

発展問題演習 14. 積分法

□

d. 解と係数の関係より

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta - 1 = -a \\ \alpha\beta - \beta - \alpha = b \\ -\alpha\beta = -c \end{cases}$$

$\therefore a = 1 - (\alpha + \beta), b = \alpha\beta - (\alpha + \beta), c = \alpha\beta$

e) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$ より

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1$$

$$(1-a)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1$$

$$2\alpha\beta = a^2 - 2a \quad \therefore \alpha\beta = \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2}$$

f, g

$$c = \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2}$$

$$b, b = \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2} - (1-a) = \frac{a^2 - 2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax + \frac{a^2 - 2}{2}x + \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ と } x^2 + (a + \frac{a^2 - 2}{2})x + \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2} = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2ax + (a^2 - 2)x + a^2 - 2a = 0$$

$$(x+1)(2x^2 + 2(a-1)x + a^2 - 2a) = 0$$

-1. α, β は相異なる実数解とありから

$$2x^2 + 2(a-1)x + a^2 - 2a = 0 \text{ が判別式 } \Delta > 0 \text{ と } x < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 2(a-1) + a^2 - 2a \neq 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - 4a + 4 \neq 0 \quad \therefore a \neq 2 \\ (a-1)^2 - 2(a^2 - 2a) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-a^2 + 2a + 1 > 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a - 1 < 0 \quad \therefore 1 - \sqrt{2} < a < 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + ax + \frac{a^2 - 2}{2}x + \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2}) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (ax + \frac{a^2 - 2a}{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2ax + (a^2 - 2a)) dx$$

$$= [\frac{2a}{3}x^3 + (a^2 - 2a)x]_0^1$$

$$= a^2 - \frac{4}{3}a$$

$$a = 2a \text{ と } \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

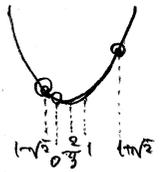
$$= (a - \frac{2}{3})^2 - \frac{4}{9} \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

7.7.7.7

$$2 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{4}{9}$$

$$-\frac{4}{9} \leq \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx < (\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{3})^2 - \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{2}}{9}$$



□

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

I. d) $a_1 = \int_0^1 f_1(x) dx$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x+1) dx$$

$$= [\frac{(2x+1)^2}{4}]_0^1 = 2$$

e) $a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 f_{n+1}(x) dx$

$$= \int_0^1 (f_n(x) + \frac{1}{3}a_n) dx$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{3}a_n$$

g) $a_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{1}{3}(a_n - 3)$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}\alpha + 2 \quad \therefore \alpha = 3$$

$$\{a_n - 3\} \text{ は } a_1 - 3 = -1$$

$$\text{公比 } \frac{1}{3} \text{ の等比数列}$$

$$a_n - 3 = -(\frac{1}{3})^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 3 - (\frac{1}{3})^{n-1}$$

II. $f_{n+1} = 6x \int_0^1 f_n(t) dt - 2 \int_0^1 t f_n(t) dt$

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 f_{n+1}(x) dx = \int_0^1 (6x \int_0^1 f_n(t) dt - 2 \int_0^1 t f_n(t) dt) dx$$

$$\therefore f_{n+1}(x) = 6ax - 2bx$$

① ②

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 f_{n+1}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (6ax - 2bx) dx$$

$$= 3a_n - 2b_n \quad \text{--- ③}$$

③ ④

$$b_{n+1} = \int_0^1 t f_{n+1}(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (6at^2 - 2bt^2) dt$$

$$= 2a_n - b_n \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$a_1 = \int_0^1 2 dt = 2$$

③ + ④

$$a_{n+1} - b_{n+1} = a_n - b_n$$

$$b_1 = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\{a_n - b_n\} \text{ は } a_1 - b_1 = 1 \text{ の定数列}$$

$$a_n - b_n = 1 \quad \therefore b_n = a_n - 1$$

∴ 2

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + 2$$

∴ $a_1 = 2$

公差 2 の等差数列 ∴

$$a_n = 2n \quad \therefore s_n = 2n - 1$$

∴ $f(x) = 2$

$$f_n(x) = 6a_{n-1}x - 2s_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$= (2(n-1))x - 2(2(n-1) - 1)$$

