

●この課題プリントは、『今回の課題【1】～【4】』→『今回の課題【1】～【4】の解答解説』
→『前回の問題1～4の解答解説』の順になっています。

●問題【1】～【4】を解き、解答解説を確認して添削（途中式も含む）して、前回の課題の添削
（途中式も含む）をして、学校再開後に提出となります。成績にも反映します。

●卒業考査の範囲は、このプリントの範囲に限定します（面積は含まないようにします）
授業ノートや教科書、このプリントを確認してできるようにしてください。

<今回の課題>

【1】次の不定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int 3 dx$ (2) $\int (-6x^2) dx$ (3) $\int (2x+5) dx$ (4) $\int (r^2-4r-3) dr$ (5) $\int x(3x+4) dx$

(6) $\int (x+1)(x-1) dx$ (7) $\int (x+2)^2 dx$ (8) $\int (4y+1)(3y-2) dy$

【2】次の条件を満たす関数 $F(x)$ を求めよ。

(1) $F'(x)=3x^2-4x+2$, $F(1)=5$ (2) $F'(x)=x^2-2x-3$, $F(3)=-2$

【3】次の定積分を求めよ。

(1) $\int_{-1}^3 (2x-3x^2) dx$ (2) $\int_1^2 (4x-6x^2) dx$ (3) $\int_{-1}^1 (2x^2+x) dx$ (4) $\int_2^3 (x-2)(x-3) dx$

(5) $\int_{-1}^2 (r^2+1) dr$ (6) $\int_1^3 (2t^2-5t) dt$ (7) $\int_{-2}^0 (5-3y^2) dy$ (8) $\int_0^2 (x^2-4x+3) dx$

(9) $\int_{-1}^2 (6x-x^2) dx + \int_{-1}^2 2(x^2-3x) dx$ (10) $\int_{-1}^2 (3x^2+5x-2) dx$ (11) $\int_1^3 (2x^2+x+3) dx - \int_1^3 (2x^2-x+3) dx$

(12) $\int_{-1}^2 8x dx + \int_2^3 8x dx$ (13) $\int_1^3 x^2 dx + \int_3^1 x^2 dx$ (14) $\int_{-2}^1 2x dx + \int_1^2 2x dx$

【4】次の計算をせよ。

(1) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_2^x (t^2-4t+2) dt$ (2) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-3}^x (-3t^2+t-4) dt$

<今回の課題の解答解説>

【1】

$$(1) \int 3 dx = 3x + C$$

$$(2) \int (-6x^2) dx = -6 \times \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C = -2x^3 + C$$

$$(3) \int (2x+5) dx = 2 \times \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5 \times x + C = x^2 + 5x + C$$

$$(4) \int (r^2 - 4r - 3) dr = \frac{1}{3}r^3 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2}r^2 - 3r + C \\ = \frac{1}{3}r^3 - 2r^2 - 3r + C$$

$$(5) \int x(3x+4) dx = \int (3x^2 + 4x) dx \\ = x^3 + 2x^2 + C$$

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

$$(7) \int (x+2)^2 dx = \int (x^2 + 4x + 4) dx \\ = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + C$$

$$(8) \int (4y+1)(3y-2) dy \\ = \int (12y^2 - 5y - 2) dy \\ = 4y^3 - \frac{5}{2}y^2 - 2y + C$$

【2】

$$(1) F(x) = \int F'(x) dx = \int (3x^2 - 4x + 2) dx \\ = x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + C$$

ここで、 $F(1)=5$ であるから、 $x=1$ を代入すると、

$$F(1) = 1 - 2 + 2 + C$$

$$5 = C + 1$$

よって $C=4$ となるので、 $F(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 4$

$$(2) F(x) = \int F'(x) dx = \int (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx \\ = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + C$$

