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15. 닫힌 구간(폐구간)  $[-1, 1]$ 에서 정의된 실함수  $f, g, h$ 에 대하여 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하십시오. [2009]

— <보기> —

유리수 전체의 집합을  $\mathbb{Q}$ 라 할 때,

ㄱ. 연속함수  $f$ 가 모든  $q \in [-1, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ 에 대하여  $f(q) = 1$ 이면  $f$ 는 항등적으로 1이다.

ㄴ. 함수  $g$ 가 연속이고  $[-1, 1]$ 의 부분집합  $S$ 가 닫힌 집합(폐집합)이면  $g(S)$ 는 닫힌 집합이다.

ㄷ. 
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in [-1, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \in [-1, 1] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$
로 정의된 함수  $h$ 는  $x = 0$ 에서 연속이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	연속
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16. 실수 전체의 집합  $\mathbb{R}$  에서  $\mathbb{R}$  로의 함수에 대하여  
 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오.  
 [2009 모의평가]

<보기>

ㄱ. 모든 점에서 불연속인 함수가 존재한다.  
 ㄴ. 함수  $f$ 가 점  $a$ 에서 연속이면 열린 구간  $(a - \delta, a + \delta)$ 에 속하는 모든 점에서  $f$ 가 연속이 되는 양수  $\delta$ 가 존재한다.  
 ㄷ. 함수  $f$ 가 점  $a$ 에서 연속이고  $f(a) > 0$  이면 열린 구간  $(a - \delta, a + \delta)$ 에 속하는 모든 점에서  $f$ 의 함숫값이 양이 되는 양수  $\delta$ 가 존재한다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	연속
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17. 함수  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$  에 대하여  $x = 0$  에  
 서의 연속성을 판정하시오. [1996]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	연속
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18.  $x = 0$ 의 근방에서 연속인 함수  $f(x)$ 에 대하여  
등식  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(f(x)) = g(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x))$ 를 만족시킬 수  
없는 것은? [1992]

①  $g(x) = x|x|$

②  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \in \mathbb{Q}) \\ 1 & (x \in \mathbb{Q}^c) \end{cases}$

③  $g(x) = e^x$

④  $g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	연속
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21. 실수  $p$ 에 대하여 함수  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  이

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^p \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

이라고 하자.  $p = \frac{1}{3}$  일 때, 함수  $f$ 가  $x=0$ 에서 연속인지를 판별하고 그 이유를 쓰시오.

또한  $p = -1$  일 때, 임의의 양수  $L$ 에 대하여  $f(x_0) = L$ 을 만족시키는  $x_0$ 이 존재함을 증명하시오. [2025]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	균등연속
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22. 정의역이 실수 전체의 집합인 함수

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} & (x = 0) \end{cases}$$

에 대하여 다음 명제의 참, 거짓을 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오. [2013]

함수  $g(x) = xf(x)$ 는 구간  $(0, 1)$ 에서 균등연속(평등연속, 고른연속, uniformly continuous)이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	균등연속
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23. 주어진 정의역에서 다음 함수의 균등연속 여부를 판정하고 그 이유를 설명하시오. [2010]

(1)  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3}$

(2)  $g : [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x) = \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt$

(3)  $h : [0, 3) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 3}$

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	단조함수와 역함수
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24. <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오.  
[2011]

— <보기> —

(1) 함수  $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 에 대하여 합성함수  $g \circ g$ 가 연속함수이면  $g$ 도 연속함수이다.