∴ $f_n(x) = (2(n-1))x - 2(2n-3)$

$$f_n(x) = (2(n-1))x - 2(2n-3)$$

$$\text{III. (1) } \int_0^x f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \int_0^x t \left(\frac{1}{2}t + 2 \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

$$\therefore f_2(x) = \frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

$$\int_0^x f_2(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \int_0^x t \left(\frac{1}{6}t + \frac{5}{2} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{17}{18}x^3 + \frac{11}{4}x^2$$

$$\therefore f_3(x) = \frac{17}{18}x^3 + \frac{11}{4}x^2$$

∴ $f_n(x) = (n-1)x^{n-1} + \dots$

∴ $f_n(x) = k(x-1)(x-a)$ と仮定して

$$f_n(x) = a_n x + s_n$$

$$n = kx + (a-x)k + a$$

$$\int_0^x f_n(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \int_0^x (a_n x + s_n) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} a_n x^3 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} s_n x^2 \right) + \dots$$

$$\therefore f_{n+1}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3} a_n x^3 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} s_n x^2 \right) + \dots$$

∴ $f_n(x) = \dots$

(1) (a) から $f_n(x) = k(x-1)(x-a)$ と仮定して

検証して $f_n(x) = k(x-1)(x-a)$

(3) (a) ∴

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}a_n + \frac{2}{3} & a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ s_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}s_n + \frac{2}{3} & s_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}a_n + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{3}d + \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore d = 1$$

$$a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(a_n - 1)$$

$$\therefore a_n - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} (a_1 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$a_n - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$s_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}s_n + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}p + \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore p = 3$$

$$s_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(s_n - 3)$$

$$\therefore s_n - 3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} (s_1 - 3) = -1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore s_n = 3 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$s_n - 3 = -1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore s_n = 3 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$$

∴ 2

$$f_n(x) = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} \right\} x + 3 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$$

□

I. (1) $f(x) = kx(x-1)(x-a)$ と仮定して

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

$$f(x) = k \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + a(x-1) \right)$$

$$f(x) = a(1-a) \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$ak = a(1-a)$$

$$\therefore k = 1-a \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$(a > 0)$$

$$S(a) = (1-a) \int_0^a x(x-1)(x-a) dx$$

$$= (1-a) \int_0^a (x^3 - (1+a)x^2 + ax) dx$$

$$= (1-a) \left[\frac{1}{4}a^4 - \frac{1}{2}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a^3 \right]$$

$$= \frac{a^5}{12} - \frac{a^3}{4} + \frac{a^3}{6}$$

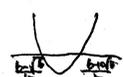
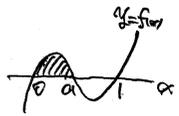
$$\text{(2) } S'(a) = \frac{5}{12}a^4 - a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{12} (5a^2 - 12a + 6)$$

$$S'(a) = 0 \text{ とすると } a = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$S''(a) = a = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6}}{5} \text{ のとき } S''(a) > 0$$

∴ 1, 3 //



a	0	$\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6}}{5}$	1	1
S(a)	+	0	-	
S'(a)	↗	↘	↘	

