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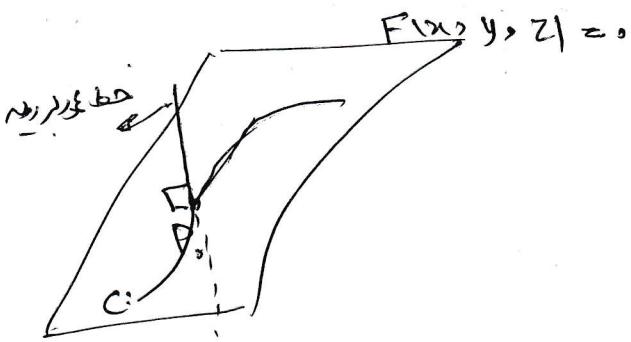
صيغة معاو وخط قاتل

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$F_x(P_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(P_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(P_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + F_x(P_0) t \\ y = y_0 + F_y(P_0) t \\ z = z_0 + F_z(P_0) t \end{cases}$$



$$\text{حيث } C: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$

$$F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0$$

$$F_x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + F_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{حيث } \left(\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt} \right) \propto (F_x, F_y, F_z) \quad (\text{معادلة})$$

نقطة تفاف

$$\text{مثال: } (1, 0, 1) \quad \text{حيث } z = x^2 + y^2 + e^{xy}$$

نقطة تفاف

$$F = x^2 + y^2 + e^{xy} - z = 0$$

$$F_x = \underline{\quad} \xrightarrow{P_0} 2x \quad F_x = 2x + y e^{xy} \xrightarrow{P_0} F_x = 2 \cdot 1 + 0 = 2$$

$$F_y = 2y + x e^{xy} \xrightarrow{P_0} 1 \quad P_0: 2(1) + 1(0) - 1(z - 1) = 0$$

$$F_z = -1$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{z^4}{4} - 1$$

$$F_x = x^3 \xrightarrow{P_0} -1$$

$$F_y = y^3 \xrightarrow{P_0} 1$$

$$F_z = z^3 \xrightarrow{P_0} -1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{-1}}$$

$$Z = f(x, y)$$

برهان:

$$\rightarrow \nabla f = f_x i + f_y j \quad \xrightarrow{\text{برهان}} \text{برهان}$$

$$w = f(x, y, z) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{برهان}}$$

$$\nabla f = f_x i + f_y j + f_z k$$

برهان: $\nabla f = f_x i + f_y j + f_z k$ برای $f(x, y, z)$ برای $f(x, y)$ برای $f(x)$

ترابع دان نظر $\nabla f = f_x i + f_y j + f_z k$

$$f(x, y) = e^{xy} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{برهان}$$

$$F(x, y) = e^{xy} - 1 = 0$$

$$\nabla F = y e^{xy} i + x e^{xy} j \xrightarrow{P_0} \dots$$

نحوه : آسما حاتم و مصلح سرمه

$\nabla = \nabla f \times \nabla g$

حصہ دلیل راسون دلخواہ دیتا
لہ حصہ نعم روئی مفت عذر

$xz + y^r - rz = 1$, $Z = x^r + y^r$ صفت نام بمحی مصلح سرمه

$(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ (رخاع قطعی)

$f(x) = x^r + y^r - Z$

$\nabla f = rx_i + ry_j - k \rightarrow \nabla f = f_i - ry_j - k$

$g = xz + y^r - rz - 1$

$\nabla g = z_i + ry_j + (x-r)k$

$\vec{\nabla} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ r & -r & -1 \\ \delta & -r & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -ri - \delta j + rk$

$\nabla g = \delta i - rj$

$-r(x-r) - \delta(y+r) + r(z-\delta) = 0$ صفت

$\underbrace{Z}_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} \rightarrow x = y = 0 \rightarrow r - \delta + rz - 1 = 0$

$rz = 1 \rightarrow Z = 1/r$

$P_0(x_0, y_0)$ نقطہ $Z = f(x, y)$ مبتداً مختصری:

دھستن لالہ

$\vec{u} = u_1 i + u_2 j$

$D_{\vec{u}} f(P_0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha u_1, y_0 + \alpha u_2) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\alpha}$

برای توابع متعدد بطریق این طریق درست شود. مرتباً از اینجا در

$$(x, y) = (0, 0)$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r y^r}{x^r + y^r} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

أولاً في $(0, 0)$ f هي متماثلة حيث ينبع $u(u_1, u_2)$:

$(0, 0)$ هو الميل في $(0, 0)$:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^r \cos^r \theta \sin^r \theta}{r^r (\cos^r \theta + \sin^r \theta)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \times 0 = 0.$$

$$r \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\overrightarrow{D} f(0,0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \alpha u_1, 0 + \alpha u_2) - f(0,0)}{\alpha}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\alpha^r u_1^r \alpha^r u_2^r}{\alpha^r u_1^r + \alpha^r u_2^r} - 0}{\alpha} = \frac{u_1^r u_2^r}{u_1^r + u_2^r}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0.$$

فمثلاً ممكناً

$$\overrightarrow{D} f(P_0) = \nabla f(P_0) \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{a}}{\|\overrightarrow{a}\|}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max Df = |\nabla f| \\ \overrightarrow{a} = \nabla f \end{array} \right.$$

: $\overrightarrow{a} \rightarrow \text{جهاز}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min Df = -|\nabla f| \\ \overrightarrow{a} = -\nabla f \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } Df = 0 \iff \overrightarrow{a} \perp \nabla f \\ Df = 0 \iff \overrightarrow{a} \perp \nabla f \end{array}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_i f = f_x \\ D_j f = f_y \\ D_k f = f_z \end{array} \right.$$

\rightarrow $f(x, y) = \ln(e^x + e^y)$ \rightarrow \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a}

$$\vec{a} = i + j$$

$$\frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} i + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} j$$

unit vector

$$f_x = \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^y} \rightarrow \gamma_r$$

$$f_y = \frac{e^y}{e^x + e^y} \rightarrow \gamma_r$$

$$\nabla f(0,0) = \frac{1}{r} i + \frac{1}{r} j$$

$$\text{Dir } D_{\vec{a}} f(0,0) = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max D f = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \\ \vec{a} = \frac{1}{r} i + \frac{1}{r} j \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min D f = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \\ \vec{a} = -\gamma_r i - \gamma_r j \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{w} = i + j + k$$

$$f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$$

$$\text{Dir } D_{\vec{v}} (D_{\vec{w}} f) \quad \text{where } \vec{v} = r i - j$$

$$D_{\vec{w}} f = \nabla f \cdot \frac{\vec{w}}{|\vec{w}|} = (y+z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + (x+z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + (y+x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$D_{\vec{w}} f = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} x + \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} y + \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} z$$

$$D_{\vec{v}} (D_{\vec{w}} f) = \nabla (D_{\vec{w}} f) \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}}$$

النحوه المحاكي نوع (وسته): نقطه (Min, Max) نبي نسي دلخواه (وسته) نحوه الگرم وبارد

نقطه بحرني: نقطه (a, b) نقطه محرني دلخواه
 $\begin{cases} f_x(a, b) = 0 \\ f_y(a, b) = 0 \end{cases}$ يهدو هسته اصنفرندي لا اهل يلي (زاك) معادل
 $f_x(a, b) = 0$ $f_y(a, b) = 0$ مرجون

وهي، هر نقطه الگرم دلخواه نقطه بحرني است ولی عكسها نه

حد آرمان لکشم

$f(x, y)$ نقطه محرني دلخواه (a, b)

$$A = f_{xx}(a, b)$$

$$B = f_{xy}(a, b)$$

$$C = f_{yy}(a, b)$$

1) $D > 0$, $A > 0$ نقطه محرني دلخواه (a, b)

2) $D > 0$, $A < 0$ نقطه محرني دلخواه (a, b)

3) $D < 0$ نقطه بحرني دلخواه (a, b)

4) $D = 0$ نه آرمان جوابلو نست

مثلاً: $f(x, y) = 3xy - x^3y - xy^3$ دلخواه

$$f_x = 3y - 3xy - y^3 = 0$$

$$f_y = 3x - x^3 - 3xy = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y(3 - 3x - y^2) = 0 \\ x(3 - x - 3y) = 0 \end{cases} (\star)$$

$$y = 3 - 3x$$

$$x(3 - x - 1(3 - 3x)) = 0$$

$$x(3 - x - 2 + 3x) = 0$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \xrightarrow{*} x(x-y) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow (0,0) \\ x=y \rightarrow (y,y) \end{cases} \\ y = x - x^2 \xrightarrow{*} x(x-x^2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow (0,0) \\ x=1 \rightarrow (1,1) \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = F_{xx} = -4y \quad B = F_{xy} = 4 - 2x - 4y$$

$$C = F_{yy} = -4x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(0,0) = 0 \\ B(0,0) = 4 \rightarrow D = -9 < 0 \\ C(0,0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{نقطة }(0,0)$$

? تابع $f(x,y) = F_{xy} - x^4 - y^4$ دام فتحة بـ ∞

$$F_x = 4y - 4x^3$$

$$A: F_{xx} = -12x^2$$

$$B: F_{xy} = 4$$

$$F_y = 4x - 4y^3$$

$$\rightarrow C: F_{yy} = -12y^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(0,0) = 0 \\ B(0,0) = 4 \rightarrow D < 0 \\ C(0,0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(1,1) = -12 \\ B(1,1) = 4 \\ C(1,1) = -12 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Delta < 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 17 - (12 \times 12) \\ \max \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} D > 0 \\ A > 0 \end{array}$$

ضرس الالانز دلنجو سی حینه هم باع \min , میخواهیم λ تاکتیک

حاله $g = 0$ (شرط) بروست اوریم. برای آن سطر درسته است که راهنمایی نیمی

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\ g = 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda \text{ پارامتر الالانز}$$

خط جواب این دسته کاریکاتوریم، \min درین بایج که λ که \min میخواهد
میخواهد، لغته فنی معادله تابع درین مقاطعه \min ، \max بون را میخواهد

$$\text{برای } f(x, y, z) = x - 4y + 2z \quad \text{میان اکثر} -$$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$$\text{برای } \begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = x - 4y + 2z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{برای } \begin{cases} g: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i - 4j + 2k = \lambda(2xi + 2yj + 2zk) \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} i = 2\lambda x \\ -4 = 2\lambda y \\ 2 = 2\lambda z \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2y} = \frac{1}{2z}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \rightarrow 2x = -y = z$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

معنی بایج

$f \rightarrow \max$

$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$

$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \rightarrow f \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\frac{1+\lambda}{\lambda} x^{\lambda} + y^{\lambda} = \mu \quad \text{with } f(x,y) = x^{\lambda}y \quad \text{such that min, max}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy = \lambda(fx) \\ xf = \lambda(fy) \\ xy^r + y^r = r^* \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{r^*} \\ x \neq 0 \rightarrow fy = f\lambda \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{y}{r} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{解る}.$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = \frac{y}{r}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^r = y^r \\ x^r = \frac{y}{r}(fy) \\ \underline{x^r = y^r} \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow

$$\left(* \right) \rightarrow x^r = 1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ y=-1 \end{array} \right. \\ x=-1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ y=-1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1,1) \leftarrow (1,-1), (-1,1), (-1,-1)$$

$$(9, \sqrt{r}) \quad (9, -\sqrt{r})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(0, \sqrt{r}) = 0 \\ f(0, -\sqrt{r}) = 0 \\ f(1, 1) = 1 \rightarrow \max \\ f(1, -1) = -1 \rightarrow \min \\ f(-1, 1) = 1 \\ f(-1, -1) = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

وَهُوَ يَطْعَمُ الْمُسْتَكْبِرِينَ، هَذِهِ لَهُ الْمُحَمَّدُ أَوْلَى

وَدَرِرَ دَارَنْ إِنْطَهَ بَيْنَ سَعَاتِ نَفْسِهِ لَهُ حَيْثُ مَا

National Park Service ~~and~~ min, park

مکالمہ

أَرْجُونْ (Argon) مُوَبَّاح رامانه فِي حَسْكَةٍ مُعْنَوِّنةٍ

۹) ؟ مانند سر، هنوز مطلع آزادیست اولم در این نیزه انجام آورده است

۱۱) خطاب بجزئی ف را که درون ناصیت مکمل را زد و مطلع شد

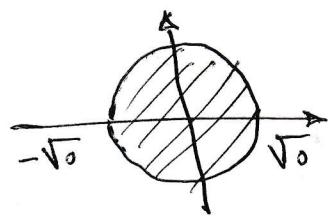
۱۲ فعاظ حواب دستگاه لاراز را تحت قدر معالله: $g = 0$ در نظر می‌گیریم

(۲) اگرچہ ناصلوں کے طبقہ کیا ہے؟ (عاتی دوسرے مارکیٹری کیلئے)