ここで、 $F(3) = -2$ であるから、 $x=3$ を代入すると、

$$F(3) = \frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 - 3^2 - 3 \times 3 + C$$

$$-2 = 9 - 9 - 9 + C$$

よって $C=7$ となるので、 $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 7$

【3】

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

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

$$= (9 - 27) - (1 + 1)$$

$$= 9 - 27 - 1 - 1 = -20$$

$$(2) \int_1^2 (4x - 6x^2) dx = [2x^2 - 2x^3]_1^2$$

$$= (2 \times 2^2 - 2 \times 2^3) - (2 \times 1^2 - 2 \times 1^3)$$

$$= (8 - 16) - (2 - 2)$$

$$= 8 - 16 - 2 + 2 = -8$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1^3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 \right) - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \times (-1)^3 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(4) \int_2^3 (x-2)(x-3) dx$$

$$= \int_2^3 (x^2 - 5x + 6) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 6x \right]_2^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 - \frac{5}{2} \times 3^2 + 6 \times 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2^3 - \frac{5}{2} \times 2^2 + 6 \times 2 \right)$$

$$= \left(9 - \frac{45}{2} + 18 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 10 + 12 \right)$$

$$= 9 - \frac{45}{2} + 18 - \frac{8}{3} + 10 - 12$$

$$= 25 - \frac{45}{2} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{150}{6} - \frac{135}{6} - \frac{16}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(5) \int_{-1}^2 (r^2 + 1) dr = \left[\frac{1}{3}r^3 + r \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 2^3 + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times (-1)^3 + (-1) \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$= \frac{9}{3} + 3 = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$(6) \int_1^3 (2t^2 - 5t) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{5}{2}t^2\right]_1^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 3^3 - \frac{5}{2} \times 3^2\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1^3 - \frac{5}{2} \times 1^2\right)$$

$$= \left(18 - \frac{45}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$= 18 - \frac{45}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$= 18 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = 18 - 20 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= -2 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{6}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$(7) \int_{-2}^0 (5 - 3y^2) dy$$

$$= [5y - y^3]_{-2}^0$$

$$= (5 \times 0 - 0^3) - \{5 \times (-2) - (-2)^3\}$$

$$= (0 - 0) - (-10 + 8) = 0 + 10 - 8 = 2$$

$$(8) \int_0^2 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 2^3 - 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 0^3 - 2 \times 0^2 + 3 \times 0\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 8 + 6 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{6}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

(9)

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad & \int_{-1}^2 (3x^2 + 5x - 2) dx \\
&= \left[x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 2x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
&= 2^3 + \frac{5}{2} \times 2^2 - 2 \times 2 - \left\{ (-1)^3 + \frac{5}{2} \times (-1)^2 - 2 \times (-1) \right\} \\
&= 8 + 10 - 4 - \left(-1 + \frac{5}{2} + 2 \right) \\
&= 8 + 10 - 4 + 1 - \frac{5}{2} - 2 \\
&= 13 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{26}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{21}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad & \int_1^3 (2x^2 + x + 3) dx - \int_1^3 (2x^2 - x + 3) dx \\
&= \int_1^3 \{ (2x^2 + x + 3) - (2x^2 - x + 3) \} dx \\
&= \int_1^3 (2x^2 + x + 3 - 2x^2 + x - 3) dx \\
&= \int_1^3 2x dx \\
&= [x^2]_1^3 = 3^2 - 1^2 = 9 - 1 = 8
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad & \int_{-1}^2 8x dx + \int_2^3 8x dx = \int_{-1}^3 8x dx \\
&= [4x^2]_{-1}^3 \\
&= 4 \times 3^2 - 4 \times (-1)^2 = 36 - 4 = 32
\end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \quad \int_1^3 x^2 dx + \int_3^1 x^2 dx = \int_1^1 x^2 dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(14) \quad & \int_{-2}^1 2x dx + \int_1^2 2x dx = \int_{-2}^2 2x dx \\
&= [x^2]_{-2}^2 \\
&= 2^2 - (-2)^2 = 4 - 4 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

【 4 】

$$(1) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_2^x (t^2 - 4t + 2) dt = x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-3}^x (-3t^2 + t - 4) dt = -3x^2 + x - 4$$

