

최고차항의 계수가 1인 사차함수 $f(x)$ 에 대하여

$$F(x) = \ln |f(x)|$$

라 하고, 최고차항의 계수가 1인 삼차함수 $g(x)$ 에 대하여

$$G(x) = \ln |g(x)\sin x|$$

라 하자.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)F'(x) = 3, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

일 때, $f(3) + g(3)$ 의 값은? [4점]

① 57

② 55

③ 53

④ 51

⑤ 49

sol.)

$$F(x) = \ln |f(x)|$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)f'(x)}{f(x)} = 3 \quad \rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x-1)^n Q(x) \quad (1 \leq n \leq 4, Q(1) \neq 0)$$

$$f'(x) = n(x-1)^{n-1} Q(x) + (x-1)^n Q'(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{n(x-1)^{n-1} Q(x) + (x-1)^{n+1} Q'(x)}{(x-1)^n Q(x)} = n = 3$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x-1)^3(a+x) \quad (a \neq -1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} G(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} G'(x) = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} G'(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |F(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right| = \infty$$

$$\rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

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

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{4x-1}{x(x-1)}$$

$$G'(x) = \frac{g'(x)\sin x + g(x)\cos x}{g(x)\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4x-1)g(x)\sin x}{x(x-1)\{g'(x)\sin x + g(x)\cos x\}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x-1}{x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{g'(x)\sin x + g(x)\cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{g'(x)\sin x + g(x)\cos x} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow g(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^n P(x) \quad (1 \leq n \leq 3, P(0) \neq 0)$$

$$g'(x) = nx^{n-1}P(x) + x^n P'(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx^{n-1}P(x)\sin x + x^n P'(x)\sin x}{x^n P(x)} = n = 3$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^3$$

$$\therefore f(3) + g(3) = 51$$

sol2) 로그의 성질 이용

$$f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)(x-\delta)$$

$$F(x) = \ln|f(x)| = \ln|x-\alpha| + \ln|x-\beta| + \ln|x-\gamma| + \ln|x-\delta|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)F'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \left(\frac{1}{x-\alpha} + \frac{1}{x-\beta} + \frac{1}{x-\gamma} + \frac{1}{x-\delta} \right) = 3$$

$$\therefore \ln|f(x)| = 3\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-\alpha|$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)^3(x-\alpha) \quad (\alpha \neq 1)$$

$$g(x) = (x-p)(x-q)(x-r)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-\alpha}}{\frac{1}{x-p} + \frac{1}{x-q} + \frac{1}{x-r} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} = \frac{x \left(\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-\alpha} \right)}{x \left(\frac{1}{x-p} + \frac{1}{x-q} + \frac{1}{x-r} \right) + \frac{x}{\tan x}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \left(\frac{1}{x-p} + \frac{1}{x-q} + \frac{1}{x-r} \right) = 3$$

$$\therefore p = q = r = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^3, \quad f(x) = x(x-1)^3$$

$$\therefore f(3) + g(3) = 51$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)F'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{F'(x)}{\frac{1}{x-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{F(x)}{\ln|x-1|} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln|f(x)|}{\ln|x-1|} = 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)^3(x-\alpha) \quad (\alpha \neq 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|f(x)|}{\ln|g(x)\sin x|} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 꼴이기 때문에 $\alpha = 0$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\ln|x-1|}{\ln|g(x)| + \ln|\sin x|} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\ln|g(x)| + \ln|\sin x|} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln|xg(x)|} + \frac{1}{\ln|\frac{\sin x}{x}|}}{\frac{1}{\ln|x|}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|xg(x)|}{\ln|x|} = 4 \quad \therefore g(x) = x^3$$

$$\therefore f(3) + g(3) = 51$$

* 코피탈의 정의, L'Hôpital's rule

$x = a$ 에서 미분 가능한 함수에 대해

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \text{ 일 때}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \text{ 이 성립한다.}$$

sol) $\sin x = x \dots ?$

⋮

$$\sin x = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln|x-1| + \ln|x|}{\ln|x \cdot g(x)|} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|g(x)|}{\ln|x|} + \frac{\ln|x|}{\ln|x|} = 4$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^3$$

$$\therefore f(3) + g(3) = 51$$

* 테일러 급수, Taylor Series

$$\sin \theta = \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \theta$$

등, 함수를 근사시키는 방법

자세한 설명은 33번, 190621 에서

$$j(x) = 1 + \cos x$$

$$j(\pi) = 0, \quad j''(\pi) = 1 : \text{이계도함수} \neq 0 : \text{미분}$$

$$\rightarrow j(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-\pi)^2 + \sim \text{꼴}$$

$$\rightarrow g=3$$

* 테일러 전개

무한번 미분할 수 있는 함수에 대하여 그 함수를 다항식으로 근사하는 방법

예) $e^x, \sin x, \cos x, \dots$

* 테일러 급수

테일러 전개한 $f(x)$ 를 $x=a$ 에서 다음과 같이 쓸 수 있다.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + f''(a)\frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow a=0$ 일 때, 알아두면 좋은 함수

$$e^x \cong 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$\sin x \cong x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\cos x \cong 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\tan x \cong x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \dots$$