II. d) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$

$f'(x) = 2x - 2$

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

$g'(x) = 6x - 2$

$g'(t^2 + 2) = (6t^2 + 2)(2t)$

$\therefore g' = (3t^2 + 2t) \cdot 2t = 2t^3 + 4t^2$

$\therefore P(0,0)$ is the origin

$-2t^3 + 4t^2 = 0$

$t^2(2t - 4) = 0 \therefore t = 0, \frac{1}{2}$

① $y = -\frac{1}{4}x$

\therefore The slope of the tangent line is

$-\frac{1}{4} < m < 0$

e) The intersection points of the curves are α, β ($\alpha < \beta$) and $\alpha < \beta < 1$ and $\alpha < \beta < 1$ and $\alpha < \beta < 1$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx + \int_{\beta}^1 (3x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx + \int_{\beta}^1 (3x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx + \int_{\beta}^1 (3x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx + \int_{\beta}^1 (3x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta} + \left(x^3 - x^2 \right) \Big|_{\beta}^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(\beta^3 - \alpha^3) + (\beta^2 - \alpha^2) + 3(\beta - \alpha) + (\beta^3 - \beta^2) - (\alpha^3 - \alpha^2)$$

解と条件の関係を

$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha\beta = -m$

$= \frac{1}{12} (\alpha^3(3\beta - \alpha) + (\beta - \alpha)^3(3\beta - \alpha))$

$= \frac{1}{12} (-3\alpha^3\beta + 3\alpha^2\beta^2 + 3\beta^3 - 3\beta^2\alpha + 3\beta^3 - 3\beta^2\alpha + 3\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2\beta)$

$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 3$

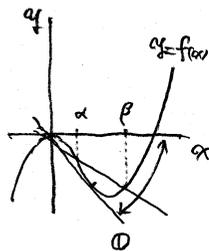
$f'(x) = 6x - 2$

$= -6(2x^2 - 2x + 1)$

$= -6(2x - 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$

$f'(x) = 0 \therefore x = 0, \frac{1}{2}$

x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$f(x)$	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	\swarrow	\nwarrow	\nearrow



Since $\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - 3}$

$\alpha < \beta$

$\beta = 1 - \alpha = 2 - \sqrt{5}$

$m = -\alpha\beta = -(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - 3})(2 - \sqrt{5})$

$= -\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} - 1) = -\sqrt{5}(3 - 2\sqrt{5}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{5}$

b) $\alpha < \beta$

$S = \frac{1}{12} (\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1) - (3\alpha^2 + 9) - 2\alpha + 10$

$= -2\alpha + \frac{5}{6}$

$= 2(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{5}) + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{17}{6} - 2\sqrt{5}$

4

I. d) $x \leq 0$ and $x \geq 1$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 0 dx = 0$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 0 dx = 0$

$0 < \alpha < 1 < \beta < 1$ and $0 < \alpha < 1 < \beta < 1$

$f(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 0 dx + \int_{\beta}^1 2t(2t-1) dt$

$= 6 \left[\frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right]_{\beta}^1$

$= 4\alpha^2 - 3\alpha = \alpha^2(4\alpha - 3)$

ii) $\alpha \geq 1$ and $\beta \geq 1$

$f(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 2t(2t-1) dt$

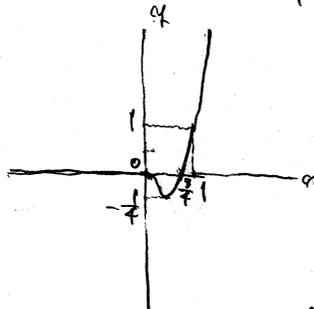
$= 6 \left[\frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta}$

$= 4(\beta^2 - \alpha^2) - 3(\beta - \alpha)$

$= 4(3\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 1) - 3(2\alpha - 1)$

$= (2\alpha^2 - 8\alpha + 7) = 2\left(\alpha - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$

e)



$0 < \alpha < 1 < \beta < 1$

$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 3$

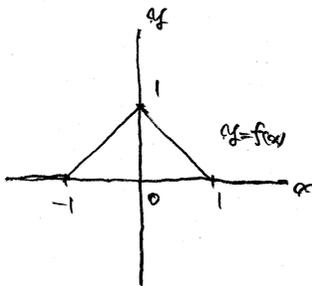
$f'(x) = 6x - 2$

x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$f(x)$	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	\swarrow	\nwarrow	\nearrow

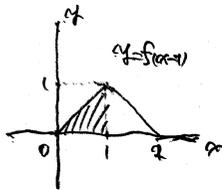
$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ is the minimum of $f(x)$