۱۴ معاشرین بحث در دفاتر پست آمده در ۳ مرکزهای اسلامی برگردان، سئورهای آن را مطابق با مقرن

Graham

No. 1 (S), $f(x, y) = x + y$ gibt eine min., gibt max.: Jede $\frac{1}{A}$



$$(1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_x = 1 \\ F_y = 1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{نکات کردنی مدار}$$

$$r) \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda(rx) \\ 1 = \lambda(ry) \\ rx^r + ry^r = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = y \rightarrow rx^r = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{1}{r}}$$

4) \rightarrow 2,10

$$r) \quad f\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{r}}, \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{r}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{r}} = \sqrt{1}.$$

$$F(-\sqrt{\delta/\gamma}, -\sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\gamma}}) = -10$$

مختصر ملخص فصل ۲۰

$$ax^r + by^r + cz^r + dxz + eyy$$

$$+ fyz + gzx + aby + jxz + k = 0$$

نیکوئی ز پلے کر

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Simplify}} ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

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A

$$ax^r + by^r + cz^r + dxz + eyz + gx + hy + jz + k = 0$$

رویه های برآورده شده

نک: بعد از صفت سادگی رویه استوانه چیزی

فرض کنیم C (محی) دلخواه داشت مطابق با L بود و معنی داشت مطابق با L

استوانه رویه ای که از محی خط بروی C بخط از L حاصل شد

$$\rho \cos \phi = \underline{z} \quad \text{که میشود}$$

$$\rho = a \cos \phi \xrightarrow{x\rho} \rho^r = a \rho \cos \phi$$

$$\rho^r = x^r + y^r + z^r = az \xrightarrow{\text{وی}}$$

$$\gamma: r(t) = e^t i + (e^t \sin t) j + (e^t \cos t) k$$

$$x = e^t \quad y = e^t \sin t \quad z = e^t \cos t$$

$$y^r + z^r = x^r \xrightarrow{\text{وی}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + r \cos ht \\ y = r \sin ht \end{cases}$$

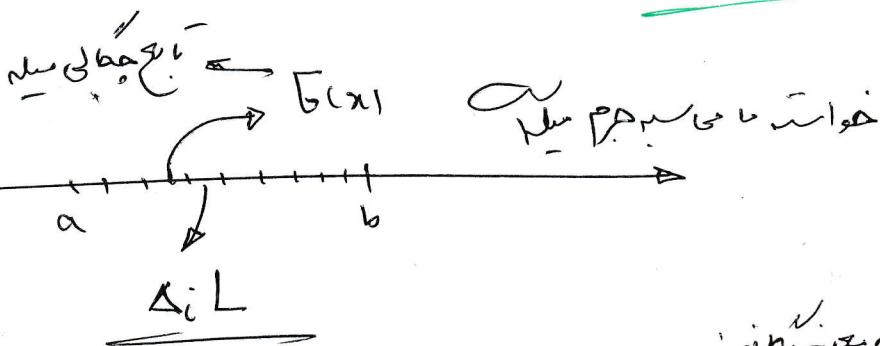
برای اینجا میتوانم مسأله را حل کنم

$$\rightarrow \frac{x-1}{r} = \cos ht \quad , \quad \frac{y}{r} = \sin ht$$

$$\cosh x - \sinh x = 1$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \rightarrow \text{استدال خداوندی}$$

دینامیک اسلام:



$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \cdot \Delta_i L = M$$

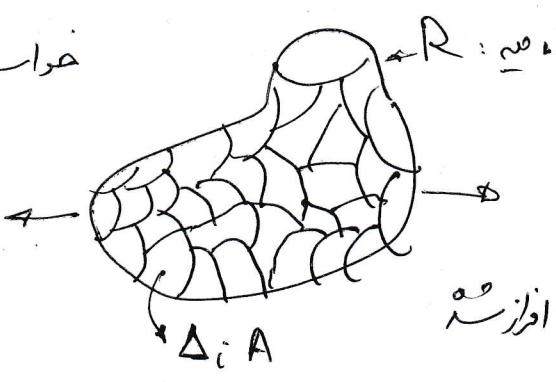
$$\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$M = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

اسلام معزز

خواسته می‌باشد جم صفحه

ایجاد مطالعه سلسله



قطعه پارسیون های افزایش

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i) \cdot \Delta_i A$$

$$\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\rightarrow L = \iint_R f(x_i, y_i) dA$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{A}$$

$$\int_0^r \int_0^x (xy + y^r) dy dx = \int_0^r (xy + y^r \Big|_0^x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^r rx^r dx = \frac{r}{r+1} x^{r+1} \Big|_0^r = 1$$

$$\iint_R (ry^r - x) dA$$

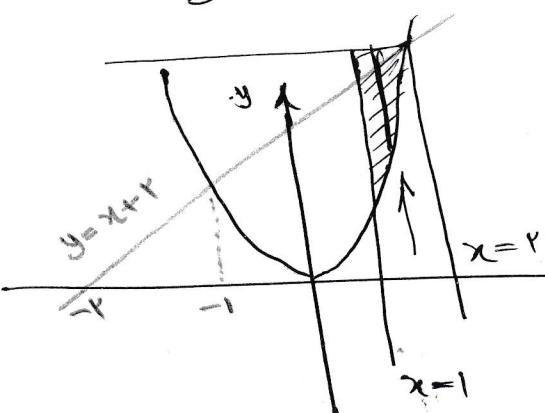
$$R = [0, r] \times [1, r]$$

$$= \int_0^r \int_1^r (ry^r - x) dy dx = \dots$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^r}^x (x^r + y^r)^{-\frac{1}{r}} dy dx = \int_0^1 \sinh^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \Big|_{x^r}^x dx = \sqrt{r} - 1$$

$$I = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(x+y)^r}, \quad y = x^r, \quad y = x+r, \quad x=1$$

$$x^r = x+r \rightarrow x^r - x - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = r \\ (x-r)(x+1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = r \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$



گویا این مساحت را بجای این

$$\int_1^r \int_{x^r}^{x+r} u^{-r} du dx = \int_1^r -(x+y)^{-1} \Big|_{x^r}^{x+r} dx$$

$$\int_1^r \int_{x^r}^{x+r} \frac{1}{(x+y)^r} dy dx = - \int_1^r \frac{1}{x+y} \Big|_{x^r}^{x+r} = - \int_1^r \left(\frac{1}{r+x} - \frac{1}{x+x^r} \right) dx$$

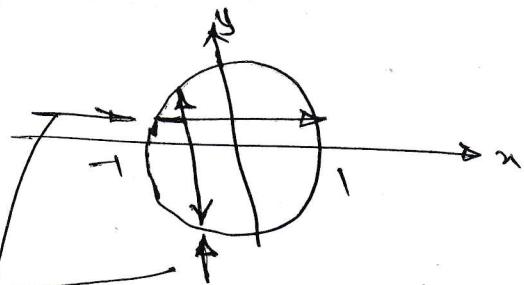
$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (\sin x + y^r + r) dx dy$$

$$\frac{10^10}{A}$$

$$\rightarrow I = \iint_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin x + y^r + r dx dy$$

$$I = \iint_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \sin x + y^r + r dx dy$$

جواب در ذکر نیست



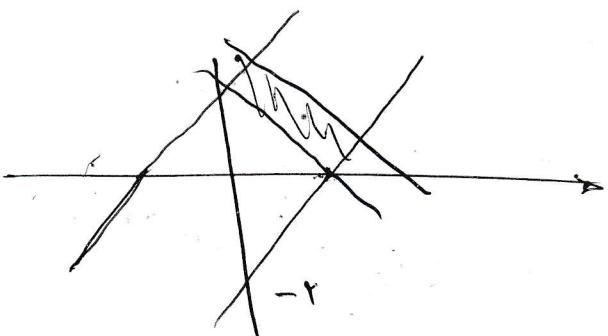
$$I = \iint_A e^{-rx-ry} dA \quad A = \{(x,y); x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

$$I = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-rx-ry} dx dy = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-rx} dx \right) \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-ry} dy \right)$$

$= - - -$

$$y = x+1 \quad y = x-r \quad y = -rx + \delta \quad y = -rx + r$$

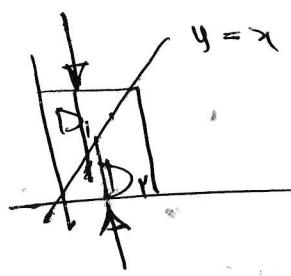
$$\iint_R (rx^2 - xy - y^2) dA$$



$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial A}$$

$$f(x, y) = \max \{x, y\}$$

Ans



$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2}$$

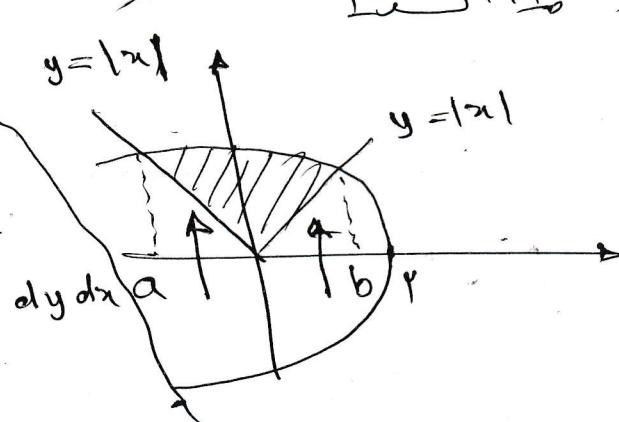
$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{-y}^y u dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} x dy dx$$

$$y = |x| \quad x = r - y^r$$

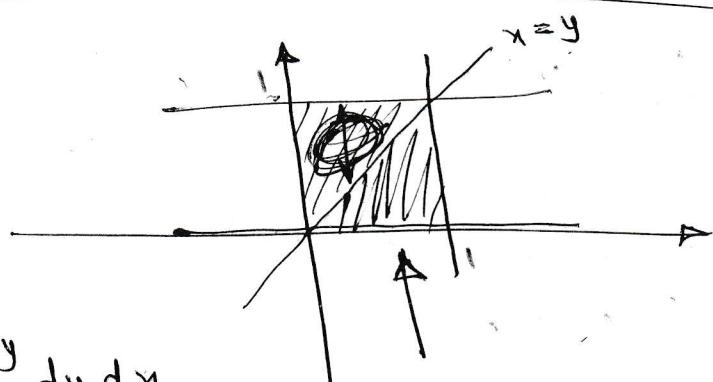
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$S = \int_a^b \int_{-x}^{\sqrt{r-x}} dy dx$$

$$dy dx + \int_0^b \int_{r-y}^{\sqrt{r-x}} dy dx$$



$$I = \int_0^1 \int_y^1 x e^{xy} dx dy$$

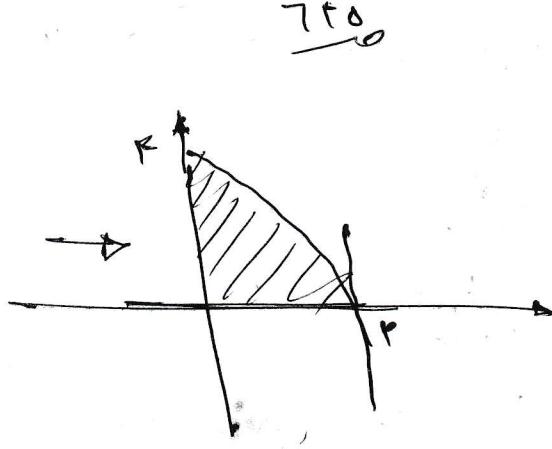


$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^x x e^{xy} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x e^{xy} \Big|_0^x dx = \int_0^1 (x e^{x^2} dx) = \int_{-x}^x (x e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_0^1$$

$$\int_0^r \int_{-\sqrt{r-y}}^{\sqrt{r-y}} \frac{xe^{xy}}{r-y} dy dx$$



180
A

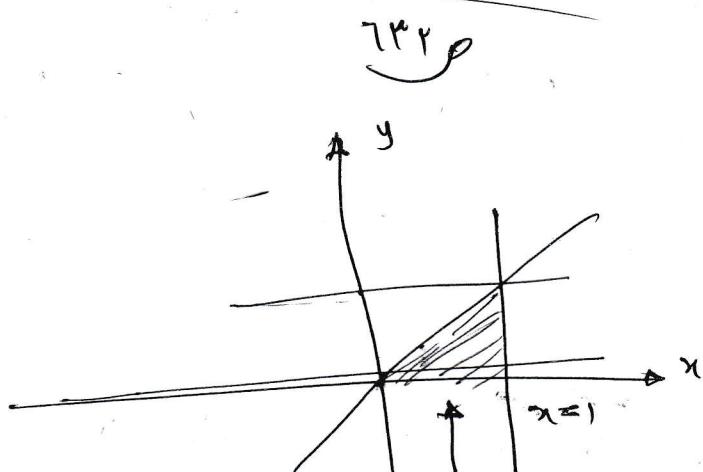
$$= \int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{r-y}} \frac{e^{xy}}{r-y} x dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r e^{xy} dy = -$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \sin \pi x^2 dx dy$$

