
.....

.	.....	1
A.	.....	1
B.	.....	3
C.	.....	3
1.	(error)	3
D.	.....	4
E.	.....	5
.	.....	6
A.	.....	6
1.	.....	6
2.	.....	8
3.	.....	9
4.	.....	10
5.	.....	10
6.	.....	11
7.	,	12
8. <i>n</i>	.....	13
9.	.....	14
10.	.....	16
11.	.....	16
B.	.....	18
1.	.....	18
2.	.....	20
C.	(Protocol methods)	29
1.	(Talking aloud method)	30
2.	(Clinical Interview)	30
3.	.....	32

4.	.....	33
.	.....	34
A.	.....	34
B.	.....	34
C.	.....	35
1.	.....	35
2.	.....	36
D.	.....	37
1.	.....	37
2.	.....	38
.	.....	40
.	.....	59
A.	.....	59
1.	(1)	59
2.	(2)	60
3.	(3)	61
B.	.....	94
.	.....	99
A.	.....	99
B.	.....	105
	.....	107
ABSTRACT	.....	110
(A)	.....	112
(B)	.....	115
(C)	.....	116
(D)	.....	117
(E)	.....	120

< >

< 2- 1>	.....	20
< 2- 2>	.....	22
< 2- 3>	(%)	24
< 2- 4>	(%)	25
< 2- 5>	.....	25
< 5- 1>	(%)	60

< >

< 1>	10	.....	40
< 2>	6	.....	41
< 3>	5	.....	41
< 4>	2	.....	42
< 5>	6	.....	42
< 6>	7	.....	43
< 7>	3	.....	43
< 8>	6	.....	44
< 9>	11	.....	45
< 10>	8	.....	45
< 11>	2	.....	46
< 12>	2	.....	46
< 13>	7	.....	47
< 14>	2	.....	47
< 15>	7	.....	48
< 16>	7	.....	48
< 17>	10	.....	49
< 18>	2	.....	49
< 19>	11	.....	50
< 20>	2	.....	51
< 21>	10	.....	52
< 22>	9	.....	52
< 23>	12	.....	53
< 24>	1	.....	54
< 25>	7	.....	55
< 26>	6	.....	56
< 27>	9	.....	57
< 28>	6	.....	57
< 29>	2	.....	58
< 30>	13	.....	58

(:)

1, 2
D, Y, S 3
D 1 1 132
3 3
1, 2 13
3
5 D 3 2
(Written protocol) (Verbal protocol)
(23.93%), (19.96%), (8.41%), (41.46%),
(6.24%)
가 가
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, 4 (, , Poly가)

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1) :

가 , 가
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2) : 가

3) :
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A.

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1) _____, 1995, 1, 2, pp.87
88.

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Clayton(1990)

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D.

3 1

A.

1. 2)

가 , 가 . MacLane Birkhoff
 . “ , ,
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 가 ,

 ” .
 가 . Dieudonné(1972)
 가 ,
 가 ,

Ahmes(? 1650? B. C.)

19

Nesselmann

3

2) , (, 1998), pp.225 229.

, , 3 .
가

Diophantus

(plus) p, (minus) m

Diophantus Arithmetica

17

Descartes

16 Viète가

가 . 3

가

3

17

17

Descartes

. Descartes << >>

가

$a, b, c, \dots,$

x, y, z, \dots

가

3. , , ,

$$Q(\sqrt{2}) = \{ \alpha + \sqrt{2}\beta \mid \alpha, \beta \in Q \}$$

$$Q(\sqrt{2}) = \{ \alpha + \sqrt{2}\beta \mid \alpha, \beta \in Q \}$$

$Q(\sqrt{2})$ 가

3.

$$4 \quad (x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$Q(\sqrt{2}) = \{ \alpha + \beta\sqrt{2} \mid \alpha, \beta \in Q \}$$

$$Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \{ \alpha + \sqrt{2}\beta + \sqrt{3}\gamma + \sqrt{6}\delta \mid \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in Q \}$$

$$Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = Q(\sqrt{2})$$

Q 가

$$ax^2 - b = 0 \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$ax^2 - b = 0 \quad ax^2 - b = 0 \quad \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \quad Q \quad \text{가}$$

$$Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right)$$

Q (simple algebraic

extension field)

$$Q \subset Q(\sqrt{2}) \subset Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \subset Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}) \subset \dots \subset R$$

$ax^2 - b = 0$ ($ab > 0$) ,
 R a, b 가 가 $ax^2 - b = 0$
 R 가 . $ab < 0$ 가

4 .

