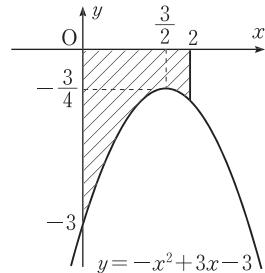
【1】 (1) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 (x^2 - x + 2) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_0^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 + 4 \right) \\ &= \frac{14}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



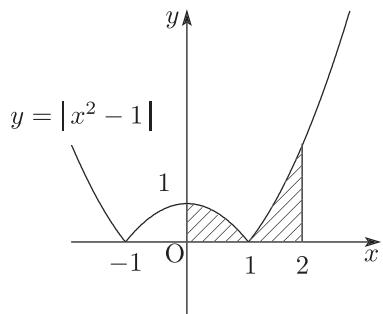
(2) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 \{0 - (-x^2 + 3x - 3)\} dx \\ &= - \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x \right]_0^2 \\ &= - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 6 - 6 \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



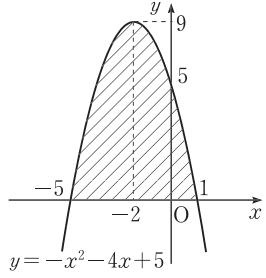
(3) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 1) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) + \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) \\ &= 2 \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



[2] (1) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-5}^1 (-x^2 - 4x + 5) dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 5x \right]_{-5}^1 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 5 \right) - \left(\frac{125}{3} - 50 - 25 \right) \\
 &= 36 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

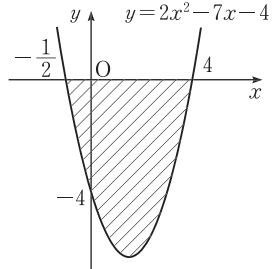


<別解>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-5}^1 (-x^2 - 4x + 5) dx &= - \int_{-5}^1 (x+5)(x-1) dx \\
 &= \frac{\{1 - (-5)\}^3}{6} \\
 &= 36 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^4 \{0 - (2x^2 - 7x - 4)\} dx \\
 &= - \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{7}{2}x^2 - 4x \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^4 \\
 &= - \left(\frac{128}{3} - 56 - 16 \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{12} - \frac{7}{8} + 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{243}{8} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

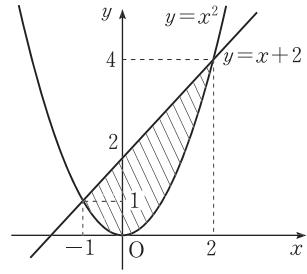


<別解>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^4 \{0 - (2x^2 - 7x - 4)\} dx &= -2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^4 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-4) dx \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left\{ 4 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}^3 \\
 &= \frac{243}{8} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

【3】(1) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-1}^2 \{(x+2) - x^2\} dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + x + 2) dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

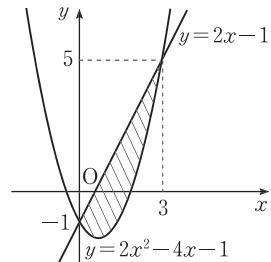


<別解>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + x + 2) dx &= - \int_{-1}^2 (x+1)(x-2) dx \\
 &= \frac{\{2 - (-1)\}^3}{6} \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^3 \{(2x-1) - (2x^2 - 4x - 1)\} dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 (-2x^2 + 6x) dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 \right]_0^3 \\
 &= (-18 + 27) \\
 &= 9 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

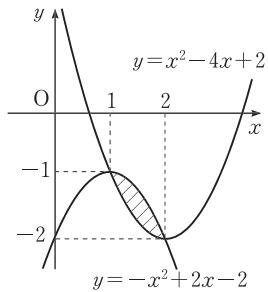


<別解>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^3 (-2x^2 + 6x) dx &= -2 \int_0^3 x(x-3) dx \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{(3-0)^3}{6} \\
 &= 9 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^2 \{(-x^2 + 2x - 2) - (x^2 - 4x + 2)\} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 (-2x^2 + 6x - 4) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left(-\frac{16}{3} + 12 - 8 \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} + 3 - 4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



<別解>

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 (-2x^2 + 6x - 4) dx &= -2 \int_1^2 (x-1)(x-2) dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{(2-1)^3}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

