

## 정답 및 해설

$$2\vec{a} - \vec{b} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - x \\ 6 + 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 4 \\ -1 + y \end{pmatrix} 이므로,$$
 연립방정식  $4 - x = x - 4, \ 7 = -1 + y$ 을 풀면  $x = 4, \ y = 8$   $\therefore xy = 32$ 

2. 
$$4\sqrt{13}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2,3)$$
 이므로  $||\vec{a} + \vec{b}|| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$ 

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ||\vec{a}|| \, ||\vec{b}|| \cos 60 = \frac{1}{2} ||\vec{a}|| \, \text{O} \, || \, \text{성립하며, } ||\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}|| = \sqrt{13} \, \text{조건에 따라 } ||\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}||^2 = 13 \, \text{O} \, || \, \text{성립하므로, } ||\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}||^2 = (\vec{a} - 3\vec{b})(\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - 6\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 9\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = 13 \, \text{O} \, || \, \vec{u} \, || \, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = ||\vec{a}||^2, \, \, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = ||\vec{b}||^2 \, \text{O} \, || \, \text{되므로, } ||\vec{a}||^2 - 3||\vec{a}|| + 9||\vec{b}||^2 = 13, \, ||\vec{a}||^2 - 3||\vec{a}|| - 4 = 0, \, (||\vec{a}|| - 4)(||\vec{a}|| + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore ||\vec{a}|| = 4$$



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- 4. ② 12
  - 두 벡터가 수직이면 내적이 0이 되므로,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -72 + (x+1)x 84 = 0$ 을 만족함.
  - 따라서  $x^2 + x 156 = 0$ , (x 12)(x + 13) = 0이므로 x = 12
- 5. 49

$$(E+2A)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
에 따라  $a=5, \ b=4$ 이므로  $\therefore a+b=9$ 

- 6. array
- 7. dot