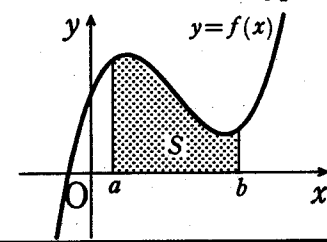
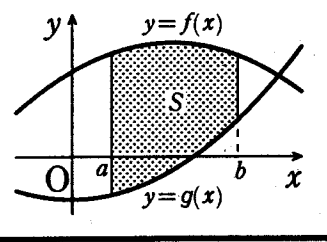


① x 軸の上方の面積 $S = \int_a^b f(x) dx$



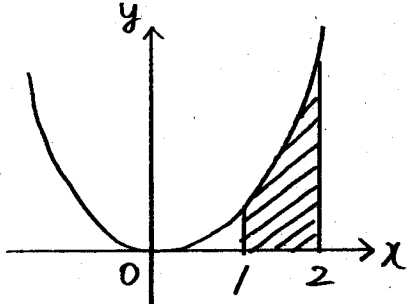
② 2曲線に挟まれた面積 $S = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$



1 基礎編 [84]

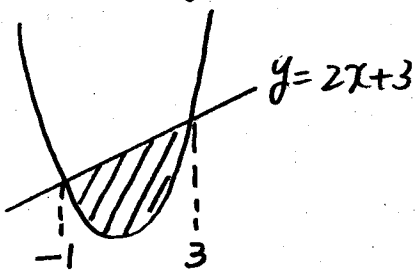
次の直線や曲線で囲まれた部分の面積 S を求めよ。

(1) $y=3x^2, x=1, x=2, x$ 軸



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_1^2 3x^2 dx \\
 &= [x^3]_1^2 \\
 &= 8 - 1 \\
 &= \underline{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $y=x^2, y=2x+3$



$$\left(\begin{aligned}
 x^2 &= 2x+3 \\
 x^2 - 2x - 3 &= 0 \\
 (x-3)(x+1) &= 0 \\
 x &= 3, -1
 \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-1}^3 (2x+3 - x^2) dx \\
 &= [x^2]_{-1}^3 + 3[x]_{-1}^3 - \frac{1}{3}[x^3]_{-1}^3 \\
 &= (9-1) + 3(3+1) - \frac{1}{3}(27+1) \\
 &= 8 + 12 - \frac{28}{3} \\
 &= 20 - \frac{28}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{32}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

③ x 軸の下方の面積

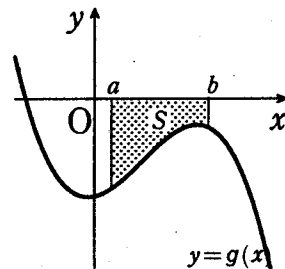
[上側] 直線 $y=0$ (x 軸)

[下側] 曲線 $y=g(x)$

に挟まれたと見ると $S = \int_a^b [0 - g(x)] dx$

したがって、面積 $S = \ominus \int_a^b g(x) dx$

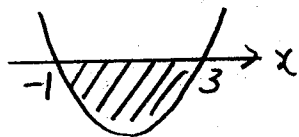
先頭に「マイナス」をつける。



2 基礎編 [84]

次の直線や曲線で囲まれた部分の面積 S を求めよ。

(2) $y = x^2 - 2x - 3, x$ 軸

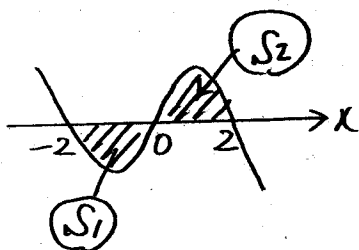


$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= - \int_{-1}^3 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx \\
 &= - \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_{-1}^3 + [x^2]_{-1}^3 + 3[x]_{-1}^3 \\
 &= - \frac{1}{3} (27 + 1) + (9 - 1) + 3(3 + 1) \\
 &= - \frac{28}{3} + 8 + 12 \\
 &= 20 - \frac{28}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{32}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

(4) $y = -x^3 + 4x, x$ 軸

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -x(x^2 - 4) \\
 &= -x(x+2)(x-2)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= - \int_{-2}^0 (-x^3 + 4x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} [x^4]_{-2}^0 - 2[x^2]_{-2}^0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (0 - 16) - 2(0 - 4) \\
 &= -4 + 8 = 4 \\
 S_2 &= \int_0^2 (-x^3 + 4x) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} [x^4]_0^2 + 2[x^2]_0^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} (16 - 0) + 2(4 - 0) \\
 &= -4 + 8 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

よって $S = 4 + 4 = \underline{\underline{8}}$

※基礎編[85]、対策編[50]、[52]に取り組もう！