$\therefore f(x) \geq \frac{5}{4}$

II d)



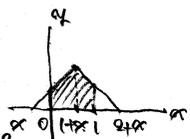
e) $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$
 (斜線部の面積)



③) $0 \leq x < 1$ とする $g(x) = 0$

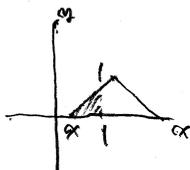
④) $1 < x < 2$ とする

$g(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(2-x)^2$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$



⑤) $0 \leq x < 1$ とする

$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2$

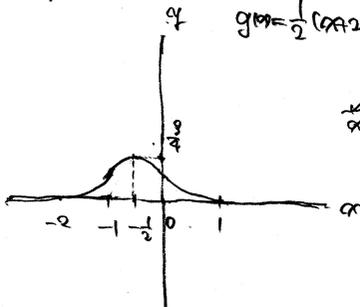


⑥) $x \geq 1$ とする

$g(x) = 0$

⑦) $1 < x < 2$ とする

$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2$



e) $y=f(x)$ と $y=g(x)$ の交点 x を α, β ($\alpha < 0 < \beta$) とする

2つの交点の間の面積を求めたい

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |f(x) - g(x)| dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |f(x) - \alpha(x+1) - \beta(x-1)| dx$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(2-3x) dx = 0$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx = 0$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{(\alpha-\alpha)(x-\beta) + \beta(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)\} dx = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}(\beta-\alpha)^2 - \frac{\beta}{6}(\beta-\alpha)^2 = 0$

$\beta - \alpha - 2\beta = 0 \therefore \alpha + \beta = 0 \dots ①$

①と②を代入すると $(\alpha^2 - 3\alpha^2 - 2\alpha) = 0$ の2解 $\alpha = \beta$

$\alpha + \beta = 0 \dots ②$

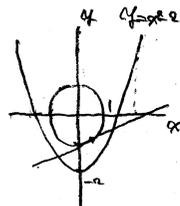
①, ②を代入すると $\alpha = \beta = 0$ となる

∴ 2つの交点の間の面積を求めたい

⑥

II d) $(\cos\theta)x + (\sin\theta)y = 1$

e) $y = -\frac{1}{\tan\theta}x + \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$ ($\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$)



$x^2 - \frac{1}{\tan\theta}x + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - 1 = 0$

$x^2 + \frac{1}{\tan\theta}x - \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - 1 = 0$

$\therefore x = \frac{-\frac{1}{\tan\theta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tan^2\theta} + 4(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} + 1)}}{2} = \alpha, \beta$ とおす

$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |-\frac{1}{\tan\theta}x + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - (x^2)| dx$

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

$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tan^2\theta} + 4(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} + 1)} \right\}^3$

$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2\theta + 4\sin\theta + 4\sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta}} \right\}^3$

$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2\sin^2\theta + 4\sin\theta + 1}{\sin^2\theta}} \right\}^3$

$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} + \frac{4}{\sin\theta} + 1} \right\}^3$

$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} + 2\right)^2 + 3} \right\}^3$

$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ とする

$S = \int_{-1}^1 |-(x^2)| dx$

$= \frac{2^3}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$

① $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ とすると $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ とする

$\therefore x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ とする

$\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, P\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

⑦

d) $f(x) = x(x+1)(x-4)$

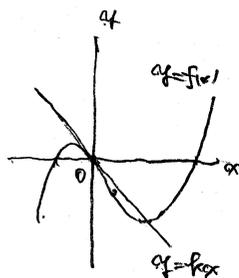
$= x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x$

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

$f''(x) = -4$

$4 > 0$ とする

$f'' < -4$



II. $f(x) = x^2 + x^2 \cdot x$ と $f(x) <$

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

$$f''(x) = 0 \text{ と } x < 0 \text{ と } x > 0 \text{ と } x = -1 \text{ と } \frac{1}{2}$$

x	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$
$f'(x)$	+	-
$f''(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