(2)  $h : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 가 연속인 단사함수이면 역함수  $h^{-1} : h([0, 1]) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 도 연속함수이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	미분
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26.  $f(0)=f'(0)=0$ 인 함수  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  에 대하여  
함수  $g$  를

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

이라 하자. 함수  $g$  가  $x=0$ 에서 미분가능함을 보  
이고,  $g'(0)$ 의 값을 구하시오. [2018]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	미분
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27. 실수 전체의 집합에서 미분가능한 함수  $f$ 에 대하여  
 $S = \{x | f(x) = 0, -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$   
 라 하자. 다음 명제  $P$ 의 대우명제를 쓰고,  $P$ 를  
 증명하시오. [2020]

$P$  : 모든  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 에 대하여  $f(x) \neq 0$ 이거나  
 $f'(x) \neq 0$ 이면  $S$ 는 유한집합이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	미분
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28. 두 함수

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases},$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$$

에 대하여 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오. [1996]

— <보기> —

- (1)  $f'(0)=0$
- (2)  $g'(0)=0$
- (3)  $g'(x)$ 는  $x=0$ 에서 연속이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	미분
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30. 열린구간  $(0, 1)$ 에서 미분가능한 함수  $f: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 에 대하여 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오. [2012]

— <보기> —

- ㄱ.  $f$ 의 도함수  $f'$ 은 연속이다.
- ㄴ. 모든  $x \in (0, 1)$ 에 대하여  $f'(x) < 0$ 이면  $f$ 의 역함수  $f^{-1}: D \rightarrow (0, 1)$ 이 존재한다. (단,  $D$ 는  $f$ 의 치역이다.)
- ㄷ.  $f$ 의 역함수  $f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, 1)$ 이 존재하면  $f^{-1}$ 는 미분가능하다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	평균값 정리
	<p>31. 평균값 정리를 이용하여, 임의의 두 실수 <math>x, y</math>에 대하여 다음 식이 성립함을 보이시오. [2006]</p> $ \sin x - \sin y  \leq  x - y $ <p>- 정의/정리 -</p>	<p>- 풀이 -</p>	







과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	평균값 정리
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35. 미분가능한 함수  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  와  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  에 대하여 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하십시오.

<보기>

(1) 모든 양수  $x$ 에 대하여  $f(x) = f(-x)$ 이면  $f'(0) = 0$ 이다. [2013]

(2) 어떤 점  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  에서  $g'(c) > 0$ 이라 하자. 그러면 적당한 양수  $\delta$ 가 존재해서 임의의  $x, y \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$ 에 대하여  $x < y$ 이면  $g(x) < g(y)$ 이다. [2010]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	평균값 정리
	<p>36. 연속함수 <math>f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}</math> 에 대하여 다음 명제의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오. [2012]</p> <p>(1) <math>f</math>가 미분가능하고 <math>f</math>의 도함수가 유계이면 <math>f</math>는 균등연속이다.</p> <p>(2) 닫힌구간 <math>[0, 1]</math>에서 <math>f</math>는 균등연속(평등연속, 고른 연속, uniformly continuous)이다.</p>  <p>- 정의/정리 -</p> <hr/>	<p>- 풀이 -</p> <hr/>	

과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	Darboux 정리
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37. 미분가능한 함수  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  에 대하여 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오.

- <보기> —————

  - (1)  $f'$ 이 단조함수(monotone function)이면  $f'$ 은 연속함수이다. [2010]
  - (2)  $(f')^3$ 이 단조증가(monotone increasing) 함수이면  $f'$ 은 연속함수이다. [2013]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	Darboux 정리
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38. 실수 전체의 집합을  $\mathbb{R}$  라 하자. 다음 정리의 증명에서 (가), (나), (다)에 알맞은 것은? [2009]

〈정리〉

함수  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  가 닫힌 구간  $[a, b]$  에서 미분가능하고  $f'(a) > f'(b)$  이면,  $f'(a) > k > f'(b)$  인 실수  $k$  에 대하여  $f'(c) = k$  를 만족시키는 점  $c \in (a, b)$  가 존재한다.

◇ 참고 :  $f$  가 열린 구간  $(a, b)$  에서 미분가능하고  $a$  에서의 우미분계수와  $b$  에서의 좌미분계수가 존재할 때  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  가  $[a, b]$  에서 미분가능하다고 한다.

〈증명〉

함수  $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  를  $g(x) = f(x) - kx$  로 정의하면,  $g$  는 연속이므로 어떤 점  $c \in [a, b]$  에서 **(가)** 을 갖는다.