144

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^x \sin \pi x^2 dy dx$$

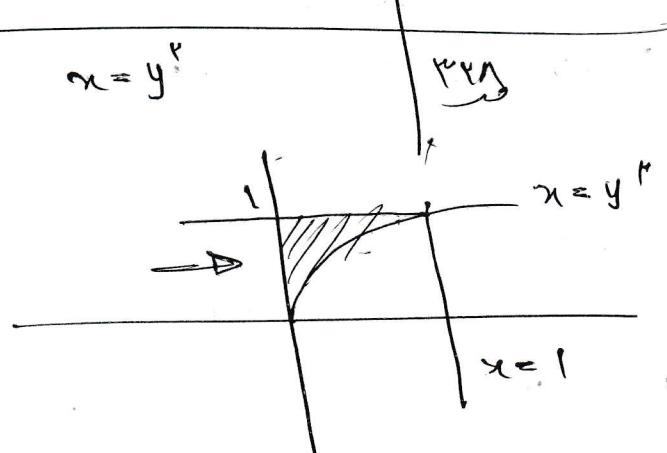


$$\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{y^2} e^{y^2} dy dx$$

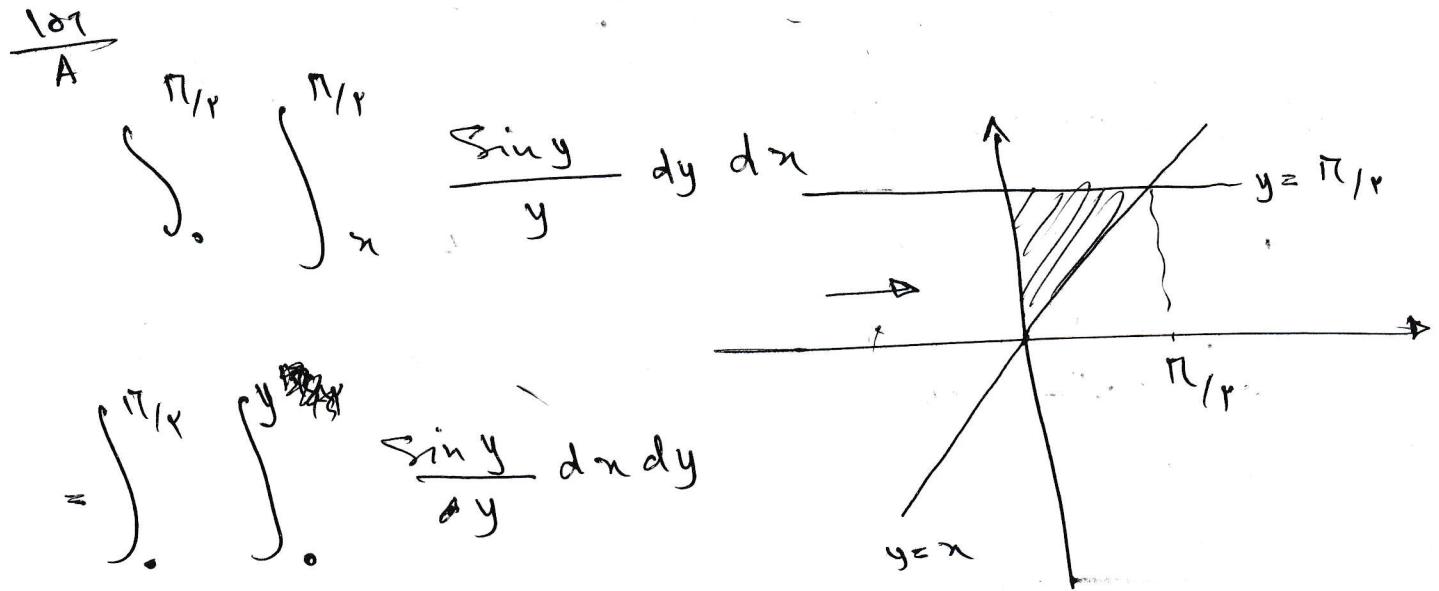
$$x = y^2$$

144

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} e^{y^2} dy dx$$



$$y = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = y^2$$



$$f(r, \theta) \doteq r = f(\theta)$$

مسئلہ تعلیمی

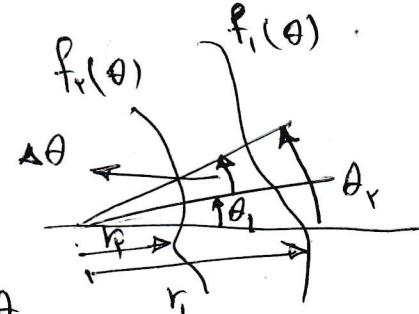
$$\iint_R f(r, \theta) dA$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (r_i \Delta \theta - r_f \Delta \theta)$$

$$dA = r dr d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{r} r^2 \theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{r} r^2 \theta$$



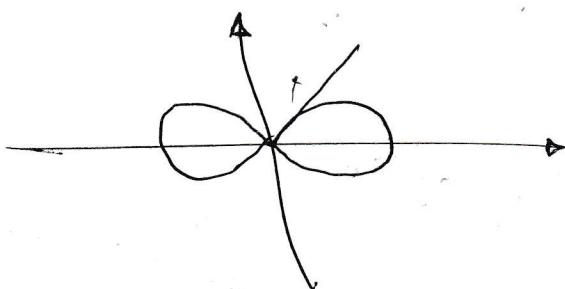
$$= \frac{1}{r} \Delta \theta (r_i + r_f) (\underbrace{r_i - r_f}_{\Delta r}) \rightarrow \underline{r dr d\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (r_i + r_f) \underbrace{\Delta r}_r$$

$$(x^r + y^r)^r = r a^r (x^r - y^r)$$

$$r^r = r a^r r^r \cos \theta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r^r / \epsilon \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \int_0^{2\pi} (x^r + y^r) d\theta$$

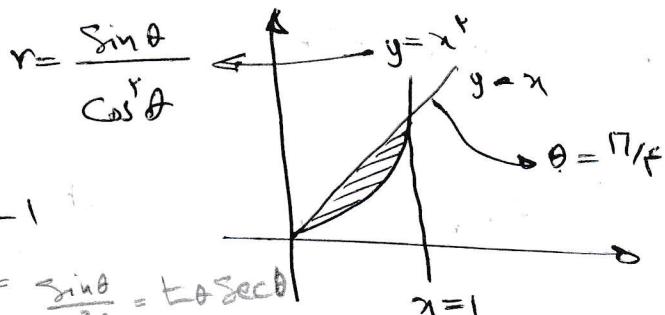


$\frac{180}{A}$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^r}^r \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^r + y^r}}$$

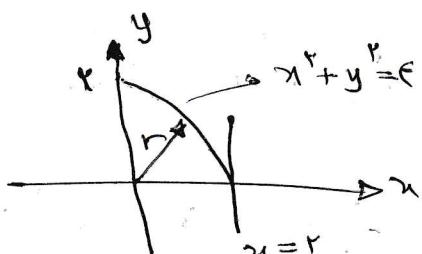
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} dr d\theta = \sqrt{r} - 1$$

$$r \left| \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right. = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \tan \theta \sec \theta$$



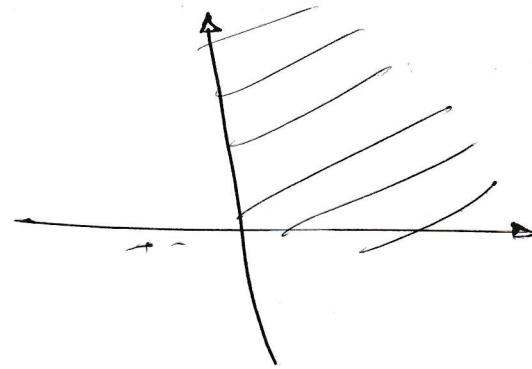
$$\int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{r-x^r}} \frac{xy}{x^r + y^r} dy dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^r \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{1} r dr d\theta$$



$$= \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^r r \sin \theta dr d\theta$$

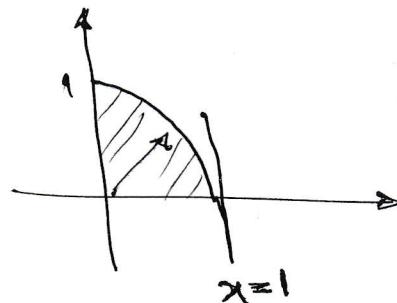
$$\frac{1}{A} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy$$



$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr d\theta$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr d\theta$$

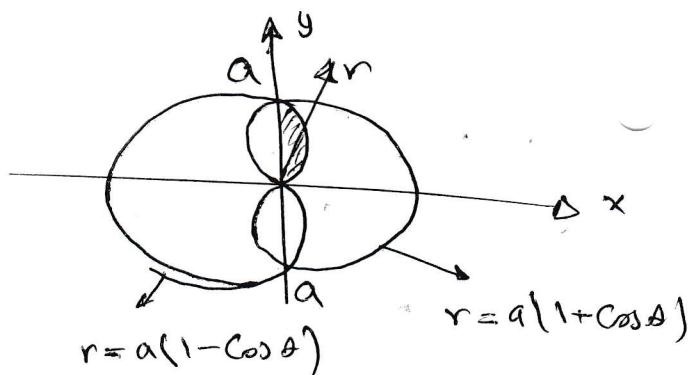


$$r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$$

\therefore (Semi) Ellipse

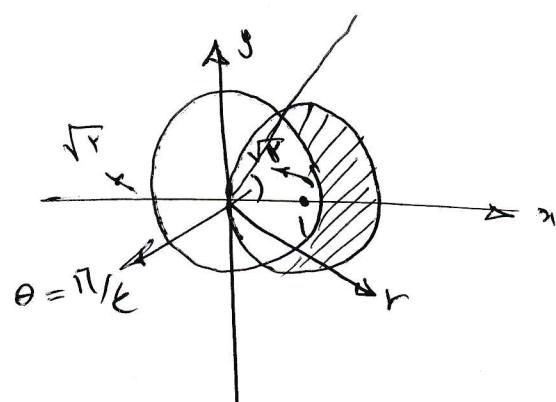
$$r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\left(\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{a(1-\cos\theta)} r dr d\theta \right) \times 2$$



putting, $r = \sqrt{r}$ subject to $r = r \cos\theta$ we get

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sqrt{r}} r dr d\theta$$



$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dy dx$$

$$\begin{cases} x = h(u, v) \\ y = g(u, v) \end{cases}$$

حَالَةِ:

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R_1} f(h(u, v), g(u, v)) |j| du dv$$

$$j = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

جُونِ مَدِينَةِ تَانِيَّةٍ
مُعْنَى دُولَاتِ رَوْسِيَّةٍ

$$j = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

جُونِ رِحْمِ نُوكِلِيَّةٍ

$$\iint_D e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dx dy$$

$$D: x=0, y=0, x+y=1$$

$$\begin{cases} x-y=u \\ x+y=v \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{2}(u+v) \\ y=\frac{1}{2}(v-u) \end{cases}$$

$$j = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

أَرْسَانِيمِ الْوَيْنِ u, v

وَعَلَسْ آزَا اسْتَهَسِيَّ كَلْمَةٍ

صَوْنَانِ سَلْ بَرِّ رَكْوَنِيَّنِ v, u دَلِيلَةٌ مَسْنَدَةٌ بَعْضُهُوَدِ سَعْدَسَيَّنِ

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

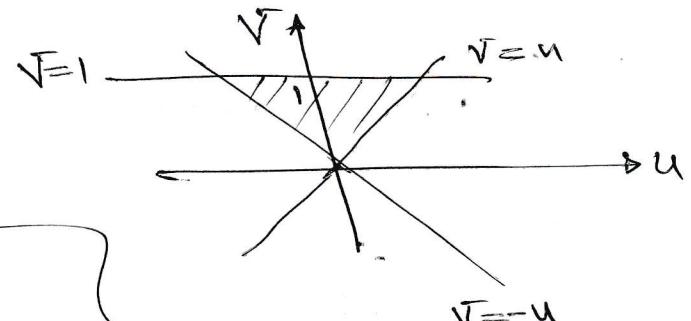
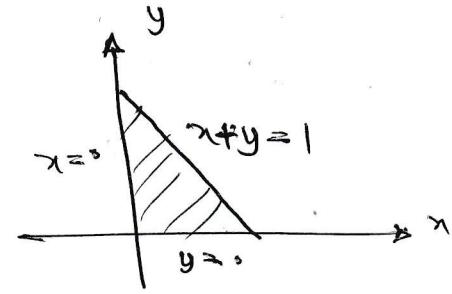
2 $\Rightarrow j = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$\frac{170}{A}$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^1 \int_{x-y}^y e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} e^{u/v} du dv$$