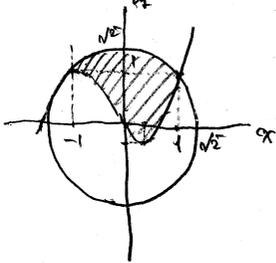
$x = -1$ 工程 2 工程 2 代 $f(x) = 1$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 代 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{5}{27}$$

$x^2 + x^2 \cdot x = 0$ と $x < 0$

$$x(x^2 + x - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 1$$



この面積を S_2 とし S_1 と S_2 の和を S とする

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^1 |1 - (x^2 + x^2 \cdot x)| dx + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= -\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x^3 - 1) dx + \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 + \frac{x}{2} - 1 \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

例 7

$f(x) = x^2$ と $f(x) <$

$f'(x) = 2x$

$y = f(x)$ の $x = t$ に $f(t)$ と $f'(t)$ と $f''(t)$ と

$$y - f(t) = f'(t)(x - t)$$

$$y - t^2 = 2t(x - t)$$

$$\therefore y = 2tx - t^2$$

$t = r \cdot (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ と $r > 0$ と $\theta > 0$ と $\theta < 2\pi$ と

$$t^2 = 2r \cos \theta (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta)$$

このとき $\cos \theta > 0$ と $\sin \theta > 0$ と $\cos \theta < 0$ と $\sin \theta < 0$ と $\cos \theta = 0$ と $\sin \theta = 0$ と $\cos \theta = 1$ と $\sin \theta = 0$ と $\cos \theta = -1$ と $\sin \theta = 0$ と $\cos \theta = 0$ と $\sin \theta = 1$ と $\cos \theta = 0$ と $\sin \theta = -1$ と $\cos \theta = 1$ と $\sin \theta = 1$ と $\cos \theta = -1$ と $\sin \theta = 1$ と $\cos \theta = 1$ と $\sin \theta = -1$ と $\cos \theta = -1$ と $\sin \theta = -1$ と

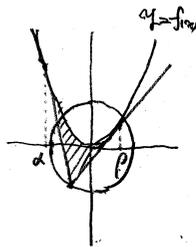
$$\therefore t = \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = d \cdot \beta \quad (d < \beta) \text{ と } f(x)$$

このとき d と β と $f(x)$ と $f'(x)$ と $f''(x)$ と

$$y = 2dx - d^2, \quad y = 2\beta x - \beta^2$$

$2dx - d^2 = 2\beta x - \beta^2$ と $x <$

$$2(d - \beta)x = (d^2 - \beta^2) \quad \therefore x = \frac{d + \beta}{2}$$



例 8 $f(x) = x^2 + x^2 \cdot x$ と $f(x) <$

$$S = \int_a^{\frac{a+\beta}{2}} |x^2 + x^2 \cdot x - (x^2 + x^2 \cdot x)| dx + \int_{\frac{a+\beta}{2}}^{\beta} |x^2 + x^2 \cdot x - (x^2 + x^2 \cdot x)| dx$$

$$= \int_a^{\frac{a+\beta}{2}} (x^2 + x^3 - x^2 - x^3) dx + \int_{\frac{a+\beta}{2}}^{\beta} (x^2 + x^3 - x^2 - x^3) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_a^{\frac{a+\beta}{2}} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{\frac{a+\beta}{2}}^{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{(\beta - a)^3}{24} + \frac{(\beta - a)^4}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (\beta - a)^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(2\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \right)^3$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{|\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + 1|}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{|\cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4}|} \right)$$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ と } \theta < \pi \text{ と } (a, b) = \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ と } x <$$