그런데 **(나)** 이(하)므로  $g(x_1) > g(a)$  와  $g(x_2) > g(b)$  를 각각 만족시키는 점  $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$  가 존재하게 되어  $a$  와  $b$  에서  $g$  는 **(가)** 을 가질 수 없다.

따라서  $g$  는 점  $c \in (a, b)$  에서 **(가)** 을 갖고 **(다)** 이(하)므로,  $g'(c) = 0$  이다.

그러므로  $f'(c) = k$  를 만족시키는 점  $c \in (a, b)$  가 존재한다.

- |       |                            |             |     |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------|-----|
|       | (가)                        | (나)         | (다) |
| ① 최솟값 | $g$ 가 감소                   | $g'$ 이 연속   |     |
| ② 최댓값 | $g'(a) > 0$ 이고 $g'(b) < 0$ | $g$ 가 미분 가능 |     |
| ③ 최댓값 | $g$ 가 증가                   | $g$ 가 미분 가능 |     |
| ④ 극댓값 | $g'(a) > 0$ 이고 $g'(b) < 0$ | $g'$ 이 연속   |     |
| ⑤ 최솟값 | $g'(a) > 0$ 이고 $g'(b) < 0$ | $g$ 가 미분 가능 |     |

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	Cauchy의 평균값 정리
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39. <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오.

<보기>

(1) 벡터함수  $F: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  이 연속함수이고 구간  $(0, 1)$ 에서 미분가능하면  $F(1) - F(0) = F'(c)$ 를 만족시키는 점  $c \in (0, 1)$ 이 존재한다. [2011]

(2) 실수 전체의 집합에서 미분가능한 함수  $f$ 에 대하여  $f(1) - f(0) = \frac{f'(c)}{2c}$ 를 만족시키는 실수  $c$ 가 0과 1사이에 존재한다. [2013]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	로피탈
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40. 미분가능한 함수  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  와  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  에 대한 다음 명제의 참, 거짓을 판정하고 이유를 설명 하시오. [2010]

$L \in \mathbb{R}$  일 때,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$  이면  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$  이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	로피탈
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41. 다음 극한을 구하십시오.

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$  [1990]

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x}$  [1990]

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)^{x^2}$  [1993]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	테일러 정리
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42. 테일러급수를 이용하여 무한급수

$$1 + 2 + \frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{2^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{n!} + \cdots$$

의 합을 구하시오. [1992]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	테일러 정리
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43. 매클로린(Maclaurin) 급수를 이용하여 다음 극한 값을 구하시오. [2008]

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{x^3}{6}}{(x^2 \cos x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	테일러 정리
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44. 상수함수가 아닌 함수  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  가 무한번 미분 가능하고 모든 실수  $x$  와 자연수  $n$  에 대하여

$$|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq n^2(|x| + 2)$$

를 만족시킬 때, 집합  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = 0, |x| < 1\}$  이 유한집합임을 보이시오. [2017]

※ 다음 정리들은 필요하면 증명 없이 사용할 수 있다.

<보기>

(가)  $c \in (a, b)$  이고 함수  $f(x)$  가 열린구간  $(a, b)$  에서  $(n+1)$  번 미분가능할 때,

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} (x-c)^k,$$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x)$$

로 놓으면

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t_x)}{(n+1)!} (x-c)^{n+1}$$

이 되는  $t_x$  가  $c$  와  $x$  사이에 존재한다.

(나) 함수  $g(x)$  가  $|x-c| < r$  ( $r > 0$ ,  $c$  는 상수)인 모든  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  에 대하여

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-c)^n$$

일 때, 모든 자연수  $n$  에 대하여

$$x_n \neq c, g(x_n) = 0 \text{ 이고 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = c \text{ 인}$$