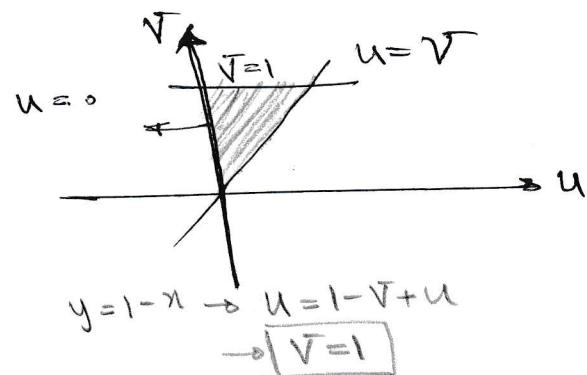


$$\int_0^1 \int_{1-x}^{\frac{y}{x+y}} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dy dx$$

$$\begin{cases} y = u \\ x + y = v \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = v - u \\ y = u \end{cases}$$

$$j = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \rightarrow |j| = 1$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{v}} e^{u/v} du dv$$



$$\text{if } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow j = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a r \cos \theta \\ y = b r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} = 1$$

$$j = abr$$

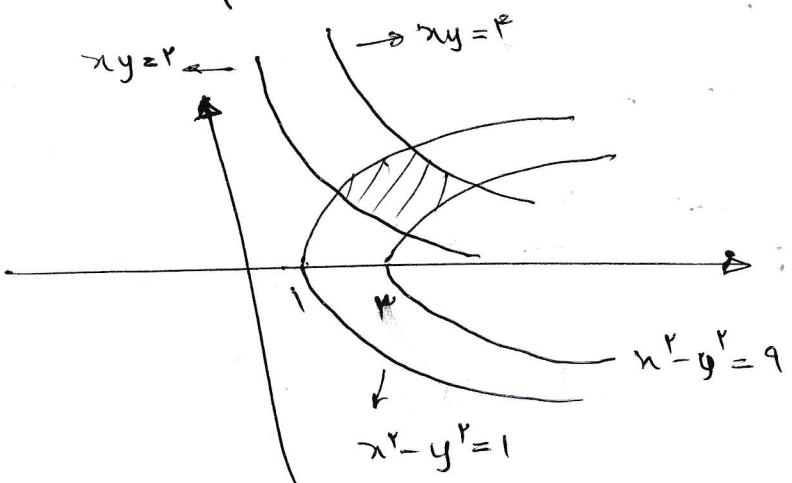
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dy dx$$

$$\iint_D (x^r + y^r) dxdy$$

D

$$r \cos \theta \quad r \sin \theta$$

$$D: \begin{cases} x^r - y^r = 1 \\ x^r - y^r = 9 \\ xy = r \\ xy = r^2 \end{cases}$$



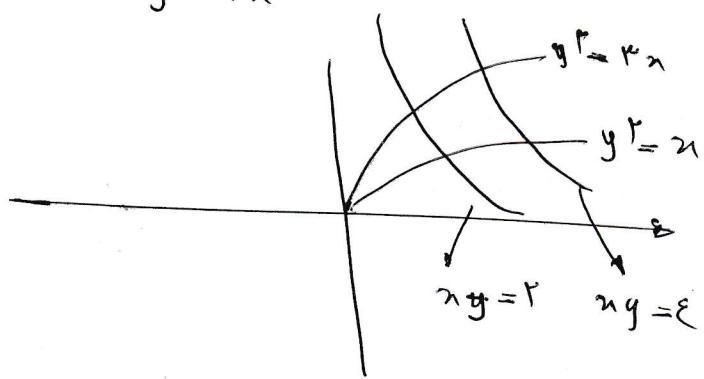
$$\iint_D \frac{x^r}{y^r} dA$$

$$D: xy = r$$

$$xy = \epsilon$$

$$y^r = x$$

$$y^r = r^2 x$$



$\frac{174}{A}$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x+y} (y-rx)^r dy dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y = u \\ y-rx = v \end{array} \right.$$

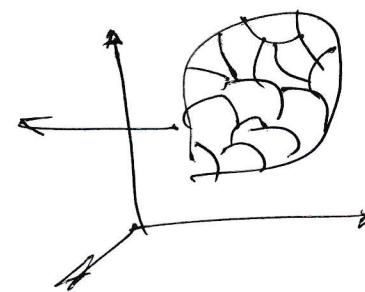
تغییر مت�ی

: مساحت

$$L \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i, z_i) \cdot \Delta_i V = L$$

$$|\Delta| \rightarrow 0$$

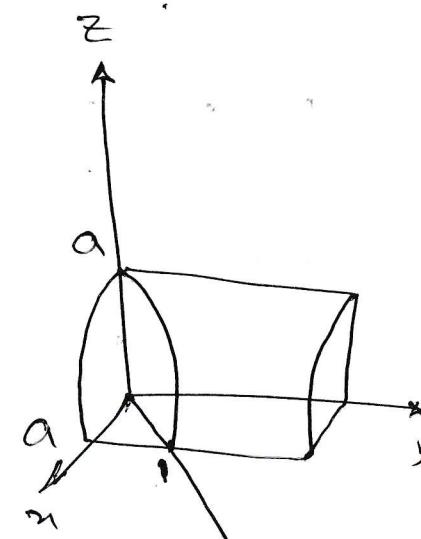
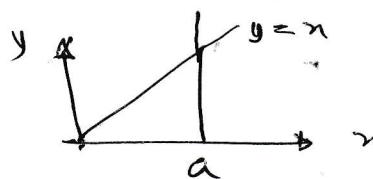
$$\overbrace{\quad}^T$$



$$\iiint_D f(x_i, y_i, z_i) \frac{dV}{dz dy dx}$$

$$x=y, z=0, y=0, x=0, x^r + z^r = a^r \text{ را در فرم } -$$

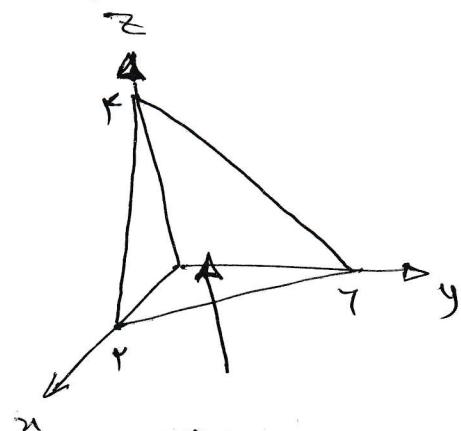
$$\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^r - x^r}} \int_0^x dz dy dx$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^r + z^r = 1, \quad x^r + y^r = 0, \quad \text{where } r \in [0, 1] \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0, \quad y \geq 0, \quad z \geq 0, \quad x \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$$

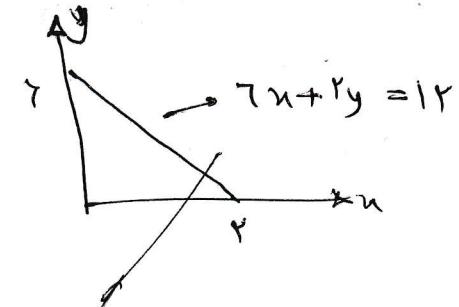
$\frac{174}{A}$

$$\text{This is the region, } x + y + z = 1 \quad \text{where } x, y, z \geq 0.$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1 - y - z \\ y = 1 - x - z \\ z = 1 - x - y \end{array} \right\}$$

$$dz dy dx$$

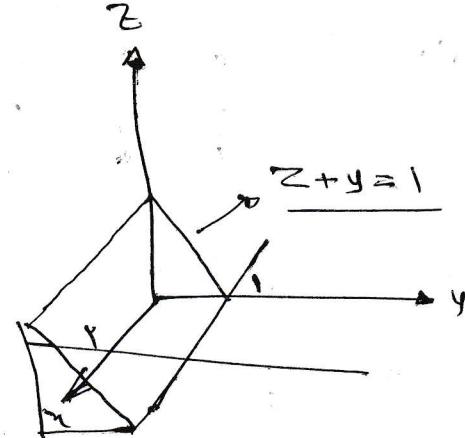
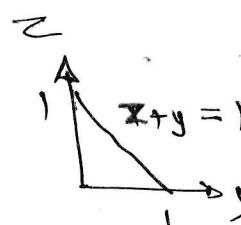


$$y = \frac{1}{r} (1 - rx)$$

$$y = 1 - rx$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \int_0^{1-y-z} dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-z} dx dy dz$$

797



$$\frac{174}{A}$$

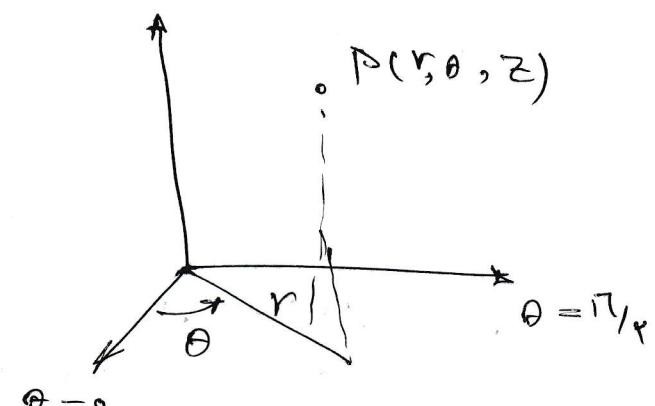
أمثلة على دوائر متحركة استثنائية

Z_0 على xy صيغة مولري $\rightarrow Z = Z_0$.

r_0 على z صيغة مولري $\leftarrow r = r_0$.

θ_0 على z صيغة مولري $\leftarrow \theta = \theta_0$.

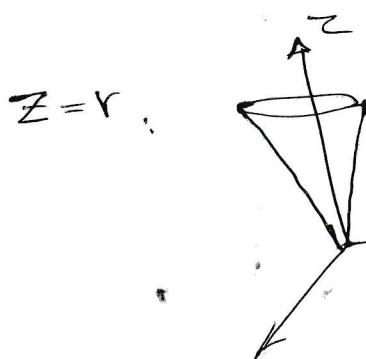
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = Z_0 \end{cases}$$



$$0 < \theta \leq \pi$$

$$Z \in \mathbb{R}$$

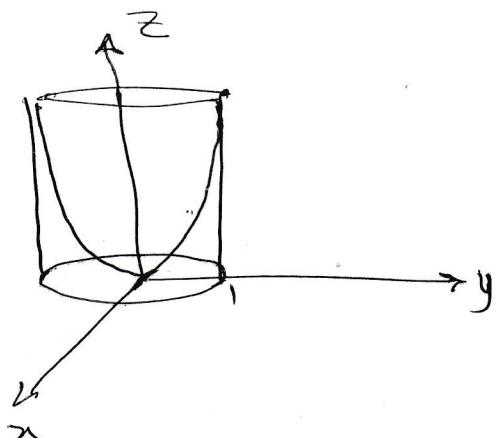
$$r > 0$$



$$\frac{r^2 + z^2 = 1}{\text{الخط العلوي}}$$

إذا $Z = 0$, $Z = r^2 + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ \Rightarrow دائرة في $\{z=0\}$

$$\int_{-r}^{r^2+y^2} dz \rightarrow \int_{-r}^{r^2} r dz$$



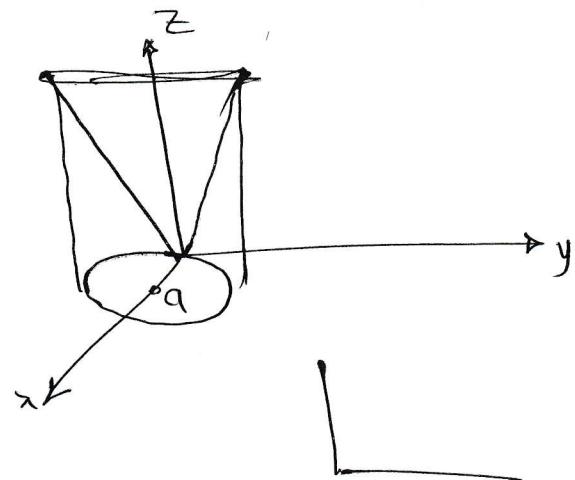
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{r^2} r dz dr d\theta$$

$$x^r + y^r - r \alpha x = 0, \quad Z = \sqrt{x^r + y^r}, \quad Z = 0 \quad \text{since } \vec{r} \cdot \vec{A}$$

