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$f(x)$ 는 3차 함수.

$$(가) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{x+2} \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt = 12 \rightarrow f(-2) = 12.$$

$$(나) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)}{x} = 1 \rightarrow f(0) = 0, f(1) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t)}{t} = \Delta \quad (\Delta \text{는 상수}) \text{라 하면 } f'(0) = \Delta.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1) - f(1)}{(x+1) - 1} = f'(1) = \square \quad (\square \text{는 상수}) \text{라 하면 } \Delta + \square = 1.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = a \cdot x(x-1)(x-k) \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$= ax(x^2 - (k+1)x + k) = ax^3 - a(k+1)x^2 + akx.$$

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 - 2a(k+1)x + ak \quad \therefore \Delta + \square = ak + 3a - 2ak - 2a + ak = 1.$$

$$\therefore a = 1, f(x) = x(x-1)(x-k), f(-2) = (-2) \times (-3) \times (-2-k) = 12.$$

$$\therefore k = -4. \therefore f(x) = x(x-1)(x+4). \quad f(3) = 3 \times 2 \times 7 = 42 //$$