

基本問題演習 34. 積分法 3)

I

$$d) A = \int_0^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^3 x(x-3) dx$$

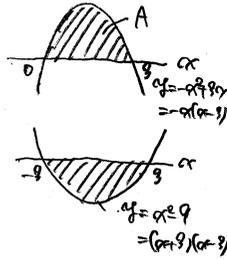
$$= \frac{1}{6} (3-0)^3 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$B = -\int_3^9 (x^2 - 9) dx$$

$$= -\int_3^9 (x+3)(x-3) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (9-3)^3 = 36$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{36}{\frac{9}{2}} = 8$$



e)  $2x^2 = 2x + 2$  と  $x^2 = x - 1 = 0$

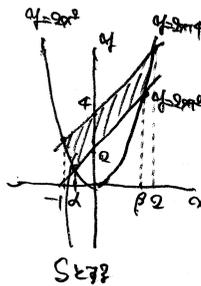
$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \alpha, \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

$2x^2 = 2x + 4$  と  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

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

$$\therefore x = -1, 2$$



$$S = \int_{-1}^2 (2x^2 + 4 - 2x) dx - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (2x^2 + 2 - 2x) dx$$

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

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{9}{6} - 2 \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{5})^3}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{9 - \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3}}$$

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

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

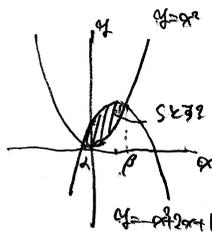
$$2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \alpha, \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{3})^3 = \sqrt{3}$$



II

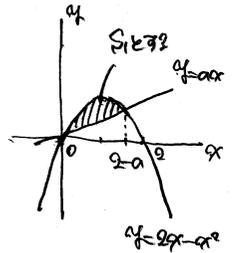
I. c)  $y = 2ax - x^2$

$$= -x(x-2)$$

$$2ax - x^2 = ax \text{ と } x^2$$

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

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



$$S = \int_0^{2-a} (2ax - x^2 - ax) dx$$

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

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

e) C と x 軸との面積を S1 とし、D と x 軸との面積を S2 とし

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2-0)^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} S \text{ と } 1/3 \text{ と } 3$$

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

$$(2-a)^3 = 4$$

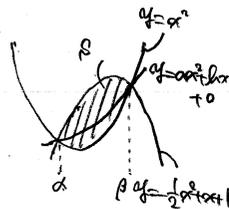
$$2-a = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\therefore a = 2 - \sqrt[3]{4}$$

II. d)  $S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 - x^2) dx$

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

$$= \boxed{\frac{3}{4} (\beta-\alpha)^3}$$



$$\frac{3}{2} x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \text{ と } x^2 = 2x - 2 = 0 \text{ と } x^2 = 0 \text{ と } x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3} = \alpha, \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3} \right)^3 = \boxed{\frac{14\sqrt{7}}{27}}$$

e)  $ax^2 + bx + c = x^2$  と  $(a-1)x^2 + bx + c = 0$

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

$$a \neq 1 \text{ と } \alpha, \beta \text{ と } \gamma$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \text{ と } S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (ax^2 + bx + c - x^2) dx = \frac{7\sqrt{7}}{27}$$

$$(a-1) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx = \frac{7\sqrt{7}}{27}$$

$$(a-1) \cdot \frac{1}{6} (\beta-\alpha)^3 = \frac{7\sqrt{7}}{27}$$

$$(1-a) \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{27}$$

$$(1-a) \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{27}$$

$$1-a = \frac{9}{4} \quad \therefore a = \frac{1}{4}$$

解と条件をa(2)に代入

$$-\frac{b}{a-1} = \frac{2}{9} \quad b = \frac{2}{9}(1-a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{c}{a-1} = -\frac{2}{9} \quad c = \frac{2}{9}(1-a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

9

I. 両軸の3線を求む

(1.2) 区間を区別して使えば  $m < 2$

$$y - Q = m(x - 1)$$

$$\therefore y = mx - m + Q$$

と仮定

$$x^2 = mx - m + Q \quad \text{と } x^2$$

$$x^2 - mx + m - Q = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{m \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 4m + 8}}{2} = \alpha, \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta) \quad \text{と仮定}$$

