

基本問題演習 99. 積分法(2)

[1]

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

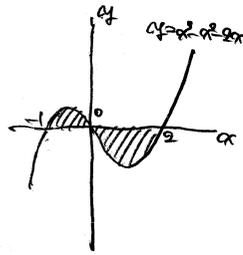
$$S = \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$- \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) - \left( 4 - \frac{8}{3} - 4 \right)$$

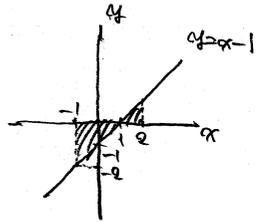
$$= -\frac{5}{12} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{37}{12}$$



[3]

$$d) \int_{-1}^2 |x-1| dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{5}{2}$$



$$e) \int_0^3 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx$$

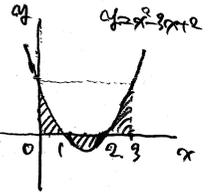
$$= \int_0^1 (x-1)(x-2) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_1^2 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$$

$$- \int_2^3 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_0^1 - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_2^3$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{5}{6} - \left( \frac{27}{3} - \frac{9}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{11}{6}$$



<point>

1. 曲線とx軸とで囲まれた部分の面積

[2]

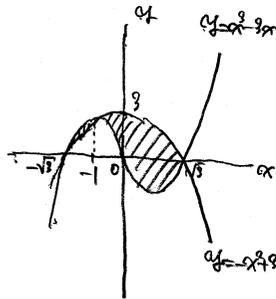
$$d) x^2 - 3x = -x^2 + 3 \text{ とし}$$

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

$$x^2(x+1) - 3(x+1) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \pm\sqrt{3}, -1$$



e) 求める面積Sは

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

$$+ \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} (-x^2 + 3) - (x^2 - 3x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x \right]_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$- \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x \right]_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= F(\sqrt{3}) - F(-\sqrt{3}) - (F(\sqrt{3}) - F(-1))$$

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

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{17}{12} - \left( -\frac{9}{4} + 2\sqrt{3} \right) - \left( -\frac{9}{4} - 2\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{22}{3}$$

<point>

1. 2曲線とx軸とで囲まれた部分の面積

<point>

1.  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx = a \leq x \leq b$  とし、 $y = f(x)$  と  $x$  軸とで囲まれた部分の面積

[4]

$$I. d) F(x) = 2 \int_0^1 |x^2 - x| dx$$

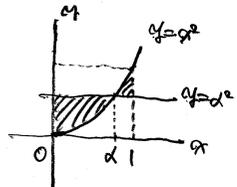
$$i) 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ とし}$$

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

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^x + \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_x^1$$

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

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



$$ii) x > 1 \text{ とし}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1$$

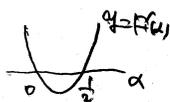
$$= \frac{1}{6} \quad (\text{定数})$$

①  $0 \leq a \leq 1$  のとき

$$f(x) = 2(4x^2 - 2x) = 4x(2x - 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ となる } x = 0, \frac{1}{2}$$

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$f(x)$	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	↘	↗	↘

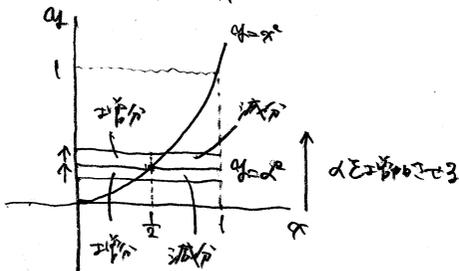


②  $a \geq 1$  のとき

$x = \frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$f(0) = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $f(1) = 1$  より 最大値は  $1$

[別解] 区間端点と極値を比較



$$\int_0^1 |a^2 - 2x| dx = 0 \leq a \leq 1 \text{ のとき } y = a^2 \text{ と } y = 2x \text{ と}$$

区間端点と極値を比較

$a < \frac{1}{2}$  のとき

$a < \frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $y = 2x < y = a^2$  となる  $f(x)$  は  $2x$

$a > \frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $f(x)$  は  $a^2$

$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$  のとき

II. ①  $\int_0^1 |a^2 - ax| dx = I(a)$  とおく

$0 \leq a \leq 1$  のとき

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

$$= \left[ \frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{a^2x}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2}$$

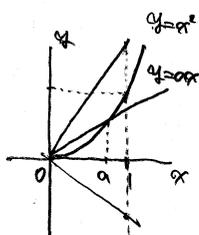
②  $0 < a < 1$  のとき

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

$$= \left[ \frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{a^2x}{2} \right]_0^a + \left[ \frac{a^2x}{2} - \frac{ax^2}{2} \right]_a^1$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{6} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^3}{6}$$