320

(Alchwârizmi)

() .
 가 .
 가
 . 18 (C.
 Wessel, 1745 1818) 19 (J. R. Argand, 1763
 1822)

.
 가 .
 가 . 1831
 (Göttingen) 가 .

5.

$x^2 + 1 = 0$.
 R . Q
 i ($i^2 = -1$) 가 $Q(i)$. $Q(i) = \{\alpha + i\beta \mid \alpha, \beta \in Q\}$

$Q(i)$. $Q(i)$
 $\alpha + i\beta, \gamma + i\delta$

$$\frac{\alpha + i\beta}{\gamma + i\delta} = \frac{(\alpha + i\beta)(\gamma - i\delta)}{(\gamma + i\delta)(\gamma - i\delta)} = \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \beta\delta) + i(\beta\gamma - \delta\alpha)}{\gamma^2 + \delta^2}$$

가 . $Q(i)$ Q

가 .

$$x^2 + 2 = 0 \qquad Q(\sqrt{2}, i)$$

Q $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \dots$, 가

R R i 가 , $C = \{\alpha + i\beta \mid \alpha, \beta \in R\}$, 가 가 Q ,

R n . $Z \subset Q \subset R \subset C$ 가

가 C n C

. , 가 n

C .

6.

n

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n = 0$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$D = \{\prod_{i < j} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)\}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha, \beta \quad D = (\alpha - \beta)^2 \\
 & \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} \quad D = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta \\
 & = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2} \quad a^2 > 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 0$$

7.

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \quad (a \neq 0) \quad X = x + \frac{b}{3a}$$

$$X^3 + 3pX + q = 0$$

$$p = \frac{3ac - b^2}{9a^2}, \quad q = \frac{2b^3 - 9abc + 27a^2d}{27a^3}$$

$$\omega \quad 1 \quad (\omega \neq 1) \quad X^3 + 3pX + q = 0$$

$${}^3\sqrt{\alpha} + {}^3\sqrt{\beta},$$

$$\omega {}^3\sqrt{\alpha} + \omega^2 {}^3\sqrt{\beta}, \quad (\alpha, \beta = \frac{-q \pm \sqrt{q^2 + 4p^3}}{2})$$

$$\omega^2 {}^3\sqrt{\alpha} + \omega {}^3\sqrt{\beta},$$

가 .

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

$$\frac{b}{3a}$$

(Tartaglia-Cardano)

$$p \quad q \text{ 가 } , \quad q^3 + 4p^3 < 0$$

$$q^3 + 4p^3 > 0$$

()

$$ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0 \quad (a \neq 0), \quad X = x + \frac{b}{4a}$$

$$X^4 + pX^2 + qX + r = 0$$

$$y^3 - py^2 - 4ry + (4pr - q^2) = 0$$

y_0 X

$$X^2 \pm \sqrt{y_0 - p} \left(X - \frac{q}{2(y_0 - p)} \right) + \frac{y_0}{2} = 0$$

(Ferrari)

8. n

5 가

19 (N. H. Abel, 1802

1829) 5

(1826) 가 .

(Z. Galois, 1811 1832)

(1832).

) (

가

9. (N. H. Abel, 1802 - 1829)

1802 8 5

(Holboe, 1795 - 1850)

. 16 , (L.

Euler, 1707 - 1783), (J. L. Lagrange, 1736 - 1813), 가

가

1820

가

(Christiania)

가 5

x

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

(G. Cardano, 1501 - 1576), (L.

Ferrari, 1522 - 1565)

$n \geq 1$

n

$$x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0 \quad (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

)

(Copenhagen)

“

(Magellan)

...”

가 . 5

(Z. Galois, 1811 1832)가

1824 (5)

(Crelle)

1825 1

(A.

L. Crelle, 1780 1855)

가

가 가

19

가

가 , ,

1826 10 10 ‘ ‘ ‘

」

1841

(A. M. Legendre, 1752 1833),

가

1829 4 6 26 .

10 .

E R

; $(\forall x \in E) (xRx)$

; $((xRy) \wedge (yRx) \Rightarrow (x = y))$

; $((xRy) \wedge (yRz) \Rightarrow (xRz))$

R

$< \cong$.

