$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)참

det At= det A o | I. det AB = det A det B o les det AtA = det At det A = (det A)^2

(C) $7\frac{3}{3}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ else B = A + A + A + B

(d) 참
AB가 가역된 필요충분조건은 det AB # 0 이다.
이때 A, B가 지차 정사각 해결 이므로
det AB = det A det B 이다.

다나라서 det A # 0 이므로, A도 가역해결이다.

※ 부분점수 없음 ※ 참 개만 맞은 경우 앱. (a)

X-pst nol 이루는 각을 무각고 하라.

E(X)는 검 X에서 평면에 수정인 방향으로 X-plcos & 만큼 내린 점이므로 E(X)= X - |x-p| cos & n ott.

OKTH |n|=10|93

 $E(x) = X - (|x - p|) n | \cos \theta) n = X + ((p - x) \cdot n) n$

X 早是对午 以合

(b) (a)에서 정의한 것께 X를 팽댄에 정사영한 걸을 E(X)라고라라. 평면 X+2y+3Z=0이 원검을 지나므로, E(X)= X - 14(X·(1,2,3))(1,2,3)이다.

$$|CH| \leq E(i) = i - \frac{1}{14}(1,2,3) = 192$$

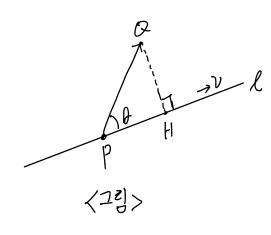
$$|E(i) = j - \frac{2}{14}(1,2,3)$$

$$|E(k) = k - \frac{3}{14}(1,2,3)$$

$$A = I_3 - \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$
 oft. $\int \frac{54}{14} dt$

 $\det (A^{100}-I_3) = \det (A-I_3) \det (A^{99}+\cdots+I_3) \circ II,$ $\det (A-I_3) = \frac{-1}{4} \det (\frac{123}{246}) = 0 \circ II22$ $\det (A^{100}-I_3) = 0.$ $\det (A^{100}-I_3) = 0.$

- ※풀이었이 답만 작성하면 0점.
- ※ A2=A일을 이용해 문제를 해결한 경우 감점 없음



Q에서 정선 l에 수선을 고있을 때 수선의 발을 Het 하면, QH의 길이가 정선 l과 Q의 최단거리이다. 이때 PQ 라 Pfi가 이루는 에 강의 크기를 요라 하면 QH= | PQ | sin 0 olch.

이cu pit는 Vet 나갈라므로

호단거리: $\overline{QH} = |\overline{PQ}| \sin\theta = |\overline{PQ}| |\nu| \sin\theta = |\overline{PQ} \times \nu|$

※ 基础 础

4. 주时过 항理을 거산하다

 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a+2b-2c-2d & b-d \\ 4c+4d & 2d \end{pmatrix}$ 3 = 3 + 7 2

L(a,b,c,d) = (20+26-20-2d, b-d,40+4d, 1d)

计创造型 上町 叶色生 部层

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

y. J2. J3 J4 2 27

沙哥是 图

至1911 是对 9000 +1000

6. DIX V = (det (u, v, w)) OII いましまり、いしてものであるから、いってものである。 012t 360z U'= let (U+ U+W, U+DU+3W, U-V+W) | (det (u+v+w, u+2v+ 2w, v-v+w)(= (det (2V, U+2V+3W, U-V+W)) = (det (20, U+3w, u+w)(= 1 det (2V, -2W, U+W) 1 = | det(2u, -2w, u) | = 4(det(u, u, w))3/2 of A globy V'=4V olf V'= Let (Ututu, Ut) WHILTH, U-U+W) (075).

V'=4V (075 AFBEGL -575

7. 化环草则 有到产 亭× 局府 × 芹〇(o)C) | AB| = 12 | BC|= 15 | CD|=25 (DA)=5 AB 11 OC 852 OB 345 E 3 B 0B 3 B 0B FOI NE PER 2445=1 ABOX 7000 No FO O(C) 012KH HEL V= GRSXN= 2 0 PL > V=V(+V2 S. h. V 25 475

8.
$$X(g) = (r \cos_{\theta}, r \cos_{\theta}) = (c \cos_{\theta} \cos_{\theta}, s \cos_{\theta} - s \cos_{\theta} \cos_{\theta})$$

=) $X^{1}(g) = (-s \cos_{\theta} + 2 \cos_{\theta} \sin_{\theta}, s \cos_{\theta} - s \cos_{\theta} \cos_{\theta})$

=) $X^{1}(g) = (-s \cos_{\theta} + 2 \cos_{\theta} \cos_{\theta}, s \cos_{\theta} - s \cos_{\theta}) = +10$
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9.
$$\Gamma(0) = 8 \sin^{3} \frac{6}{3} \Rightarrow \Gamma^{1}(0) = 8 \sin^{3} \frac{6}{3} \cos^{3} \frac{6}{3} \cos^{3} \frac{6}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \int_{0}^{\pi l} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{r^{2} + l^{2}}} d\nu = \int_{0}^{\pi l} 8 \sin^{2} \frac{6}{3} d\sigma = \pi^{-3}.$$

$$l = \int_{0}^{\pi l} \sqrt{r^{2} + l^{2}} d\nu = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \sin^{3} \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3} \frac{1}{3}$$

10.
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \omega t$$
, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 5\pi t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \int (-\omega t)^{2} + 5\pi^{2} t = 2 \sin \frac{t}{2}$$

$$y = 1 - \omega t = 2 - 2 \cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} 2 \sin t = \int 2\pi \left(2 - 2 \cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 02$$

$$\int 2\pi \quad y \, M \, dS = \int 2\pi \left(2 - 2 \cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 02$$

$$\int 2\pi \quad y \, M \, dS = \int 2\pi \left(2 - 2 \cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot 2 \sin^{2} t dt = 02$$

$$\int 2\pi \quad \left(2 - 2 \cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot 2 \sin^{2} t dt = \frac{9}{5} \cdot 02$$

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$$\int 2\pi \quad \left($$

II.
$$X(t) = \{t, |n (snt)\}$$
 [$x \in \{t, t\}$].

$$\Rightarrow x^{1}(t) = \{t, \frac{cot}{sint}\}, |x^{1}(t)| = \frac{t}{sint}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{1}(t) = \{sint, cot\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{x^{1}(t)}{|x^{1}(t)|})^{t} = (sint, cot)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{x^{1}(t)}{|x^{1}(t)|})^{t} = (sint, cot)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^{1}(t)) = (x^{1}(t)) = (sint (ot, -sin^{1}t))$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^{1}(t)) = (x^{1}(t)) = (x^{1}(t)) = (sint (ot, -sin^{1}t))$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^{1}(t)) = (x^{1}($$