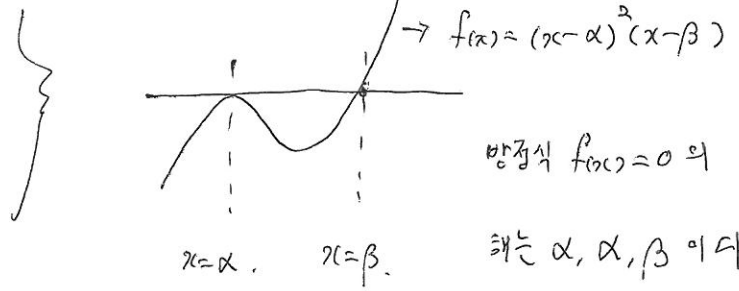


* 2019년 10월 시행 교육청 고3 수학 나형 2번.

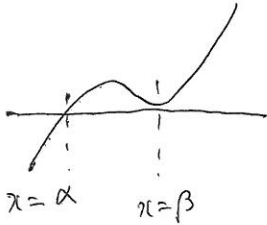
$$f(x) = x^3 + \dots$$

(가) 방정식 $f(x) = 0$, $\{\alpha, \beta\}$, $(\alpha < \beta)$

(나) 함수 $f(x)$ 의 극솟값은 -4 .



$\rightarrow \alpha, \beta, \beta$ 라면



\Rightarrow 극솟값이 0이 된다 따라서

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

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

$$= 3(x-\alpha)\left(x - \frac{\alpha+2\beta}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{\alpha+2\beta}{3}\right) = -4 = \left(\frac{2\beta-2\alpha}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{3}\right) = \frac{-4(\beta-\alpha)^3}{27}$$

$$\therefore \beta - \alpha = 3.$$

7. $f'(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \text{True.}$

8. $\beta = \alpha + 3 \rightarrow \text{True.}$

9. $f(0) = 16 = 1^3$ $f(0) = \alpha^2 \times (-\beta) = \alpha^2 \times (-\alpha-3) = -\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 = 16$

$\therefore \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 + 16 = 0$ 에서 $\alpha = -4$ 일 때 성립하므로 $\alpha = -4, \beta = -1.$

$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 17. \rightarrow \text{False.}$