N, Z, Q, R ' ' ,

\cong .

E $P(E)$

E E

가

11. 3)

' ' , $a = b$ $a \neq b$

가 , ,

2 a, b

3) 6 , () (: , 1995), pp.372 373

$<, >, \leq, \geq$ 가 $a < b, a > b, a \leq b, a \geq b$ 가
 $x^2 \geq 0$ ($x^2 \geq 0$) , X (: $x(x-1) < 0$)
 $x(x-1) < 0$. $x \in X$
 $f(x) > 0$ ($< 0, \geq 0, \leq 0$)
 $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq 3abc$ 가, a, b, c $x - 3 > 8 \log x$
 $x^2 \geq 0$, $x = 0$ ' 가, ' $f'(x) > 0$ $a < b$
 $f(a) < f(b)$
 $f(x) \geq 0$. $f(x)$ 가 $f(x) > 0$ ($f(x) > 0$)
 $f(x) > 0$ 가 ; $f(x) < 0$ 가 ; $f(x) \geq 0$ $f(x) \leq 0$
가 ; , $f(x) = 0$,
 $X = \{x \mid f(x) > 0\}, Y = \{x \mid f(x) < 0\}$, X, Y
 $f(x) = 0$. α, β ($\alpha < \beta$) 가 $f(x) = 0$
 (α, β) $f(x)$. , $f(x) = 0$
 $f(x) > 0$. x, y

$f(x,y) > 0, g(x,y) > 0$, f, g 가
 $f(x,y) = 0, g(x,y) = 0$ x, y 가 . 가
 가 .

Hölder (Cauchy-Schwarz) Minkowski

$ax^2 + bx + c > 0$ (a, b, c ,
 $a \neq 0$) 가 . $D = b^2 - 4ac$
 $D < 0$, $D > 0$ 가 .
 $D < 0$: $a > 0$ x .
 $a < 0$, x

$D = 0$: $a > 0$, $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ x
 $a < 0$, x

$D > 0$: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ α, β ($\alpha < \beta$)
 $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$ 가 , $a > 0$
 $x < \alpha, x > \beta$, $a < 0$ $\alpha < x < \beta$.

B.

1.

Radatz(1979) , 1925 Buswell & Judd가
30 , Weimer(1925)
Seemann(1929) 가
Gestalt theory

가 .

가

, 가 가

가 .

가

1970 B. Holtan, & J. D. Knifong(1976), H.
Radatz, Clements(1980) Newman(1981), N.
M. Hadar, & O. zaslavsky(1987)

2.

B. Holtan, & J. D. Knifong(1976)

6

35

MAT (Metropolitan Achievement Test)

< 2-1> .

< 2-1>

1.	12.5	3%
	61.5	13%
	88.5	19%
	80.5	17%
2.	22.5	5%
	30.5	6%
	58.5	12%
	85.5	18%
가	30.5	6%
	470	100%

Hendrik Radatz(1979)
 가 .
 (language difficult)
 (difficulties in obtain spatial information)
 , , (deficient mastery of prerequis-
 ite skills, facts and concepts)
 (incorrect associations or rigidity of
 thinking)
 (application of irrelavant rules or
 strategies)

Pippig(1975)

, 가
 (. 1996.
).

:
 :
 :
 : 가

Pippig

가

Clements(1980) Newman(1981) 5 7

< 2-2>

< 2-2>

	Clements (1)	Clements (2)	Newman
(Reading)	8	5	13
(Comprehension)	14	8	22
(Transformation)	27	25	12
(Process skill)	27	32	26
(Encoding)	2	2	2
(Careless)	22	28	25

가

Casey(1980) (many step problems)

Clements & Newman

. Casey

(. 1996.) .

(Question form)

(Reading)

(Comprehension)

(Strategy selection)

(Skills selection)

(Skills Manipulation)

N. M. Hadar, & O. zaslavsky(1987)

가 .

(Misused Data) :

(Misinterpreted language) :

,

(Logically invalid inference) :

가

(Distorted theorem or definition) : , ,

(Unverified solution) :

, 가

(Technical error) : ,

, ,

.

, 130 ,

150 , 280 ,

< 2-3> .

