

- 1
- (1)

$$\int_{-1}^1 (3x^2+1)dx=\left[x^3+x\right]_{-1}^1=(1^3+1)-\{(-1)^3+(-1)\}=4$$
- (2)

$$\int_{-1}^2 (x-2)(x+4)dx=\int_{-1}^2 (x^2+2x-8)dx=\left[\frac{x^3}{3}+x^2-8x\right]_{-1}^2$$
$$=\left(\frac{2^3}{3}+2^2-8\cdot 2\right)-\left\{\frac{(-1)^3}{3}+(-1)^2-8\cdot (-1)\right\}=-18$$
- (3)

$$\int_2^{-1} (t^2-2t+3)dt=\left[\frac{t^3}{3}-t^2+3t\right]_2^{-1}$$
$$=\left\{\frac{(-1)^3}{3}-(-1)^2+3\cdot (-1)\right\}-\left(\frac{2^3}{3}-2^2+3\cdot 2\right)=-9$$

解説

2 次の定積分を求めよ。

- (1)

$$\int_0^3 (6x^2-8x+3)dx$$
- (2)

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

$$\int_1^{-2} \left(2-\frac{4}{3}t^3\right)dt$$

解答 (1) 27 (2) $\frac{32}{3}$ (3) -11

解説

- (1)

$$\int_0^3 (6x^2-8x+3)dx=\left[2x^3-4x^2+3x\right]_0^3$$
$$=(2\cdot 3^3-4\cdot 3^2+3\cdot 3)-(2\cdot 0^3-4\cdot 0^2+3\cdot 0)=27$$
- (2)

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x-1)(2x-1)dx=\int_{-1}^3 (2x^2-3x+1)dx=\left[\frac{2}{3}x^3-\frac{3}{2}x^2+x\right]_{-1}^3$$
$$=\left(\frac{2}{3}\cdot 3^3-\frac{3}{2}\cdot 3^2+3\right)-\left\{\frac{2}{3}\cdot (-1)^3-\frac{3}{2}\cdot (-1)^2+(-1)\right\}=\frac{32}{3}$$
- (3)

$$\int_1^{-2} \left(2-\frac{4}{3}t^3\right)dt=\left[2t-\frac{t^4}{3}\right]_1^{-2}=\left\{2\cdot (-2)-\frac{(-2)^4}{3}\right\}-\left(2\cdot 1-\frac{1^4}{3}\right)=-11$$

- 3
- $$\int_{-2}^4 (x^2-3x+1)dx=\int_{-2}^4 x^2dx-3\int_{-2}^4 xdx+\int_{-2}^4 dx$$
$$=\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_{-2}^4-3\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-2}^4+\left[x\right]_{-2}^4$$
$$=\frac{4^3-(-2)^3}{3}-\frac{3\{4^2-(-2)^2\}}{2}+\{4-(-2)\}$$
$$=12$$

解説

4 次の定積分を求めよ。

- (1)

$$\int_1^3 (6x^2+2x-5)dx$$
- (2)

$$\int_{-1}^2 (x^3-4x^2+3)dx$$

解答 (1) 50 (2) $\frac{3}{4}$

解説

- (1)

$$\int_1^3 (6x^2+2x-5)dx=6\int_1^3 x^2dx+2\int_1^3 xdx-5\int_1^3 dx$$
$$=6\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_1^3+2\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_1^3-5\left[x\right]_1^3$$
$$=2(3^3-1^3)+(3^2-1^2)-5(3-1)=50$$
- (2)

$$\int_{-1}^2 (x^3-4x^2+3)dx=\int_{-1}^2 x^3dx-4\int_{-1}^2 x^2dx+3\int_{-1}^2 dx$$
$$=\left[\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_{-1}^2-4\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^2+3\left[x\right]_{-1}^2$$
$$=\frac{2^4-(-1)^4}{4}-\frac{4\{2^3-(-1)^3\}}{3}+3\{2-(-1)\}=\frac{3}{4}$$

- 5
- (1)

$$\int_1^{-1} xdx+\int_{-1}^3 xdx=\int_1^3 xdx=\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_1^3=4$$
- (2)

$$\int_0^1 (x^2-x)dx-\int_3^1 (x^2-x)dx=\int_0^1 (x^2-x)dx+\int_1^3 (x^2-x)dx$$
$$=\int_0^3 (x^2-x)dx$$
$$=\left[\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^3=\frac{9}{2}$$

解説

6 次の定積分を求めよ。

- (1)

$$\int_1^{-3} x^2dx+\int_{-3}^2 x^2dx$$
- (2)

$$\int_1^4 (3x^2-2x+1)dx-\int_0^4 (3x^2-2x+1)dx$$
- (3)

$$\int_{-2}^3 (2x^3-4x)dx+\int_1^3 (4x-2x^3)dx$$

解答 (1) $\frac{7}{3}$ (2) -1 (3) $-\frac{3}{2}$

解説

- (1)

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

$$\int_1^4 (3x^2-2x+1)dx-\int_0^4 (3x^2-2x+1)dx=\int_1^4 (3x^2-2x+1)dx+\int_4^0 (3x^2-2x+1)dx$$
$$=\int_1^0 (3x^2-2x+1)dx=\left[x^3-x^2+x\right]_1^0=-1$$
- (3)

$$\int_{-2}^3 (2x^3-4x)dx+\int_1^3 (4x-2x^3)dx=\int_{-2}^3 (2x^3-4x)dx-\int_1^3 (2x^3-4x)dx$$
$$=\int_{-2}^3 (2x^3-4x)dx+\int_3^1 (2x^3-4x)dx$$
$$=\int_{-2}^1 (2x^3-4x)dx=\left[\frac{x^4}{2}-2x^2\right]_{-2}^1=-\frac{3}{2}$$