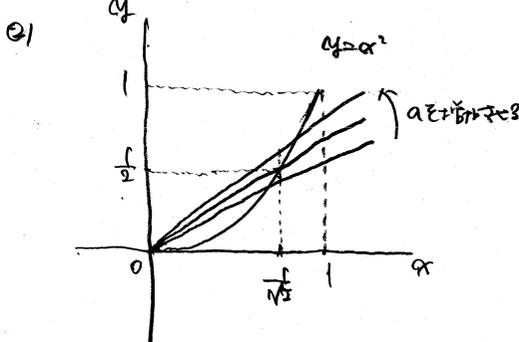
$$= \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$



②  $a \geq 1$  のとき

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

$$= \left[ \frac{a^2x}{2} - \frac{ax^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$



①  $a < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  のとき

$a < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  のとき  $y = x^2 < y = a^2$  となる  $I(a)$  は  $x^2$

$a > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  のとき  $I(a)$  は  $a^2$

$\therefore a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  のとき

<point>

1.  $\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx = 0 \leq a \leq b$  のとき  $y = f(x)$  と  $y = g(x)$  と  
区間端点と極値を比較

②

①  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$  とおく

$f(x) = x$

② ①の方程式を

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = f(x) - 1$$

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

$$\therefore y = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

③ ②の方程式を

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{f(x)}(x - 1)$$

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

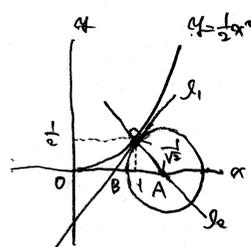
$$\therefore y = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

④ ③と①の交点を

$$-x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \therefore A\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

⑤  $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

⑥  $B\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$



5) 求此二面積  $S_1, S_2$

$$S = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx - \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{6} x^3 \right]_0^1 - \left( \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{24} - \frac{\pi}{16}$$

6

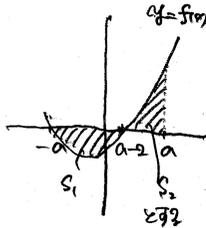
I. (1)  $x^2 + 2ax - a^2 + 2a = 0$   
 $x^2 + 2ax - a(a-2) = 0$   
 $(x+a)(x-(a-2)) = 0$   
 $\therefore x = -a, a-2$

(2)  $S_1 = S_2$  とす

$$-\int_{-a}^{a-2} f(x) dx = \int_{a-2}^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^{a-2} f(x) dx + \int_{a-2}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$



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

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

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

$$= 2 \left( -\frac{2}{3} a^3 + 2a^2 \right) = 0$$

$$a^2(a-3) = 0$$

$a > 1$  より  $a = 3$

II.  $x^2 = cx - 1$  とす

$$x^2 - cx + 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$\therefore 2$  実根  $\alpha, \beta$  とす

判別式  $\Delta \geq 0$  とす  $\Delta > 0$  とす

$$c^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore c < -2, c > 2$$

対称性より  $\alpha > 0 > \beta$  とす ( $c > 2$ )

①  $\alpha, \beta$  実根  $\alpha, \beta$  とす ( $c < \beta$ )

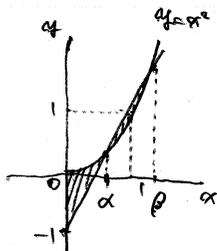
$S_1 = S_2$  とす

$$\int_0^\alpha (x^2 - cx + 1) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta (cx - 1 - x^2) dx$$

$$\int_0^\alpha (x^2 - cx + 1) dx = 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{c}{2} x^2 + x \right]_0^\alpha = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^3}{3} - \frac{c}{2} \alpha + 1 = 0 \quad (2)$$



また  $\alpha + \beta = c$  とす

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = c & (2) \\ \alpha\beta = 1 & (3) \end{cases}$$

②, ③ とす

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} = c \quad \therefore \alpha^2 - c\alpha + 1 = 0 \quad (4)$$

①, ④ とす

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{3} - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = 3 \quad \therefore \alpha = \sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore \alpha = \sqrt{3}$

$$3 - \sqrt{3}c + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore c = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$c = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

(point)

1. 面積比  $= \frac{1}{3} : \frac{2}{3}$

7

$S = T$  とす

$$\int_0^a x(cx - a)(cx - b) dx = - \int_0^b x(cx - a)(cx - b) dx$$

$$\int_0^b x(cx - a)(cx - b) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^b x^2(cx - b) dx - a \int_0^b x(cx - b) dx = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} b^3 + \frac{a}{6} b^2 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 2ab = 0$$

$$\therefore b = 2a$$

$\therefore a = 2$

$$S = \int_0^a x(cx - a)(cx - 2a) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a x^2(cx - 2a) dx - a \int_0^a x(cx - 2a) dx$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{12} + 2a \cdot \frac{a^3}{6} = \frac{a^3}{6}$$