< 2-3>

(%)

	22	20
	17	18
	2	1
	34	32
	0	2
	25	27

< 2-3>

가

(1990)

3

12

가

Hadar

가

가

가 가

가

가

(%)

< 2-4>

(%)

	(%)
(Misused data)	16.8
(Misinterpreted language)	11.8
(Logically invalid inference)	4.6
(Misunderstood theorem or definition)	30.2
(Unmatched solution)	5.5
(Technical errors)	11.4
(Omission of solving process)	16.2
(Ambiguity of error)	3.5

< 2-5>

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	
	3	2	13	9	5	2	8		42
	8	9		1	2	3	2	1	36
,	12	2	2	1	7	4	3		31
	2	14		1	3	11	5		36
	14	7	1	2		3	13	3	43
	2	2	1	39	1	3	2	1	51
	3			38	6	13	7		67
	2	2		39		1	6	3	53
		2		1	1	8	4	2	18
	13	2		1		1	5	4	26
	17		4	2		3	1	2	43
	1	12		4			4		21
									457

* : < 2-4>

(1990)

2

H. Radatz

10가

가

(1995)

1

가

(1996)

1, 2, 3

가 가

가

, ,) 7가
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(1993) 1 , ,
가
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(1999) 3 1
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C. (Protocol methods)⁴⁾

protocol methods(talking aloud procedure) 가

(protocol methods)

(written protocol)

(protocol)

4) , (, 1993), pp.21 26.

1. (Talking aloud method)

Newell & Simon(1979)

(

)

(protocol)

가

가

2. (Clinical Interview)

(verbal)

(revised)

가

(

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가

가

가

가

가

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. “ ” . 5 + 5 = 10
가

$$5 + 5 = ?$$

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(特定)

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解

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4.

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(critical tests)

가

(

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가

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가

가

A.

1, 2

3

D

1

45 , Y 1

43 , S 1

44 132

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D

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B.

1, 2

132

A

8

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C.

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50

2.

3

, Polya 4 (,
,) 가 (C)

(written protocol)

가

가

가

解

(verbal protocol)

1 : 1

가

가

D.

1.

$$(D, Y, S) = 1$$

$$132 (D = -45, Y = -43, S = -44)$$

가

Casey

6가

) Polya

4

가

가 132 832
 , 91.59%
 762 가 가 , 8.41% 70
 가 , 가 ,
 가 가
 70 , ,
 , 132 832

5

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

2.

1, 2 , (A)

3 (B)

(verbal protocol) .

가

가

5

1)

< 1 > 10



$$a^2 + b^2 < c^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 3x + 1 < x^2 + 4x + 4$$

