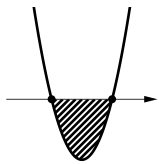


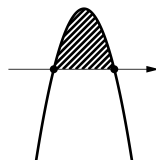
反射テスト 積分 定積分 2次関数と面積の公式 01

1. 次の斜線部分の面積を求めよ。(*S* 級 2 分, *A* 級 3 分 20 秒, *B* 級 4 分 40 秒, *C* 級 6 分)

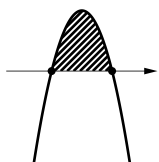
(1) $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$



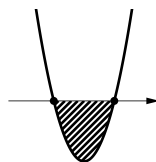
(2) $y = -2x^2 - 2x + 4$



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

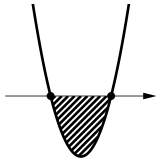


(4) $y = 3x^2 + 7x - 6$

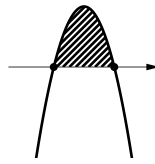


2. 次の斜線部分の面積を求めよ。(S 級 2 分, A 級 3 分 20 秒, B 級 4 分 40 秒, C 級 6 分)

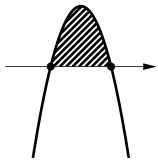
(1) $y = x^2 + 2x - 8$



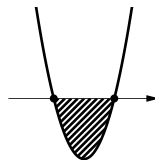
(2) $y = -4x^2 - 20x - 24$



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



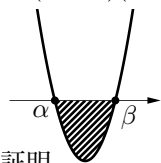
(4) $y = 6x^2 - 5x - 6$



反射テスト 積分 定積分 2次関数と面積の公式 01 解答解説

1. 次の斜線部分の面積を求めよ。(S級2分, A級3分20秒, B級4分40秒, C級6分)

$$y = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$$



★ $y = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$ と x 軸で囲まれた部分 (左図の斜線部) の面積は, $\frac{|a|}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3$ である.

出題頻度が高く, 作業速度・精度ともに向上する, とても重要な公式である.

また放物線の向き (上に凸か下に凸) か関係なく使用可能である.

証明

$a > 0$ のとき, 斜線部分は x 軸 ($y = 0$) の下にあるから, 斜線部分の面積は,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{0 - a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)\} dx &= -a \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta\} dx = -a \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)x^2 + \alpha\beta x \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= -a \cdot \frac{\beta - \alpha}{6} \{2(\beta^2 + \alpha\beta + \alpha^2) - 3(\alpha + \beta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta\} = \frac{a}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

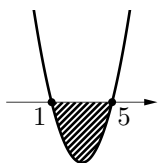
$a < 0$ のとき, 斜線部分は x 軸 ($y = 0$) の上にあるから, 斜線部分の面積は,

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) - 0\} dx = -\frac{a}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

∴ ①, ② から斜線部分の面積は, $\frac{|a|}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3$ と表せる.

$$\star \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx = -\frac{a}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \quad \star \text{注意. 単に定積分したときは係数の正負に注意.}$$

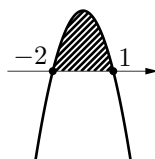
(1) $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$



$$\begin{aligned} y &= (x - 1)(x - 5) \\ \therefore x \text{ 切片は } 1, 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^5 \{0 - (x - 1)(x - 5)\} dx \\ = \frac{|1|}{6} \cdot (5 - 1)^3 = \frac{32}{3} \quad \cdots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

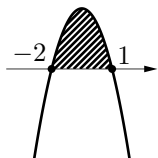
(2) $y = -2x^2 - 2x + 4$



$$\begin{aligned} y &= -2(x + 2)(x - 1) \\ \therefore x \text{ 切片は } -2, 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^1 \{-2(x + 2)(x - 1) - 0\} dx \\ = \frac{|-2|}{6} \cdot \{1 - (-2)\}^3 = 9 \quad \cdots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

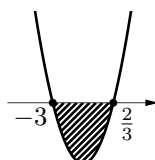
(3) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 6$



$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 4x - 12) \\ \Leftrightarrow y &= -\frac{1}{2}(x + 2)(x - 6) \\ \therefore x \text{ 切片は } -2, 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^6 \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)(x - 6) - 0 \right\} dx \\ = \frac{\left| -\frac{1}{2} \right|}{6} \cdot \{6 - (-2)\}^3 = \frac{128}{3} \quad \cdots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $y = 3x^2 + 7x - 6$

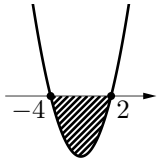


$$\begin{aligned} y &= (x + 3)(3x - 2) \\ \Leftrightarrow y &= 3(x + 3)\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ \therefore x \text{ 切片は } -3, \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-3}^{\frac{2}{3}} \left\{ 0 - 3(x + 3)\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) \right\} dx \\ = \frac{|3|}{6} \cdot \left\{ \frac{2}{3} - (-3) \right\}^3 = \frac{1331}{54} \quad \cdots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

2. 次の斜線部分の面積を求めよ。(S級2分, A級3分20秒, B級4分40秒, C級6分)

(1) $y = x^2 + 2x - 8$

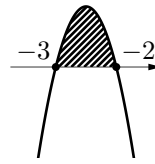


$$y = (x+4)(x-2)$$

$\therefore x$ 切片は $-4, 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-4}^2 \{0 - (x^2 + 2x - 8)\} dx \\ &= \frac{|1|}{6} \cdot \{2 - (-4)\}^3 \\ &= 36 \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $y = -4x^2 - 20x - 24$

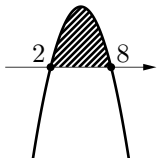


$$y = -4(x+3)(x+2)$$

$\therefore x$ 切片は $-3, -2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-3}^{-2} \{-4(x+3)(x+2) - 0\} dx \\ &= \frac{|-4|}{6} \cdot \{-2 - (-3)\}^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

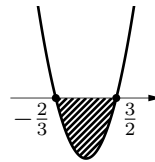
(3) $y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 4$



$$\begin{aligned} & y = -\frac{1}{4}(x^2 - 10x + 16) \\ \Leftrightarrow & y = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2)(x-8) \\ & \therefore x \text{ 切片は } 2, 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_2^8 \left\{ \frac{1}{4}(x-2)(x-8) - 0 \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{|\frac{1}{4}|}{6} \cdot (8-2)^3 \\ &= 9 \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $y = 6x^2 - 5x - 6$



$$\begin{aligned} & y = (3x+2)(2x-3) \\ \Leftrightarrow & y = 6\left(x+\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ & \therefore x \text{ 切片は } -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left\{ 0 - \left\{ 6\left(x+\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right) \right\} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{|6|}{6} \cdot \left\{ \frac{3}{2} - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \right\}^3 \\ &= \frac{2197}{216} \quad \dots \text{答え} \end{aligned}$$