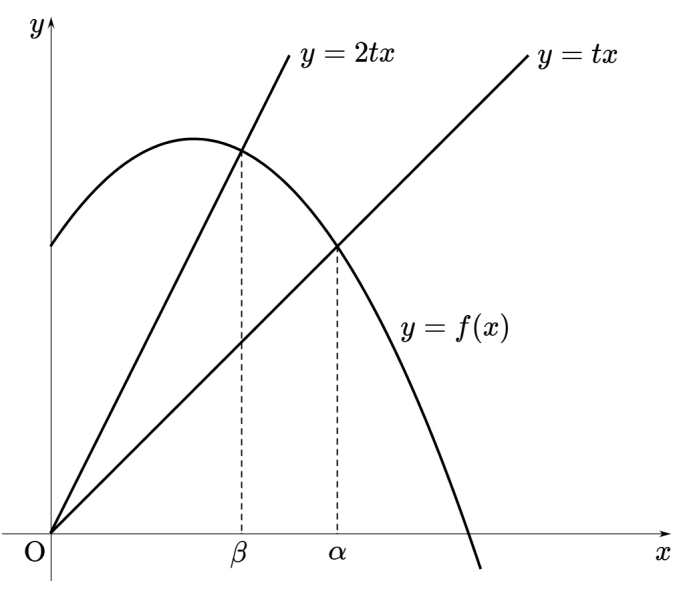


해설	
<p>28.</p> <p>[정답] ① <math>-\frac{3}{2}</math></p> <p>[출제 의도] 정적분을 이용하여 곡선으로 둘러싸인 영역의 넓이를  음함수의 형태로 구하고 음함수의 미분법을 이용하여 미분계수를  구하는 문제를 해결한다.</p> <p>원점 <math>(0, 0)</math>은 <math>y &lt; \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 3</math>인 영역에 있으므로</p> <p>곡선 <math>y=f(x)</math>와 직선 <math>y=tx</math>가 만나는 점의 <math>x</math>좌표를 <math>\alpha</math>,  곡선 <math>y=f(x)</math>와 직선 <math>y=2tx</math>가 만나는 점의 <math>x</math>좌표를 <math>\beta</math>라 하면  <math>t\alpha=f(\alpha), \quad 2t\beta=f(\beta), \quad \beta &lt; \alpha</math>  이다.</p>  <p>따라서 곡선 <math>y=f(x)</math>와 직선 <math>y=tx, y=2tx</math>로 둘러싸인 영역의  넓이는</p> $g(t) = \frac{1}{2}\beta f(\beta) + \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{2}\alpha f(\alpha)$ <p>이다. <math>\alpha</math>와 <math>\beta</math>가 <math>t</math>에 관한 변수이므로</p> $g'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\beta}{dt} f(\beta) + \frac{1}{2} \beta f'(\beta) \frac{d\beta}{dt} + f(\alpha) \frac{d\alpha}{dt} - f(\beta) \frac{d\beta}{dt} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\alpha}{dt} f(\alpha) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha f'(\alpha) \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$ <p>이고, <math>t\alpha=f(\alpha), \quad 2t\beta=f(\beta)</math>의 양변을 미분하면</p> $\alpha + t \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{d\alpha}{dt} f'(\alpha), \quad 2\beta + 2t \frac{d\beta}{dt} = \frac{d\beta}{dt} f'(\beta)$ <p>이다. 위 식들을 정리하면</p> $\begin{aligned} g'(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\beta}{dt} f(\beta) + \frac{1}{2} \beta f'(\beta) \frac{d\beta}{dt} + f(\alpha) \frac{d\alpha}{dt} - f(\beta) \frac{d\beta}{dt} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\alpha}{dt} f(\alpha) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha f'(\alpha) \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \beta \frac{d\beta}{dt} f'(\beta) - \frac{1}{2} f(\beta) \frac{d\beta}{dt} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dt} f'(\alpha) + \frac{1}{2} f(\alpha) \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \beta \left( 2\beta + 2t \frac{d\beta}{dt} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \times (2t\beta) \times \frac{d\beta}{dt} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left( \alpha + t \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \times (t\alpha) \times \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \\ &= \beta^2 + \beta t \frac{d\beta}{dt} - \beta t \frac{d\beta}{dt} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha t \frac{d\alpha}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \\ &= \beta^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \end{aligned}$ <p>이다.</p>	<p><math>t=1</math>일 때</p> $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 3 = x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x+2)(x-3) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = 3,$ $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 3 = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)(x+3) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \beta = 2$ <p>이므로 <math>g'(1) = \beta^2 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 = 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 = -\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>t=2</math>일 때</p> $\alpha = 2,$ $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 3 = 4x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x+5) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \beta = 1$ <p>이므로 <math>g'(2) = \beta^2 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 = 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 = -1</math>이다.</p> <p><math>\therefore g'(1) + g'(2) = -\frac{3}{2}</math></p>