| . (
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 of 1.).  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (a.b.c)  $\in$  ( $\mathbb{R}^3$  of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  of  $\mathbb{R}^$ 

文- (국이 1)에서 L이 선택사상이 되는 이유에 대한 시술이 없으면 5절 감절

(답한 예시 :(1) 하수 L은 행경이 되는데, 선병자상은 행경에 러움된다.

> (2) (a'-b'-c`) 이 a,b,c = 사용자비, 덧셈으로 로텐된다.

24

Stalo a, b, c on thister aut but cw = 0 olsta stat.

=> A (aut bv+cw) = au+2bv+3cw=0....2.

 $\Rightarrow A(au+2bv+3cw) = au+4bv+9cw=0$ ...(3)

\* 일차독립의 장의를 적었으면 부분점수 5점.

3. 
$$A\begin{pmatrix} 2\\2\\3 \end{pmatrix} = A\begin{pmatrix} 2\\0\\3 \end{pmatrix} + A\begin{pmatrix} 0\\2\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{o} \neq \det A \neq 0 \quad \text{olthe} \quad A^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{EXMolth}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\\3\\3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{of } 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\\3\\3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{of } 1$$

$$C+2+M \quad \det A = 0 \quad \text{olth}$$

다른 성질들은 이용해도 논리적으로 문제가 없으면 20점. (부분정수 없음) 4. 주어진 집합은

$$\left\{ (6,3,6) + r(1,-1,3) + s(2,1,0) + t(-a,a,2a) \right|$$

$$0 \le r, s, t \le 1$$

로 (1,-1,3), (2,1,0), (-q,q,2a) 가 이유는 평행육면체가 (6,3,6) 만큼 평행이동한 도형이다.

평행육면제의 부피는

$$Vol = \left| \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -a & a & 2a \end{bmatrix} \right| = 15 |a|.$$

a>0 이트로 a=2.

→ 20 정

해결식 계산에서 들리면 10점 감정.

$$\frac{1}{26} = 401 \quad \frac{1}{2} : (1,0,0)$$

$$\frac{1}{26} = 401 \quad \frac{1}{2} : (5,-2,-3)|(0,1,1)| \quad \frac{1}{2000}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [5,-2,-3) \times (0,1,1)|$$

$$=\frac{\left|(5,-2,-3)\times(0,1,1)\right|}{\left|(5,-2,-3)\right|}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{51}{38}}$$

$$* \ \ \, \forall = \sqrt{\frac{51}{32}} : 10\%$$

(a) 
$$X(\log 2) = 2(1, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}) = (2, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{2})$$

$$X'(t) = e^{t}(1, \sin ht + \cosh t, -\cosh t - \sinh t) = (e^{t}, e^{2t}, -e^{2t})$$

$$X''(t) = (e^{t}, 2e^{2t}, -2e^{2t})$$

$$X'(\log 2) = (2, 4, -4) \qquad X''(\log 2) = (2, 3, -3)$$

$$X'(\log 2) \times X''(\log 2) = (0, 3, 3) = J(0, 1, 1)$$

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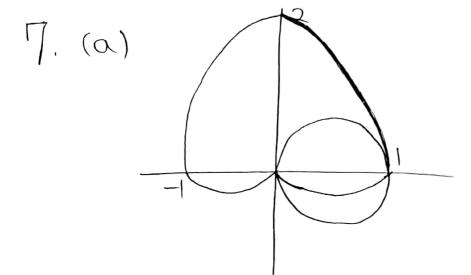
$$X''(\log 2) \times X'''(\log 2) = J(0, 1, 1)$$

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$$X''(\log 2) \times X'''(\log 2) = J(0, 1, 1)$$

⇒ y+z+1=0. 1+10

※ ①. ②에서 계代处于 能性 改 一方面.



(P) 58F51 SHF 19918

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{2}\pi} (45\pi6)^{2} d\theta - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

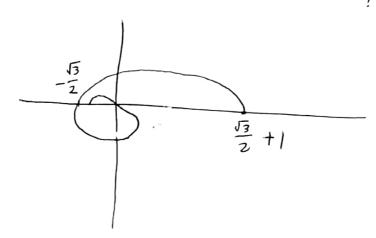
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{2}\pi} (425\pi6 + \frac{1-\cos 26}{2} d\theta - \frac{\pi}{8})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{3}{2}6 - 2\cos 6 - \frac{1}{4} \sin 26 \right]_{0}^{\frac{2}{2}\pi} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

= TC+1.

6(4) 是好好好 40时

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \quad , \quad (0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$$



$$\frac{3d9}{9} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(r(\theta)^{2} + \left(r'(\theta)\right)^{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{3} \frac{3}{4} + \int_{3}^{3} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^{2} \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left| 1 + \frac{53}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta, \quad 1 + \frac{53}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \ge 0, \quad 0 \mid \Box \vec{z}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 2\pi.$$

이 구어진 각분 X(t)= (cos³t, sin³t), 0 ≤t < = 로 전 메개함) 한수 있다.

 $X'(t) = 3 \text{ cost sint } (-\cos t, \sin t)$   $|X'(t)| = 3 \text{ cost sint } (\ge 0)$ 

① 
$$21\% = \int_{X} u ds = \int_{3}^{2} sin^{3}t \cdot 3 cost sint dt$$

$$= 3 \int_{3}^{1} u^{4} du \qquad (u=sint \( 2 \) \) \( = \) \( \frac{3}{5} \) \( 1+3 \)$$

(2) 
$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{X}^{1} x \cdot \mu \, dx$$
  $= \frac{1}{m} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \cos^{4}t \sin^{4}t \, dt$   $= \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{3}{16} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}t \, dt = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{3}{16} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \, dt = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{15}{256} \pi$   $= \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{3}{16} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}t \, dt = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{15}{256} \pi$ 

3) 
$$y = \frac{1}{m} \int_{X} y \cdot u \, ds = \frac{1}{m} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \cos t \sin^{3} t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \cdot 3 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} u^{7} \, du = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{m} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = \left(\frac{15}{256}\pi \cdot \frac{5}{8}\right)$$

10.  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$