(両軸の3線を求めれば)  $S < 2$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (mx - m + Q - x^2) dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{m^2 - 4m + 8})^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{(m-2)^2 + 4})^3$$

$m = 2$  と仮定

$$\text{折り返し } \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II. d, } \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha) \{ (x - \alpha) - (\beta - \alpha) \} dx \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ (x - \alpha)^2 - (\beta - \alpha)(x - \alpha) \} dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{(x - \alpha)^3}{3} - (\beta - \alpha) \frac{(x - \alpha)^2}{2} \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} (\beta - \alpha)^3 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) Ce: } y &= -(x - \alpha)^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + 1 \quad \text{と仮定} \\ &= -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 = -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + 1 \quad \text{と } x^2$$

$$2x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a - 1 = 0$$

判別式  $\Delta \geq 0$  と仮定  $\Delta > 0$  として

$$\frac{1}{4} = a^2 Q (a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a - 1)$$

$$= -a^2 a + Q > 0$$

$$a^2 + a - Q < 0$$

$$(a+2)(a-1) < 0 \quad \therefore -2 < a < 1$$

$\therefore a$  と  $Q$  の関係

$$x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - a + Q}}{2} = \alpha, \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta) \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + 1 - x^2 \} dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{a^2 - a + Q})^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{(a + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{9}{4}})^3$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ と仮定}$$

$$\text{折り返し } \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{9}{8}$$

5) (1) 区間を区別して使えば  $S < 2$

II.  $f(x) = x^2$  と仮定

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

$y = f(x)$  の  $x = t$  と仮定して接線

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

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

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

したがって (1.2) 区間を区別

$$-9 = 2t - t^2$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 9 = 0$$

$$(t+1)(t-9) = 0 \quad \therefore t = -1, 9$$

$$t = -1 \text{ と仮定 } y = 2x - 1$$

$$t = 9 \text{ " } y = 6x - 9$$

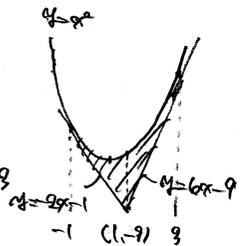
折り返し面積  $S < 2$

$$S = \int_{-1}^1 \{ x^2 - (2x - 1) \} dx + \int_1^9 \{ x^2 - (6x - 9) \} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 2x + 1) dx + \int_1^9 (x^2 - 6x + 9) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - 3x^2 + 9x \right]_1^9$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$



4

d)  $f(x) = x^2$  とおく

$f'(x) = 2x$

$y = f(x)$  の  $x = t$  に  $t > 0$  を接点とす

法線は

$y - f(t) = -\frac{1}{f'(t)}(x - t)$

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

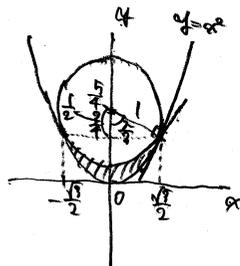
$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2t}x + t^2 + \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore t = (0, \frac{5}{4})$  に通ることを

$\frac{5}{4} = t^2 + \frac{1}{2}$

$t^2 = \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore t = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\therefore t$  接点は  $(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$



III. d)  $f(x) = x^2$  とおく

$f'(x) = 2x$

$y = f(x)$  の  $x = t$  に  $t > 0$  を接点とす

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

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

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

$\therefore t = y = x^2 - 4x + 8$  と  $t$  を接点とす

$x^2 - 4x + 8 = 2tx - t^2$  として

$x^2 - 2(t+2)x + t^2 + 8 = 0$

$t$  を接点とす  $t > 0$  とす

判別式  $\Delta \geq 0$  として  $\Delta = 0$  とす

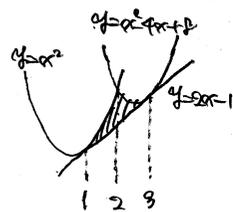
$\frac{b^2}{4} = (t+2)^2 - (t^2 + 8) = 4t - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore t = 1$