↓

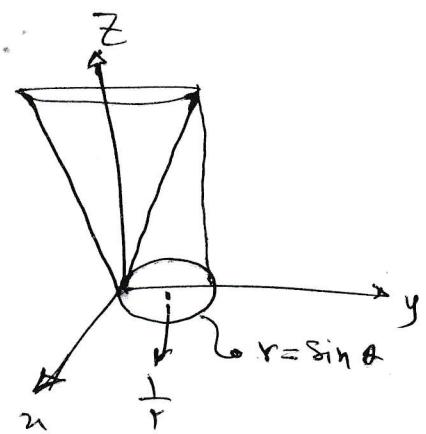
$$r = r \alpha \cos \theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\alpha \cos \theta} \int_0^r r dz dr d\theta$$



$$\begin{cases} Z = r \\ r = \sin \theta \\ x, y, z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r_x \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \int_0^{\sin \theta} \int_0^r r dz dr d\theta \right)$$



$$\{ \text{and } Z = x^r + y^r + 1, \quad Z = x^r + y^r \quad \text{وهي معرفة}$$

لـ $x^r + y^r = 1$ في المدى المثلثي، Z هي

$\rightarrow x^r + y^r = 1 \rightarrow x^r + y^r = 1$

$$x^r + y^r = x^r + y^r + 1 \rightarrow x^r + y^r = 1$$

$\frac{177}{A}$

$$\int_0^R \left(\int_0^{\pi} \left(\int_0^{1/r} r^p (r^p + 1) \right) dr \right) dz d\theta$$

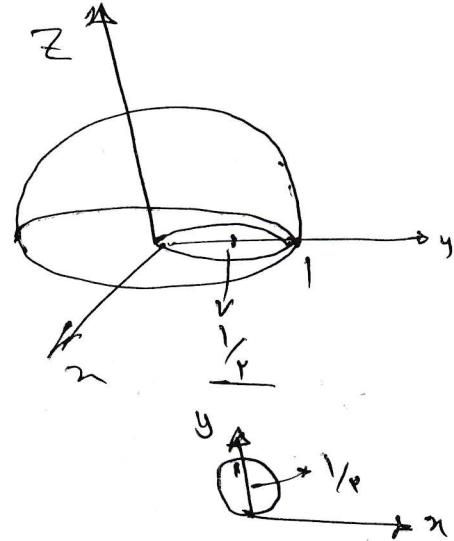
$$x^p + y^p + z^p = 1 \quad z \geq 0$$

$\text{For } p = 1/2 \text{ we get}$

$$x^p + y^p = y \rightarrow x^p + (y - 1/p)^p = 1/p$$

$\approx y$ near origin

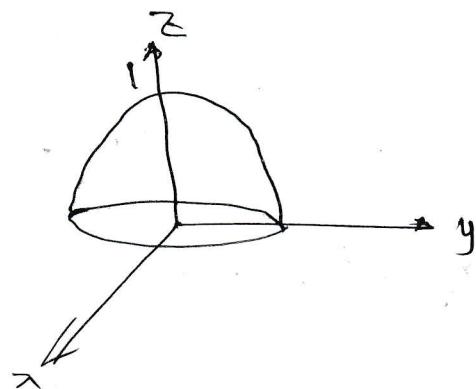
$$r \left(\int_0^R \left(\int_0^{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-r^p}} r^p \sin \theta \right) dr \right) dz d\theta \right)$$



$\text{For } p = 1/2$

$$z = 1 - x^2 - y^2 \quad , z = 0 \quad \text{in plane?}$$

$$\int_0^R \left(\int_0^{\pi} \left(\int_0^{1-r^2} r^2 \right) dr \right) dz d\theta$$



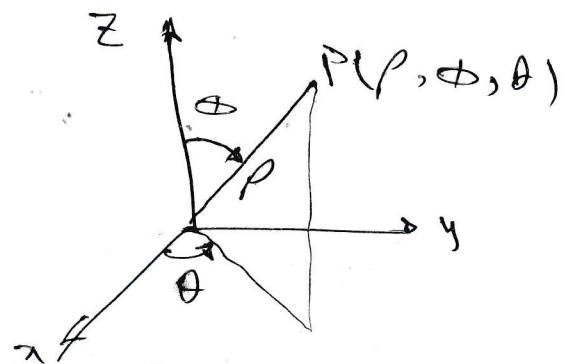
مختصات رومي $\rightarrow \frac{V}{A}$

$$\rho_0 (\theta, \phi) \rightarrow \rho = \rho_0$$

$$\text{خرط} \leftarrow \phi = \phi_0$$

$$\text{و} z \text{ و } \theta \text{ ملحوظ} \leftarrow \theta = \theta_0$$

θ_0 ملحوظ



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta & 0 < \theta \leq \pi \\ y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta & \rho \geq 0 \\ z = \rho \cos \phi & 0 < \phi < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} + \frac{z^r}{c^r} = 1 \rightarrow abc \rho^r \sin \phi$$

$$\rho = a \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\rho = a \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$B \rightarrow$$

$\omega = \omega_0$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^r - x^r}} \int_0^{\sqrt{a^r - y^r - z^r}} \sqrt{x^r + y^r + z^r} dx dy dz$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^a \rho \rho^r \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$y^r + z^r = a^r$$

$$x^r + y^r + z^r = a^r$$

$$\frac{V_A}{A}$$

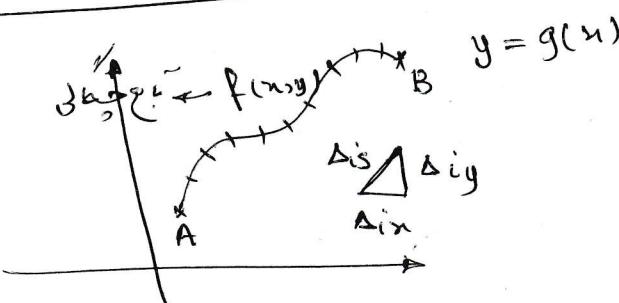
$$\iiint_D e^{(x^r+y^r+z^r)} dx dy dz$$

نحوه

$$D: \{(x, y, z); x^r + y^r + z^r \leq 1\}$$

$$\rightarrow \iiint_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 e^{\rho^r} \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

m1



: الشكل

Δis مطابق لـ Δs

$$\Delta_{is} = \sqrt{\Delta_{ix}^2 + \Delta_{iy}^2}$$

$$\text{L} = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i) \cdot \Delta_{is} = L \quad \rightarrow \Delta_{is} = \sqrt{\Delta_{ix}^2 + \Delta_{iy}^2}$$

$$\int_C f ds \rightarrow \text{مسار الحدود}$$

$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x, g(x)) \sqrt{1+g'(x)^2} dx$

أمثلة على خطوط حدود

$$ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\Delta_{is} = \sqrt{\Delta_{ix}^2 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta_{iy}}{\Delta_{ix}}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{if } \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

$$\int_C y^r ds$$

$$C: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \\ z = t \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{arc}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^r t \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 1} dt = \pi \sqrt{r}$$

$$\int_C (x + x'y) ds$$

$$C: x^r + y^r = 1, y > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos^r t \sin t) \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$\int_S \sqrt{x^r + y^r} dx$$

$$Y: \begin{cases} x = e^\theta \cos \theta \\ y = e^\theta \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = e^\theta \cos \theta - e^\theta \sin \theta \\ y' = e^\theta \sin \theta + e^\theta \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^\pi e^\theta \cdot e^\theta \sqrt{r} d\theta$$

$$\frac{W}{A}$$

$$P(x, y) \quad Q(x, y)$$

$$W = \int_{AB} P \, dx + Q \, dy \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{رسالة نوع دعم} \\ \text{شوط طول} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{رسالة نوع دعم} \\ \xrightarrow{F} F \, ds \end{array}$$

$$F = P(x, y) i + Q(x, y) j$$

$$R = x i + y j \quad dR = i \, dx + j \, dy$$

$$\int_{AB} F \cdot dR \rightarrow \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \left(P(x, g(x)) + Q(x, g(x)) g'(x) \right) dx$$

$$\text{رسالة: } \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(P(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) \right) dt$$

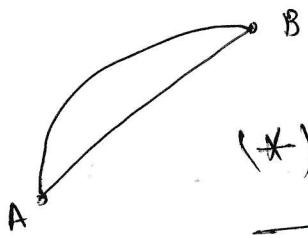
$$\text{رسالة: } F = P i + Q j + R k$$

$$\int_{AB} P \, dx + Q \, dy + R \, dz$$

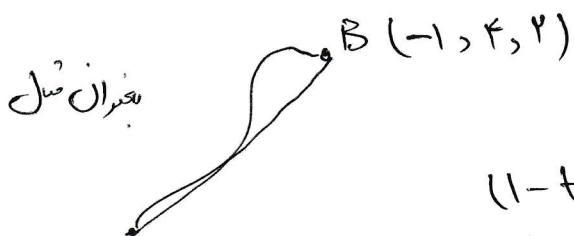
$$\text{لـ ١) } \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \text{رسالة: } \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \quad \text{رسالة: } \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$$



$$(*) R(t) = (1-t)A + tB \quad 0 < t < 1$$



$$(1-t)(r_i + j + rk) + t(-i + rj + rk)$$

$$A(2, 1, 3)$$

$$\rightarrow x(t) = (2 - rt - t) i$$

$$y(t) = (1 - t + rt) j$$

$$z(t) = \dots$$

قضیہ ۱۱: لمحات درستہ رسمیہ بربار و مسیم میں

$$\oint P dx + Q dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA$$

قضیہ ۱۲: لمحات نواعی میان میں

$$R_{\text{میانی}} = \frac{1}{r} \int x dy - y dx = \int x dy = \int -y dx$$

$$V(x, y) = V_1(x, y) i + V_r(x, y) j$$

$$\int (\nabla \cdot n) ds \quad \text{لمحات عدیم طبع} \rightarrow \vec{n}$$

$$\int (\nabla \cdot n) ds = \iint \operatorname{div} V dA$$

$$\operatorname{div} V = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial y}$$

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$$\int \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

دالة خطية في x و y استناداً إلى (٢٠) هي سرطان علبة حمدون

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

الخط الممتد

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left[(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)(-\sin \theta) - (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \cos \theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -d\theta = -2\pi$$

$B(1,1)$, $A(0,1)$ وinkel: C

$$\int (x^2 - y)dx + (y^2 + x)dy \quad \underline{-1+1}$$

$$(*) \text{ وجهاً : } (1-t)j + t(i+tj) \quad 0 < t < 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 1+t \end{cases} \quad \underline{0 < t < 1} \quad \begin{matrix} j - tj + ti + rtj \\ ti + (1-t+rt)j \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 1+t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[(t^2 - 1 - t) + ((1+t)^2 + t) \right] dt$$

$$\int_A^B (r a z x + y^r) dx + y(b x + a z) dy + (a x^r + y^r) dz$$

$\frac{M\mu}{A}$

$$\oint_C x^p y^p dx + dy + z dz$$

$C: z=0, x^p + y^p = R^p$

$$\iint -p x^p y^p$$

توبیخ نہ کرو اور دوستیاں نہ تھبھے لے لیں یعنی بھت نہ ساوی ہن $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

$$\iint h(x,y,z) dS$$

أنتال

$$\text{if } z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow \int \int_R h(x, y, f(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \int_R \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\nabla G}{|\nabla G|} \quad G(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \text{،} \quad \vec{n} \text{ مماسه به سطح } G(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \text{در نقطه } x_0, y_0, z_0$$

$$\iiint_S (F \cdot n) dS$$

$$\iint_S (\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS = \iint_R \frac{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}}}{|\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{k}|} dx dy$$

(The dot product, i.e. $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}$)
Area of \mathbf{n}

$\pi r^2 h$ ~~area~~

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \quad | \quad \mathbf{F} = P \mathbf{i} + Q \mathbf{j} + Z \mathbf{k}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \text{grad } F$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \rightarrow \text{div } F$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \text{curl } F$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

(Laplacian)

$$f(x, y, z) = r^2 y - x z^2$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 f = \mathbf{f}_y - \mathbf{f}_z$$

$$\mathbf{F} = r^2 y \mathbf{i} + r x z \mathbf{j} + r z y \mathbf{k}$$

$(1, r, r^2)$ about $F(0)$ ~~is~~

$$\text{Curl } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ ux^2 & vxz & wyz \end{vmatrix} = (vz - vx) i - (0 - 0) j + (vz - ux^2) k$$

$$\text{div Curl } \vec{F} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}) = 0$$

حُلْ دُرْسِنْ بِعْدِ
بَلْدِي سُوْ

برهان عددي: $\int_{\text{منطقة}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$ ✓

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) \quad \int_{\text{منطقة}} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} dV = \iiint_V (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \iiint_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} dV$$

$$\int_{\text{منطقة}} = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

$$= \iiint_S (P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy)$$

لهذه النهاية نعطي زوجي لـ $\vec{F}(x, y, z)$ مثلا

$$\iiint_V (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}) dV = 0$$

$$\iiint_S \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}) dS = 0$$

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ا-توكس:

الرابع دليله من حيث
الثوابع، R, Q, P
برخلاف ، R: $x_i + y_j + z_k$

$$\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \oint_C F \cdot dR$$

أيضاً حساب

$$\hookrightarrow = \iint_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot n ds$$

وأيضاً دليله

$$Z = f(x, y)$$

~~لذلك~~

$$: \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{حيث } g(x, y) = 0$$

$$V = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & g_x & g_y \\ g_x & u_{xx} & u_{xy} \\ g_y & u_{yx} & u_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

if $J < 0 \rightarrow \min$ $|u|_J$

if $J > 0 \rightarrow \max$ $|u|_J$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$$

فقط $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$ \rightarrow $f(x, y) = \lambda g(x, y)$

$$f = x + y$$

$$g = x^p + y^p - \delta = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^p}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = ?$$

$$n^p < (n+i)^p < kn^p \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\frac{1}{kn^p} < \sum_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+i)^p} < \frac{1}{n^p}$$

$$\overbrace{\sum_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+i)^p}} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{r\sqrt{r}}, \sqrt{r\sqrt{r\sqrt{r}}}, \dots$$

$$A = \underbrace{\sqrt{r\sqrt{r\sqrt{r}}}}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \dots$$

$$A = \sqrt{rA} \rightarrow A^2 = rA$$

$$\rightarrow A = r$$

W.A.