S_2 と S_1 と S_2 の和を S とする

例 9

I. d) $f(x) = -x^2 + ax + b$ と $f(x) <$

$$f'(x) = -2x + a$$

$y = f(x)$ の $x = t$ に $f(t)$ と $f'(t)$ と $f''(t)$ と

$$y - f(t) = f'(t)(x - t)$$

$$y - (-t^2 + at + b) = (-2t + a)(x - t)$$

$$\therefore y = (-2t^2 + 2at + b)x + 2t^2 - at^2$$

このとき $t = 0$ と $t = \frac{a}{2}$ と

$$0 = 2t^2 - at^2$$

$$t^2(2t - a) = 0 \quad \therefore t = 0, \frac{a}{2}$$

$t = 0$ と $t = \frac{a}{2}$ と $y = f(x)$

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

II. $-x^2 + ax + b = 0$ と $x <$

$$x^2 - ax + a^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, a$$

$$-x^2 + ax + b = \left(-\frac{a^2}{4} + b \right) x \text{ と } x <$$

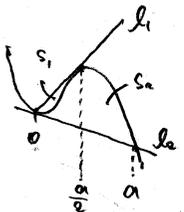
$$x^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4} = 0$$

$$x \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, \frac{a}{2}$$

$$S_1 = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \left(\left(-\frac{a^2}{4} + b \right) x - (-x^2 + ax + b) \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \left(x^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} x \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{16}$$



$$S_2 = \int_0^a (-(x^2+ax+bx) - f(x)) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^a (x^2+(a-b)x) dx = \frac{a^3}{12}$$

∴

$$S_1 : S_2 = \frac{a^3}{12} : \frac{a^3}{12} = 1 : 1$$

II d). C₀: $y = (x-a)^2(x-a)$

$$x^2 - ax = (x-a)^2(x-a) \text{ と } x^2$$

$$x^2(x-a)^2 - ax(x-a) = 0$$

$$9ax^2 - 9a^2x + a^3 - a = 0$$

$$9ax^2 - 9a^2x + a^3 - a = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

判別式 $\Delta = 81a^4 - 4 \cdot 9a \cdot (a^3 - a)$

$\Delta = 81a^4 - 36a^4 + 36a^2 = 45a^4 + 36a^2$

$$D = 9a^2(2(a^2-1))$$

$$= 9a^2(2a^2-2)$$

$$a^2 \leq 1$$

$a > 0$ として $0 < a \leq 1$

① $0 < x < a$ のとき $f(x) > 0$ とする

$$S = \int_a^b (x-a)^2(x-a) - (x^2+ax+bx) dx$$

$$= -\int_a^b (9ax^2 - 9a^2x + a^3 - a) dx$$

$$= -9a \int_a^b (x-a)(x-\beta) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} (\beta - a)^2$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{12-9a^2}}{3} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{18} (4-a^2)\sqrt{4-a^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \sqrt{a^2(4-a^2)^2(4-a^2)}$$

$$t = a^2 \text{ とおくと } 0 < t \leq 4$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \sqrt{t(4-t)^3}$$

$$f(t) = t(4-t)^2 \text{ とおくと}$$

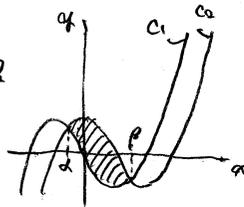
$$f'(t) = (4-t)^2 - 2t(4-t)$$

$$= (4-t)^2(4-t-2t)$$

$$= 4(4-t)^2(1-t)$$

$$f'(t) = 0 \text{ とすると } t = 1, 4$$

t	0	1	4
f(t)	+	0	-
f''(t)	↗	↘	↘



$$t = 1 \text{ と } 3 \text{ 以上 } 0 > \text{ 以上}$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \sqrt{1 \cdot 3^3} = \frac{1}{2} a$$