수열  $\{x_n\}$  이 존재하면  $|x-c| < r$  인 모든  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  에 대하여  $g(x) = 0$  이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	테일러 정리
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46. 실수 전체의 집합을  $\mathbb{R}$ , 복소수 전체의 집합을  $\mathbb{C}$  라 하자. 집합  $X$ 가  $\mathbb{R}$  또는  $\mathbb{C}$  일 때, 미분 가능한 함수  $f_i : X \rightarrow X$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ )가 상수 함수가 될 충분조건으로 옳은 것을 <보기>에서 모두 고르고 이유를 설명하시오. [2010]

<보기>

- ㄱ.  $X = \mathbb{R}$  일 때,  
 $f_1^{(n)}(0) = 0$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )
  - ㄴ.  $X = \mathbb{C}$  일 때,  
 $f_2^{(n)}(0) = 0$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )
  - ㄷ.  $X = \mathbb{R}$  일 때,  
 $f_3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )
  - ㄹ.  $X = \mathbb{C}$  일 때,  
 $f_4\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )
- (단,  $f_i^{(0)} = f_i$ 이고  $f_i^{(n)}$ 은  $f_i$ 의  $n$ 계 도함수이다.)

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
	<p>48. 폐구간 <math>[0, 2]</math>에서 정의된 함수 <math>f</math>가 아래와 같을 때, 다음 물음에 답하시오. [2004]</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <math display="block">f(x) = \begin{cases} x &amp; , x \text{가 유리수} \\ x^2 &amp; , x \text{가 무리수} \end{cases}</math> </div> <p>(1) 함수 <math>f</math>는 <math>x = 1</math>에서 연속임을 보이시오.</p> <p>(2) 함수 <math>f</math>의 리만(Riemann) 적분가능성을 판별하시오.</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">- 정의/정리 -</p> <hr/>		<p style="text-align: center;">- 풀이 -</p> <hr/>

과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
	<p>49. 실수 집합을 <math>\mathbb{R}</math> 이라 하자. <math>n</math>차 다항식 <math>x^n</math>이 주어질 때, 함수 <math>f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}</math>가 연속이면 다음 식을 만족하는 <math>c \in [0, 1]</math>가 존재함을 보이시오. [2006]</p> $(n+1) \int_0^1 f(x)x^n dx = f(c)$ <p>- 정의/정리 -</p>		<p>- 풀이 -</p>

과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
	<p>50. 함수 <math>f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}</math> 가 연속일 때, 리만적분의 정의를 이용하여 극한 <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)</math> 가 존재함을 보이시오. [2002]</p>		<p>- 풀이 -</p> <hr/>
	<p>- 정의/정리 -</p> <hr/>		





과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
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53.  $x \neq 0$ 인 모든 실수에서 정의된 함수

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{kx^2 + 2n}$$

에 대하여  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 의 값을 구하시오. [1996]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
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54. 닫힌 구간  $[a, b]$ 에서 정의된 실함수  $f, g$ 에 대하여 <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오.  
[2009]

<보기>

ㄱ. 임의의  $x, y \in [a, b]$ 에 대하여

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x - y|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

을 만족하면  $f$ 는  $[a, b]$ 에서 리만적분 가능하다.

ㄴ.  $[a, b]$ 에서 리만적분가능한 함수의 불연속점은 기껏해야 유한개이다.

ㄷ.  $g^2$ 이  $[a, b]$ 에서 리만적분가능하면  $g$ 도  $[a, b]$ 에서 리만적분가능하다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
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56. <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오.  
[2012]

— <보기> —

ㄱ. 닫힌구간  $[0, 1]$ 에서 정의된 함수

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in [0, 1] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

는  $[0, 1]$ 에서 리만(Riemann)적분가능하다.

