

삼차함수 $f(x)$ 가 다음 조건을 만족시킨다.

- (가) 방정식 $f(x) = 0$ 의 서로 다른 실근의 개수는 2이다.
- (나) 방정식 $f(x - f(x)) = 0$ 의 서로 다른 실근의 개수는 3이다.

$f(1) = 4, f'(1) = 1, f'(0) > 1$ 일 때, $f(0) = \frac{q}{p}$ 이다. $p + q$ 의 값을 구하시오.

(단, p 와 q 는 서로소인 자연수이다.) [4점] 61

sol.)

$$f(x) = k(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)^2 \quad \text{또는} \quad f(x) = k(x-\alpha)^2(x-\beta) \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

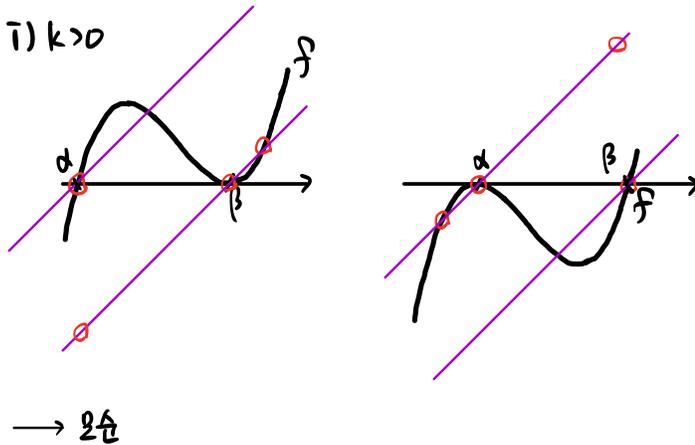
$$x - f(x) = t$$

$f(t) = 0$ 의 서로 다른 실근 개수 : 3

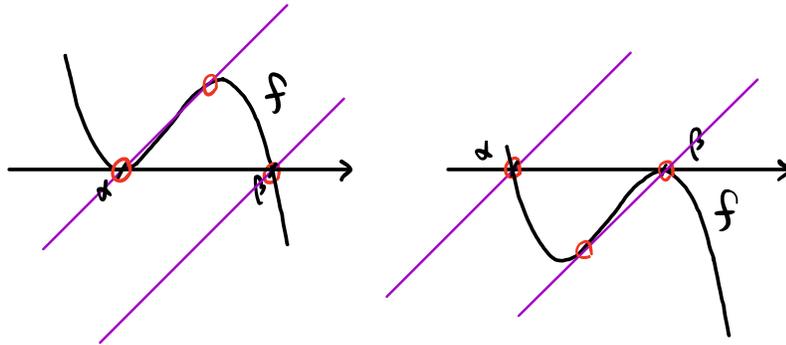
$$\rightarrow t = \alpha \quad \text{또는} \quad t = \beta$$

$$\rightarrow x - f(x) = \alpha, \quad x - f(x) = \beta$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = x - \alpha \quad \text{또는} \quad f(x) = x - \beta$$

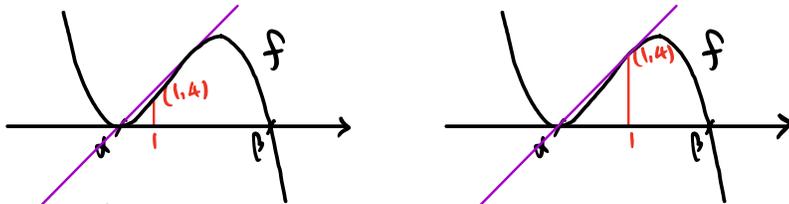


ii) $k < 0$



$\rightarrow f(1) = 4, f'(1) = 1$

\rightarrow 근쪽 근 $(f(x) = k(x-\alpha)^2(x-\beta))$



$f'(0) > 1$ 인 지점을 잡을 수 없음.

$\therefore y = x + \alpha$ 가 $(1, 4)$ 지나야 함.

$\rightarrow \alpha = -3$

$\therefore f(x) - (x+3) = k(x-1)^2(x+3)$

$f'(x) = 2k(x-1)(x+3) + k(x-1)^2 + 1$

$f'(-3) = 16k + 1 = 0$

$\therefore k = -\frac{1}{16}$

$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{16}(x-1)^2(x+3) + x+3$

$\therefore f(0) = \frac{45}{16}$

$\therefore p + q = 61$

Sol₂) 현장풀이

$$f(x) = k(x-d)^2(x-\beta)$$

$$\text{나 : } x - f(x) = d \rightarrow f(x) = x - d$$

$$x - f(x) = \beta \rightarrow f(x) = x - \beta$$

$$k(x-d)^2(x-\beta) = x-d \rightarrow k(x-d)(x-\beta) = 1$$

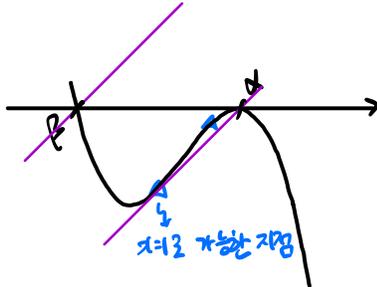
$$k(x-d)(x-\beta) = x-\beta \rightarrow k(x-d)^2 = 1$$

→ d, β 가 아닌 실근이 1개 있어야 함.

→ $p > 0$ 인 수 없음.

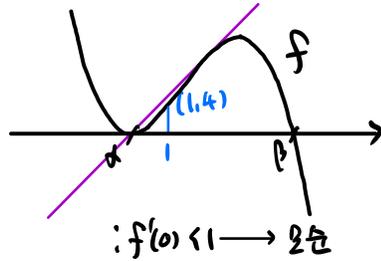
$$k = \frac{-4}{(\beta-d)^2} < 0 \quad (\because k(x-d)(x-\beta) = 1 \text{ 에 } x = \frac{d+\beta}{2} \text{ 대입})$$

i) $d > \beta$

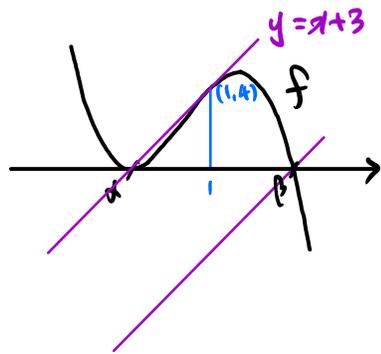


: $f(0) < 0 \rightarrow$ 오답

ii) $\alpha < \beta$



\therefore



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{변곡점} &= x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \rightarrow \beta &= 5 \quad (\because \text{비율관계}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = k(x+3)^2(x-5)$$

$$f(1) = -64k = 4$$

$$\therefore k = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\therefore f(0) = \frac{45}{16}$$

$$\therefore p + q = 61$$

sol₃) 수학적 풀이

⋮

$$f(x) - (x-d) = k(x-d)(x-p)^2 \quad (k < 0, d < p)$$

$$f'(x) - 1 = 2k(x-d)(x-p) + k(x-p)^2$$

$$f'(1) - 1 = 2k(1-d)(1-p) + k(1-p)^2 = 0$$

$$k(1-p)(3-2d-p) = 0$$

$$\text{I) } p = 3 - 2d$$

$$f'(0) - 1 = k(2d-3)^2 + 2k(-d)(2d-3) > 0$$

$$-3k(2d-3) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow k < 0, d > \frac{3}{2}$$

$$p = -2d + 3 < d$$

$$\rightarrow \text{모순}$$

$$\therefore p = 1$$

⋮