$\therefore t$  とす接点  $y = 2x - 1$

$y = x^2 - 4x + 8$  との接点  $(x, y)$  として

$x^2 - 4x + 8 = 2x - 1$

$(x-3)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 3$



e) d) から半径  $r = 1$  とす

$x^2 + (y - \frac{5}{4})^2 = 1$

e) 求める面積  $S$  は

$S = \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (\frac{3}{2} - x^2) dx - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin \frac{2x}{3}))$

$= \frac{1}{6} (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^3 - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{x}{3}$

5

I.  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$  とおく

$f'(x) = 2x - 4$

$y = f(x)$  の  $(3, -9)$  に  $t > 0$  を接点とす

$y + 9 = f'(t)(x - 3)$

$y + 9 = 2(t-4)(x - 3)$

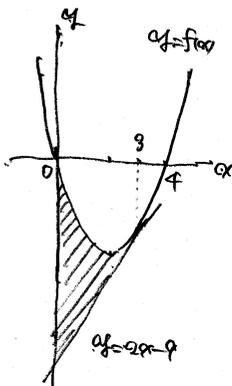
$\therefore y = 2tx - 9$

求める面積  $S$  は

$S = \int_0^3 (x^2 - 4x - (2tx - 9)) dx$

$= \int_0^3 (x^2 - 9) dx$

$= [\frac{x^3}{3} - 9x]_0^3 = 9$



7

I. d)  $f(x) = x^2 - x$

$f'(x) = 2x - 1$

$y = f(x)$  の  $x = t$  に  $t > 0$  を接点とす

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

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

$\therefore y = (2t - 1)x - 2t^2$

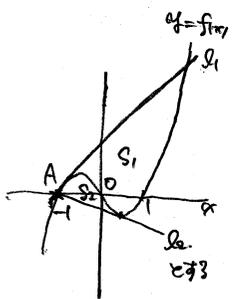
$\therefore t = A(-1, 0)$  に通ることを

$2t^2 - 2t = 0 \quad \therefore t = 1$

$(t+1)(2t-1) = 0$

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

$\therefore t = y = 2x + 2, y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$



2)  $x^2 - x = 2x + 2 \leq 0$

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

$(x-1)(x-2) = 0 \therefore x = -1, 2$

$S_1 = \int_{-1}^2 (2x+2 - (x^2-x)) dx$

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

$= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 2^3 = \frac{27}{4}$

$S_2 = \int_{-1}^2 (x^2-x - (2x+2)) dx$

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

$= \frac{1}{12} (\frac{9}{2})^2 = \frac{27}{64}$

II. 4)  $f(x) = x^2 - x + a, g(x) = x^2 \leq 0$

$f(x) \geq g(x) \implies f(x) - g(x) = -x + a \geq 0$

$x = t \ (t > 0) \implies -t + a = 0 \implies a = t$

$f(t) = g(t) \implies t^2 - t + a = t^2 - 1$

$f(t) = g(t) \implies 3t^2 - 1 = 2t - 1$

2) I)

$3t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{3} \times 1$

$(t-1)(3t+1) = 0$

$\therefore t = 1$

$\therefore a \geq 0 \implies a = \boxed{1}$

3) 变通法解

$y = 1 = 2(x-1) \implies y = 2x - 1$

插点  $(1, 1)$

8)  $x^2 - x + 1 = x^2 \leq 0$

$x^2 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0$

$(x-1)(x+1) = 0 \therefore x = -1, 1$

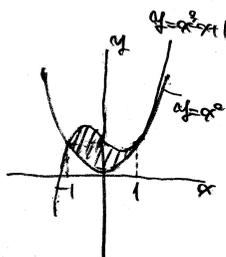
I, 2  $(-1, 1)$

9) 变通法解

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

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

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^3 = \frac{4}{9}$



8)