コメント

多くの面積計算においては、公式

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx = -\frac{1}{6}(\beta-\alpha)^3$$

をうまく使うことにより、計算が大幅に簡単になる。

【4】(1) 2次方程式

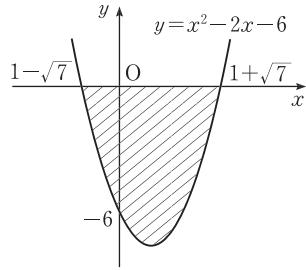
$$x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$$

を解くと

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

ゆえに右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{1-\sqrt{7}}^{1+\sqrt{7}} \{0 - (x^2 - 2x - 6)\} dx \\ &= - \int_{1-\sqrt{7}}^{1+\sqrt{7}} \{x - (1 - \sqrt{7})\} \{x - (1 + \sqrt{7})\} dx \\ &= \frac{\{(1 + \sqrt{7}) - (1 - \sqrt{7})\}^3}{6} \\ &= \frac{28\sqrt{7}}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(2) 2次方程式

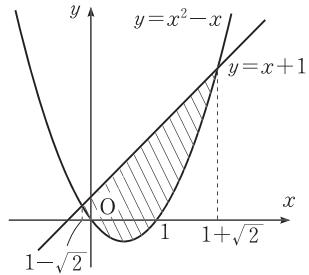
$$x^2 - x = x + 1$$

を解くと

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

ゆえに右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{1-\sqrt{2}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} \{(x+1) - (x^2 - x)\} dx \\ &= - \int_{1-\sqrt{2}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} \{x - (1 - \sqrt{2})\} \{x - (1 + \sqrt{2})\} dx \\ &= \frac{\{(1 + \sqrt{2}) - (1 - \sqrt{2})\}^3}{6} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



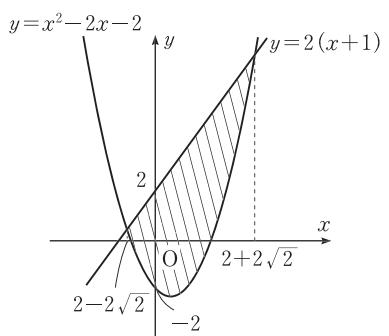
(3) 2次方程式

$$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 2(x+1)$$

を解くと

$$x = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

ゆえに右図より



$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{2-2\sqrt{2}}^{2+2\sqrt{2}} \{2(x+1) - (x^2 - 2x - 2)\} dx \\
&= - \int_{2-2\sqrt{2}}^{2+2\sqrt{2}} \{x - (2 - 2\sqrt{2})\} \{x - (2 + 2\sqrt{2})\} \\
&= \frac{\{(2 + 2\sqrt{2}) - (2 - 2\sqrt{2})\}^3}{6} \\
&= \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (\text{答})
\end{aligned}$$

(4) 2次方程式

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

を解いて

$$x = -1, 3$$

また

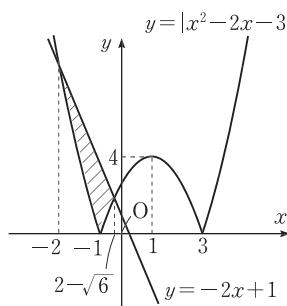
$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = -2x + 1$$

を解いて

$$x = \pm 2$$

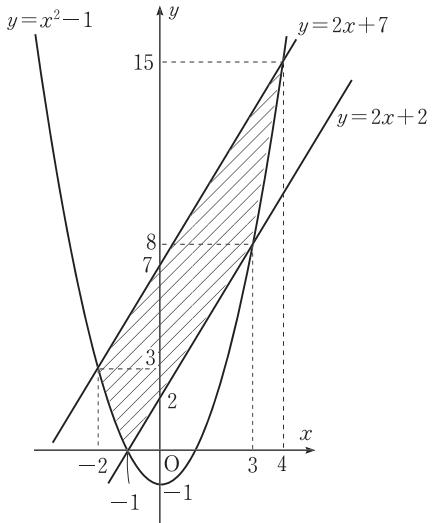
問題の曲線と直線は $x < 0$ において、上図のように交わるから

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-2}^{-1} \{(-2x + 1) - (x^2 - 2x - 3)\} dx \\
&+ \int_{-1}^{2-\sqrt{6}} \{(-2x + 1) - (-x^2 + 2x + 3)\} dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^2 + 4) dx + \int_{-1}^{2-\sqrt{6}} (x^2 - 4x - 2) dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 - 2x \right]_{-1}^{2-\sqrt{6}} \\
&= \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} - 4 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 \right) \right\} \\
&+ \left[\left\{ \frac{(2 - \sqrt{6})^3}{3} - 2(2 - \sqrt{6})^2 - 2(2 - \sqrt{6}) \right\} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 2 \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{12\sqrt{6} - 22}{3} \quad (\text{答})
\end{aligned}$$