④

d) $f(x) = -x^2 + 2ax^2$ とおくと

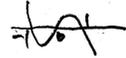
$$f(x) = f(x) \text{ と } y = f(x) \text{ と } y = f(x) \text{ と } y = f(x)$$

$$x \geq 0 \text{ と } x < 0$$

$$f(x) = -4x^2 + 4ax$$

$$= -4x(x-1)$$

$$= -4x(x+1)(x-1)$$

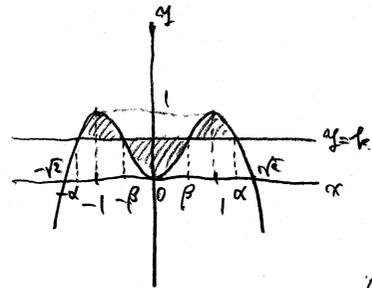


$$f(x) = 0 \text{ とすると } x = 0, 1$$

x	0	1	1
f(x)	0	+	0
f''(x)	↗	↘	↘

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \text{ と } x = 2 \text{ 以上 } \text{ 以上 } f(x) = t$$



① $0 < k < 1$

② $-x^2 + 2ax^2 = k$ とおくと

$$x^2 - 2ax^2 = k = 0$$

$$t = x^2 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$t^2 - 2at + k = 0$$

③ ② のとき α^2, β^2 とおくと

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 2$$

$$\alpha^2 \beta^2 = k$$

$$\alpha \beta = \sqrt{k} \text{ (} \alpha, \beta > 0 \text{)}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$= \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{k}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$= \alpha + \beta - 2\sqrt{k}$$

$$= 2(\alpha + \beta) - 2\sqrt{k} = 2(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k}) - 2\sqrt{k}$$

$$= -k - 2\sqrt{k} + 4$$

$$\int_{-p}^p (k - \alpha^2 + 2\alpha) dx = \int_{-p}^p (k - \alpha^2 + 2\alpha - k) dx \neq 0$$

$$\int_{-p}^p (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + k) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-p}^p \left[\frac{\alpha^3}{3} + \alpha^2 + k\alpha \right]_{-p}^p = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + k(\alpha + \beta) = 0$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{\alpha + \beta} - 10 \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} + 15k = 0$$

$$3(-k - 2\sqrt{k+4}) - 10(2 - \sqrt{k}) + 15k = 0$$

$$3k + 4\sqrt{k} - 8 = 0$$

$$3k + \sqrt{k} - 2 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(k+1)(3\sqrt{k}-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{k} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \therefore k = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$k = -2 + 2\sqrt{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{reject } k = -2$$

$$m(k) = \frac{1}{6}(k^2 + 6k^2 - 2k + 6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(k^2 + 4k - 1)(k+2) - 16k + 14$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}[-16(-2+2\sqrt{2}) + 14] = \frac{1}{6}(46 - 32\sqrt{2}) = \frac{23 - 16\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

10

1) $D \cup (E \cap F)$ is the shaded region

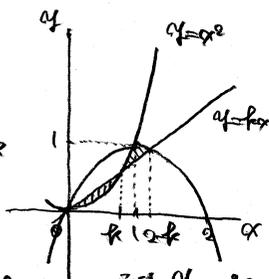
$$x \leq kx \leq 2$$

$$x(x-k) \geq 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, k$$

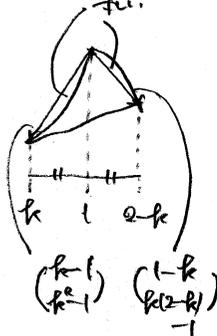
$$-x^2 + 2x = kx \leq 2$$

$$x^2 - (2-k)x = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0, 2-k$$



width of shaded region



$$m(k) = \int_0^k (kx - x^2) dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} |(k-1)(k+2k-1) - (1-k)(k-1)|$$

$$= -\int_0^k x(x-k) dx$$

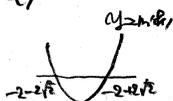
$$+ \frac{1}{2} |(1-k)(2k-1)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} k^3 + (1-k)^2$$

$$\text{1) } m(k) = \frac{1}{6} k^3 + k^2 - 2k + 1$$

$$m'(k) = \frac{1}{2} k^2 + 2k - 2 = \frac{1}{2} (k^2 + 4k - 4)$$

$$m'(k) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$



k	0	1	2	3
m(k)	-	0	+	
m'(k)	↘	↕	↗	