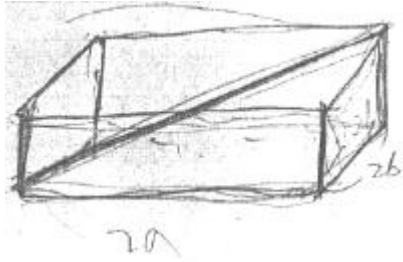
$$x^2 < 2x + 3$$

$$x^2 - 2x < 3$$

$$x(x-2) < 3$$

$$\boxed{x \leq 2}$$

< 2 > 6

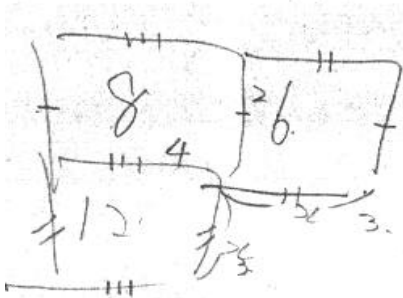


직육면체 = $2a$
대각선 = b
높이 : c

$$2a \times 2b = c$$

$$\geq (4a + 4b)$$


< 3 > 5



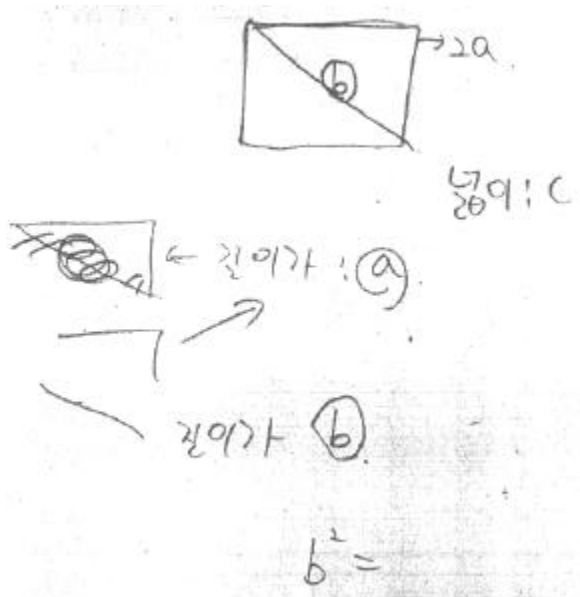
$$12 \times 3 =$$

$$36 \text{ } \Omega$$

< 4 > 2

$$(k+a)^2 - 1(k^2 + a^2 - b + 1) = 0$$
$$k^2 - 2ak + a^2 - k^2 - a^2 + b - 1 = 0$$
$$\underline{-2ak + b - 1 = 0}$$


< 5 > 6



< 6 > 7

$$\alpha + \beta = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$d\beta = -12$$

두근... ↘

$$\begin{aligned} & (x+1)(x+2) = 0 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ & x^2 + 13x + 12 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

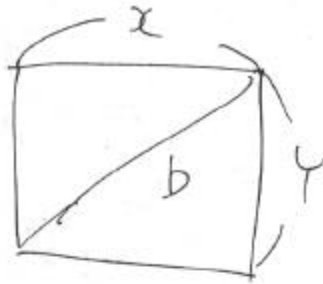
$$\therefore x^2 + 13x + 12 = 0.$$

2)

< 7 > 3



$$\begin{aligned} (x, r) \quad y &= x^2 + (m+1)x + r. \\ 2m-1 &= r \quad \quad \quad mx+rx. \\ & \quad \quad \quad (-m-1, r) \\ (-m-1)^2 + (m+1)(-m-1) + r &= y \\ m^2 + 2m + 2 + m^2 - m - 1 + r &= y \\ 2m^2 + 1 + r &= y \quad r = 2m-1, \\ 2m^2 + 1 + 2m - 1 &= y \\ 2m^2 + 2m &= y \\ \cancel{2(m^2 + m)} &= y \\ \cancel{2m(m+1)} &= y \\ \cancel{2m}y - \frac{2m+2y}{2m=y} &= y \\ \underline{\quad \quad \quad} &= y \\ \underline{\quad \quad \quad} &= y. \end{aligned}$$



$$x + y = a$$

$$x + y = a$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = b$$

$$xy = c$$

$$\boxed{ax^2 + c^2 = 0}$$

$$a = \frac{b}{-x} \quad b = 0$$

$$x + y = \frac{b}{a} \quad c = \frac{c}{a}$$

(b)

$$x + y = \frac{c}{a} \quad a = \frac{c^2}{a}$$

$$ax^2 + c^2 = 0$$

< 9 > 11

$$\cancel{x^2 - a^2 - x^2 + xa - x + 1 = 0}$$
$$\cancel{(a^2 - 1)x^2 + (a - 1)}$$

$$D = (a-1)^2 - 4(a^2-1) < 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a^2 + 4 < 0$$

$$3a^2 + 2a - 5 < 0$$
$$\frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{6}$$

$$\cancel{(a-1)(3a-5) < 0}$$

$$\cancel{1 < a < \frac{5}{3}}$$

$$a > 1 \text{ or } a < \frac{5}{3}$$

< 10 > 8

$$(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = 0$$

$$x^2 - x\beta - \alpha x + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 1$$

$$x^2 - x + \alpha\beta = 0$$

< 11 > 2

$$x^2 - 2(k-a)x + k^2 + a^2 - b + 1 = 0$$

$$k^2 - 2xk + x^2 + 2ax + a^2 - b + 1 = 0$$

$$(k-2x)k + x^2 + 2ax + a^2 - b + 1 = 0$$

$$(k-2x)k + (2a+x)x + a^2 - b + 1 = 0$$

$$k - 2x = 0 \quad k = 4a \quad a = \frac{k}{4}$$

$$2a + x = 0 \quad x = -2a$$

$$a^2 - b + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{k^2}{16} - b + 1 = 0$$