【5】(1) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-2}^{-1} \{(2x+7) - (x^2 - 1)\} dx \\
 & + \int_{-1}^3 \{(2x+7) - (2x+2)\} dx \\
 & + \int_3^4 \{(2x+7) - (x^2 - 1)\} dx \\
 = & \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^2 + 2x + 8) dx \\
 & + \int_{-1}^3 5dx + \int_3^4 (-x^2 + 2x + 8) dx \\
 = & \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 8x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[5x \right]_{-1}^3 \\
 & + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 8x \right]_3^4 \\
 = & \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 - 8 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 - 16 \right) + 15 - (-5) \\
 & + \left(-\frac{64}{3} + 16 + 32 \right) - (-9 + 9 + 24) \\
 = & \frac{76}{3} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



<別解>

公式

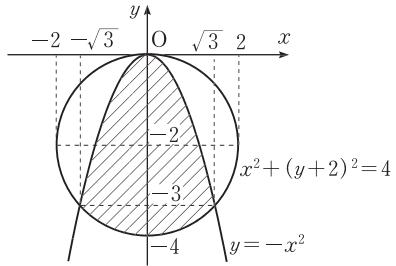
$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx = -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3$$

を用いると、

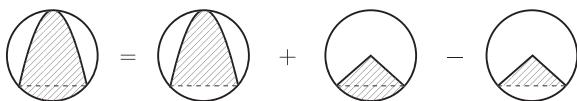
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-2}^4 \{(2x+7) - (x^2 - 1)\} dx - \int_{-1}^3 \{(2x+2) - (x^2 - 1)\} dx \\
 = & - \int_{-2}^4 (x+2)(x-4) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (x+1)(x-3) dx \\
 = & \frac{\{4 - (-2)\}^3}{6} - \frac{\{3 - (-1)\}^3}{6} \\
 = & \frac{76}{3} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $y = -x^2$ と $x^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4$ の交点の x 座標は

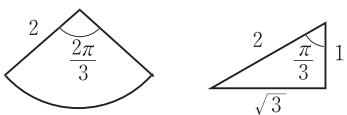
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + (-x^2 + 2)^2 &= 4 \\ x^2 + x^4 - 4x^2 + 4 &= 4 \\ x^4 - 3x^2 &= 0 \\ \therefore x &= 0, \pm\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$



ゆえに



であり、



より、求める面積は

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \{(-x^2) - (-3)\} dx + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1\right) \\ &= - \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} (x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3}) dx + \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \sqrt{3} - (-\sqrt{3}) \right\}^3 + \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

【6】

$$C : y = x^2 \\ C' : y = x^2 - 4x$$

とする。

$y = x^2$ 上の点 (α, α^2) における接線の方程式は

$$y = 2\alpha(x - \alpha) + \alpha^2 \\ \therefore y = 2\alpha x - \alpha^2$$

また、 $y = x^2 - 4x$ 上の点 $(\beta, \beta^2 - 4\beta)$ における

接線の方程式は

$$y = (2\beta - 4)(x - \beta) + \beta^2 - 4\beta \\ \therefore y = (2\beta - 4)x - \beta^2$$

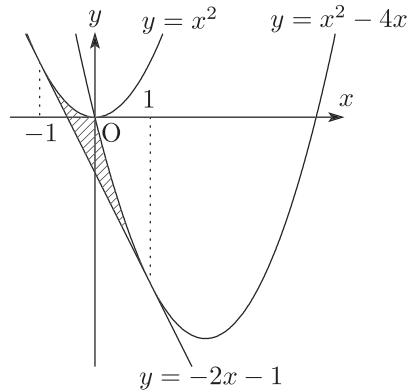
これらが一致するから

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha = 2\beta - 4 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \alpha^2 = \beta^2 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