ㄴ.  $[0, 1]$ 에서 적분가능한 함수  $f$ 에 대하여

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy$$

로 정의된 함수  $F$ 는 열린구간  $(0, 1)$ 에서 미분가능하다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
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57. 함수  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  를

$$f(x) = \int_{1+2x}^{1-2x} (1-t^3 \sqrt{1+3t^2}) dt$$

로 정의할 때,  $f'(0)$ 의 값을 구하시오. [2011]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
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59. 다음 관계식

$$\int_1^{x^2} (x^2 - t)f(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}x^6 + ax^4 + x^2 + a + 1$$

을 만족하는 다항함수(polynomial function)  $f(x)$ 와 상수  $a$ 를 구하시오. [2008]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	적분
	<p>60. 폐구간 <math>[1, 2]</math>에서 정의된 실함수 <math>f(x)</math>의 도함수 <math>f'(x)</math>는 연속이고,</p> $f(1)=f(2)=0, \int_1^2 f^2(x)dx = 2$ <p>일 때, <math>\int_1^2 xf(x)f'(x)dx</math>의 값을 구하시오. [1994]</p> <p>- 정의/정리 -</p> <hr/>		<p>- 풀이 -</p> <hr/>

과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	이상적분
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61.  $\int_e^\infty \frac{1}{x(\log x)^4} dx$  의 값을 구하시오. [1992]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	이상적분
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63. 다음 이상적분의 수렴, 발산을 판정하고 이유를 설명 하시오.

(1)  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2\sin^2x+x^2}} dx$  [2000]

(2)  $\int_0^1 \ln x dx$  [2012]

(3)  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx$  [2013]

(4)  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$  [2013]

(5)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$  [2013]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	이상적분
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64. 이차함수  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-10)^2$ 과 양의 정수  $n$ 에 대하여  $a_n$ 을 특이적분(이상적분, improper integral)  $\int_1^\infty (f(n))^t dt$ 의 수렴 또는 발산에 따라 다음과 같이 정의하자.

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \int_1^\infty (f(n))^t dt, & \int_1^\infty (f(n))^t dt \text{가 수렴} \\ 0 & \int_1^\infty (f(n))^t dt \text{가 발산} \end{cases}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n$ 의 값을 구하시오. [2016]

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65. 함수열  $\{f_n\}$ 의  $A$ 에서의 극한함수를 구하고 평등 수렴여부를 판정하시오.

(1)  $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}, A = \mathbb{R}$  [1995]

(2)  $f_n(x) = \frac{x^2 + nx}{n}, A = \mathbb{R}$  [1995]

(3)  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx + n), A = \mathbb{R}$  [1995]

(4)  $f_n(x) = n(1-x)x^n, A = [0, 1]$  [2002]

(5)  $f_n(x) = \frac{3x^n}{2x^n + 1}, A = [0, 2]$  [2006]

- 풀이 -

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수열
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67. 닫힌구간  $[0, 1]$ 에서 연속함수열  $\{f_n\}$ 이 함수  $f$ 로 균등수렴(평균수렴, 고른수렴, uniform convergence) 하고, 열린구간  $(0, 1)$ 에서 균등연속함수열  $\{g_n\}$ 은 함수  $g$ 로 균등수렴한다. <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하십시오. [2012]

- <보기> —

  - ㄱ.  $f$ 는  $[0, 1]$ 에서 적분가능하다.
  - ㄴ.  $f$ 와  $g$ 의 곱  $fg$ 는  $(0, 1)$ 에서 연속이다.
  - ㄷ.  $g$ 는  $(0, 1)$ 에서 균등연속이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수열
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69. 다음 함수열  $\{f_n\}$  중에서

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx$$

가 성립하지 않는 것은? [2009 모의평가]

①  $f_n(x) = nx(1-x^2)^n$

②  $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n}$

③  $f_n(x) = x^n$

④  $f_n(x) = \frac{\sin(nx^2)}{n}$

⑤  $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수열
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70. 구간  $[0, 1]$ 에서 미분가능한 함수열  $\{f_n\}$ 이 함수  $f$ 로 점별수렴(pointwise convergence)한다. <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오. [2013]

— <보기> —

ㄱ. 함수열  $\{f_n\}$ 이 균등수렴(평등수렴, 고른수렴, uniform convergence)하면  $f$ 는 균등연속(평등연속, 고른연속, uniformly continuous) 함수이다.