- 7
- $$\int_{-2}^1 (x+2)^2dx=\left[\frac{1}{3}(x+2)^3\right]_{-2}^1$$

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

解説

- 8
- 定積分 $\int_1^2 (x+1)^3dx$ を求めよ。

解答 $\frac{65}{4}$

解説

$$\int_1^2 (x+1)^3dx=\left[\frac{1}{4}(x+1)^4\right]_1^2=\frac{3^4}{4}-\frac{2^4}{4}=\frac{65}{4}$$

- 9
- 定積分 $\int_{-3}^2 (x+3)^2(x-2)dx$ を求めよ。

解答 $-\frac{625}{12}$

解説

$$\int_{-3}^2 (x+3)^2(x-2)dx=\int_{-3}^2 (x+3)^2\{(x+3)-5\}dx$$
$$=\int_{-3}^2 (x+3)^3dx-5\int_{-3}^2 (x+3)^2dx$$
$$=\left[\frac{1}{4}(x+3)^4\right]_{-3}^2-5\left[\frac{1}{3}(x+3)^3\right]_{-3}^2$$
$$=\frac{1}{4}\cdot 5^4-\frac{5}{3}\cdot 5^3$$
$$=-\frac{625}{12}$$

10 次の定積分を求めよ。

- (1)

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

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

$$\int_3^{-2} (t^3+2t-1)dt$$
- (4)

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x+1)^2(x-3)dx$$
- (5)

$$\int_0^3 |4-2x|dx$$
- (6)

$$\int_0^2 |x^2+x-2|dx$$

解答 (1) $\frac{23}{6}$ (2) $-\frac{9}{2}$ (3) $-\frac{65}{4}$ (4) $-\frac{64}{3}$ (5) 5 (6) 3

解説

- (1)

$$\int_0^1 (x^2+x+3)dx=\left[\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+3x\right]_0^1=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}+3=\frac{23}{6}$$
- (2)

$$\int_{-1}^2 (3x+1)(x-2)dx=\int_{-1}^2 (3x^2-5x-2)dx=\left[x^3-\frac{5}{2}x^2-2x\right]_{-1}^2$$
$$=\{8-(-1)\}-\frac{5}{2}\{4-1\}-2\{2-(-1)\}=-\frac{9}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_3^{-2} (t^3 + 2t - 1) dt = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + t^2 - t \right]_3^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}(16 - 81) + (4 - 9) - (-2 - 3) \\ = -\frac{65}{4}$$

$$(4) \quad \int_{-1}^3 (x+1)^2(x-3)dx = \int_{-1}^3 (x^2 + 2x + 1)(x-3)dx = \int_{-1}^3 (x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3)dx \\ = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 3x \right]_{-1}^3 \\ = \frac{1}{4}(81 - 1) - \frac{1}{3}\{27 - (-1)\} - \frac{5}{2}(9 - 1) - 3\{3 - (-1)\} \\ = -\frac{64}{3}$$

【参考】等式 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)^2(x - \beta)dx = -\frac{1}{12}(\beta - \alpha)^4$ を用いると、次のように計算できる。

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x+1)^2(x-3)dx = -\frac{1}{12}\{3 - (-1)\}^4 = -\frac{64}{3}$$

$$(5) \quad \int_0^3 |4 - 2x|dx = \int_0^2 (4 - 2x)dx + \int_2^3 (2x - 4)dx = \left[4x - x^2 \right]_0^2 + \left[x^2 - 4x \right]_2^3 \\ = (8 - 4) + \{(9 - 12) - (4 - 8)\} = 5$$

$$(6) \quad |x^2 + x - 2| = |(x+2)(x-1)| = \begin{cases} -x^2 - x + 2 & (0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき}) \\ x^2 + x - 2 & (1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_0^2 |x^2 + x - 2|dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 - x + 2)dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 + x - 2)dx \\ = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^2 \\ = \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) + \left\{ \frac{8-1}{3} + \frac{4-1}{2} - 2(2-1) \right\} = 3$$

【11】次の定積分を求めよ。[各8点]

$$(1) \quad \int_{-1}^0 (2x+4)dx \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^2 (6t^2-2)dt$$

$$(3) \quad \int_2^4 (x-1)(x-3)dx \qquad (4) \quad \int_0^3 (4x^3+1)dx - \int_1^3 (4x^3+1)dx$$

【解答】 (1) 与式 $= \left[x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^0 = 0 - (1 - 4) = 3$

(2) 与式 $= \left[2t^3 - 2t \right]_0^2 = (16 - 4) - 0 = 12$

(3) 与式 $= \int_2^4 (x^2 - 4x + 3)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_2^4 \\ = \left(\frac{64}{3} - 32 + 12 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 + 6 \right) = \frac{2}{3}$

(4) 与式 $= \int_0^3 (4x^3 + 1)dx + \int_3^1 (4x^3 + 1)dx = \int_0^1 (4x^3 + 1)dx \\ = \left[x^4 + x \right]_0^1 = (1 + 1) - 0 = 2$

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= \left[x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^0 = 0 - (1 - 4) = 3$

(2) 与式 $= \left[2t^3 - 2t \right]_0^2 = (16 - 4) - 0 = 12$

(3) 与式 $= \int_2^4 (x^2 - 4x + 3)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_2^4 \\ = \left(\frac{64}{3} - 32 + 12 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 + 6 \right) = \frac{2}{3}$

