

최고차항의 계수가 1인 삼차함수 $f(x)$ 와 최고차항의 계수가 2인 이차함수 $g(x)$ 가 다음 조건을 만족시킨다.

- (가) $f(\alpha) = g(\alpha)$ 이고 $f'(\alpha) = g'(\alpha) = -16$ 인 실수 α 가 존재한다.
 (나) $f'(\beta) = g'(\beta) = 16$ 인 실수 β 가 존재한다.

$g(\beta+1) - f(\beta+1)$ 의 값을 구하시오. [4점] **243**

sol.)

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad : \text{최고차항의 계수가 1인 삼차함수}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{가} \rightarrow f(\alpha) = g(\alpha) &\rightarrow h(\alpha) = 0 \\ &\rightarrow f'(\alpha) = g'(\alpha) = -16 \rightarrow h'(\alpha) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{나} \rightarrow f'(\beta) = g'(\beta) = 16 \rightarrow h'(\beta) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) = (x-\alpha)^2(x-k)$$

$$h'(x) = 2(x-\alpha)(x-k) + (x-\alpha)^2 = (x-\alpha)(3x-2k-\alpha)$$

$$h'(\beta) = (\beta-\alpha)(3\beta-2k-\alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2k = 3\beta - \alpha \quad (\because \alpha \neq \beta)$$

$$\therefore h'(x) = (x-\alpha)^2 \left(x - \frac{3\beta - \alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= 2x^2 + a \\ g'(x) &= 4x + a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(\alpha) &= 4\alpha + a = -16 \\ g'(\beta) &= 4\beta + a = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \beta - \alpha = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore g(\beta+1) - f(\beta+1) &= -h(\beta+1) \\
 &= -(\beta+1-d)^2 \left(\beta+1 - \frac{3\beta-d}{2} \right) \\
 &= -(\beta-d+1)^2 \left(-\frac{\beta-d}{2} + 1 \right) \\
 &= -(\beta+1)^2 (-4+1) \\
 &= -1 \times 81 \times (-3) \\
 &= 243
 \end{aligned}$$

sol₂) 비율관계

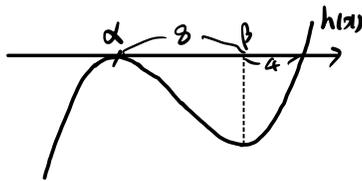
$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$

$$h(\alpha) = h'(\alpha) = h'(\beta) = 0$$

$$g'(\alpha) = 4\alpha + a = -16$$

$$g'(\beta) = 4\beta + a = 16$$

$$\therefore \beta - \alpha = 8$$



(\therefore 비율관계)

$$\therefore h(x) = (x-\alpha)^2 (x-\alpha-12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore g(\beta+1) - f(\beta+1) &= -h(\beta+1) \\
 &= -(\beta-d+1)^2(\beta-d-1) \\
 &= -(8+1)^2(8-1) \\
 &= -81 \times (-3) \\
 &= 243
 \end{aligned}$$

sol3) f et g Δx

$$f(x) = g(x) = k$$

$$f(x+d) = x^3 + px^2 - 16x + k$$

$$g(x+d) = 2x^2 - 16x + k$$

$$g'(x+d) = 4x - 16 \Big|_{x=\beta-d} = 4\beta - 4d - 16 = 16$$

$$\therefore \beta - d = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x+d) = x^2 + 2px - 16 \Big|_{x=\beta-d} &= (\beta-d)^2 + 2p(\beta-d) - 16 = 16 \\
 &2p = -20 \\
 \therefore p &= -10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x+d) - f(x+d) = -x^3 + 12x^2 = -x^2(x-12)$$

$$x = \beta - d + 1 = 9 \text{ 대입}$$

$$\therefore g(\beta+1) - f(\beta+1) = -81 \times (-3) = 243$$

sol4) 이계도함수 (미지분)

$$g''(x) = 4$$

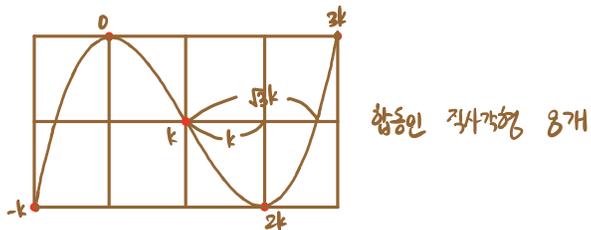
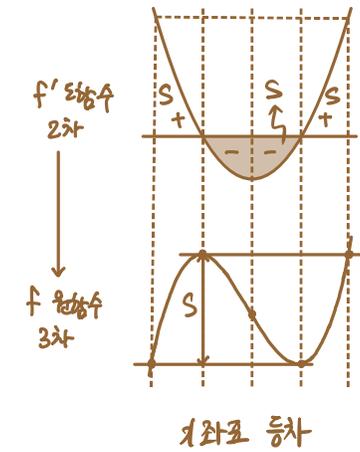
$$g'(\beta) - g'(\alpha) = 32$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g''(x) dx = 4(\beta - \alpha) = 32$$

$$\therefore \beta - \alpha = 8$$

⋮

* 참고 : 삼차함수 비유관계



* 이계도함수의 해석

이계도함수 : 함수 $f(x)$ 를 두 번 미분한 것

함수 $f(x)$ 가 정의역에서 :

- 도함수 $f'(x)$ 를 가진다 : $f(x)$ 미가, 연속
- 이계도함수 $f''(x)$ 를 가진다 : $f(x)$ 미가, 연속
 $f'(x)$ 미가, 연속