

基本問題演習 32. 積分法 d1

[1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\ &= \int (6x^2 - 2x + 3) dx \\ &= 2x^3 - x^2 + 3x + C \quad (C: \text{積分定数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = 7 \neq y$$

$$4 + C = 7 \quad \therefore C = 3$$

よって

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

e) (B) だけ

$$f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + 3x + 4 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$x = 0 \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{C}$$

$$f(0) + g(0) = 4 \quad \therefore g(0) = 1$$

(C) だけ

$$f(x)g(x) = x^2 + 3x^2 + 5x + C' \quad (C' \text{は積分定数})$$

$$x = 0 \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{B}$$

$$f(0)g(0) = C' \quad \therefore C' = 3$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} f(x)g(x) &= x^2 + 3x^2 + 5x + 3 \\ &= (x+1)(x^2 + 2x + 3) \quad \text{--- ②} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{①, ② から } f(0) = 4, g(0) = 1 \text{ だけ}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 3, g(x) = x + 1$$

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1. 不定積分

[2]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \int_{-2}^0 (x^2 + 3x^2) dx &= \int_{-2}^0 (x^2 + 3x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^0 (x^2 + 3x^2) dx + \int_0^2 (x^2 + 3x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 + 3x^2) dx \\ &= 6 \int_0^2 x^2 dx \\ &= 6 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \int_0^1 (2x+1)^3 dx &= \left[\frac{(2x+1)^4}{4 \cdot 2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (3^4 - 1^4) = 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \int_0^2 (x^2 + x^2 + x + |x|) dx &= 2 \int_0^2 (x^2 + |x|) dx \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 + 2 \right\} = \frac{28}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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1. 不定積分の計算

[3]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \int_1^7 (7-x)(x-1) dx &= - \int_1^7 (x-1)(x-7) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (7-1)^3 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \int_1^7 (7-x)^2 (x-1) dx &= \int_1^7 (x-1)(x-7)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (7-1)^4 = 108 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \int_1^7 x(7-x)(x-1) dx &= - \int_1^7 [(x-7) + 7](x-7)(x-1) dx \\ &= - \int_1^7 (7-x)^2 (x-1) dx + 7 \int_1^7 (7-x)(x-1) dx \\ &= -108 + 7 \cdot 36 = 144 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e) } \int_1^3 (x-1)^2 (x-3)^2 dx = \frac{1}{30} (3-1)^5 = \frac{16}{15}$$

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1. $\frac{1}{6} (2x)^3$

$$\text{① } \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx = -\frac{1}{6} (b-a)^3$$

$$\text{② } \int_a^b (x-a)^2 (x-b) dx = -\frac{1}{12} (b-a)^4$$

$$\text{③ } \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)^2 dx = \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^4$$

$$\text{④ } \int_a^b (x-a)^2 (x-b)^2 dx = \frac{1}{30} (b-a)^5$$

[4]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \int_{-1}^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx &= 2 \int_0^1 (ax^2 + c) dx \\ &= 2 \left[a \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + cx \right]_0^1 = -2 \\ \therefore a + 3c &= -3 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x(ax^2+bx+c) dx = 2 \int_0^1 bx^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{bx^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} b$$

$$\therefore b = 6 \text{ --- ①}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2(ax^2+bx+c) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (ax^4+cx^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{a}{5}x^5 + \frac{c}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = 2 \left(\frac{a}{5} + \frac{c}{3} \right)$$

$$\therefore 3a + 5c = 15 \text{ --- ②}$$

① ~ ② $\int \int$
 $c = -6, a = 15$

\int, τ
 $a = 15, b = 6, c = -6$

③ $\int_{-1}^1 (f(x))^2 dx$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (15x^2 + 6x - 6)^2 dx$$

$$= 15 \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx + 6 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx - 6 \int_{-1}^1 dx$$

$$= 15 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 4 - 6 \cdot 2 = 66$$

④

d) $f(x) = 2ax + \int_0^2 f(x) dx$

$$A = \int_0^2 f(x) dx \text{ と } a < c \text{ と } f(x) = 2ax + A$$

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

$$= \left[x^2 + Ax \right]_0^2$$

$$= 4 + 2A \quad \therefore A = -4$$

\int, τ
 $f(x) = 2ax + A$

e) $f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 (x-t)f(x) dx + 7$

$$= x \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 tf(x) dx + 7$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx, B = \int_{-1}^1 tf(x) dx \text{ と } a < c \text{ と } f(x) = Ax + B + 7$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 (At + B + 7) dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (-B + 7) dt = 2[-Bt + 7t]_0^1 = 2B + 14$$

$$\therefore A + 2B = 14 \text{ --- ①}$$

$$B = \int_{-1}^1 (At + B + 7)t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 Ate^2 dt = 2 \left[\frac{A}{3}t^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}A$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{2}{3}A \text{ --- ②}$$

①, ② $\int \int$ $A = 6, B = 4$

\int, τ $f(x) = 6x + 3$

① $f(x) = x^2 \int_1^2 (3x-t)f(x) dx$

$$= x^2 \cdot 3x \int_1^2 f(x) dx - \int_1^2 tf(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_1^2 f(x) dx, B = \int_1^2 tf(x) dx \text{ と } a < c \text{ と } f(x) = x^2 + 3Ax - B$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 3A$$

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

$$= \left[x^2 + 3Ax \right]_1^2 = 3 + 9A \quad \therefore A = -\frac{3}{8}$$

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

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}Ax^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{14}{3} + \frac{3}{2}A \quad \therefore B = -\frac{15}{12}$$

\int, τ

$$f(x) = x^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{15}{12} \right)$$