(4) 与式 $= \int_0^3 (4x^3 + 1)dx + \int_3^1 (4x^3 + 1)dx = \int_0^1 (4x^3 + 1)dx \\ = \left[x^4 + x \right]_0^1 = (1 + 1) - 0 = 2$

【12】次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_0^5 (2x-3)dx$ (2) $\int_1^2 (2x^2-3x+4)dx$ (3) $\int_{-1}^0 (t^2-2t+3)dt$

(4) $\int_0^2 (x^3-3x^2-1)dx$ (5) $\int_{-2}^2 (2x^3-x^2-3x+4)dx$

【解答】 (1) 10 (2) $\frac{25}{6}$ (3) $\frac{13}{3}$ (4) -6 (5) $\frac{32}{3}$

【解説】

(1) $\int_0^5 (2x-3)dx = \left[x^2 - 3x \right]_0^5 = (5^2 - 3 \cdot 5) - 0 = 10$

(2) $\int_1^2 (2x^2-3x+4)dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x \right]_1^2 \\ = \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^3 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \right) \\ = \frac{2}{3}(8-1) - \frac{3}{2}(4-1) + 4(2-1) = \frac{25}{6}$

(3) $\int_{-1}^0 (t^2-2t+3)dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - t^2 + 3t \right]_{-1}^0 \\ = 0 - \left\{ \frac{(-1)^3}{3} - (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot (-1) \right\} = \frac{13}{3}$

(4) $\int_0^2 (x^3-3x^2-1)dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 - x \right]_0^2 = \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - 2^3 - 2 \right) - 0 = -6$

(5) $\int_{-2}^2 (2x^3-x^2-3x+4)dx = \int_{-2}^2 (2x^3-3x)dx + \int_{-2}^2 (-x^2+4)dx \\ = 0 + 2 \int_0^2 (-x^2+4)dx = 2 \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x \right]_0^2 \\ = 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{2^3}{3} + 4 \cdot 2 \right) - 0 \right\} = \frac{32}{3}$

【13】次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_1^3 (t+1)(t-2)dt$ (2) $\int_1^4 (x+1)^2dx - \int_1^4 (x-1)^2dx$

(3) $\int_{-2}^0 (3x^3+x^2)dx - \int_2^0 (3x^3+x^2)dx$

【解答】 (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ (2) 30 (3) $\frac{16}{3}$

【解説】

(1) (与式) $= \int_1^3 (t^2 - t - 2)dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t \right]_1^3 \\ = \frac{3^3-1^3}{3} - \frac{3^2-1^2}{2} - 2(3-1) = \frac{26}{3} - 4 - 4 = \frac{2}{3}$

(2) (与式) $= \int_1^4 \{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2\}dx = \int_1^4 4xdx = \left[2x^2 \right]_1^4 = 2(4^2 - 1^2) = 30$

(3) (与式) $= \int_{-2}^0 (3x^3+x^2)dx + \int_0^2 (3x^3+x^2)dx = \int_{-2}^2 (3x^3+x^2)dx$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 x^2 dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2^3-0}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

【14】次の定積分を求めよ。

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

(3) $\int_{-3}^1 (2t-1)(t-1)dt + \int_0^1 (2t-1)(1-t)dt$

【解答】 (1) -114 (2) $\frac{40}{3}$ (3) $\frac{69}{2}$

【解説】

(1) $\int_{-3}^3 (2x+1)(x-1)(3x-2)dx = \int_{-3}^3 (6x^3 - 7x^2 - x + 2)dx = 2 \int_0^3 (-7x^2 + 2)dx \\ = 2 \left[-\frac{7}{3}x^3 + 2x \right]_0^3 = 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{7}{3} \cdot 3^3 + 2 \cdot 3 \right) - 0 \right\} = -114$

(2) $\int_{-3}^1 (x^3+1)dx - \int_{-3}^1 (x^3-x^2)dx = \int_{-3}^1 \{(x^3+1) - (x^3-x^2)\}dx \\ = \int_{-3}^1 (x^2+1)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-3}^1 \\ = \left(\frac{1^3}{3} + 1 \right) - \left\{ \frac{(-3)^3}{3} + (-3) \right\} = \frac{40}{3}$

(3) $\int_{-3}^1 (2t-1)(t-1)dt + \int_0^1 (2t-1)(1-t)dt = \int_{-3}^1 (2t-1)(t-1)dt + \int_1^0 (2t-1)(t-1)dt \\ = \int_{-3}^0 (2t-1)(t-1)dt = \int_{-3}^0 (2t^2-3t+1)dt \\ = \left[\frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 + t \right]_{-3}^0 \\ = 0 - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-3)^3 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-3)^2 + (-3) \right\} \\ = \frac{69}{2}$

【15】次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_0^2 |x^2-4x+3|dx$ (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} (x^2+x-1)dx$

【解答】 (1) 2 (2) $\frac{7-5\sqrt{5}}{12}$

【解説】

(1) $\int_0^2 |x^2-4x+3|dx = \int_0^1 (x^2-4x+3)dx + \int_1^2 \{-(x^2-4x+3)\}dx \\ = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_1^2 \\ = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 \right) - 0 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 + 6 \right) = 2$

