

■ 曲線 $y = (x - \alpha)^m (x - \beta)^n$ と x 軸とによって囲まれた部分の面積 S (m, n は正の整数, $\alpha < \beta$)

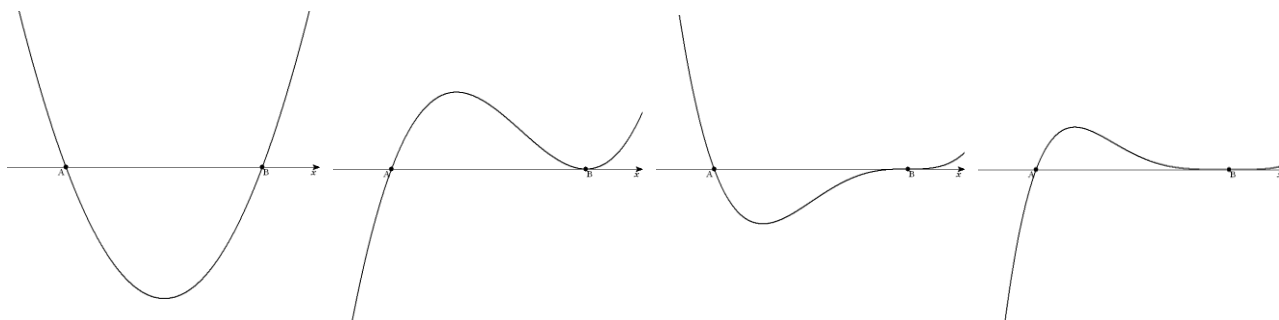
1. $m = 1$ のとき $y = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)^n$

① $n = 1$

② $n = 2$

③ $n = 3$

④ $n = 4$



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

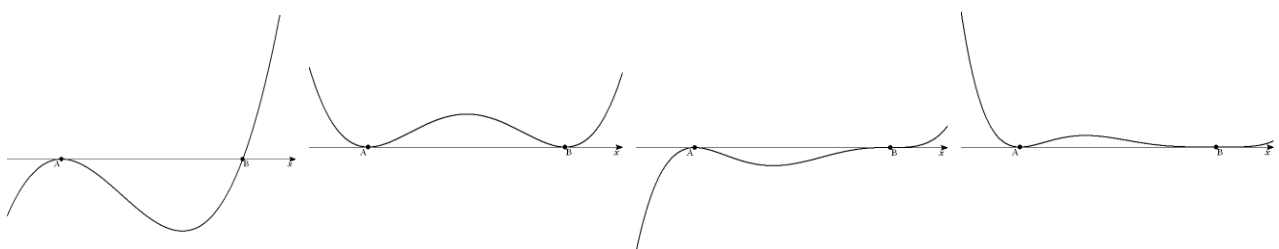
2. $m = 2$ のとき $y = (x - \alpha)^2 (x - \beta)^n$

① $n = 1$

② $n = 2$

③ $n = 3$

④ $n = 4$



$$(x - \alpha)^2 = (x - \beta + \beta - \alpha)^2 = (x - \beta)^2 + 2(\beta - \alpha)(x - \beta) + (\beta - \alpha)^2$$

であるから①と同様に計算して

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

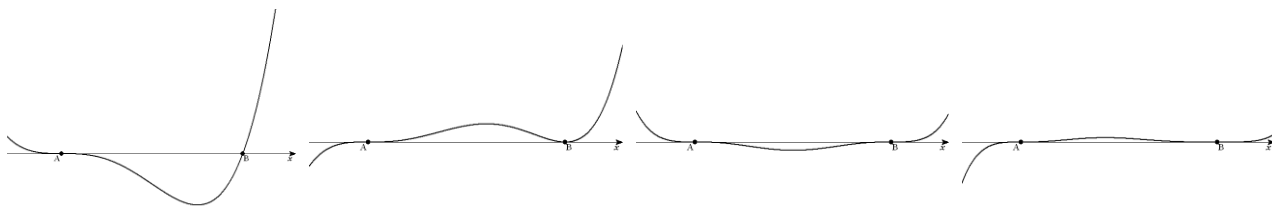
3. $m=3$ のとき $y=(x-\alpha)^3(x-\beta)^n$