ゆえに l の方程式は

$$y = -2x - 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

また、 l と C , C' の接点の x 座標はそれぞれ $x = -1$, $x = 1$ であるから、求める面積は右上図より

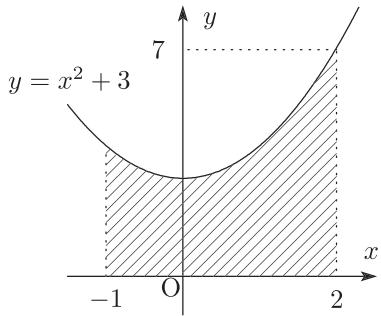


$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^0 \{x^2 - (-2x - 1)\} dx + \int_0^1 \{(x^2 - 4x) - (-2x - 1)\} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (x+1)^2 dx + \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3 \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

添削課題

【1】 (1) 右図より

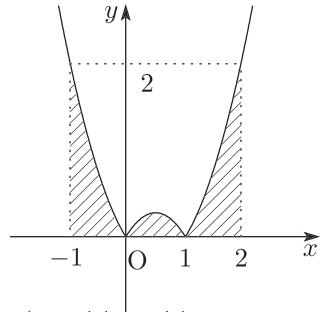
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 3) dx &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{3} + 6 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 3 \right) \\ &= 12 \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(2) 右図より

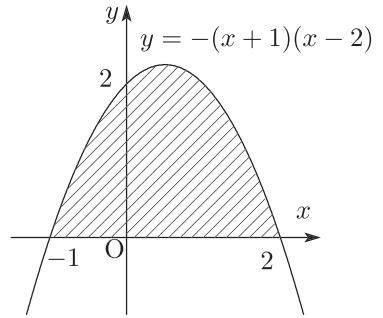
$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (-x^2 + x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 \\ &= 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - 0 + \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{11}{6} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = |x(x-1)|$$



【2】(1) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-1}^2 -(x+1)(x-2)dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + x + 2)dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

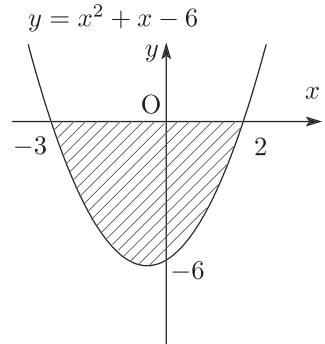


<別解>

$$\int_{-1}^2 -(x+1)(x-2)dx = \frac{\{2 - (-1)\}^3}{6} = \frac{9}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int_{-3}^2 (x^2 + x - 6)dx \\
 &= - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x \right]_{-3}^2 \\
 &= - \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2 - 12 \right) + \left(-9 + \frac{9}{2} + 18 \right) \\
 &= \frac{125}{6} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



<別解>

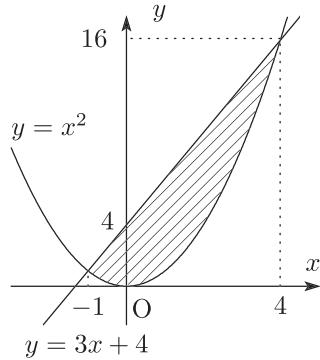
$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int_{-3}^2 (x^2 + x - 6)dx &= - \int_{-3}^2 (x-2)(x+3)dx \\
 &= \frac{\{2 - (-3)\}^3}{6} \\
 &= \frac{125}{6} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

[3] (1) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-1}^4 \{(3x+4) - x^2\} dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^4 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{64}{3} + 24 + 16 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} - 4 \right) \\
 &= \frac{125}{6} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

<別解>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^4 \{(3x+4) - x^2\} dx &= - \int_{-1}^4 (x+1)(x-4) dx \\
 &= \frac{\{4 - (-1)\}^3}{6} \\
 &= \frac{125}{6} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

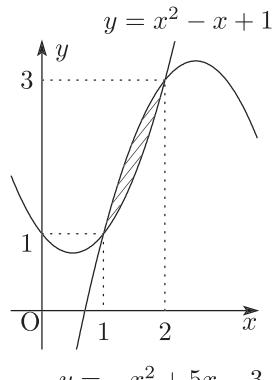


(2) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_1^2 \{(-x^2 + 5x - 3) - (x^2 - x + 1)\} dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 (-2x^2 + 6x - 4) dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{16}{3} + 12 - 8 \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} + 3 - 4 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