<前回の課題の解答解説>

①

$$(1) \int (-3x) dx = -3 \times \frac{x^2}{2} + C = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$(2) \int 6x^2 dx = 6 \times \frac{x^3}{3} + C = 2x^3 + C$$

$$(3) \int (-8x^2) dx = -8 \times \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C = -\frac{8}{3}x^3 + C$$

$$(4) \int 5 dx = 5x + C$$

$$(5) \int (8x+5) dx = 8 \times \frac{x^2}{2} + 5 \times x + C = 4x^2 + 5x + C$$

$$(6) \int (x^2+6x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 6 \times \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 + C$$

$$(7) \int (t^2+5t-3) dt = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 3 \times t + C = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{5}{2}t^2 - 3t + C$$

$$(8) \int (-s^2-2s+1) ds = -\frac{1}{3}s^3 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}s^2 + s + C = -\frac{1}{3}s^3 - s^2 + s + C$$

$$(9) \int x(x+4) dx = \int (x^2+4x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + C$$

$$(10) \int (x-2)(x-3) dx = \int (x^2-5x+6) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 6x + C$$

$$(11) \int (x+1)^2 dx = \int (x^2+2x+1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x + C$$

$$(12) \int (2y-5)^2 dy = \int (4y^2-20y+25) dy = \frac{4}{3}y^3 - 10y^2 + 25y + C$$

②

$$(1) F(x) = \int F'(x) dx = \int (-4x+3) dx = -2x^2 + 3x + C$$

ここで、 $F(2)=1$ であるから、 $x=2$ を代入すると、

$$-2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2 + C = 1$$

$$-8 + 6 + C = 1$$

$$C = 1 + 8 - 6$$

$$C = 3$$

よって、求める関数 $F(x)$ は $F(x) = -2x^2 + 3x + 3$

$$(2) F(x) = \int F'(x) dx = \int (3x^2+6x+2) dx = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + C$$

