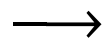
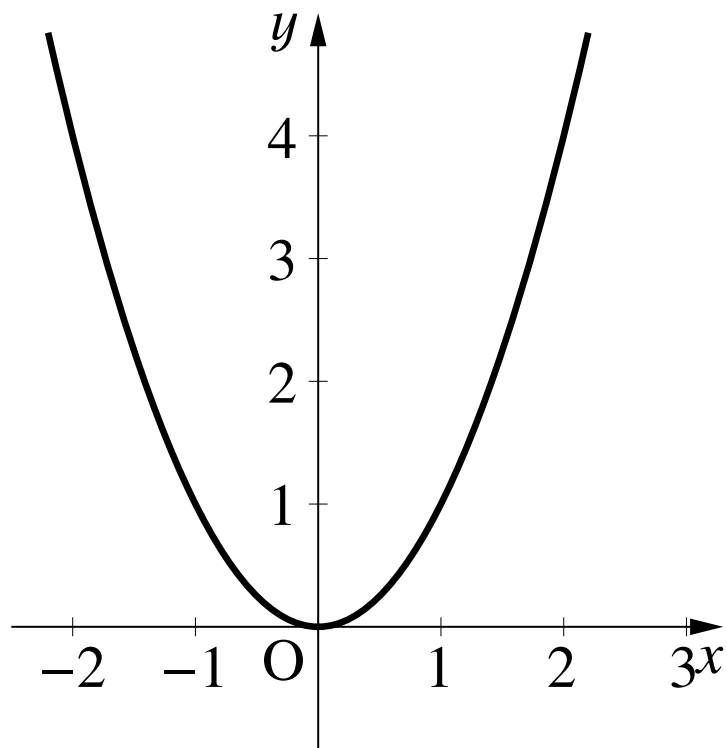


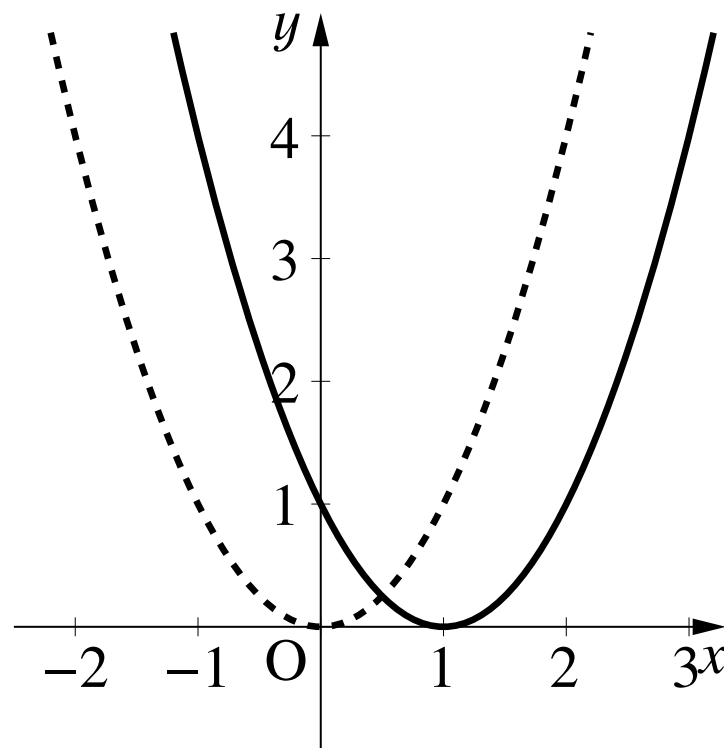
# (前回の復習) 2次関数のグラフ： $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 1$