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{n} \ln x \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \frac{1}{x} = e^{-1}$$

$$\ln \lim y = 0 \rightarrow \lim y = e^0 = 1$$

$$(-1)^i (a_i + a_{i+1}) = a_i - a_{i+1} \xrightarrow{\text{by Srinivasa Ramanujan}} \text{Left side}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_{i+1}) = a_1 - a_{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (a_i + a_{i+1}) = a_1 - a_1 + (-1)^n a_{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i - a_{i+1}) = a_1 - \lim a_n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^i (a_i + a_{i+1}) = a_1$$

أَدْ أَصْلَافِ الْمُسْتَعْدِفِيَّاتِ + دُوَلَاتِ الْأَخْرَى

elbow + delt arm

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_{i+r}) = a_1 + a_r - (a_{n+1} + a_{n+r})$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{n(n+p)}{(n+1)^p}$$

$\frac{1}{n^p}$

$$a_n = \ln \frac{n}{n+1} - \ln \frac{n+1}{n+p}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^p a_n = \text{موجة موجة} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{if } p > 1 \rightarrow \text{converges} \\ \text{if } p < 1 \rightarrow \text{diverges} \end{cases}$$

لما زادت القيمة الموجية في كل جملة فالقيمة الموجية الكلية ستكون موجة

لذلك الموجة الكلية موجة

N

انتدال دوبلن:

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dA$$

انتدال دوبلن

فلا يزيد عن

نهاية قطعية

وهي بيضاء

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dA \rightarrow \int_a^b \int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$$

انتدال دوبلن

$$\int_c^d \int_{g_1(y)}^{g_2(y)} f(x, y) dx dy$$

انتدال دوبلن

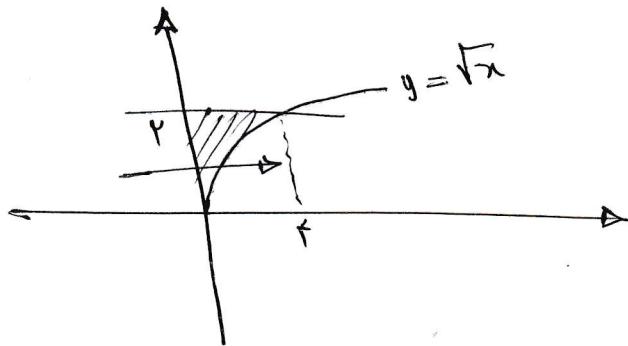
$$\frac{1}{A}$$

? نحویں دلخواہ

$$\int_0^r \int_{\sqrt{x}}^y \cos(y^r) dy dx$$

$$1) \frac{\sin 1}{1} \quad 2) \frac{\sin 1}{\pi} \quad 3) \frac{\sin 1}{\pi} \quad 4) \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \pi \pi \pi$$

سے دلخواہ



$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq y^r \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases} \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^r} \cos y^r dx dy$$

$$= \left[\int_0^1 y^r \cos y^r dy = \frac{1}{r} \sin y^r \right]_0^1 = \frac{\sin 1}{r}$$

$$I = \int_1^\delta \int_0^x \frac{1}{x^r + y^r} dy dx$$

? نحویں I کہ

$$1) \frac{1}{r} \pi \ln \delta \quad 2) \frac{1}{r} \pi \ln \delta \quad 3) \frac{1}{r} \pi \ln \frac{1}{r} \quad 4) \frac{1}{r} \pi \ln \frac{1}{\delta}$$

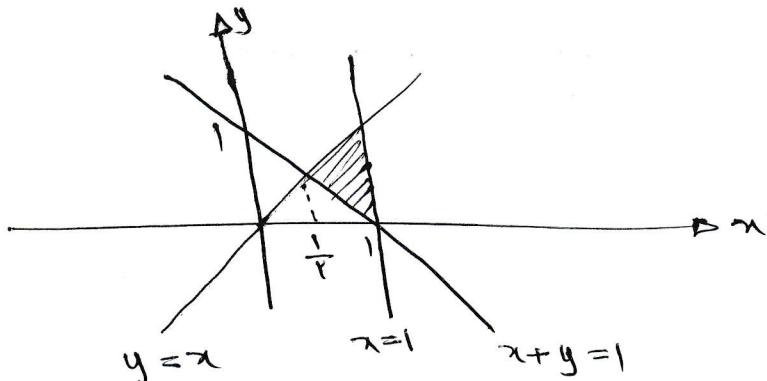
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^r + a^r} = \frac{1}{a} t^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$I = \int_1^\delta \frac{1}{a} t^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \Big|_1^\delta dx = \int_1^\delta \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\pi}{r} dx = \frac{\pi}{r} \ln x \Big|_1^\delta = \frac{\pi}{r} \ln \delta$$

مقدمة في تكاملات متعددة الأبعاد $\frac{181}{A}$

$$\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{x+y}$$

$$D : \{(x,y) \mid y < x < 1, x+y > 1\}$$



$$\text{المنطقة} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1-x \leq y \leq x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \int_{1-x}^x \frac{1}{x+y} dy dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left[\ln(x+y) \right]_{1-x}^x dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \ln x dx \rightarrow x = u$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln u du = \frac{1}{2} (u \ln u - u) \Big|_1^r = \frac{1}{2} (r \ln r - r)$$

إذا $f(x,y) = g(x) \cdot h(y)$

$$\int_R f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b g(x) dx \int_c^d h(y) dy$$

$$= \int_a^b g(x) dx \times \int_c^d h(y) dy$$

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$$\text{لذلك: } \begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{لذلك}]{\text{الذي نعم}} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \boxed{J}$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \partial(u, v) \end{vmatrix}} =$$

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R_{uv}} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \left| J \right| du dv$$

ناتئاً: أول تكامل معدودي دو مترافق على $|J|$ حيث $|J|$ هو معنون

حيث v, u يقيمان \leftarrow على (x, y) حيث $x = u$, $y = v$

$$y^k = x^k, y^k = rx^k \quad \text{حيث } r \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < r \leq 1 \quad \iint_R \frac{1}{y} dx dy$$

$$\text{أي } y = x, y = rx \quad \text{لذلك}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{y^k}{x^k} \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{u,v} = \begin{cases} 1 \leq u \leq k \\ 1 \leq v \leq r \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{ry^k}{x^k} + \frac{ry^k}{x^k} = \frac{ry^k}{x^k}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{ry^k}{x^k} & \frac{ry^k}{x^k} \\ -\frac{y}{x} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y^k}{x^k}$$

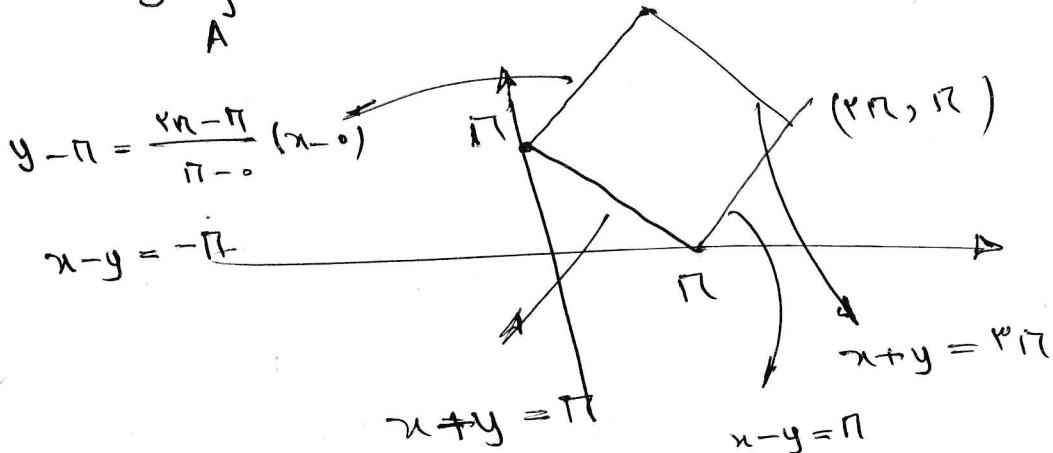
$$f(x,y) \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \frac{1}{y} \times \frac{x^k}{y^k} = \frac{x^k}{y^k} = \frac{1}{v^k}$$

$$\iint_R \frac{1}{y} dx dy = \int_1^k \int_1^y \frac{1}{v^k} dv du = \int_1^k du \times \int_1^y \frac{1}{v^k} dv$$

$$= k \times \left(-\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{1^k} \right) \Big|_1^k = -\left(\frac{1}{k} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{k}$$

$(\pi, 0), (2\pi, \pi), (\pi, 2\pi), (0, \pi)$ در محدوده A هستند

$$\iint_A (u-y)^k \sin^k(x+y) dx dy = ?$$



$$\begin{cases} u = x - y \\ v = x + y \end{cases} \quad R_{uv} = \begin{cases} -\pi \leq u \leq \pi \\ -\pi \leq v \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \quad j = \frac{1}{\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} u^k \sin^k v dv du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} u^k du \times \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^k v dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{k+1} u^{k+1} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{k+1} v^{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+1} \sin(v) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) = \frac{\pi^k}{k+1}$$

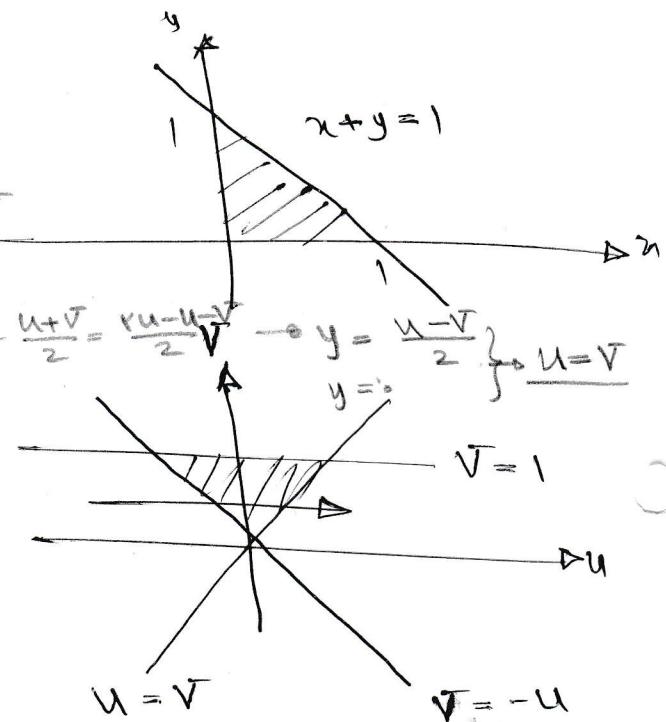
$$\frac{1}{A} \int_{D} e^{u/v} du dv \quad u+v=1, \quad v=0, \quad u=0 \quad \text{求めたい} D \text{の面積}$$

$$\iint_D e^{\frac{u-v}{u+v}} du dv$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x-y \\ v = x+y \end{cases}$$

$$x = u+v \rightarrow x = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ v = 0 \rightarrow u = -v \\ u = \frac{u+v}{2} - v \rightarrow y = u - \frac{u+v}{2} = \frac{vu-u^2}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{u-v}{2} \quad \boxed{u=v}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = r$$



$$\iint_R e^{u/v} \frac{1}{r} du dv = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^1 \int_{-v}^v e^{u/v} du dv$$