< 12 > 2

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 0. \quad \text{판별식 0이므로}$$

~~$x^2 - 2kx + 2ax + k^2 + a^2 - b + 1 = 0$~~

$$x^2 - 2kx + 2ax + k^2 + a^2 - b + 1 = 0.$$

$$x^2 + k^2 + a^2 - 2kx + 2ax - b + 1 = 0.$$

$$k=1 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$x^2 + a^2 - 2x + 2ax - b + 1 = 0.$$

~~$(x^2 + k^2 + a^2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-2kx + 2ax) \cdot (-b + 1) = 0$~~

$$(x^2 + a^2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-2x + 2ax) \cdot (-b + 1) = 0.$$

< 13 > 7

$$\frac{x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta}{(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = +\frac{7}{2}$$
$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left(x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{2}{3} = 0 \right)$$

< 14 > 2

$$x^2 - (2k - 2a)x$$

$$x^2 - 2kx - 2ax + k^2 + a^2 - b + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - b + 1 = 2kx - k^2$$

$$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - b + 1 = -k^2 + 2kx$$

$$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - b = -k^2 + 2kx - 1$$

k의 관해서 풀어야...

3)

()

< 15 > 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0 \\
 & \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{4}{3} \\
 & \frac{+2 \pm \sqrt{4+6}}{9} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{10}}{9} \\
 \alpha + \beta &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{9} + \frac{-2 + \sqrt{10}}{9} \quad \therefore x = \pm \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{10}}{9} \\
 & \left(\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{9} \right) \\
 \alpha \beta &= \frac{-4 + 2\sqrt{10} + 2\sqrt{10} - 10}{81} = 6 \\
 \alpha \beta &= \frac{6}{81} = \left(\frac{2}{27} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

x²

< 16 > 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha + \beta &= -\frac{-4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \\
 \alpha \beta &= -\frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

< 17 > 10

$$x + x + 1 > x + 2$$

$$2x + 1 > x + 2$$

$$x > 1 \Rightarrow x > 0$$

$$x^2 + (x+1)^2 = (x+2)^2$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

< 18 > 2

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

$$(-2k + 2a)^2 - 4(k^2 + a^2 + b + 1) = 0$$

$$4k^2 - 8ak - 4k^2 - 4a^2 + 4b + 4 = 0$$

$$-8ak - 4a^2 + 4b + 4 = 0$$

$$-2ak - a^2 + b + 1 = 0$$

$$-2ak - a^2 + b + 1 = 0$$

$$(-2k - a)a + b + 1 = 0$$

$$b = 1 \quad a = -2k$$

$$a^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$(a+1)(a-1) > 0$$

$$1 < a \quad a < -1$$

$$(a-1)^2 - 4(a^2-1) < 0$$

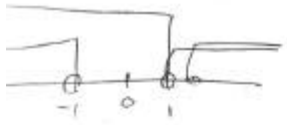
~~$a^2 - 2a + 1$~~

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a^2 + 4 < 0$$

$$-3a^2 - 2a + 5 < 0$$

$$0 < \underset{1}{3}a^2 + \underset{-1}{2}a - \underset{3}{5}$$

$$0 < (3a+5)(a-1)$$



$$\therefore x < -1$$
$$x > \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} < x$$

~~$1 > x$~~

< 20 > 2

$$(k-a)^2 - 1 \cdot (k^2 + a^2 - b + 1) = 0$$
$$k - 2ak + a^2 - k^2 - a^2 + b - 1 = 0$$

$$k - 2ak + b - 1 = 0$$

$$k - 2ak = -b + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = \frac{b-1}{k}$$

$$a = \frac{b-1}{2k}$$

$$k - 2 \left(\frac{b-1}{2k} \right) k = b + 1$$

$$k - \frac{2-2k}{4k^2} = b + 1$$

$$b = k - \frac{2-2k}{4k^2} - 1$$

$$b = k - \frac{1-k}{2k} - 1$$

< 21 > 10

두항식각형은 가장 긴변의 제곱 > 다른 두변의 제곱의 합
이므로

$$(x+2)^2 > x(x+1)$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 > x^2 + x$$

$$3x > -4$$

$$x > -\frac{4}{3}$$

< 22 > 9

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 \geq 0$$

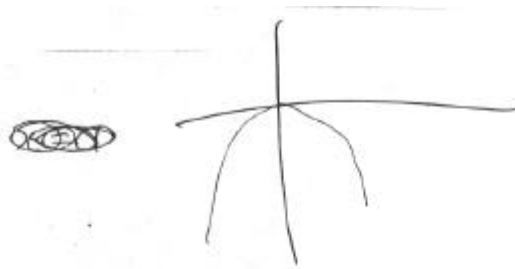
$$\rightarrow (x-3)(x+5) \geq 0$$

~~$$-5 \leq x \leq 3$$~~

$$x \geq 3 \text{ and } x \leq -5$$

4)