① $n=1$

② $n=2$

③ $n=3$

④ $n=4$



$$(x-\alpha)^3 = (x-\beta+\beta-\alpha)^3 = (x-\beta)^3 + 3(\beta-\alpha)(x-\beta)^2 + 3(\beta-\alpha)^2(x-\beta) + (\beta-\alpha)^3$$

であるから同様に計算して

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

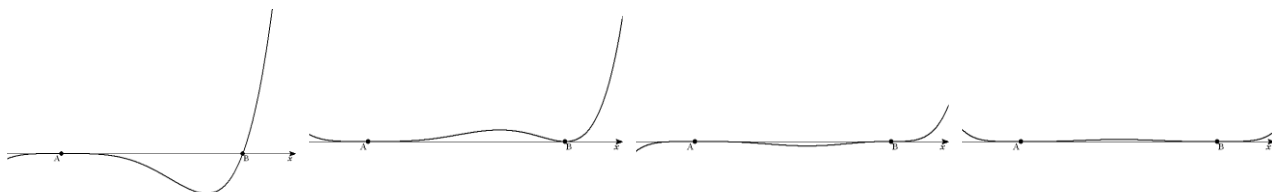
4. $m=4$ のとき $y=(x-\alpha)^4(x-\beta)^n$

① $n=1$

② $n=2$

③ $n=3$

④ $n=4$



$$\begin{aligned} (x-\alpha)^4 &= (x-\beta+\beta-\alpha)^4 \\ &= (x-\beta)^4 + 4(\beta-\alpha)(x-\beta)^3 + 6(\beta-\alpha)^2(x-\beta)^2 + 4(\beta-\alpha)^3(x-\beta) + (\beta-\alpha)^4 \end{aligned}$$

であるから同様に計算して

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (-1)^n \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^4 (x-\beta)^n dx \\ &= \frac{24}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)} (\beta-\alpha)^{n+5} = \frac{4!}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)} (\beta-\alpha)^{n+5} \end{aligned}$$

5. 一般に $y=(x-\alpha)^m(x-\beta)^n$ のとき

$$S = (-1)^n \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^m (x-\beta)^n dx = \frac{m!}{(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(n+m+1)} (\beta-\alpha)^{n+m+1} = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!} (\beta-\alpha)^{m+n+1} \text{ と推察される。}$$

(証明)

$S = (-1)^n \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^m (x-\beta)^n dx = I_{m,n}$ とおき, 部分積分法を適用する。

$$u = (x-\alpha)^m, v' = (x-\beta)^n \text{ とおくと, } u' = m(x-\alpha)^{m-1}, v = \frac{1}{n+1}(x-\beta)^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{m,n} &= (-1)^n \left\{ \left[(x-\alpha)^m \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} (x-\beta)^{n+1} \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} m(x-\alpha)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} (x-\beta)^{n+1} dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{m}{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)^{m-1} (x-\beta)^{n+1} dx = \frac{m}{n+1} I_{m-1,n+1} = \frac{m}{n+1} \frac{m-1}{n+2} I_{m-2,n+2} \\ &= \frac{m}{n+1} \frac{m-1}{n+2} \cdots \frac{1}{n+m} I_{0,n+m} = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n)!} I_{0,n+m} \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} I_{0,m+n} &= (-1)^{m+n} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\beta)^{m+n} dx = (-1)^{m+n} \left[\frac{1}{m+n+1} (x-\beta)^{m+n+1} \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} \\ &= (-1)^{m+n+1} \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^{m+n+1}}{m+n+1} = \frac{(\beta-\alpha)^{m+n+1}}{m+n+1} \end{aligned}$$

であるから

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n)!} \cdot \frac{(\beta-\alpha)^{m+n+1}}{m+n+1} = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!} (\beta-\alpha)^{m+n+1} \quad (\text{終証}) \quad (2010/9/15)$$

【例 1】 曲線 $y = (x-1)^2(x-3)^2$ と x 軸とによって囲まれた部分の面積 S

$$(\text{解}) \quad m=n=2, \alpha=1, \beta=3 \text{ であるから } S = \frac{2!2!}{5!} (3-1)^5 = \frac{16}{15}$$

【例 2】 曲線 $y = (x-1)^3(x-3)^2$ と x 軸とによって囲まれた部分の面積 S

$$(\text{解}) \quad m=3, n=2, \alpha=1, \beta=3 \text{ であるから } S = \frac{3!2!}{6!} (3-1)^6 = \frac{16}{15}$$

(2010/9/13)