(2) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} (x^2+x-1)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} \qquad \begin{array}{l} 2x+1 \\ x^2+x-1 \end{array} \sqrt{\frac{2x^3+3x^2-6x}{2x^3+2x^2-2x}}$
 $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ とおくと $2\alpha+1=\sqrt{5}$
両辺を2乗して整理すると $\alpha^2+\alpha-1=0$
また $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x = \frac{1}{6}(2x^3+3x^2-6x)$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \{ (x^2 + x - 1)(2x + 1) - 5x + 1 \}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} (x^2 + x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{6} \left(0 - 5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + 1 \right) - 0 = \frac{7-5\sqrt{5}}{12}$$

16 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_1^4 |x^2 - 2x - 3| dx \qquad (2) \int_0^2 |x^2 + 2x - 4| dx$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \quad \frac{23}{3} \qquad (2) \quad \frac{-32+20\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

解説

(1) $x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3)$ であるから、 $1 \leq x \leq 4$ では

$$|x^2 - 2x - 3| = \begin{cases} -(x^2 - 2x - 3) & (1 \leq x \leq 3) \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 & (3 \leq x \leq 4) \end{cases}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 |x^2 - 2x - 3| dx &= -\int_1^3 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx + \int_3^4 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - 3x \right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - 3x \right]_3^4 \\ &= -2(9 - 9 - 9) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 - 3 \right) + \left(\frac{64}{3} - 16 - 12 \right) = \frac{23}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$ とすると $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}$

$$\alpha = -1 + \sqrt{5} \text{ とおくと} \quad \alpha + 1 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{両辺を 2 乗して整理すると} \quad \alpha^2 + 2\alpha - 4 = 0 \quad \text{また} \quad 0 < \alpha < 2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ では} \quad |x^2 + 2x - 4| = \begin{cases} -(x^2 + 2x - 4) & (0 \leq x \leq \alpha) \\ x^2 + 2x - 4 & (\alpha \leq x \leq 2) \end{cases}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 |x^2 + 2x - 4| dx &= -\int_0^\alpha (x^2 + 2x - 4) dx + \int_\alpha^2 (x^2 + 2x - 4) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 - 4x \right]_0^\alpha + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 - 4x \right]_\alpha^2 \\ &= -2\left(\frac{\alpha^3}{3} + \alpha^2 - 4\alpha \right) + \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 - 8 \right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}(\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで} \quad x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 2 = (x^2 + 2x - 4)(x + 1) - 10x + 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{であるから} \quad \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 2 &= (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha - 4)(\alpha + 1) - 10\alpha + 6 \\ &= 0 - 10(-1 + \sqrt{5}) + 6 \\ &= 16 - 10\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_0^2 |x^2 + 2x - 4| dx = -\frac{2}{3}(16 - 10\sqrt{5}) = \frac{-32 + 20\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

17 定積分 $\int_{-3}^4 (|x^2 - 4| - x^2 + 2) dx$ を求めよ。

$$\text{解答} \quad \frac{22}{3}$$

解説

$x^2 - 4 = (x+2)(x-2)$ であるから、 $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ では

$$|x^2 - 4| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 & (-3 \leq x \leq -2, \ 2 \leq x \leq 4) \\ -(x^2 - 4) & (-2 \leq x \leq 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad & \int_{-3}^4 (|x^2 - 4| - x^2 + 2) dx \\ &= \int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 - 4 - x^2 + 2) dx + \int_{-2}^2 \{ -(x^2 - 4) - x^2 + 2 \} dx + \int_2^4 (x^2 - 4 - x^2 + 2) dx \\ &= \int_{-3}^{-2} (-2) dx + \int_{-2}^2 (-2x^2 + 6) dx + \int_2^4 (-2) dx \\ &= [-2x]_{-3}^{-2} + 2\left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 6x \right]_{-2}^2 + [-2x]_2^4 \\ &= (4 - 6) + 2\left\{ \left(-\frac{16}{3} + 12 \right) - 0 \right\} + (-8 + 4) = \frac{22}{3} \end{aligned}$$

18 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_2^3 (2x - 5)^6 dx \qquad (2) \int_1^2 x(x - 2)^4 dx \qquad (3) \int_1^3 (x - 1)^2(x - 2) dx$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \quad \frac{1}{7} \qquad (2) \quad \frac{7}{30} \qquad (3) \quad \frac{4}{3}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_2^3 (2x - 5)^6 dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x - 5)^7}{7} \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - (-1)}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_1^2 x(x - 2)^4 dx &= \int_1^2 \{ (x - 2)^5 + 2(x - 2)^4 \} dx = \left[\frac{(x - 2)^6}{6} + \frac{2}{5}(x - 2)^5 \right]_1^2 \\ &= 0 - \left\{ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot (-1) \right\} = \frac{7}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_1^3 (x - 1)^2(x - 2) dx &= \int_1^3 \{ (x - 1)^3 - (x - 1)^2 \} dx = \left[\frac{(x - 1)^4}{4} - \frac{(x - 1)^3}{3} \right]_1^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^3}{3} \right) - 0 = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

19 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 (3x - 1)^4 dx \qquad (2) \int_{-3}^1 (x + 3)^2(x - 1) dx$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \quad \frac{11}{5} \qquad (2) \quad -\frac{64}{3}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_0^1 (3x - 1)^4 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(3x - 1)^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{32 - (-1)}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{-3}^1 (x + 3)^2(x - 1) dx &= \int_{-3}^1 (x + 3)^2 \{ (x + 3) - 4 \} dx \\ &= \int_{-3}^1 \{ (x + 3)^3 - 4(x + 3)^2 \} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{(x + 3)^4}{4} - \frac{4}{3}(x + 3)^3 \right]_{-3}^1 \\ &= \frac{4^4}{4} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot 4^3 - 0 = -\frac{64}{3} \end{aligned}$$

