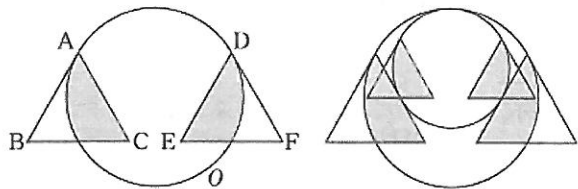
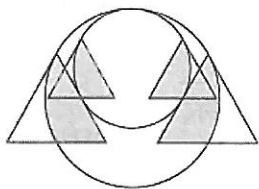


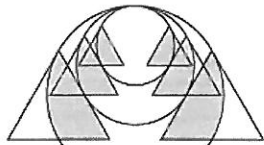
\* 2017년 10월 시행 교육청 모의고사 234학 나형 18번.



$R_1$



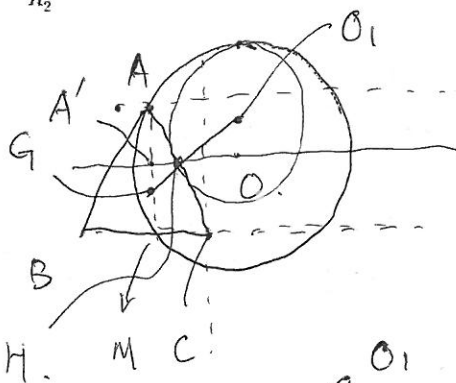
$R_2$



$R_3$

1)  $n: 2 \rightarrow 2, \therefore n=1.$

2)  $R_1$ 을 좀 더 세부적으로 나타내 보면.



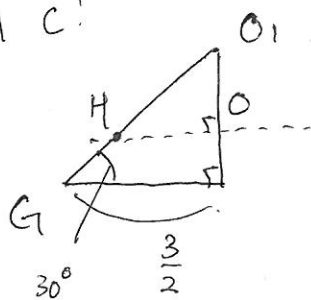
$\overline{AM} = \sqrt{3}, \overline{AB} = \overline{AC} = \overline{BC} = 2.$

$\triangle ABC$ 의 무게중심을  $G$ 라 하면

$\overline{AC} \perp \overline{GO_1}$ , 이때

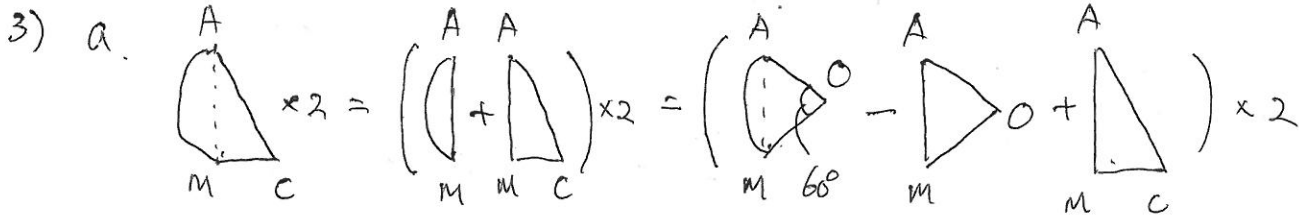
따라서  $\overline{GO_1} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}, \overline{GH} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\therefore \overline{HO_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$  (무게중심의 등분)



$\therefore \text{hr: } r_1(\sqrt{3}) \rightarrow r_2(\overline{HO_1}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$

$\text{hr} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{Sr} = \frac{4}{9}.$

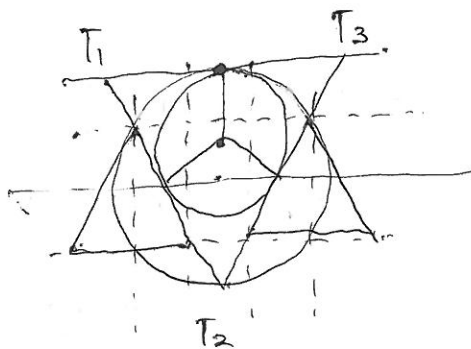


$= \left( \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{3})^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{3})^2 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times (\overline{MC}) \times \sqrt{3} (= \overline{AM}) \right) \times 2 = \pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sqrt{3} = \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 - \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{2\pi - \sqrt{3}}{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{18\pi - 9\sqrt{3}}{10} //$

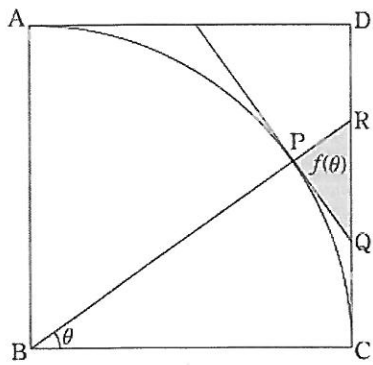
\* 추가 Question, 정사를 선분 AC의 중점으로

생각할 수 있는 근거는?



뒤집은 정삼각형  $T_1 T_2 T_3$  를 생각할 것.

\* 2017년 10월 시행 교육청 모의고사 고3수학 가형 21번.



□ABCD는 한 변의 길이가 3인 정사각형.

사분선 BCA,  $\overline{BP} = 3$ ,  $\overline{BR} = \frac{3}{\cos\theta}$ ,  $\therefore \overline{PR} = \frac{3}{\cos\theta} - 3$ .

직선 PA는 점 P에서의 접선이므로  $\overline{BR} \perp \overline{PQ}$ ,  $\therefore \angle RQP = \theta$ .

$$\overline{PQ} = \frac{\overline{PR}}{\tan\theta} = \frac{3}{\tan\theta \cdot \cos\theta} - \frac{3}{\tan\theta} = \frac{3(1-\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\therefore f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{PR} \times \overline{PQ} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3(1-\cos\theta)}{\cos\theta} \times \frac{3(1-\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta} = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta} \times \frac{\sin^2\theta}{1+\cos\theta} \times \frac{\sin^2\theta}{1+\cos\theta}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{8 \times f(\theta)}{\theta^3} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} 8 \times \frac{1}{\theta^3} \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta} \times \frac{\sin^4\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)^2} = 8 \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = 9 //$$

\* 2017년 10월 시행 교육청 모의고사 고3수학 가형 16번.

$f(x)$ 는 연속,

(가)  $x \neq 0$ ,  $\{f(x)\}^2 f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$

(나)  $f(0) = 0$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{f(x)\}^2 \cdot f'(x) = \left( \frac{1}{3} \{f(x)\}^3 \right)' \text{ 이므로} \\ \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \ln(x^2+1) + C = \frac{1}{3} \{f(x)\}^3 \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ (\because x^2+1 > 0) \end{array} \right\}$$

$f(x)$ 는 연속이므로  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$ .  $\therefore$  ①에서  $x=0$  대입하면  $C=0$ .

따라서  $x=1$ 일 때  $\ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \{f(1)\}^3$  이므로  $\{f(1)\}^3 = 3 \ln 2 //$

\* 2017년 10월 시행 교육청 모의고사 고3수학 가형 14번.

$f(x), g(x) \rightarrow$  이분가능,  $f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) = x$ ,  $f(1)=3, g(1)=3, \therefore g(3)=1, f(3)=1$ .

$$\int_1^3 \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{f'(g(x))} + \frac{g(x)}{g'(f(x))} \right\} dx = \int_1^3 \{ f(x)f'(x) + g(x)g'(x) \} dx = [f(x)g(x)]_1^3$$

$$= f(3) \cdot g(3) - f(1) \cdot g(1) = 1 \cdot 9 - 3 \cdot 3 = -8 //$$