2021 년 A형

2) 
$$418t f(3) = 218t \frac{1}{8}$$
).  $f(3) \in \mathbb{C}[18] = 29 \text{ and } 16181/19 \text{ M.m.} [28]$ 

$$|f(8)|^2 = \frac{1}{64} (25\pi^2 + 9y^2) = \frac{1}{64} (16\pi^2 + 9 \cdot 4) = \frac{1}{16} (4\pi^2 + 9)$$

$$|z| = 2 + 2 + 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-2 \le \chi \le 2 \quad 0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \chi = 0 \quad \text{of all} \quad M = \left(\frac{9}{16}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\chi = \pm 2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } M = \left(\frac{25}{16}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

3)  $A \supseteq A \land N(2500, 80^2) \xrightarrow{10074} \overline{X}$   $= 2732 ? 3200, 66^2) \xrightarrow{12/14}, \overline{Y}$   $\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \supseteq Var(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) = a.$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \le 320) = P(Z \le b).$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \le 320) = P(Z \le b).$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 320) = P(Z \le b).$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 320) = P(Z \le b).$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 320) = P(Z \le b).$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 1000, 80^2) = \overline{X} \sim N(2500, 80^2) = \overline{X} \sim N(2500, 80^2) = \overline{X} \sim N(2500, 80^2)$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 1000, 10^2)$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 1000, 10^2)$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 1000, 10^2)$   $P(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} = 1000, 10^2)$ 

 $= p(2 \le 2) \qquad b = 2.$ 

부)  $IR^3$   $M = \int (\chi, y, z) \in IR^3 | \chi^2 + y^2 + z^2 = | 1$  위에 단위속력옥선  $\delta : [0,1] \to M$  각  $s \in [0,1]$  에 대해 정  $\delta (s)$  에서의  $\delta (s)$  종법선벡터  $\delta (s)$   $\delta (s)$ 

법선 정 YISI 에서 M의 normal vector NIS).

 $\forall S \in [0,1] \quad B(S) \cdot N(S) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |S| \leq |S| \leq |S|$   $\leq |S| \leq |S|$ 

7 = 7 = N = N = T = T

 $\langle \beta, n \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \langle \beta, n \rangle + \langle \beta, n' \rangle = 0$  $\Rightarrow \langle \beta, n' \rangle = \langle \tau N, n \rangle = \frac{\tau}{K} \langle KN, n \rangle = \frac{\tau}{K} Kn = -\frac{\tau}{K} = 0$ 

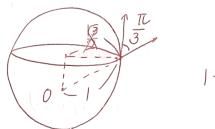
(t, In & M 에서 1의 법으를)

 $\tilde{c}$ .  $\tilde{c} = 0 = 0$ .

7는 구면 위의 평면 5형이으로 원의 일부.

BP not off  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  of  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  of  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  of  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  =  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 

 $\therefore K = b = \frac{213}{3}$ 



1-3=4

 $A+B=-\frac{1}{L}+\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{1}{L}=\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{3}{L}$ 

6) IR<sup>2</sup> 동치관계 ~ 정의

 $(\chi, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  ~ 에 란한 동치류  $[\chi, y]$ 

 $\text{ and } \text{ etc. } Y = R^2 / N$ 

 $\forall x \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \to Y = [x, y]$ 

R 2 위에 보통위상 공간 X.

상집합 Y 위의 T: X-Y 에 대한 상위상 J.

즉 f 는 Y 위의 X/~ 의 상위상.

커[0.0] 포항하는 ƒ의 원소가 유일함을 증명.

& (Y, J) 7 T1 - space ory 09.? [43]

1단 보통위상은 거리함수  $d((\chi_1, y_1), (\chi_2, y_2)) = \sqrt{(\chi_1 - \chi_2)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ 로부터 유도되는 위상.

Y = 1[0,0] 4 V 1 [cos θ, sinθ] | 0 ≤ θ < π 4

 $(0,0) \in [0,0] = \pi + (1[0,0]4) \subset \pi + (9) = 100$ 

 $B_d(0,0), r) \subset \pi^{-1}(q) \in \mathcal{C}^{3}$ .

 $0 \le 0 < \pi \ 2$  299 0 of the  $\left(\frac{r}{2}\cos\theta, \frac{r}{2}\sin\theta\right) \in \mathcal{B}_{d}\left((0,0),r\right) \subset \pi^{+}(G)$ 

 $0|\Omega^{2}$  [  $\cos \theta$ ,  $\sin \theta$ ] =  $\pi(\frac{1}{2}\cos \theta, \frac{1}{2}\sin \theta) \subset G$  if  $\partial \theta$  with Y = G.