$$y = x^2$$



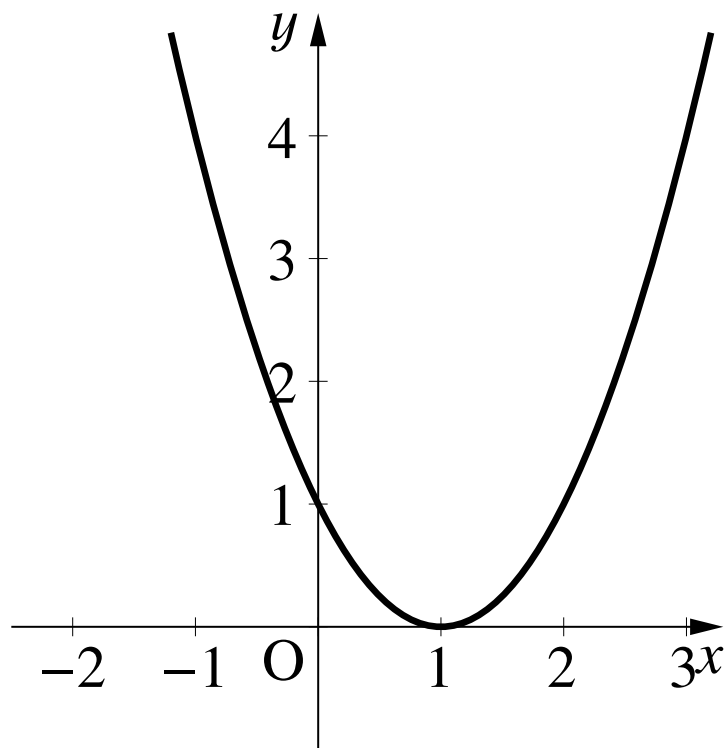
x 軸方向に  
平行移動

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



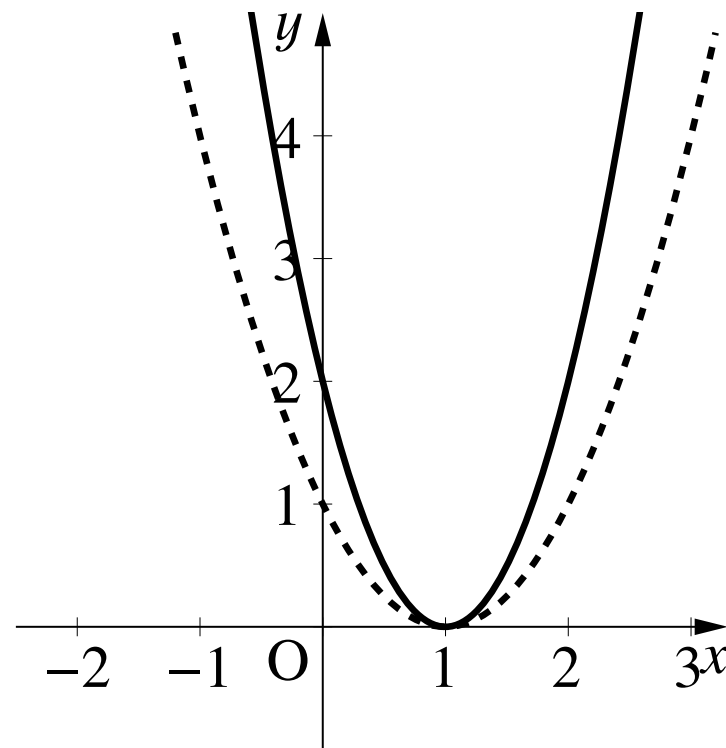
# (前回の復習) 2次関数のグラフ : $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 1$