20 (1) 等式 $\int_\alpha^\beta (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx = -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3$ を証明せよ。

(2) 定積分 $\int_{1-\sqrt{2}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} (x^2 - 2x - 1) dx$ を求めよ。

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \text{ 略} \qquad (2) \quad -\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

解説

(1) $(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = (x - \alpha)\{(x - \alpha) - (\beta - \alpha)\} = (x - \alpha)^2 - (\beta - \alpha)(x - \alpha)$ であるから

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

(2) $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$ を解くと $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$\alpha = 1 - \sqrt{2}$, $\beta = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ とすると、(1) の等式から

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{1-\sqrt{2}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} (x^2 - 2x - 1) dx &= \int_\alpha^\beta (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx = -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}\{(1 + \sqrt{2}) - (1 - \sqrt{2})\}^3 = -\frac{(2\sqrt{2})^3}{6} = -\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

21 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^2 (x + 1)(x - 2) dx \qquad (2) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^3 (2x + 1)(x - 3) dx \qquad (3) \int_{2-\sqrt{7}}^{2+\sqrt{7}} (x^2 - 4x - 3) dx$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \quad -\frac{9}{2} \qquad (2) \quad -\frac{343}{24} \qquad (3) \quad -\frac{28\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

解説

$$(1) \int_{-1}^2 (x + 1)(x - 2) dx = -\frac{1}{6}\{2 - (-1)\}^3 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^3 (2x + 1)(x - 3) dx &= 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^3 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) (x - 3) dx \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) \left\{ 3 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{7}{2} \right)^3 = -\frac{343}{24} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$ を解くと $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{7}$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2-\sqrt{7}}^{2+\sqrt{7}} (x^2 - 4x - 3) dx &= \int_{2-\sqrt{7}}^{2+\sqrt{7}} \{ x - (2 + \sqrt{7}) \} \{ x - (2 - \sqrt{7}) \} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}\{(2 + \sqrt{7}) - (2 - \sqrt{7})\}^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}(2\sqrt{7})^3 = -\frac{28\sqrt{7}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

22 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 (-2) dx \qquad (2) \int_1^{-3} x dx \qquad (3) \int_{-2}^3 3x^2 dx \qquad (4) \int_2^1 \frac{2}{3} x^3 dx$$

【解答】 (1) -2 (2) 4 (3) 35 (4) $-\frac{5}{2}$

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= \left[-2x \right]_0^1 = -2 - 0 = -2$

(2) 与式 $= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^{-3} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4$

(3) 与式 $= \left[x^3 \right]_{-2}^3 = 27 - (-8) = 35$

(4) 与式 $= \left[\frac{1}{6}x^4 \right]_2^1 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{16}{6} = -\frac{5}{2}$

【23】 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_1^2 (2x-1)dx$ (2) $\int_0^1 (x^2+3x)dx$ (3) $\int_{-2}^1 (6x^2+2x-3)dx$

(4) $\int_{-1}^2 (t^2-4t+2)dt$ (5) $\int_3^2 (y^2-6y-4)dy$ (6) $\int_0^2 (x^3-3x^2-2x+5)dx$

【解答】 (1) 2 (2) $\frac{11}{6}$ (3) 6 (4) 3 (5) $\frac{38}{3}$ (6) 2

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= \left[x^2 - x \right]_1^2 = (4-2) - (1-1) = 2$

(2) 与式 $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) - 0 = \frac{11}{6}$

(3) 与式 $= \left[2x^3 + x^2 - 3x \right]_{-2}^1 = (2+1-3) - (-16+4+6) = 6$

(4) 与式 $= \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - 2t^2 + 2t \right]_{-1}^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 + 4 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 2 - 2 \right) = 3$

(5) 与式 $= \left[\frac{y^3}{3} - 3y^2 - 4y \right]_3^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 12 - 8 \right) - (9 - 27 - 12) = \frac{38}{3}$

(6) 与式 $= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 - x^2 + 5x \right]_0^2 = (4 - 8 - 4 + 10) - 0 = 2$

【24】 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_1^2 (x-1)(x-2)dx$ (2) $\int_{-2}^{-1} (x+1)^2 dx$ (3) $\int_1^3 t(9t-2)dt$

(4) $\int_0^1 (y+1)(3y-1)dy$ (5) $\int_1^3 (x-1)^2(x-3)dx$ (6) $\int_{-1}^{-2} (2t+1)^3 dt$

【解答】 (1) $-\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) 70 (4) 1 (5) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (6) 10

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= \int_1^2 (x^2 - 3x + 2)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_1^2$
 $= \left(\frac{8}{3} - 6 + 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \right) = -\frac{1}{6}$

(2) 与式 $= \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 + 2x + 1)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_{-2}^{-1}$
 $= \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 - 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 4 - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{3}$

【別解】 与式 $= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3 \right]_{-2}^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}\{0^3 - (-1)^3\} = \frac{1}{3}$

(3) 与式 $= \int_1^3 (9t^2 - 2t)dt = \left[3t^3 - t^2 \right]_1^3 = (81 - 9) - (3 - 1) = 70$

(4) 与式 $= \int_0^1 (3y^2 + 2y - 1)dy = \left[y^3 + y^2 - y \right]_0^1 = (1 + 1 - 1) - 0 = 1$

(5) 与式 $= \int_1^3 (x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 3)dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{7}{2}x^2 - 3x \right]_1^3$
 $= \left(\frac{81}{4} - 45 + \frac{63}{2} - 9 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{2} - 3 \right) = -\frac{4}{3}$

