

* 2018년 4월 시행 교육청 모의고사 23수학 나형 30번.

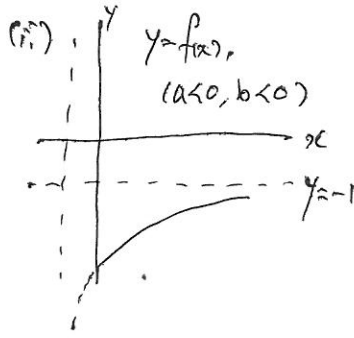
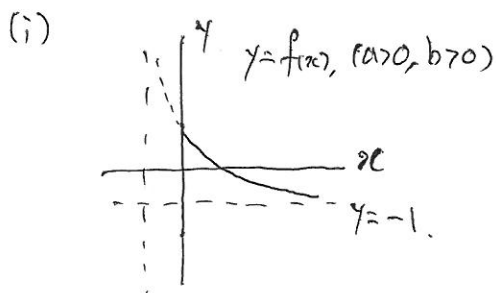
실수 a, b . $D = \{x \mid x \geq 0\}$, $f(x) = \frac{-ax-b+1}{ax+b}$ ($ab > 0$) \rightarrow ($a > 0, b > 0$) or ($a < 0, b < 0$)

실수 k , $D = \{x \mid x \geq 0\}$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2k - f(x) & (f(x) < k) \\ f(x) & (f(x) \geq k) \end{cases}$ } $y=k$ 를 기준으로 위의 부분을 접어서
 (가) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |g(x)| = \frac{1}{2}$. 같은 형태의 그래프 ($y=k$ 대칭 X).

(나) $|g(0)| = 1$

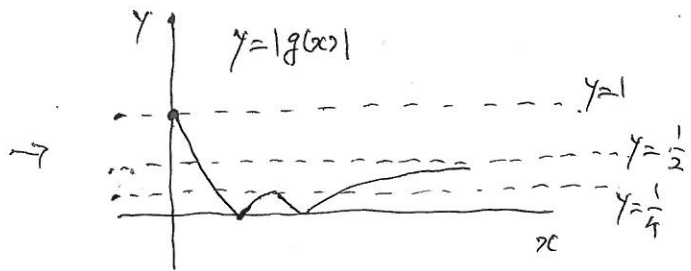
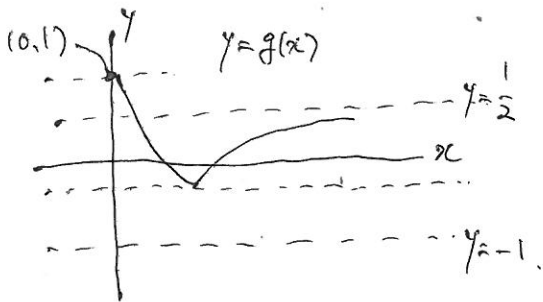
(다) $|g(x)| = -k$ 의 실근은 $x = \frac{1}{28}, \alpha$ ($\alpha > \frac{1}{28}$) \rightarrow 서로 다른 실근 2개만.

$f(x)$ 의 점근선을 보면 $x = -\frac{b}{a}$ (< 0), $y = -1$.



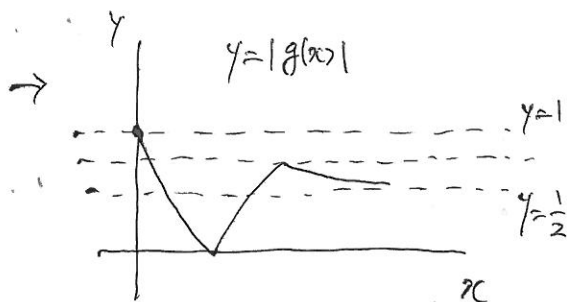
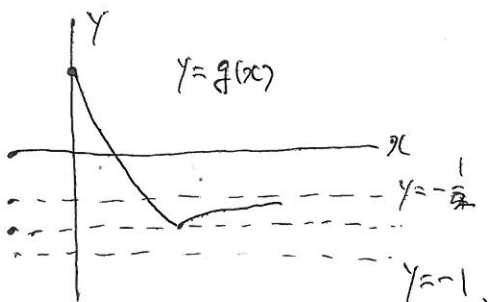
(가) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |g(x)| = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{2}$
 (i) 개형에서 $k = -\frac{1}{4}$ ($\lim = \frac{1}{2}$),
 $k = \frac{3}{4}$ ($\lim = -\frac{1}{2}$), (ii) 개형에서
 $k = -\frac{3}{4}$ ($\lim = -\frac{1}{2}$), $k = -\frac{1}{4}$ ($\lim = \frac{1}{2}$).

① $a > 0, b > 0, k = -\frac{1}{4}$



$\rightarrow y=|g(x)|$ 와 $y=-k = \frac{1}{4}$ 과 서로 다른 실근 3개.