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



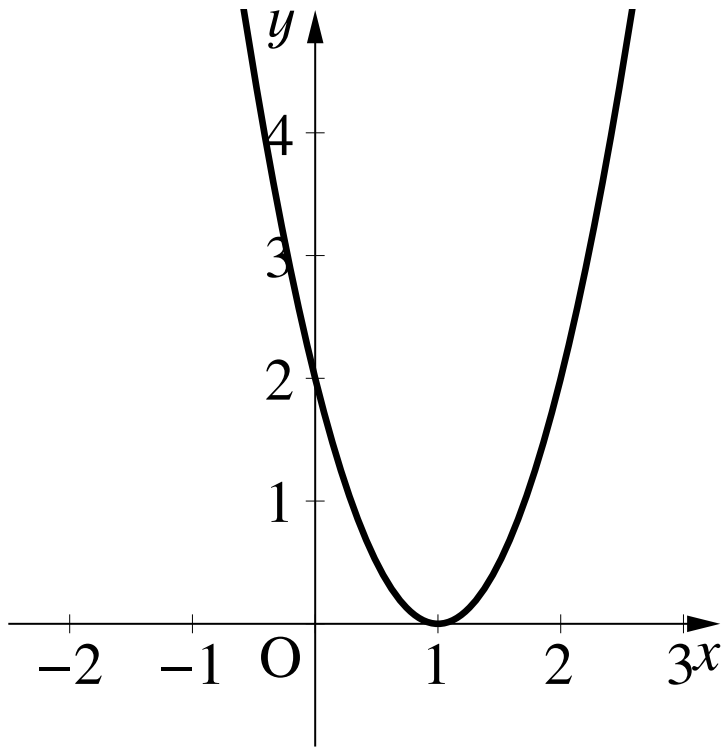
→  
定数倍

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



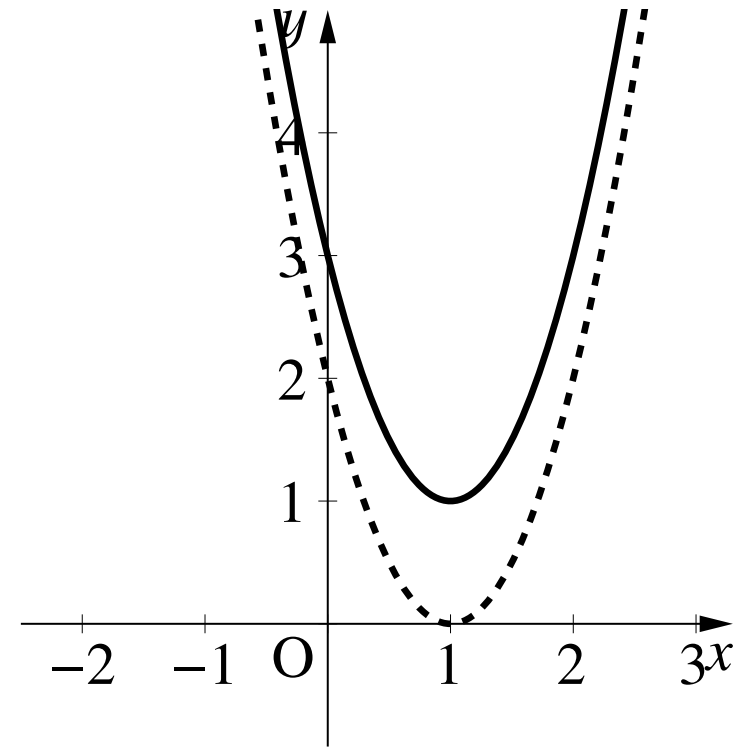
# (前回の復習) 2次関数のグラフ : $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 1$

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



→  
 $y$  軸方向に  
平行移動

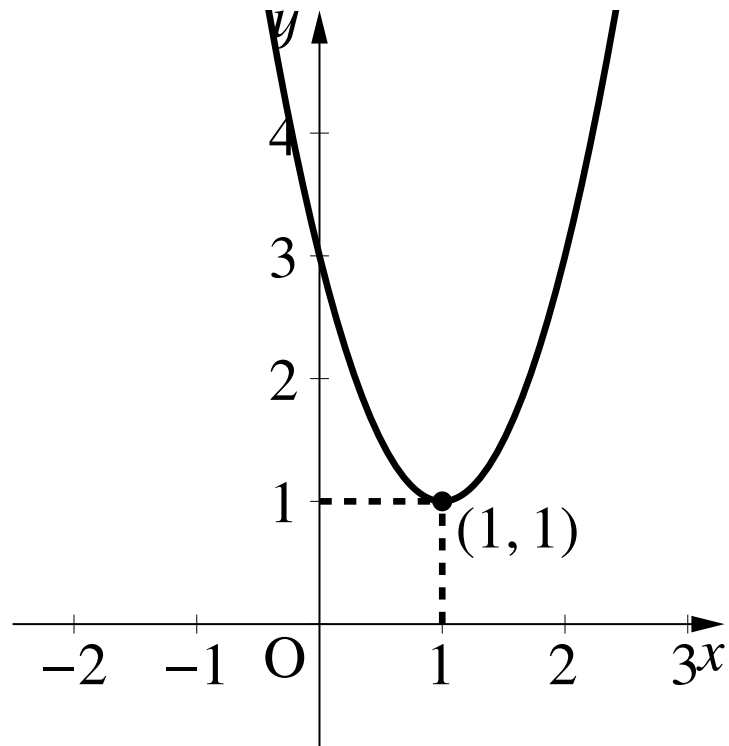
$$y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 1$$