<別解>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_1^2 \{(-x^2 + 5x - 3) - (x^2 - x + 1)\} dx \\
 &= -2 \int_1^2 (x-1)(x-2) dx = 2 \cdot \frac{(2-1)^3}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



【4】 (1) $y' = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ より, (4, 4) における接線の傾きは

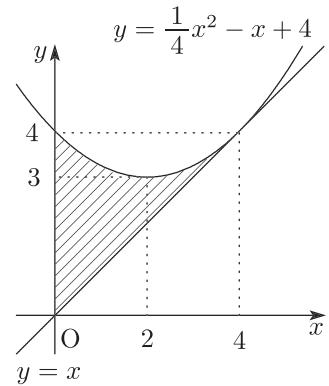
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 - 1 = 1$$

よって, 求める接線の方程式は

$$y - 4 = 1 \cdot (x - 4) \quad \therefore y = x \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 右図より

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^4 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + 4 \right) - x \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + 4 \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{12} - x^2 + 4x \right]_0^4 \\ &= \left(\frac{16}{3} - 16 + 16 \right) - 0 \\ &= \frac{16}{3} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



26章 微分・積分（6）

問題

【1】 (1) $f'(x) = -2x + 3$ より

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\ &= -x^2 + 3x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで $f(0) = 2$ であるから、

$$f(0) = C = 2$$

ゆえに

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 3x + 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $f'(x) = 3(x+2)(x-4) = 3x^2 - 6x - 24$ より

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\ &= x^3 - 3x^2 - 24x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで $f(-1) = 0$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= -1 - 3 + 24 + C = 0 \\ \therefore C &= -20 \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 24x - 20 \quad (\text{答})$$

【2】 $g(x) = px + q$ (p, q は実数の定数) とおくと、条件(i) より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x)(px + q) dx &= 0 \\ \therefore p \int_0^1 xf(x) dx + q \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

これが任意の p, q に対して成り立つので

$$\int_0^1 xf(x) dx = 0 \quad \cdots ①$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \quad \cdots ②$$

ここで、 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ (a, b, c は実数の定数, $a \neq 0$) とおくと、

①, ② より

$$\int_0^1 (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx) dx = \left[\frac{a}{4}x^4 + \frac{b}{3}x^3 + \frac{c}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{3} + \frac{c}{2} = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + cx \right]_0^1 = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} + c = 0$$

また、条件(ii)から

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + cx \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}a + 2c = -1$$

ゆえに

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{3} + \frac{c}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} + c = 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}a + 2c = -1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

よって求める関数 $f(x)$ は

$$f(x) = -x^2 + x - \frac{1}{6} \quad (\text{答})$$

【3】(1) 与式の両辺を x で微分すると

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 2x - 3) \quad \therefore f(x) = 2x - 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

また与式で $x = a$ として

$$\int_a^a f(t) dt = a^2 - 2a - 3 = 0$$

$$(a+1)(a-3) = 0 \quad \therefore a = -1, 3 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 与式の両辺を x で微分すると

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} (x^3 + 2x^2 + a)$$

$$\therefore x f(x) = 3x^2 + 4x$$

これが x の恒等式であるから、両辺を x で割って

$$f(x) = 3x + 4 \quad (\text{答})$$

また与式で $x = 0$ として

$$\int_0^0 t f(t) dt = a = 0 \quad (\text{答})$$

[4] (1) $a = \int_0^2 f(t)dt$ (a は実数の定数) $\cdots (*)$

とおくと、与式は $f(x) = x + a$ であるから、(*) に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_0^2 f(t)dt = \int_0^2 (t + a)dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + at \right]_0^2 \\ a &= 2a + 2 \\ \therefore a &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

よって求める関数は

$$f(x) = x - 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 与えられた式は

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_2^4 \{3x - f(t)\}dt \\ &= 3x \int_2^4 dt - \int_2^4 f(t)dt \\ &= 3x \cdot \left[t \right]_2^4 - \int_2^4 f(t)dt \\ &= 6x - \int_2^4 f(t)dt \end{aligned}$$