【別解】 与式 $= \int_1^3 (x-1)^2((x-1)-2)dx = \int_1^3 \{(x-1)^3 - 2(x-1)^2\}dx$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 - \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3 \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 = -\frac{4}{3}$

(6) 与式 $= \int_{-1}^{-2} (8t^3 + 12t^2 + 6t + 1)dt = \left[2t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + t \right]_{-1}^{-2}$
 $= (32 - 32 + 12 - 2) - (2 - 4 + 3 - 1) = 10$

【別解】 与式 $= \left[\frac{1}{8}(2t+1)^4 \right]_{-1}^{-2} = \frac{1}{8}\{(-3)^4 - (-1)^4\} = 10$

【25】 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_{-1}^2 (2x^2+3)dx - \int_{-1}^2 (3x-1)dx$ (2) $\int_0^2 (x+1)^2 dx + \int_0^2 (x-1)^2 dx$

【解答】 (1) $\frac{27}{2}$ (2) $\frac{28}{3}$

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= \int_{-1}^2 (2x^2 - 3x + 4)dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^2$
 $= \left(\frac{16}{3} - 6 + 8 \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} - 4 \right) = \frac{27}{2}$

(2) 与式 $= \int_0^2 \{(x^2+2x+1) + (x^2-2x+1)\}dx = \int_0^2 (2x^2+2)dx$
 $= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x \right]_0^2 = \left(\frac{16}{3} + 4 \right) - 0 = \frac{28}{3}$

【別解】 与式 $= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3 \right]_0^2 + \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 \right]_0^2$
 $= \frac{1}{3}(3^3 - 1^3) + \frac{1}{3}\{1^3 - (-1)^3\} = \frac{28}{3}$

【26】 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_1^1 (4x^2+x-3)dx$ (2) $\int_0^1 (3x^2-1)dx + \int_1^2 (3x^2-1)dx$

(3) $\int_2^4 (x^2+x)dx - \int_0^4 (x^2+x)dx$ (4) $\int_1^3 (9x^2-2x^3)dx - \int_2^3 (9x^2-2x^3)dx$

【解答】 (1) 0 (2) 6 (3) $-\frac{14}{3}$ (4) $\frac{27}{2}$

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= 0$

(2) 与式 $= \int_0^2 (3x^2-1)dx = \left[x^3 - x \right]_0^2 = (8-2) - 0 = 6$

(3) 与式 $= \int_2^4 (x^2+x)dx + \int_4^0 (x^2+x)dx = \int_2^0 (x^2+x)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_2^0$

$= 0 - \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2 \right) = -\frac{14}{3}$

(4) 与式 $= \int_1^3 (9x^2-2x^3)dx + \int_3^2 (9x^2-2x^3)dx = \int_1^2 (9x^2-2x^3)dx = \left[3x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} \right]_1^2$
 $= (24-8) - \left(3 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{27}{2}$

【27】 次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_{-1}^1 (4x^3+3x^2+3x+1)dx$ (2) $\int_{-2}^2 (x^3-x^2-x+4)dx$

(3) $\int_{-2}^2 (x^4-5x^3+x^2+9x)dx$

【解答】 (1) 4 (2) $\frac{32}{3}$ (3) $\frac{272}{15}$

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= 2 \int_0^1 (3x^2+1)dx = 2 \left[x^3+x \right]_0^1 = 2\{(1+1)-0\} = 4$

(2) 与式 $= 2 \int_0^2 (-x^2+4)dx = 2 \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x \right]_0^2 = 2 \left\{ \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 8 \right) - 0 \right\} = \frac{32}{3}$

(3) 与式 $= 2 \int_0^2 (x^4+x^2)dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{32}{5} + \frac{8}{3} \right) - 0 \right\} = \frac{272}{15}$

【参考】 解答では次のことを利用している。

n が 0 以上の整数のとき $\int_{-a}^a x^{2n+1}dx = 0, \int_{-a}^a x^{2n}dx = 2 \int_0^a x^{2n}dx$

【28】 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)dx = -\frac{1}{6}(\beta-\alpha)^3$ を用いて、次の定積分を求めよ。

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

(3) $\int_3^4 (14x-24-2x^2)dx$

【解答】 (1) $-\frac{9}{2}$ (2) $-\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (3) $\frac{1}{3}$

【解説】

(1) 与式 $= \int_{-1}^2 (x+1)(x-2)dx = -\frac{1}{6}\{2-(-1)\}^3 = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^3 = -\frac{9}{2}$

(2) $x^2-2x-1=0$ の解は $x=1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

したがって 与式 $= \int_{1-\sqrt{2}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} \{x-(1-\sqrt{2})\}\{x-(1+\sqrt{2})\}dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{6}\{(1+\sqrt{2})-(1-\sqrt{2})\}^3 = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot (2\sqrt{2})^3 = -\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(3) 与式 $= -2 \int_3^4 (x^2-7x+12)dx = -2 \int_3^4 (x-3)(x-4)dx$
 $= (-2) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) \cdot (4-3)^3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 = \frac{1}{3}$

29 定積分 $\int_{-1}^2 (x+1)(x-2)dx$ を求めよ。

解答 $-\frac{9}{2}$

解説

$$\int_{-1}^2 (x+1)(x-2)dx = -\frac{1}{6}[2-(-1)]^3 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