ㄴ. 함수  $f$ 가  $[0, 1]$ 에서 리만적분가능(Riemann integrable)하면

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \text{ 이다.}$$

ㄷ. 함수열  $\{f_n'\}$ 이 균등수렴하면 함수열  $\{f_n\}$ 도 균등수렴한다.

- 풀이 -

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수열
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72. 자연수  $n$ 에 대하여 함수  $f_n : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  를

$$f_n(x) = \max \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{n} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} |x - 2n| \right) \right\}$$

으로 정의할 때,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty f_n(x) dx + \int_0^\infty \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right) dx$$

의 값을 구하십시오.

(단,  $\max\{a, b\}$ 는  $a$ 와  $b$  중 작지 않은 수이다.)

[2018]

- 풀이 -

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수열
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74. 자연수  $n$ 에 대하여 함수  $g_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  을

$$g_n(x) = \int_0^x \{1 + (x-y)^n \sin^n(xy)\} dy$$

로 정의하고,  $a_n = \int_0^1 g_n(x) dx$ 라 하자.

함수열  $\{g_n\}$ 이  $[0, 1]$ 에서 어떤 함수  $g$ 로 균등수렴 (고른수렴, 평등수렴, uniform convergence)함을 보이고,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 의 값을 풀이 과정과 함께 쓰시오.

[2020]

- 풀이 -

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수열
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76. 실함수  $f(x)$ 가 폐구간  $[-1, 1]$ 에서 연속일 때,  
다음 중 옳은 것은?  
(단,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) [1994]

- ①  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = 0$ 이면  $f(x) = 0$ 이다.
- ②  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)\cos x dx = 0$ 이면  $f(x) = 0$ 이다.
- ③  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)\sin x dx = 0$ 이면  $f(x) = 0$ 이다.
- ④  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^n dx = 0$ 이면  $f(x) = 0$ 이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수항 급수
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77. 음이 아닌 정수  $n$ 에 대하여 함수  $f_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 를 다음과 같이 정의 하자.

$$f_0(x) = e^x, \quad f_n(x) = \int_0^x f_{n-1}(t) dt \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 는  $[0, 1]$ 에서 고른수렴(평등수렴, 균등수렴, uniform convergence)함을 보이고,

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 를 구하시오. [2021]

※ 다음 정리는 필요하면 증명 없이 사용할 수 있다.

함수  $g(x)$ 가 미분가능하면

$$\int_0^x g(t)e^{-t} dt = [-g(t)e^{-t}]_0^x + \int_0^x g'(t)e^{-t} dt$$

이다.

- 풀이 -

- 정의/정리 -

과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수항 급수
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78. 자연수  $n$ 에 대하여 함수  $f_n : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  이

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{\{n \ln(2n)\}^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 \ln(2n)}, & 0 \leq x \leq \ln(2n) \\ \frac{1}{n^2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{\ln(2n)}\right), & \ln(2n) < x \leq 2\ln(2n) \\ 0, & x > 2\ln(2n) \end{cases}$$

일 때, 함수항 급수  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 가  $[0, \infty)$ 에서 고른 수렴(평등수렴, 균등수렴, uniform convergence)

함을 보이시오. 또한  $a_n = \int_0^{\infty} f_n(x) dx$ 라고 할 때,

급수  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 의 값을 풀이 과정과 함께 쓰시오.

(단,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$  이다.) [2025]

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	함수항 급수
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79. 실수 전체의 집합을  $\mathbb{R}$  라 하자. 자연수  $n$ 에 대하여  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  와  $g_n : \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  를 각각

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x^2 + k^3}, \quad g_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2 x}$$

로 정의할 때, <보기>의 진위를 판정하고 이유를 설명하시오. [2009]

— <보기> —

- ㄱ.  $\{f_n\}$ 은 균등수렴(평등수렴, uniform convergence)한다.
- ㄴ.  $\{f_n\}$ 의 극한함수는 연속이다.
- ㄷ.  $\{g_n\}$ 은 균등수렴한다.
- ㄹ.  $\{g_n\}$ 의 극한함수는 연속이다.

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과목	해석학 기출문제	단원	급수
- 풀이 -			



