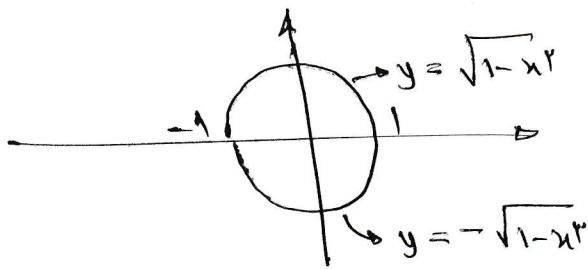
R_{uv}

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[v e^{u/v} \right]_{-v}^v dV = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^1 (e - e^{-1}) v dV \\ = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f_r(\theta) \\ f_\theta(\theta) \end{cases} \quad \overbrace{f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta}^{\text{極座標表示}}$$

$$\frac{m}{A}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy$$

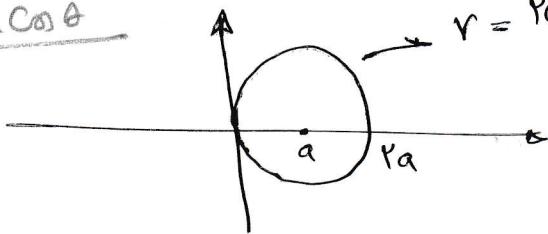


$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r \cos r^2 dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \times \int_0^1 r \cos r^2 dr = r \left[\frac{1}{r} \sin r^2 \right]_0^1 = \pi \sin 1$$

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $r^2 = r a \cos \theta$ $r = r a \cos \theta$

$$\int_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^{ra} r^2 r dr d\theta$$



$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} r a \cos \theta$$

$$r^4 dr d\theta = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{4} (\pi a^4 \cos^4 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \pi a^4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \pi a^4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^2 a^4}{16}$$

$$\frac{M}{A}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} = 1$$

Sesión 11

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(ar \cos \theta, br \sin \theta) ab r dr d\theta$$

$$\begin{cases} u = ar \\ v = br \end{cases}$$

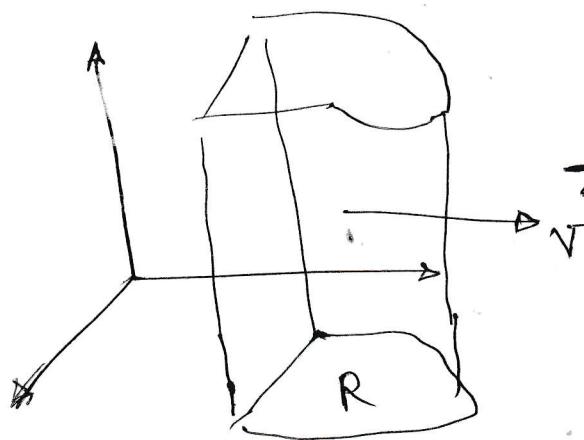
$$I = \iint_D (x^r + y^r) dA$$

$$D: \frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^r \cos^r \theta + r^r \sin^r \theta) (r^r) dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^r dr d\theta = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = 2\pi$$

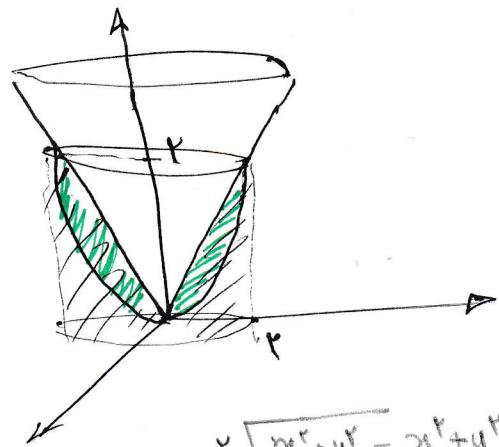


z = f(x, y)

$$V = \iint_R f(u, v) dA$$

$$\text{Cylinder } Z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, PZ = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{\pi r^2}{A}$$



$$V = \iint_R \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA - \frac{1}{r} \iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dA$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r r^2 dr d\theta - \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r r^3 dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{17\pi}{4} - 4\pi = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

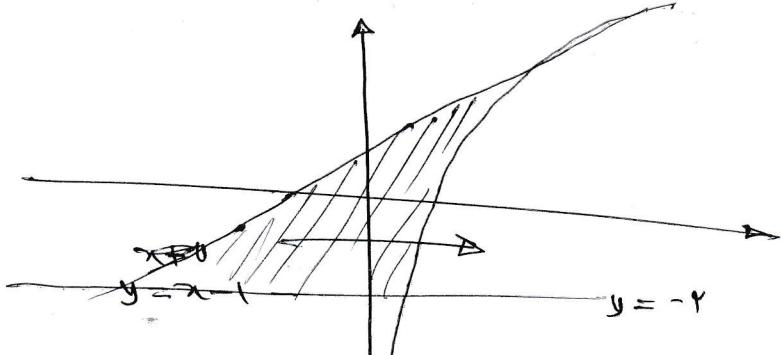
$$y = x-1, \quad y = \ln x$$

Region of integration

$$S_R = \iint_R dA$$

$$\text{Cylinder } y = -r$$

$$S_{(x,y)} = \int_{-r}^0 \int_{y+1}^y e^y dx dy$$



$$= \int_{-r}^0 (e^y - y - 1) dy = e^y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - y \Big|_{-r}^0$$

$$= 1 - e^{-r}$$

$\frac{1}{A}$

$$xy = 1 \quad xy^r = 0 \quad xy^r = 10$$

Region under

$$\text{area} = \int_{\text{Region}} dy$$

$$\int_R dy = S_R$$

$$u = xy^r \quad R_{uv} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq u \leq 10 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(xy)} = \begin{vmatrix} y^r & rxy^r \\ 1 & u \end{vmatrix} = -ru$$

$$xy^r - rxy^r = -rxy^r = -ru$$

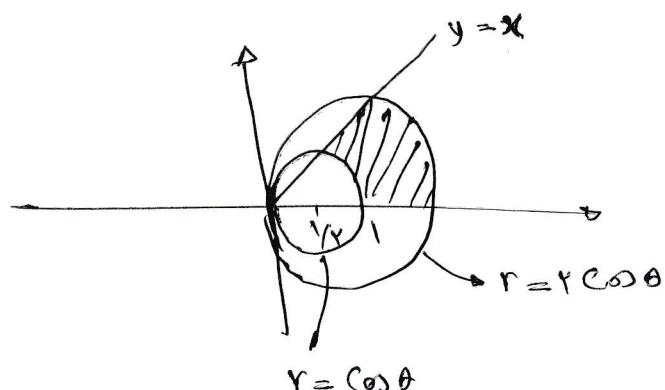
$$\int_{R_{uv}} \frac{1}{ru} du dv = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{u} du \times \int_0^1 dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \ln r \times 1 = \frac{1}{r} \ln r$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } x^r + y^r = rx \quad , \quad x^r + y^r = r \quad \text{only one solution}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= rr \cos \theta \\ r^2 &= r \cos \theta \\ r &= \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\cos \theta} r dr d\theta$$



$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{r} (\cos^r \theta - \cos^r \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + \cos^r \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{r} \sin^r \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

زیرا مساحتی دو بعدی داشت (دو بعدی)

$$\rho M = \iint_R \rho(x, y) dA \quad \rho(x, y) = C^{\frac{1}{x+y}}$$

$$\text{میانگین} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_R x \rho(x, y) dA}{M} \\ \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_R y \rho(x, y) dA}{M} \end{array} \right.$$

میانگین مساحتی (میانگین موزون) $\rho(x, y) = C^{\frac{1}{x+y}}$

$$\text{میانگین موزون} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M = \iint_R \rho dA \\ \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_R x dA}{S_R} \\ \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_R y dA}{S_A} \end{array} \right.$$

۱. انتظاری میانگین

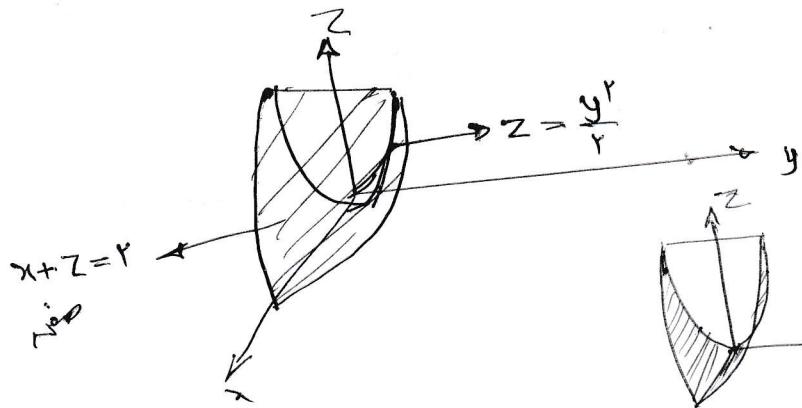
میانگین موزون

۲. انتظاری میانگین

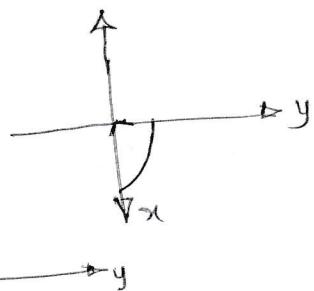
کردی

۳. میانگین موزون

$$\frac{190}{A}$$

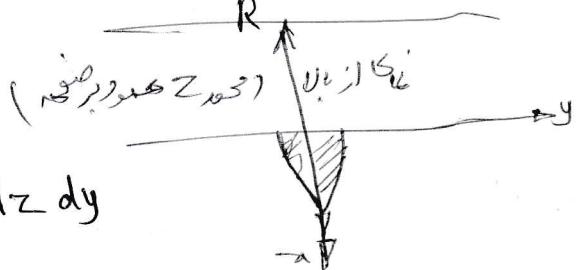


में का नियन्त्रण करें



$$V = \iiint_R r-z \, dA$$

$$= \int_{-r}^r \int_{y/r}^r (r-z) \, dz \, dy$$



$$\text{at } ax + by + cz = d \\ ax' + by' + cz' = d'$$

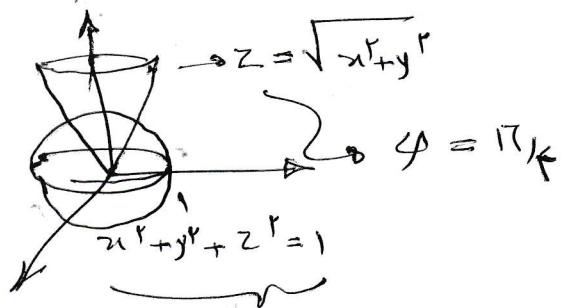
$$\frac{|d - d'|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$\text{لطفاً خروج سه بعدی} \quad \int \int \int \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv$$

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A

$$\text{؟ اپنے } x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 1 \text{ کیلئے } z = \sqrt[4]{x^4 + y^4}$$

$$Z = \alpha \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \xrightarrow{\text{Slope}} \phi = \cot^{-1} \alpha$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \rho^4 \sin \alpha d\rho d\theta d\alpha \right\} \right\} = 1$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \times \left\{ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \times \int_0^1 r^4 dr \right\}$$

$$= \pi r \times \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \pi r \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)$$

• ५८५१

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

۱۲

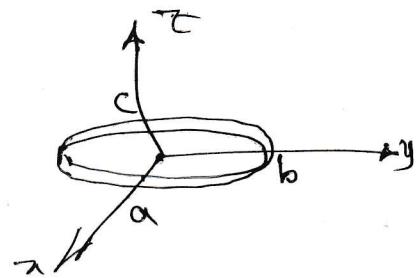
$$V_D = \iiint_D dV = \int_0^R \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \rho^2 \sin\theta d\phi d\theta d\phi \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \pi R \times \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) \times \frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{r}{\varphi} \pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)$$

١٩٤

جُبَّ مُعْلَمَاتِي وَجَوَافِعِي

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$



$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV =$$

جُبَّ مُعْلَمَاتِي D

$$\iiint_D f(\rho \sin\phi \cos\theta, \rho \sin\phi \sin\theta, \rho \cos\phi)$$

جُبَّ مُعْلَمَاتِي

$$\iiint_D f(\rho \sin\phi \cos\theta, \rho \sin\phi \sin\theta, \rho \cos\phi) abc \rho^2 \sin\phi$$

$$d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$\iiint_D x dV$$

$$\text{Given } \text{Or } \frac{1}{\lambda} \times \text{Sphere } \frac{1}{\lambda} D$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\iiint_D x dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\rho \sin\phi \cos\theta) (abc \rho^2 \sin\phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