30 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^2 (x^2-6x+1)dx \quad (2) \int_{-2}^2 (x+1)(x^2-3)dx \quad (3) \int_0^1 (3x+1)^2 dx$$

$$(4) \int_1^1 x^2(x+1)dx \quad (5) \int_{-1}^2 (t^2+2t)dt - \int_3^2 (t^2+2t)dt$$

解答 (1) -3 (2) $-\frac{20}{3}$ (3) 7 (4) 0 (5) $\frac{52}{3}$

解説

$$(1) \int_{-1}^2 (x^2-6x+1)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 12 + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 3 - 1 \right) = -3$$

別解 [項別に計算する]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^2 (x^2-6x+1)dx &= \int_{-1}^2 x^2 dx - 6 \int_{-1}^2 x dx + \int_{-1}^2 1 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2 - 6 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^2 + [x]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{8+1}{3} - 6 \cdot \frac{4-1}{2} + (2+1) = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{-2}^2 (x+1)(x^2-3)dx &= \int_{-2}^2 (x^3+x^2-3x-3)dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x \right]_{-2}^2 \\ &= \left(4 + \frac{8}{3} - 6 - 6 \right) - \left(4 - \frac{8}{3} - 6 + 6 \right) = -\frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

別解 n が 0 以上の整数のとき、次のことが成り立つ。

$$\int_{-a}^a x^{2n+1} dx = 0, \quad \int_{-a}^a x^{2n} dx = 2 \int_0^a x^{2n} dx$$

これを利用すると、(2) の定積分は次のように計算できる。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 (x+1)(x^2-3)dx &= \int_{-2}^2 (x^3+x^2-3x-3)dx = 2 \int_0^2 (x^2-3)dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x \right]_0^2 = 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{8}{3} - 6 \right) - 0 \right\} = -\frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_0^1 (3x+1)^2 dx &= \int_0^1 (9x^2+6x+1)dx = \left[3x^3+3x^2+x \right]_0^1 \\ &= (3+3+1) - 0 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{別解} \int_0^1 (3x+1)^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3 \cdot 3} (3x+1)^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{9} (4^3 - 1^3) = 7$$

$$(4) \int_1^1 x^2(x+1)dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int_{-1}^2 (t^2+2t)dt - \int_3^2 (t^2+2t)dt &= \int_{-1}^2 (t^2+2t)dt + \int_2^3 (t^2+2t)dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^3 (t^2+2t)dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + t^2 \right]_{-1}^3 \\ &= (9+9) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{52}{3} \end{aligned}$$

31 定積分 $\int_0^2 |x^2+3x-4|dx$ を求めよ。

解答 5

解説

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

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき

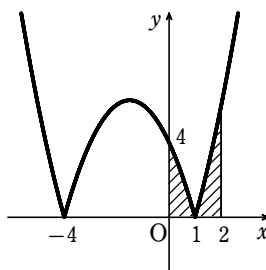
$$|x^2+3x-4| = -(x^2+3x-4)$$

$1 \leq x \leq 2$ のとき

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

よって

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{与式}) &= \int_0^1 \{-(x^2+3x-4)\}dx + \int_1^2 (x^2+3x-4)dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 4x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 4x \right]_1^2 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$



32 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 (2x-3)dx \quad (2) \int_1^2 (x^2-x)dx \quad (3) \int_2^0 (3x^3+1)dx$$

$$(4) \int_{-2}^1 (x^2-3x-4)dx \quad (5) \int_{-1}^2 (x^3+9x^2-6x-4)dx \quad (6) \int_{-1}^3 (x-2)^2 dx$$

$$(7) \int_1^2 (t+2)(2t-3)dt \quad (8) \int_{-2}^1 (x+2)^2(x-1)dx$$

解答 (1) -2 (2) $\frac{5}{6}$ (3) -14 (4) $-\frac{9}{2}$ (5) $\frac{39}{4}$ (6) $\frac{28}{3}$
(7) $\frac{1}{6}$ (8) $-\frac{27}{4}$

解説

$$(1) (\text{与式}) = \left[x^2 - 3x \right]_0^1 = (1-3) - 0 = -2$$

$$(2) (\text{与式}) = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(3) (\text{与式}) = \left[\frac{3}{4}x^4 + x \right]_2^0 = 0 - (12+2) = -14$$

$$(4) (\text{与式}) = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 4x \right]_{-2}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} - 4 \right) - \left(-\frac{8}{3} - 6 + 8 \right) = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$(5) (\text{与式}) = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x \right]_{-1}^2 = (4+24-12-8) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 3 - 3 + 4 \right) = \frac{39}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) (\text{与式}) &= \int_{-1}^3 (x^2-4x+4)dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^3 \\ &= (9-18+12) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 2 - 4 \right) = \frac{28}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{別解} (\text{与式}) = \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-2)^3 \right]_{-1}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \{1^3 - (-3)^3\} = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) (\text{与式}) &= \int_1^2 (2t^2+t-6)dt = \left[\frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{t^2}{2} - 6t \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{16}{3} + 2 - 12 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 6 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) (\text{与式}) = \int_{-2}^1 (x^3+3x^2-4)dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 - 4x \right]_{-2}^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 - 4 \right) - (4 - 8 + 8) = -\frac{27}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{別解} (\text{与式}) &= \int_{-2}^1 (x+2)\{(x+2)-3\}dx = \int_{-2}^1 \{(x+2)^3 - 3(x+2)^2\}dx \\ &= \left[\frac{(x+2)^4}{4} - (x+2)^3 \right]_{-2}^1 = \left(\frac{3^4}{4} - 3^3 \right) - 0 = -\frac{27}{4} \end{aligned}$$