$y = x^2 - 3x$

$= x(x-3)$

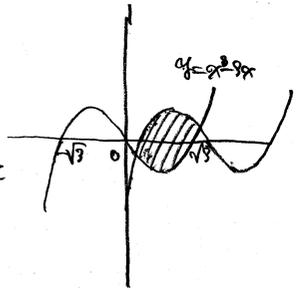
C:  $y = (x-2)^2 - 3(x-2)$

$x^2 - 3x = (x-2)^2 - 3(x-2) \leq 0$

$-6x^2 + (2x-8)+6 = 0$

$3x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$

$\therefore x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}{3} = a, b \ (a < b) \leq 0$



a < b < 0 变通法解

$S = \int_a^b ((x-2)^2 - 3(x-2) - (x^2 - 3x)) dx$

$= \int_a^b (-6x^2 + (2x-2)+6) dx$

$= -6 \int_a^b (x-1)(x-1) dx$

$= (b-a)^3$

$= (\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3})^3 = \frac{16\sqrt{6}}{9}$

9)

$x^2 - 2x^2 - 3x^2 + 5x + 5 = ax + b \leq 0$

$x^2 - 2x^2 - 3x^2 + (5-a)x + 5-b = 0$

$y = f(x) \leq y = g(x) \implies x = a, x = b$

$x^2 - 2x^2 - 3x^2 + (5-a)x + 5-b = (x-a)(x-b)^2$

$= (x^2 - 2ax + a^2)(x^2 - 2bx + b^2)$

$= x^4 - 2x^3(a+b) + x^2(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) - 2x(a^2b + ab^2) + a^2b + ab^2$

比较系数

$-2(a+b) = -2 - 0$

$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 3 - 0$

$-2(a^2b + ab^2) = 5 - a - 0$

$a^2b + ab^2 = 5 - b - 0$

1) I)  $a+b = 1$

2) I)  $(a+b)^2 + 2ab = 3 \implies a+b = -2$

3) 2)

$4 = 5 - a \implies a = \boxed{1}$

4) 2)

$4 = 5 - b \implies b = \boxed{1}$

$a, b \leq 0 \implies t^2 - (a+b)t + ab = 0 \implies t^2 - (-2)t + 1 = 0$

$t^2 - 2t - 2 = 0 \implies t = 2$

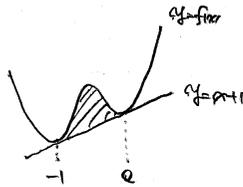
$(t+1)(t-2) = 0$

$a < b \implies a = \boxed{-1}, b = \boxed{2}$

$$S = \int_{-1}^0 |f(x) - (x+1)| dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{90} (2-1)^3 = \frac{8}{10}$$

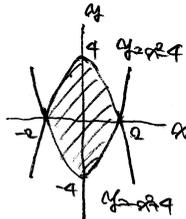


10

$$d) P = \int_{-2}^2 |(-x^2+4) - (x^2-4)| dx$$

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

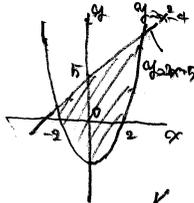
$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 4^3 = \frac{64}{9}$$



$$x^2 - 4 = 2x + 5 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 9 = 0$$

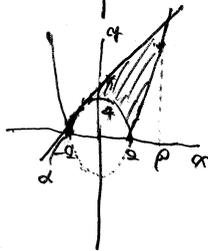
$$\therefore x = 1 \pm \sqrt{10} = \alpha, \beta (\alpha < \beta) \geq 0$$



$$I = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |2x+5 - (x^2-4)| dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\beta-\alpha)^3 = \frac{40\sqrt{10}}{3}$$



$$-x^2 + 4 = 2x + 5 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

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

$$I' = I - P = \frac{40\sqrt{10} - 64}{9}$$

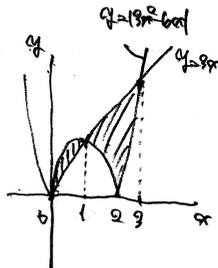
$$e) -9x^2 + 6x = 9x \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(x-1) = 0 \therefore x = 0, 1$$

$$9x^2 - 6x = 9x \geq 0$$

$$x(x-9) = 0 \therefore x = 0, 9$$



for 3 parts 12

$$S = \int_0^1 |(-9x^2 + 6x) - 9x| dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} |1-9|$$

$$= -9 \int_0^1 x(x-1) dx + 6$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1-0)^2 + 6 = \frac{13}{2}$$



$$S = \frac{|a|(\beta-\alpha)^2}{6}$$

area of triangle is 12  
area of triangle is 12