ここで、 $F(1)=8$ であるから、 $x=1$ を代入すると、

$$1^3 + 3 \times 1^2 + 2 \times 1 + C = 8$$

$$1 + 3 + 2 + C = 8$$

$$C = 8 - 1 - 3 - 2$$

$$C=2$$

よって、求める関数 $F(x)$ は $F(x)=x^3+3x^2+2x+2$

3

$$(1) \int_1^2 (6x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [2x^3 - x^2]_1^2 \\ &= 2 \times 2^3 - 2^2 - (2 \times 1^3 - 1^2) \\ &= 16 - 4 - (2 - 1) \\ &= 16 - 4 - 2 + 1 = 11 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= [2x^3 + 2x^2]_{-1}^2 \\ &= 2 \times 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 - (2 \times (-1)^3 + 2 \times (-1)^2) \\ &= 16 + 8 - (-2 + 2) = 16 + 8 + 2 - 2 = 24 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x \right]_0^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 + 3 \times 3^2 - 4 \times 3 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \times 0^3 + 3 \times 0^2 - 4 \times 0 \right) \\ &= -9 + 27 - 12 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^2 (x^2 - x - 2) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 2^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 - 2 \times 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 1^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 4 = \frac{14}{6} + \frac{3}{6} - \frac{24}{6} = -\frac{7}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_1^3 (x-1)(x-3) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^3 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_1^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 - 2 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 1^3 - 2 \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1 \right) \\ &= 9 - 18 + 9 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 \right) \\ &= 9 - 18 + 9 - \frac{1}{3} + 2 - 3 = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & \int_{-1}^2 (x+1)^2 dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \times 2^3 + 2^2 + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 + (-1) \right) \\
&= \frac{8}{3} + 4 + 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 - 1 \right) \\
&= \frac{8}{3} + 4 + 2 + \frac{1}{3} - 1 + 1 = 3 + 6 = 9
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & \int_{-2}^2 (3x+5)(x-1) dx = \int_{-2}^2 (3x^2 + 2x - 5) dx \\
&= [x^3 + x^2 - 5x]_{-2}^2 \\
&= 2^3 + 2^2 - 5 \times 2 - ((-2)^3 + (-2)^2 - 5 \times (-2)) \\
&= 8 + 4 - 10 - (-8 + 4 + 10) \\
&= 8 + 4 - 10 + 8 - 4 - 10 = -4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad & \int_{-1}^3 (3r^2 - r) dr \\
&= \left[r^3 - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \right]_{-1}^3 \\
&= \left(3^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 \right) - \left\{ (-1)^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^2 \right\} \\
&= \left(27 - \frac{9}{2} \right) - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
&= 27 - \frac{9}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 28 - \frac{8}{2} = 28 - 4 = 24
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad & \int_{-2}^0 (7 - 2y^2) dy \\
&= \left[7y - \frac{2}{3}y^3 \right]_{-2}^0 \\
&= \left(7 \times 0 - \frac{2}{3} \times 0^3 \right) - \left\{ 7 \times (-2) - \frac{2}{3} \times (-2)^3 \right\} \\
&= 0 - \left(-14 + \frac{16}{3} \right) \\
&= 14 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{42}{3} - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{26}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad & \int_{-3}^1 (3x^2 + 2x + 5) dx \\
&= [x^3 + x^2 + 5x]_{-3}^1 \\
&= 1^3 + 1^2 + 5 \times 1 - \{ (-3)^3 + (-3)^2 + 5 \times (-3) \} \\
&= 1 + 1 + 5 - (-27 + 9 - 15) \\
&= 1 + 1 + 5 + 27 - 9 + 15 = 40
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad & \int_{-2}^1 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx + \int_{-2}^1 (-2x^2 + 3x - 1) dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^1 \{(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (-2x^2 + 3x - 1)\} dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^1 (-x^2 + 1) dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right]_{-2}^1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \times 1^3 + 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \times (-2)^3 + (-2) \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} + 1 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 = -3 + 3 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad & \int_{-2}^3 (2x^2 + 5x - 6) dx - 2 \int_{-2}^3 (x^2 + 2x - 3) dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^3 \{(2x^2 + 5x - 6) - 2(x^2 + 2x - 3)\} dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^3 x dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-2}^3 = \frac{9}{2} - 2 = \frac{5}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \quad \int_1^3 (x^2 + 5) dx + \int_3^1 (x^2 + 5) dx = \int_1^1 (x^2 + 5) dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(14) \quad & \int_0^1 (-x + 1) dx + \int_1^5 (-x + 1) dx \\
&= \int_0^5 (-x + 1) dx \\
&= \left[-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right]_0^5 \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \times 5^2 + 5 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times 0^2 + 0 \right) \\
&= -\frac{25}{2} + 5 \\
&= \frac{-15}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(15) \quad & \int_{-3}^2 (7x + 1) dx + \int_2^3 (7x + 1) dx \\
&= \int_{-3}^3 (7x + 1) dx \\
&= \left[\frac{7}{2}x^2 + x \right]_{-3}^3 \\
&= \left(\frac{7}{2} \times 3^2 + 3 \right) - \left\{ \frac{7}{2} \times (-3)^2 + (-3) \right\} \\
&= \left(\frac{63}{2} + 3 \right) - \left\{ \frac{63}{2} + (-3) \right\} \\
&= \frac{63}{2} + 3 - \frac{63}{2} + 3 = 6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \quad & \int_1^2 (3x^2 + 6x + 1) dx - \int_3^2 (3x^2 + 6x + 1) dx \\
&= \int_1^2 (3x^2 + 6x + 1) dx + \int_2^3 (3x^2 + 6x + 1) dx \\
&= \int_1^3 (3x^2 + 6x + 1) dx \\
&= [x^3 + 3x^2 + x]_1^3 \\
&= 3^3 + 3 \times 3^2 + 3 - (1^3 + 3 \times 1^2 + 1) \\
&= (27 + 27 + 3) - (1 + 3 + 1) \\
&= 27 + 27 + 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 = 52
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad (1) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_4^x (t+2)(t-3) dt = (x+2)(x-3)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x (t-3)^2 dt = (x-3)^2$$