参考 一般に、次のことが成り立つ。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^2(x-\beta)dx &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^2\{(x-\alpha)-(\beta-\alpha)\}dx \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{(x-\alpha)^3 - (\beta-\alpha)(x-\alpha)^2\}dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4}(x-\alpha)^4 - \frac{\beta-\alpha}{3}(x-\alpha)^3 \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\beta-\alpha)^4 - \frac{\beta-\alpha}{3}(\beta-\alpha)^3 = -\frac{1}{12}(\beta-\alpha)^4 \end{aligned}$$

33 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-3}^{-3} (2x^2+9x-7)dx \quad (2) \int_0^1 x(x+1)(x-1)dx + \int_1^4 x(x+1)(x-1)dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^3 (1+2x)(1-3x)dx + \int_2^3 (1+2x)(3x-1)dx$$

解答 (1) 0 (2) 56 (3) $-\frac{29}{2}$

解説

$$(1) (\text{与式}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) (\text{与式}) &= \int_0^4 x(x+1)(x-1)dx = \int_0^4 (x^3-x)dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 \\ &= (64-8) - 0 = 56 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) (\text{与式}) &= \int_1^3 (1+2x)(1-3x)dx - \int_2^3 (1+2x)(1-3x)dx \\ &= \int_1^3 (1+2x)(1-3x)dx + \int_3^2 (1+2x)(1-3x)dx \\ &= \int_1^2 (1+2x)(1-3x)dx = \int_1^2 (1-x-6x^2)dx = \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= (2-2-16) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) = -\frac{29}{2} \end{aligned}$$

34 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_0^1 x(x-1)dx \quad (2) \int_3^5 (x-3)(x-5)dx \quad (3) \int_{2-\sqrt{2}}^{2+\sqrt{2}} (x^2-4x+2)dx$$

解答 (1) $-\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (3) $-\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$

解説

$$(1) (\text{与式}) = -\frac{1}{6}(1-0)^3 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) (\text{与式}) = -\frac{1}{6}(5-3)^3 = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$(3) x^2-4x+2=0 \text{ の解は } x=2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{よって } (\text{与式}) = \int_{2-\sqrt{2}}^{2+\sqrt{2}} \{x-(2-\sqrt{2})\}\{x-(2+\sqrt{2})\}dx$$

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

35 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-2}^2 (x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 + 9x) dx \quad (2) \int_{-3}^3 (x+1)(x+2)(x+3) dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 (2x^3 + x^2 - 1) dx + \int_1^2 (1 - 2x^2 - x^3) dx + \int_1^2 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 1) dx$$

解答 (1) $\frac{272}{15}$ (2) 144 (3) $-\frac{5}{6}$

解説

$$(1) \text{ (与式) } = 2 \int_0^2 (x^4 + x^2) dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 2 \left\{ \left(\frac{32}{5} + \frac{8}{3} \right) - 0 \right\} = \frac{272}{15}$$

参考 n が 0 以上の整数のとき

$$\int_{-a}^a x^{2n+1} dx = 0, \quad \int_{-a}^a x^{2n} dx = 2 \int_0^a x^{2n} dx$$

$$(2) \text{ (与式) } = \int_{-3}^3 (x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6) dx = 2 \int_0^3 (6x^2 + 6) dx = 12 \int_0^3 (x^2 + 1) dx \\ = 12 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^3 = 12[(9+3)-0] = 144$$

$$(3) \text{ (与式) } = \int_1^2 \{(2x^3 + x^2 - 1) + (1 - 2x^2 - x^3) + (x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)\} dx \\ = \int_1^2 (2x^3 - 4x^2 + 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + x \right]_1^2 \\ = \left(8 - \frac{32}{3} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} + 1 \right) = -\frac{5}{6}$$

36 次の定積分を求めよ。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^3 |x-2| dx \quad (2) \int_0^2 |x^2 - 4x + 3| dx \quad (3) \int_{-2}^3 |x^2 - 1| dx$$

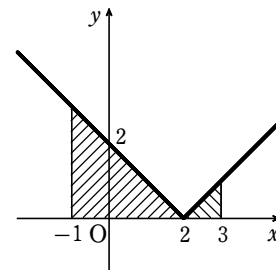
解答 (1) 5 (2) 2 (3) $\frac{28}{3}$

解説

$$(1) \begin{array}{ll} -1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき} & |x-2| = -(x-2) \\ 2 \leq x \leq 3 \text{ のとき} & |x-2| = x-2 \end{array}$$

したがって

$$\int_{-1}^3 |x-2| dx = \int_{-1}^2 \{-(x-2)\} dx + \int_2^3 (x-2) dx \\ = -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{-1}^2 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^3 \\ = 5$$



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

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき} \quad |x^2 - 4x + 3| = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ のとき} \quad |x^2 - 4x + 3| = -(x^2 - 4x + 3)$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_0^2 |x^2 - 4x + 3| dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx + \int_1^2 \{-(x^2 - 4x + 3)\} dx \\ = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_1^2 = 2$$

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

$$-2 \leq x \leq -1 \text{ のとき} \quad |x^2 - 1| = x^2 - 1$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ のとき} \quad |x^2 - 1| = -(x^2 - 1)$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 3 \text{ のとき} \quad |x^2 - 1| = x^2 - 1$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \int_{-2}^3 |x^2 - 1| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 - 1) dx + \int_{-1}^1 \{-(x^2 - 1)\} dx + \int_1^3 (x^2 - 1) dx \\ = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_{-2}^{-1} - 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_1^3 = \frac{28}{3}$$