III) (Y. J) 2+ Ti 0/2+ 2+3 =+2+.

[0,0] ∈ G, [1,0] ∈ H. [0,0] € H. [1,0] € G Q open set G, H > 27.

 $(T) \text{ off } G = Y \text{ off } [1,0] \in Y = G \text{ off } G \text{ off } (Y,f) : T_1 \in Y \text{ off } (Y,f) : T_2 \in Y \text{ off } (Y,f) :$ 

 $(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(2n-2)(2n-1)(2n-1)$ 

위수 18인 두 원소의 개수?

덧셈군 Z<sub>18</sub> 과 군동형 (group Isomorphic) 되는 우의 부분군 갯수? [4정]

(pb) 
$$\mathbb{Z}_{B}^{*} \times \mathbb{C}^{*}$$
  
 $|(a,b)| = 18$   
 $|(a,b)| = 18$ 

(i) 97 | 89 | 84 | 37 | 12| 3 | 1 = 12 | 0103 | 84 | 97 | 1,2,3,4,6,12 | 97 | 5 $(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{13}^{*} \times \mathbb{C}^{*} \text{ oil } \text{ dist } |\text{cm}(|a|,|b|) = |(a,b)| = 18$ 

(2)  $|b| = 9 \ 2 \ 3 \ 10| = 2.6 \ 0| = 3 \ ((0) + (0)(6)) \ 0| = 18 \ 24$ (3)  $|b| = 1.2.3.6 \ 23 \ 7$ 

3) |b| = 1.2.3.6 Q 3?  $|cm(|a|.|b|) = 18 \text{ Q } \text{ Q } \text{ Q } \text{ A } \text{ A } \text{A} \text{ A } \text{A} \text{ A } \text{A} \text{ A} \text{ A} \text{ A } \text{A} \text{ A} \text$ 

(11) 2/8 과 군동형이 되는 우의 부분군의 객수를 용식 임워야...

$$\frac{54}{0118} = \frac{54}{8} = 924$$

```
(\chi^{10} - 1)(\chi^{10} + \chi^5 + 1)(\chi^{36} - 1) = 0 \pmod{61} [43]
 11)
      [PB]
          (\chi^{0}-1)(\chi^{0}+\chi^{5}+1)(\chi^{36}-1)\equiv 0 \pmod{61}
 ClaIm)
             (\chi^{-1})(\chi^{5}-1)(\chi^{10}+\chi^{5}+1)(\chi^{36}-1)=0 \ (mod \ 61)
       2199 \quad OX(x^{5}-1) = O \quad (mod 61)
          (x^{10}-1)(x^{5}-1)(x^{10}+x^{5}+1)(x^{36}-1)=0 \quad (mod 61)
            k (x^{10}-1)(x^{10}+x^{5}+1)(x^{36}-1) \neq 0 273.
             \chi^5 = 1 end \chi^{10} = 1 ones et.)
  (\chi^{10}-1)(\chi^{15}-1)(\chi^{36}-1)=0 [mod 6])
   해는 61 + x 만족 (61 배수가 아님). 해가 충빛되지 않게 히려면 60의 반전 인터계에서
   원시군 V이라 하자. \chi = V^{t} \pmod{61} 1 \le t \le 60 t 를 선택해주면 됨.
   60 / 10t or 60 / 15t. or 60 / 36t = 10/6t
                                                            H 5/3t elel gcd (3.5)=/0/2/-
 # 6/t or 4/t or 5/t
                                                             5/t
  (포함 배제의 원리)
   \text{ s. } \text{ tol } \text{ <math>M\hat{Y}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \overline{7} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \overline{4} \end{array} \right] + \left[ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \overline{5} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \overline{12} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \overline{20} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \overline{30} \end{array} \right] 
                        + \left[\frac{60}{60}\right]
               = 10 + 12 + 15 - 5 - 3 - 2 + 1 = 3d - 10 = 2d
```

$$= \int_{0}^{\chi} f'(t)e^{-t}dt = \int_{0}^{\chi} f(t)e^{-t}dt + \chi$$

$$= \left[-f(t)e^{-t}\right]_{0}^{\chi} + \int_{0}^{\chi} f'(t)e^{-t}dt + \chi$$

$$= -f(\chi)e^{-\chi} + f(0) + \int_{0}^{\chi} f'(t)e^{-t}dt + \chi$$

$$0 = -f(\chi)e^{-\chi} + f(0) + \chi$$

$$f(\chi)e^{-\chi} = 1 + \chi$$

$$f(\chi) = e^{\chi}(1+\chi)$$

 $f(x) = e^{x} (1 + x).$