④ $f(x) = 2ax + \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

$$A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ と } a < c \text{ と } f(x) = 2ax + A$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + Ax + C$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} + 1 \quad C = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^2 + Ax - \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{A}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x \right]_0^1 = -\frac{A}{2} \quad \therefore A = 0$$

\int, τ

$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

⑤ $f(x) = -3x \int_1^2 g(x) dx - 5, g(x) = -3x^2 + \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

$$A = \int_1^2 g(x) dx, B = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ と } a < c$$

$$f(x) = -3Ax^2 + 5, g(x) = -3x^2 + B$$

$$A = \int_1^2 (-3x^2 + B) dx = \left[-x^3 + \frac{B}{2}x^2 \right]_1^2 = -7 + \frac{3}{2}B \text{ --- ①}$$

$$B = \int_0^1 (-3At^2 + 5) dt = \left[-At^3 + 5t \right]_0^1 = -A + 5 \text{ --- ②}$$

①, ② $\int \int$

$$A = -1, B = -4$$

\int, τ

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 5, g(x) = -3x^2 + 4$$

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1. 平差分方程式 (区間定数型)

6

1) $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = a^2 + a - 2 = 0$

where $a > 1$ & $a \neq 2$

$f(x) = 3x^2 + 1$

1) $a = a$ & $a < 2$

$0 = a^2 + a - 2$

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

$a > 1$ & $a \neq 2$ $\therefore a = 1$

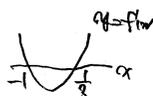
2) $f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} (9x^2 + 2x - 1) dx$

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

$= (3x+1)(3x-1)$

$f(x) = 0 \implies x = -1, \frac{1}{3}$

x	-1	$\frac{1}{3}$	
$f(x)$	$+$	$-$	$+$
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow



$a = \frac{1}{3}$ & $a > 1$

$f(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (9x^2 + 2x - 1) dx$

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

$= \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{-\frac{5}{27}}$

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1. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = f(x)$

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1. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 2 \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0$

where $a > 1$ & $a \neq 2$

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

$\therefore f(x) = 4x$

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

1) $a = 1$ & $a < 2$ $\therefore f(x) = -2$ & $\neq 0$

$2 + C = -2 \implies C = -4$

\therefore

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

II. $f(x) = a^2 x \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx + b \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$

$A = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$ & $b < 1$

$f(x) = a^2 Ax + b \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0$

where $a > 1$ & $a \neq 2$

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

$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{A}{4}$

$f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{A}{4}x + C$

1) $a = 1$ & $a < 2$ $\therefore f(x) = 1 - A \neq 0$

$-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{A}{4} + C = 1 - A \implies C = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{4}A = 0$

2) $\neq 0$

$A = \int_0^{\infty} (-\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{A}{4}x + C) dx$

$= [-\frac{1}{16}x^3 + \frac{A}{8}x^2 + Cx]_0^{\infty}$

$= -\frac{1}{16} + \frac{A}{8} + C = 0$

3) 2) & 1)

$A = \frac{19}{34}, C = \frac{75}{132}$

\therefore

$f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{19}{132}x + \frac{75}{132}$

III. 1) $f(x) = ax + b$ & $a > 1$ & $a \neq 2$

Left side $(a+1)x + b$, Right side $2ax + b$

$a+1 = 2 \implies a = 1$

\therefore 1) & 2)

2) $f(x) = ax + b$ ($a \neq 1$ & $a \neq 2$)

$\therefore a > 2$

Left = $ax + b$, Right = $\int_1^{\infty} (ax + b) dx$

$= ax + [\frac{a}{2}x^2 + bx]_1^{\infty}$

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

Equating coefficients of x & x^2 & x^0

$\frac{a}{2} = 2 = 0$

$a + b = 1 = 0$

$-\frac{a}{2} - b = 1 = 0$

1) 2) $\therefore a = 4, b = -3$

\therefore 1) & 2) & 3)

\therefore

$f(x) = 4x - 3$

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1. 種々の形式 (区間変換型)

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$$I. d) A = \int_{-1}^2 g(t) dt \quad \text{for } t < t \quad f(x) = x - A \quad - \textcircled{2}$$

$$g(x) = 3 + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad - \textcircled{1}$$

for $x = 2$ and $x = 1$

$$g(2) = 2f(2) = 2(x - A)$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2Ax + C$$

$$\text{for } x = 0 \quad \text{for } x = 1 \quad g(1) = 3 \neq 4$$

$$C = 3$$

② $\neq y$

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (t^2 - 2At + 3) dt$$

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

$$= 3 - 2A + 9 \quad \therefore A = 3$$

I. τ

$$f(x) = x - 3, \quad g(x) = x^2 - 6x + 3$$

② $\neq y$

$$II. A = \int_0^1 f(t) dt \quad \text{for } t < t \quad - \textcircled{4}$$

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

① a) for $x = 1$ and $x = 0$

$$f(x) = g(x) + xg(x) + a \quad - \textcircled{3}$$

for $x = 0$ and $x = 1$

$$0 = g(0) + a + 2 \quad \therefore g(0) = -a - 2$$

$$g(1) = -a - 2 \neq 1$$

$$2 - 2A = -a - 2$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{a}{2} + 2$$

③ $\neq y$

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

$$= 3x^2 - 2(a+4)x + a + 1$$

④ $\neq y$

$$\frac{a}{2} + 2 = \int_0^1 (3t^2 - 2(a+4)t + a + 1) dt$$

$$= \left[t^3 - (a+4)t^2 + (a+1)t \right]_0^1$$

$$= -2$$

$$\therefore a = -8$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 8x - 7 \quad g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$$