であるから

$$a = \int_2^4 f(t)dt \quad (a \text{ は実数の定数}) \quad \cdots (*)$$

とおくと、 $f(x) = 6x - a$ となる。(*) に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_2^4 (6t - a)dt = \left[3t^2 - at \right]_2^4 = (48 - 4a) - (12 - 2a) \\ a &= -2a + 36 \\ \therefore a &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

よって求める関数は

$$f(x) = 6x - 12 \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) 与えられた関数は

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + \int_1^2 xf(t)dt - 2 \int_0^2 f(t)dt \\ &= x^2 + x \int_1^2 f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^2 f(t)dt \end{aligned}$$

となるから、

$$a = \int_1^2 f(t)dt, \quad b = \int_0^2 f(t)dt \quad (a, b \text{ は実数の定数}) \quad \cdots (*)$$

とおくと $f(x) = x^2 + ax - 2b$ であるから、(*) より

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_1^2 (t^2 + at - 2b) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2}t^2 - 2bt \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(8-1) + \frac{a}{2}(4-1) - 2b(2-1) \\ a &= \frac{3}{2}a - 2b + \frac{7}{3} \\ \therefore 3a - 12b &= -14 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

また、

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \int_0^2 (t^2 + at - 2b) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2}t^2 - 2bt \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3} + 2a - 4b \\ \therefore 6a - 15b &= -8 \quad \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ を連立して解くと, } a = \frac{38}{9}, \quad b = \frac{20}{9}$$

よって求める関数は

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{38}{9}x - \frac{40}{9} \quad (\text{答})$$

【5】与えられた条件は

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = -2 & \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ f'(0) = -1 & \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ \int_0^1 f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{6} & \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

である。 $f'(x) = 2ax + b$ であるから、②より $b = -1$ とわかる。

よって、

$$f(x) = ax^2 - x + c$$

① より

$$f(1) = a - 1 + c = -2 \quad \therefore c = -a - 1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}'$$

③に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (ax^2 - x - a - 1) dx &= \left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} - ax - x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{a}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - a - 1 = -\frac{1}{6} \\ \therefore a &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

①' より、 $c = 1$

$$\therefore a = -2, \quad b = -1, \quad c = 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

【6】 (1) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ (a, b, c は実数の定数で, $a \neq 0$) とおくと,

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = 4 \text{ より}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + cx \right]_{-1}^1 = 4 \quad \therefore \frac{2}{3}a + 2c = 4 \quad \cdots ①$$

$$\text{また, } \int_0^2 f(x)dx = 6 \text{ より}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + cx \right]_0^2 = 6 \quad \therefore \frac{8}{3}a + 2b + 2c = 6 \quad \cdots ②$$

$$\text{さらに, } \int_{-1}^1 xf(x)dx = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ より}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{4}x^4 + \frac{b}{3}x^3 + \frac{c}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{4}{3} \quad \therefore \frac{2}{3}b = -\frac{4}{3} \quad \cdots ③$$

①, ②, ③を連立させて解くと, $a = 3, b = -2, c = 1$
よって

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ (a, b, c は実数の定数で, $a \neq 0$) とおくと

$$\int_0^2 f(x)dx = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ より}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + cx \right]_0^2 = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore \frac{8}{3}a + 2b + 2c = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \cdots ①$$

$$\text{また, } \int_0^2 xf(x)dx = \frac{2}{3} \text{ より}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{4}x^4 + \frac{b}{3}x^3 + \frac{c}{2}x^2 \right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore 4a + \frac{8}{3}b + 2c = \frac{2}{3} \quad \cdots ②$$

$$\text{さらに, } \int_0^2 x^2 f(x)dx = \frac{8}{5} \text{ より}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{5}x^5 + \frac{b}{4}x^4 + \frac{c}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{5} \quad \therefore \frac{32}{5}a + 4b + \frac{8}{3}c = \frac{8}{5} \quad \cdots ③$$

①, ②, ③を連立して解くと, $a = -1, b = 4, c = -3$
よって

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 3 \quad (\text{答})$$

【7】 $Q(x) = px^2 + qx + r$ (p, q, r は実数の定数) とおくと、条件(i)より

$$\int_{-2}^2 P(x)(px^2 + qx + r)dx = p \int_{-2}^2 x^2 P(x)dx + q \int_{-2}^2 xP(x)dx + r \int_{-2}^2 P(x)dx = 0$$

