

실수 전체의 집합에서 미분가능한 함수 $f(x)$ 가 다음 조건을 만족시킬 때,
 $f(-1)$ 의 값은? [4점]

(가) 모든 실수 x 에 대하여 $2\{f(x)\}^2 f'(x) = \{f(2x+1)\}^2 f'(2x+1)$ 이다.
 (나) $f(-\frac{1}{8}) = 1, f(6) = 2$

① $\frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{6}$

② $\frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{3}$

③ $\frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{2}$

④ $\frac{2\sqrt[3]{3}}{3}$

⑤ $\frac{5\sqrt[3]{3}}{6}$

sol.)

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

$$x=-1 \text{ 대입: } \frac{2}{3} \{f(-1)\}^3 = \frac{1}{6} \{f(-1)\}^3$$

$$\therefore C = -\frac{1}{2} \{f(-1)\}^3$$

$$x=-\frac{1}{8} \text{ 대입: } \frac{2}{3} + C = \frac{1}{6} \{f(\frac{3}{4})\}^3 \quad (\because f(-\frac{1}{8})=1)$$

$$x=\frac{3}{4} \text{ 대입: } \frac{2}{3} \{f(\frac{3}{4})\}^3 + C = \frac{1}{6} \{f(\frac{5}{2})\}^3$$

$$x=\frac{5}{2} \text{ 대입: } \frac{2}{3} \{f(\frac{5}{2})\}^3 + C = \frac{4}{3} \quad (\because f(6)=2)$$

$$\therefore C = -\frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \{f(-1)\}^3$$

$$\therefore f(-1) = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{3}}{3}$$

sol₂) $f(x)$ 구하기

$$4\{f(x)\}^3 = \{f(2x+1)\}^3 + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$g(x) = \{f(x)\}^3 \quad \text{라 하자.}$$

$$4g(x) = g(2x+1) + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$4g(x-1) = g(2x-1) + \frac{8}{3} \quad (x-1 \text{ 대입})$$

$$h(x) = g(x-1) \quad \text{라 하자.}$$

$$4h(x) = h(2x) + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$4h'(x) = 2h'(2x) \quad (\because f \text{ 미가, } h \text{ 도 미가})$$

$$\therefore 2h'(x) = h'(2x)$$

$$h'(0) = 0 \quad (x=0 \text{ 대입})$$

$$\bar{h}(x) = \frac{h'(x)}{x} = \frac{h'(x) - h'(0)}{x - 0} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$2x\bar{h}(x) = 2x\bar{h}(2x)$$

$$\therefore \bar{h}(x) = \bar{h}(2x)$$

$\bar{h}(x)$ 는 연속함수라 가정.

$$\rightarrow \bar{h}(0) = h''(0)$$

$$\bar{h}(x) = \bar{h}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \bar{h}\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = \dots = \bar{h}(2^{-n}x) \quad (n \text{은 자연수})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{h}(2^{-n}x) = \bar{h}(0) = h''(0)$$

$$\therefore \bar{h}(x) = h''(0)$$

$$h'(x) = xh''(x)$$

$$h''(0) = a \text{ 라 하면 } (a > 0)$$

$$h(x) = ax^2 + \frac{8}{9}$$

$$g(x) = a(x+1)^2 + \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sqrt[3]{a(x+1)^2 + \frac{8}{9}}$$

이고, 나) 조건을 이용하여

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\left\{ \frac{8}{21} (x+1) \right\}^2 + \frac{8}{9}}$$

$$\therefore f(-1) = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{3}}{3}$$