# (前回の復習) 2次関数のグラフ： $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

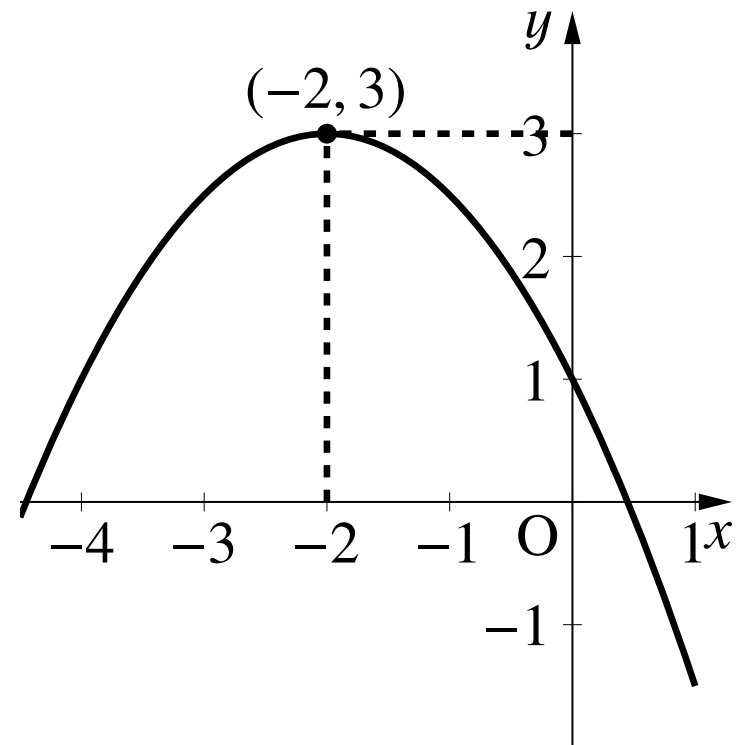
$y = a(x - p)^2 + q$  のグラフは頂点が点  $(p, q)$  の放物線

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



下に凸

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



上に凸

# (前回の復習) 2次関数のグラフ : $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \xrightarrow{\text{平方完成}} y = a(x - p)^2 + q$$

1. まず,  $x^2$  の項と  $x$  の項を  $x^2$  の係数  $a$  でくくる ;

$$y = a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x \right) + c$$

2.  $(x + k)^2$  の項をつくるため,

$$(x + k)^2 = x^2 + 2kx + k^2$$

$$= a \left\{ \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \right\} + c$$

を参考に括弧の中身を変形 ;

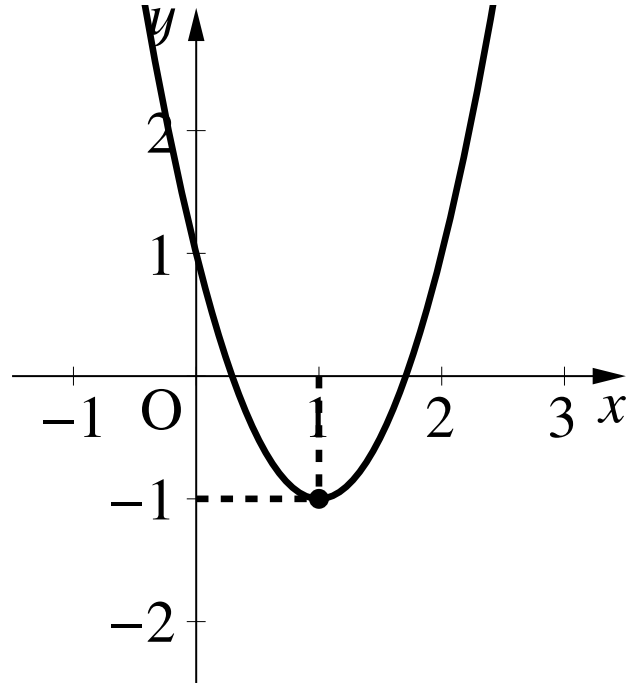
3. 中括弧をはずして, 定数項をまとめる.

$$= a \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + \left( c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \right).$$

$y = ax^2 + bx + c$  のグラフは頂点が  $\left( -\frac{b}{2a}, c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \right)$  の放物線