これが任意の実数 p, q, r について成り立つので

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-2}^2 x^2 P(x)dx = 0 \\ \int_{-2}^2 xP(x)dx = 0 \\ \int_{-2}^2 P(x)dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

ここで、

$$P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a, b, c, d \text{ は実数の定数で, } a \neq 0)$$

とすると

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 x^2 P(x)dx &= \int_{-2}^2 x^2(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d)dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{b}{5}x^5 + \frac{d}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{32}{5}b + \frac{8}{3}d \right) = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 xP(x)dx &= \int_{-2}^2 x(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d)dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{a}{5}x^5 + \frac{c}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{32}{5}a + \frac{8}{3}c \right) = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 P(x)dx &= \int_{-2}^2 (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d)dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{b}{3}x^3 + dx \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3}b + 2d \right) = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{aligned}$$

また、条件(ii)より

$$P(1) = a + b + c + d = 7 \quad \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

①, ②, ③, ④を連立して解くと

$$a = -5, b = 0, c = 12, d = 0$$

ゆえに求める整式 $P(x)$ は

$$P(x) = -5x^3 + 12x \quad (\text{答})$$

【8】 $f(x) = \int_0^x (t-2)(t-4)dt$ とおくと

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (t-2)(t-4)dt = (x-2)(x-4)$$

ゆえに $f(x)$ は $x=2$ で極大, $x=4$ で極小となる. ここで

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_0^x (t^2 - 6t + 8) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 - 3t^2 + 8t \right]_0^x \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x^2 + 8x \end{aligned}$$

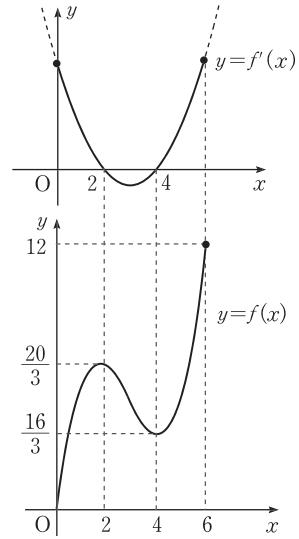
であるから, $y=f'(x)$, $y=f(x)$ のグラフは右図.

また $f(x)$ の増減表は下のようになる.

x	0	2	4	6
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	0	+	
$f(x)$	0	↗	$\frac{20}{3}$	↘	$\frac{16}{3}$	↗	12

よって、求める最大値と最小値は、

$$\begin{cases} \text{最大値 } 12 & (x=6 \text{ のとき}) \\ \text{最小値 } 0 & (x=0 \text{ のとき}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$



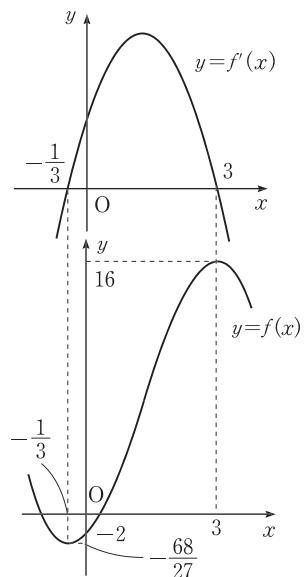
$$\begin{aligned} [9] (1) \quad f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-1}^x (-3t^2 + 8t + 3) dt \\ &= -3x^2 + 8x + 3 \\ &= -(3x+1)(x-3) \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_{-1}^x (-3t^2 + 8t + 3) dt \\ &= \left[-t^3 + 4t^2 + 3t \right]_{-1}^x \\ &= (-x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x) - (1 + 4 - 3) \\ &= -x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに $y = f'(x)$, $y = f(x)$ のグラフは右図.