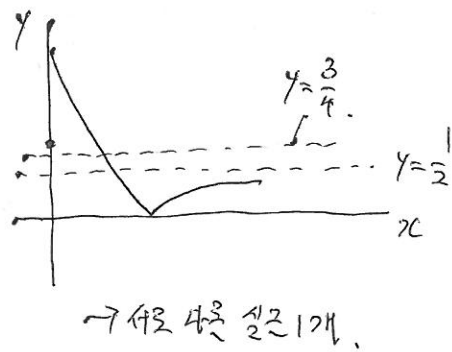
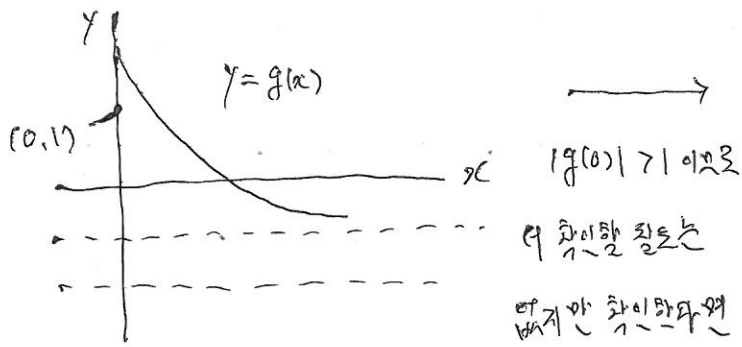
② $a > 0, b > 0, k = -\frac{3}{4}$



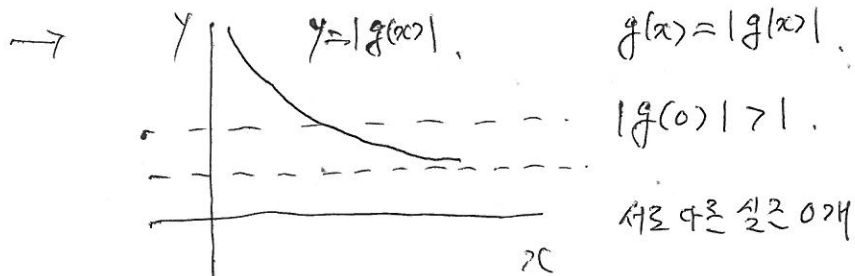
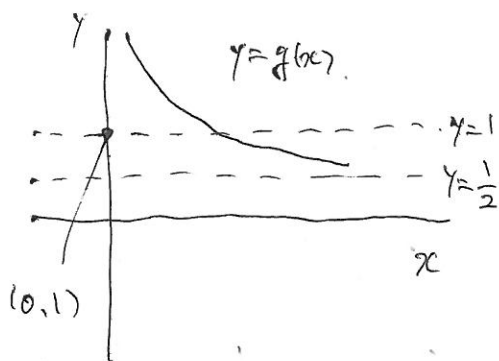
\rightarrow 서로 다른 실근 2개.

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조건 만족.

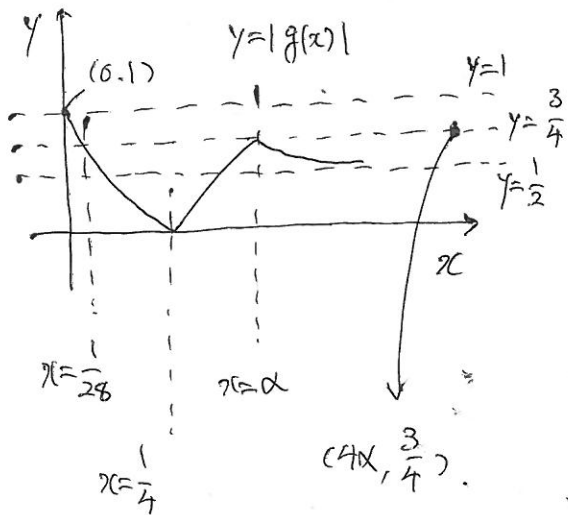
③ $a < 0, b < 0, k = -\frac{3}{4}$.



④ $a < 0, b < 0, k = -\frac{1}{4}$.



따라서 조건을 충족시키는 개형은 ② 이고 $f(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{ax+b}$



$f(0) = 1$ 이므로 $\frac{1}{b} = 2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} (b > 0)$

$f(\frac{1}{28}) = \frac{3}{4}$ 이므로 $\frac{1}{\frac{a}{28} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{a}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$ 에서 $a = 2 (a > 0)$

$\therefore f(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{2x + \frac{1}{2}}$ ($\therefore x$ 절편은 $\frac{1}{4}$)

m의 값은 모두 3개.

㉠ $(0, 1) \sim (1, \frac{3}{4})$, $m = -\frac{1}{28}$

㉡ $(\frac{1}{28}, \frac{3}{4}) \sim (1, \frac{3}{4})$, $m = 0$

㉢ $(\frac{1}{4}, 0) \sim (1, \frac{3}{4})$, $m = \frac{1}{9}$

$\therefore 252 \times (-\frac{1}{28} + \frac{1}{9}) = -9 + 28 = 19 //$

$\therefore -1 + \frac{1}{2x + \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{4}$ 에서

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2x + \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{4}$