< 23 > 12



$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } a+2 < 0 & \qquad \therefore a < -\sqrt{2} \\ a < -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } 4 - 4(a+2)a &\leq 0 \\ 4 - 4(a^2+2a) &\leq 0 \\ 4 - 4a^2 - 8a &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq 4a^2 + 8a - 4$$

$$0 \leq a^2 + 2a - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} & \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} & \begin{array}{l} a > -1 + \sqrt{2} \\ a < -1 - \sqrt{2} \end{array} \\ & & & 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

< 24 > 1

$$[x] = t$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$(t-2)(t-1) = 0$$

$$t = 1, 2$$

$$[x] = 1, 2$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$\{x\} = k$$

$$k^2 - 3k + 2 = 0$$

$$(k-2)(k-1) = 0$$

$$k = 1, 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq k < \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{40} = \frac{16 - \sqrt{\quad}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 24}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{40}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{6}$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{10})(2 - \sqrt{10})$$

$$4 - 10 = -6$$

$$4 - 10 = -6$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{3}, \quad \beta = \frac{2 - \sqrt{10}}{3}$$

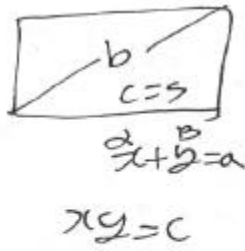
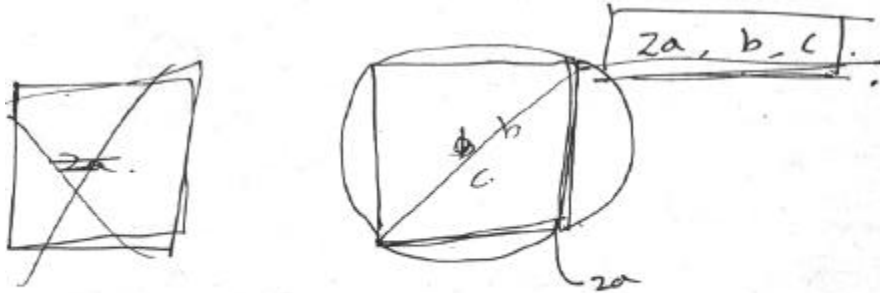
$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{3} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{10}}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{3} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{10}}{3} = \frac{-6}{9} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(x - \frac{4}{3})(x + \frac{2}{3})$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{9}$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{8}{9}$$



$$(x-a)(x-c)$$

$$x^2 - ax + c = 0$$

$$\therefore 0$$

답은 0 이다.

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & & -3 \\ 1 & & 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$(x-3)(x+5)$$

$$x \leq 3 \text{ or } x \geq -5$$

< 27 > 9

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -3 \\ 5 \end{array}$$

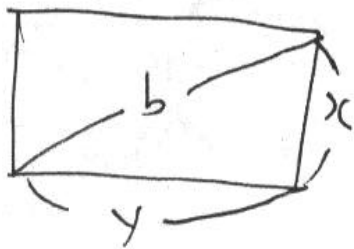
$$(x-3)(x+5)$$

$$x \leq 3 \text{ or } x \geq -5$$

5)

가 ,

< 28 > 6



$$xy = c$$

$$2x + 2y = 2a$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2$$

~~xy = c~~

< 29 > 2

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0.$$

$$(-2(k-a))^2 - 4(k^2 + a^2 - b + 1) = 0.$$

$$\cancel{-2k + 2a}$$

$$\cancel{4k^2 + 4a^2 - 8ak}$$

$$4k^2 + 4a^2 - 8ak - 4k^2 - 4a^2 + 4b - 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{-8ak + 4b - 4 = 0}$$

< 30 > 13

$$\boxed{1997 < x < 2000}$$

$$\textcircled{x < 1997}$$

10.

$$-2 < x < 1$$

$$1997 < x < 2000$$

가

가