また、増減表は下のようになる.



x	…	$-\frac{1}{3}$	…	3	…
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$	↘	$-\frac{68}{27}$	↗	16	↘

ゆえに求める極値は

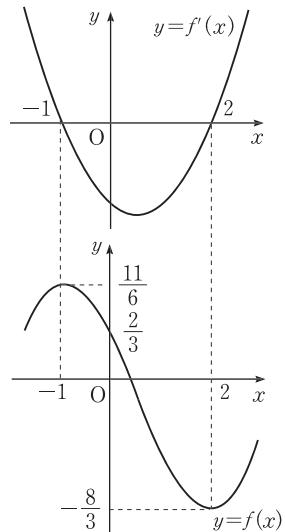
$$\begin{cases} \text{極大値 } 16 & (x = 3 \text{ のとき}) \\ \text{極小値 } -\frac{68}{27} & (x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ のとき}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-2}^x (t^2 - t - 2) dt \\ &= x^2 - x - 2 \\ &= (x+1)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_{-2}^x (t^2 - t - 2) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t \right]_{-2}^x \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x \\ &\quad - \left(-\frac{8}{3} - 2 + 4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに $y = f'(x)$, $y = f(x)$ のグラフは右図. また増減表は次のようにある.



x	...	-1	...	2	...
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↗	$\frac{11}{6}$	↘	$-\frac{8}{3}$	↗

よって、求める極値は

$$\begin{cases} \text{極大値 } \frac{11}{6} & (x = -1 \text{ のとき}) \\ \text{極小値 } -\frac{8}{3} & (x = 2 \text{ のとき}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$

添削課題

【1】 (1) $f(x)$ は $2x - 3$ の不定積分の 1 つであるから

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

とおくと, $f(0) = 6$ より

$$(f(0) =) C = 6$$

したがって, 求める関数 $f(x)$ は

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 6 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $f(x)$ は $x^2 - 3x + 1$ の不定積分の 1 つであるから

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

とおくと, $f(2) = -\frac{1}{2}$ より

$$(f(2) =) \frac{8}{3} - 6 + 2 + C = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore C = \frac{5}{6}$$

したがって, 求める関数 $f(x)$ は

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{5}{6} \quad (\text{答})$$

【2】 両辺を x で微分すると

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t)dt = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 4x - 5)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2x + 4 \quad (\text{答})$$

このとき, 等式の左辺は

$$\int_a^x f(t)dt = \int_a^x (2t + 4)dt = [t^2 + 4t]_a^x = x^2 + 4x - (a^2 + 4a)$$

であるから, これが等式の右辺と等しくなるためには

$$-(a^2 + 4a) = -5 \quad \therefore a^2 + 4a - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore (a + 5)(a - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{したがって, } a = -5, 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

[3] (1) $\int_0^3 f(t)dt = a$ (a は実数の定数)
とおくと

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + a$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_0^3 f(t)dt = \int_0^3 (t^2 + 2t + a)dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + t^2 + at \right]_0^3 \\ &= (9 + 9 + 3a) - (0 + 0 + 0) = 3a + 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = -9$$

したがって、求める関数 $f(x)$ は

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 9 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{6} + x \int_0^2 f(t)dt$

より

$$\int_0^2 f(t)dt = a \quad (a \text{ は実数の定数})$$

とおくと

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax + \frac{1}{6}$$

であるから

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_0^2 f(t)dt = \int_0^2 \left(t^2 + at + \frac{1}{6} \right) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{6}t \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} + 2a + \frac{1}{3} = 2a + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = -3$$

したがって、求める関数 $f(x)$ は

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{6} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$[4] \quad (1) \quad \int_0^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 + ax + b)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2}x^2 + bx \right]_0^2 \\ = \frac{8}{3} + 2a + 2b \\ \int_1^3 f(x)dx = \int_1^3 (x^2 + ax + b)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2}x^2 + bx \right]_1^3 \\ = \frac{26}{3} + 4a + 2b$$

であるから、条件より

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8}{3} + 2a + 2b = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{26}{3} + 4a + 2b = \frac{11}{3} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} 2a + 2b = -3 \\ 4a + 2b = -5 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて、 $a = -1, b = -\frac{1}{2}$ (答)

$$(2) \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + ax + b)dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + b)dx \\ = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + bx \right]_0^1 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + b \right) \\ \int_{-1}^1 xf(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + ax^2 + bx)dx = 2 \int_0^1 ax^2 dx \\ = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{a}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}a$$

であるから、条件より

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + b \right) = 2 \\ \frac{2}{3}a = 2 \end{cases}$$

これを解いて、 $a = 3, b = \frac{2}{3}$ (答)



会員番号	
氏名	