## 例題 2.2 (教科書 p.21)

$$(1) y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2(x - 1)^2 - 1$$

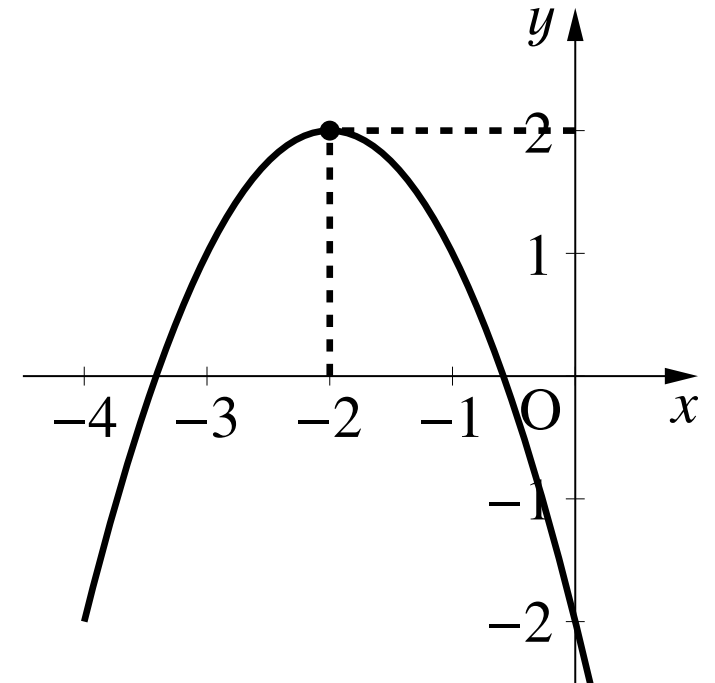


頂点は  $(1, -1)$ ,

$y$  軸との交点は  $(0, 1)$ , 下に凸.

$x = 1$  で最小値  $y = -1$

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



頂点は  $(-2, 2)$ ,

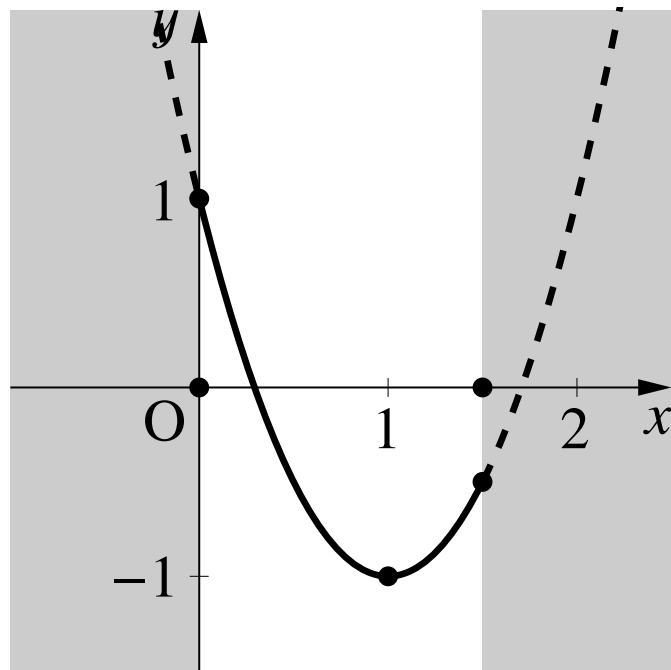
$y$  軸との交点は  $(0, -2)$ , 上に凸.

$x = -2$  で最大値  $y = 2$

# 最大値・最小値

変数  $x$  をある範囲に限定し,  $y$  の最大値, 最小値を考える.

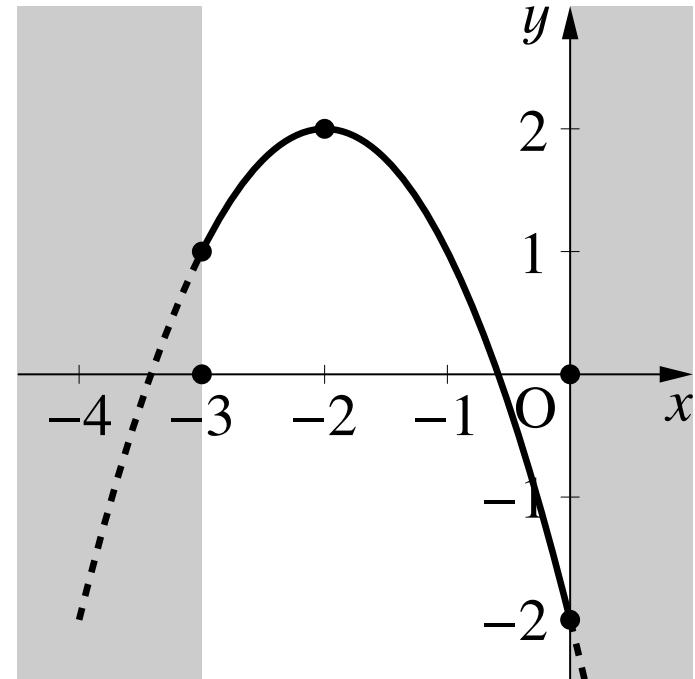
(1)  $y = 2(x - 1)^2 - 1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}$ )



$x = 0$  のとき最大値  $y = 1$  (頂点)

$x = 1$  のとき最小値  $y = -1$

(2)  $y = -(x + 2)^2 + 2$  ( $-3 \leq x \leq 0$ )



$x = 0$  のとき最小値  $y = -2$

$x = -2$  のとき最大値  $y = 2$  (頂点)