8

1)  $f(x) = a(x-9)^2$  とす

$$f(x) = (x-9)^2 + 2a(x-9)$$

$$= 2(x-9)(x-9+a)$$

$$f(0) = 9 \text{ とす}$$

$$0 < m < 9$$

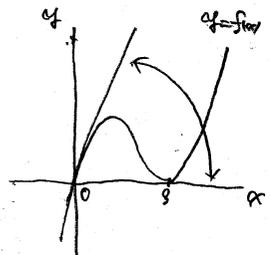
[2] 1) 1) 1)

$$a(x-9) = mx \text{ とす}$$

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

$(x-9)^2 = m^2 x^2$  の正の根  $\alpha, \beta$  とす

また  $\alpha + \beta = 18$



2)  $S_1 = S_2$  としよとす

$$\int_0^{\alpha} (\alpha(x-1))^2 - mx^2 dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (mx - \alpha(x-1))^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^{\beta} (\alpha(x-1))^2 - mx^2 dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\beta} \alpha(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\beta} \alpha^2(x-\beta) dx - \alpha \int_0^{\beta} \alpha(x-\beta) dx = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \beta^3 + \frac{\alpha}{6} \beta^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \beta = 2\alpha - 1$$

$\alpha, \beta$  は  $x^2 - 6x + 9 - m = 0$  の根なり

$$\alpha + \beta = 6 - 1 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\alpha\beta = 9 - m - 1 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

① ~ ③ より

$$\alpha = 2, \beta = 4, m = 1 //$$

[別解]

3次関数  $y = x^2 - 6x + 9 - m$  の頂点を  $(3, 3-m)$  とし、 $x$  軸との交点を  $\alpha, \beta$  とし、 $\alpha < \beta$  とす。

③) 面積を比較する

$$S_1 = 2 \int_0^2 (\alpha(x-1))^2 - \alpha^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \alpha(x-2)(x-4) dx$$

$$= 2 \left( \int_0^2 \alpha^2(x-2) dx - 4 \int_0^2 \alpha(x-2) dx \right)$$

$$= 2 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \cdot 2^3 + \frac{4}{6} \alpha^2 \cdot 2^3 \right) = 8 //$$

[9]

d)  $\alpha(x-1)^2 = kx^2$  とし

$$\alpha(x-1)^2 - kx^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha(x^2 - 2x + 1) - kx^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - (k+2)\alpha + 1 = 0 \text{ の異なる2根あり}$$

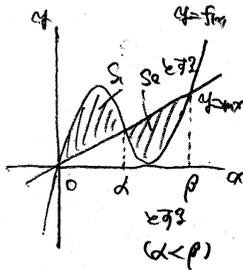
②)  $\alpha \neq \beta$  とす

$$D = (k+2)^2 - 4 > 0 \quad (k > 0)$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1$$

ここで  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  であるから  $\alpha > 1, \beta < 1$  とす。

また  $\alpha > 1, \beta < 1$  であるから



2)  $S_1 = S_2$  としよとす

$$\int_0^{\alpha} (\alpha(x-1)^2 - kx^2) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (kx - \alpha(x-1)^2) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\beta} (\alpha(x-1)^2 - kx^2) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\beta} \alpha(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \beta = 2\alpha - 1$$

① ~ ③ より

$$\alpha + \beta = k + 2 - 1 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1 - 1 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

① ~ ③ より

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta = \sqrt{2}, k = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 //$$

[別解]

$$\int_0^{\alpha} (\alpha(x-1)^2 - kx^2) dx = \int_0^{\beta} (\alpha^2(x-2)(x-4) - \alpha^2) dx = 0$$

$0 \leq x \leq \beta$  のとき  $\alpha^2(x-2)(x-4) - \alpha^2 < 0$  であるから

$$y = \alpha^2(x-2)(x-4) - \alpha^2 \text{ のグラフをかく}$$

$$S_1 = S_2$$

$$f(x) = \alpha^2(k+2)x^2 - 2\alpha^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2\alpha^2(k+2)x$$

$$f''(x) = 2\alpha^2(k+2)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ とし}$$

$$x = \frac{k+2}{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{k+2}{3}\right) = -\frac{k+2}{9} \text{ とす}$$

$$\frac{(k+2)^3}{27} - \frac{(k+2)^3}{9} = -\frac{k+2}{3}$$

$$(k+2)^2 = \frac{9}{2} \quad \therefore k = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 //$$