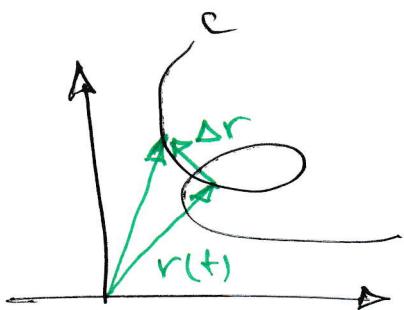
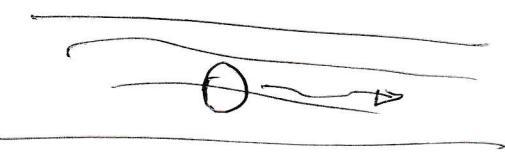
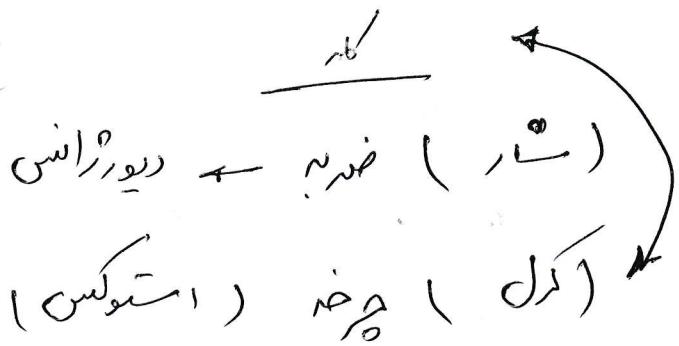
$$= abc \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta d\theta \times \int_0^{\pi} \cos\phi \sin\phi d\phi \times \int_0^{\pi/2} \rho^4 d\rho$$

$$= abc \times 1 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \pi abc$$

~~جُبَّ مُعْلَمَاتِي~~ ~~abc~~ ~~١/٧ rabc~~

سیلیکن

۱۸۴
A



(مسیر) میان سه نقطه

$$\int_C \omega = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$(\text{یعنی}) \quad d\omega = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\omega = \int_C d\omega = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$C: \vec{r}(t) = x(t) \hat{i} + y(t) \hat{j}$$

: ۱۰۵

$$a \leq t \leq b$$

$$\vec{F} = P \hat{i} + Q \hat{j}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{i} + dy \hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C P dx + Q dy$$

$$\therefore \omega = \int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$\frac{194}{A}$

آنکہ درج میں
سے کوئی
حالت سے
حذف نہ ہوئی اتنکا
کی نہیں

OP
Qx - P y dA
حذف دلایا جائی
کیونکہ $\int \int Qx - P y dA = 0$

$\int_{\Gamma} F \cdot n ds \rightarrow$

$\int_{\Gamma} F \cdot n ds$

$\exists u = u(x, y)$

$du = P dx + Q dy$

$w = \int_C du = u$

(مشتمل)

$w = \int_C P dx + Q dy$

$\int_{\Gamma} F \cdot n ds = \int_C P dx + Q dy$

$= \iint_R (Qx - P y) dA$

$\int_{\Gamma} F \cdot n ds \leftarrow$

$\int_{\Gamma} F \cdot n ds$

$\int_C P dx + Q dy$

مشتمل
Q, P

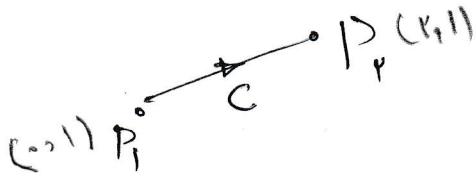
لهماً $(r, 1)$ و $(1, 0)$ على دائرة $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 198
A

$$\int_C (x^r - y) dx + (x - y^r) dy$$

في \mathbb{R}^2 ملوك

$$\begin{cases} \text{inc} \\ P_y = -1 \\ Q_x = 1 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$



$$tP_r + (1-t)P_1 \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$t(r, 1) + (1-t)(1, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = rt + 1 - t \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = t + 1 \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_0^1 ((t+1)^r - t) dt + (t+1 - t^r) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^r + t + 1 + t + 1 - t^r) dt = t^r + rt \Big|_0^1 = r$$

$(0, 1)$ و $(-1, 0)$ على $y = (1+x)^r$ على دائرة $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\text{في } \mathbb{R}^2 \int_C (1 + xy) dx + x^r dy$$

$$\begin{cases} P_y = rx \\ Q_x = rx \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

في \mathbb{R}^2

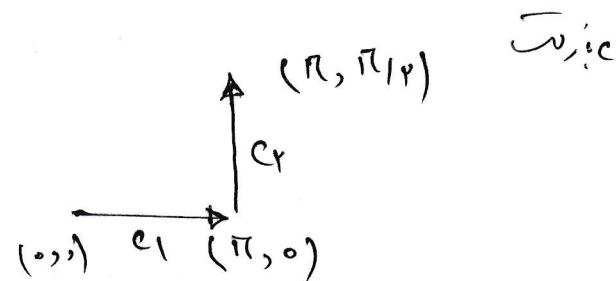
$$U = x + x^r y \left|_{(-1, 0)}^{(0, 1)}\right. = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$\int_C e^{-x} (\cos y dx - \sin y dy)$$

و C_{r_1, r_2} (٠, ٠) و $(\pi, 0)$ و (π, π) و $(0, \pi)$ و $(0, 0)$

$$P_y = -e^{-x} \sin y$$

$$Q_x = e^{-x} \sin y$$



$$c_1 = \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

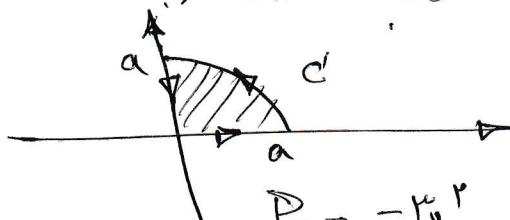
$$c_r : \begin{cases} x = \pi \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi_{1r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{c_1} + \int_{c_r} = \int_0^\pi e^{-t} dt + \int_0^{\pi_{1r}} -e^{-\pi} \sin t dt$$

$$= -e^{-t} \Big|_0^\pi - e^{-\pi} (-\cos t) \Big|_0^{\pi_{1r}} = -e^{-\pi} + 1 - e^{-\pi} = 1 - 2e^{-\pi}$$

$$\text{iii) } \int_C (x-y^r) dx + (y^r + x^r) dy \quad \text{حل نهائى} \quad \underline{\text{حل}}$$

نحوه $x^r + y^r \geq 0$ فـ $x^r + y^r$ $\rightarrow 0$



$$P_y = -y^r \rightarrow \text{نهائى}$$

$$Q_x = r^r x^r$$

$$\text{iii) } \int_R (x^r + y^r) dA \stackrel{\text{نهائى}}{=} \int_0^{\pi_{1r}} \int_0^a r^r dr da$$

$$= \pi \int_0^R d\theta \times \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{4}{3} \pi R \times \frac{1}{4} a^4$$

$$\frac{19V}{A}$$

if $\vec{F} \rightarrow$ it has a source
 جملات مثل $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} \neq 0$
 جملات مثل $\nabla \times \vec{F} \neq 0$
 و لذا \vec{F} is not conservative
 $U = U(x, y, z)$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{is a function} \\ \text{of position} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$ it is not conservative

S_{xy}
 از x و y به S_{xz} و S_{yz}

$$w = \oint_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$\vec{F} \rightarrow$ it is not conservative

$$w = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

(curl \vec{F})

$\vec{F} \rightarrow$ it is not conservative
 $\vec{F} \rightarrow$ it is not conservative

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A

$$\vec{F} = (x^r + xy) \vec{i} + x^r y + xz \vec{j} + xz \vec{k}$$

$\vec{v}(0,1,1)$ bei $(0,0,1)$ auf der Kurve c in \mathbb{R}^3

? $\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$

$$\int_C (rx - ry z) dx + (ry + rx z) dy + (1 - rx y z) dz$$

in

$$P_y = -rz \neq Q_x = rx \rightarrow \text{undef}$$

$$\text{aus } x=0 \quad c: t(0,1,1) + (1-t)(0,0,1)$$

$$c: \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = t \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_0^1 rt dt = t^r \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$\int_C f \cdot dS = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \underbrace{V(t)}_{\text{Längenabschnitt}} dt$$

Längenabschnitt

$c: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad a \leq t \leq b$

$$\int_C f(x, y, z) dS = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt}_{\text{Längenabschnitt}}$$

$$w = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \cdot ds = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot \frac{V(t)}{V(t)} ds$$

$$= \int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{T} \, dS$$

or \vec{n} not \vec{v}

199
A

$$dS = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \, dt$$

$$\int_C \frac{dS}{x-y}$$

Wurzeln im (τ, \circ) $\rightarrow (\circ, -r)$ beschränkt

$$C = t(\tau, \circ) + (1-t)(\circ, -r)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \tau t \\ y = r t - r \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + r^2} \, dt}{rt + r} = \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(t^r + 1) \\ y = rt^{-1}t - r \end{cases} \text{ in } C \text{ mit } \int_C y e^{-x} \, dS \text{ durch} \\ 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{r}$$

$$-x = \ln(t^r + 1)^{-1}$$

$$e^{-x} = \frac{1}{t^r + 1}$$

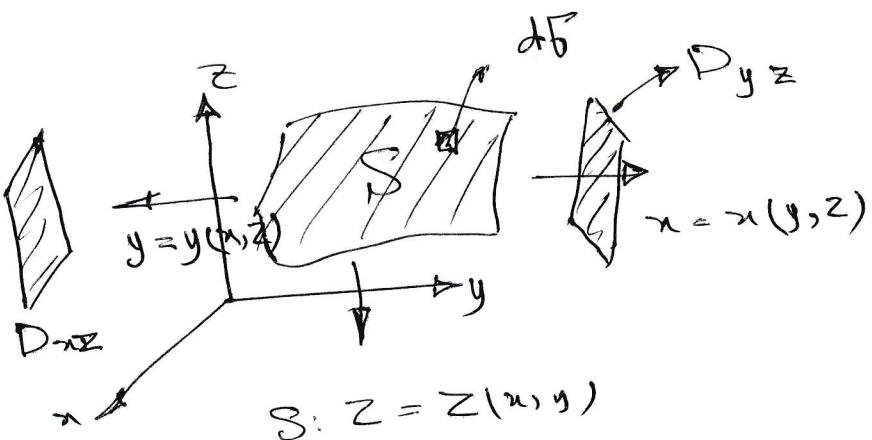
$$x' = \dots \quad y' = \dots$$

$$\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} \, dt = dS \rightarrow dS = dt$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{r}} \frac{rt^{-1}t - r}{t^r + 1} \, dt = \dots$$

$$\frac{V_0}{A}$$

التكامل



$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) \, dS =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S: } z = z(x, y) \\ \text{S: } y = y(x, z) \\ \text{S: } x = x(y, z) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y, z) \sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1} \, dx \, dy$$

D_{xy}

D_{xz}

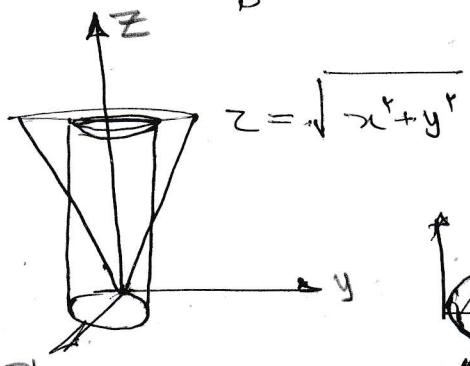
D_{yz}

$$S \underbrace{\iint_S}_{\text{التكامل}} = \iint_S dS$$

میں اسی کے لئے جسی نظریہ $x^r + y^r = z^r$ کو خیال کروں گا تو $x^r + y^r = r^n$ نہیں۔

$$r^2 z_n = r^n \cdot \frac{rx}{r\sqrt{x^r + y^r}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^r + y^r}}$$

$$I = \iint_S (x^r - y^r + y^r z^r - z^r x^r + 1) d\sigma$$



$$z = \sqrt{x^r + y^r}$$

$$(x-1)^r + y^r = 1$$

$$r^r = rr \cos \theta$$

$$r = r \cos \theta$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^r - y^r + y^r (x^r + y^r) - (x^r + y^r) x^r + 1) \sqrt{\frac{x^r}{x^r + y^r} + \frac{y^r}{x^r + y^r} + 1} dA$$

$$x^r - y^r + x^r y^r + y^r - x^r - x^r y^r + 1$$

$$= \sqrt{r} \iint_{D_{xy}} dA = \sqrt{r} \pi$$

D_{xy}
کوہنہ مکان

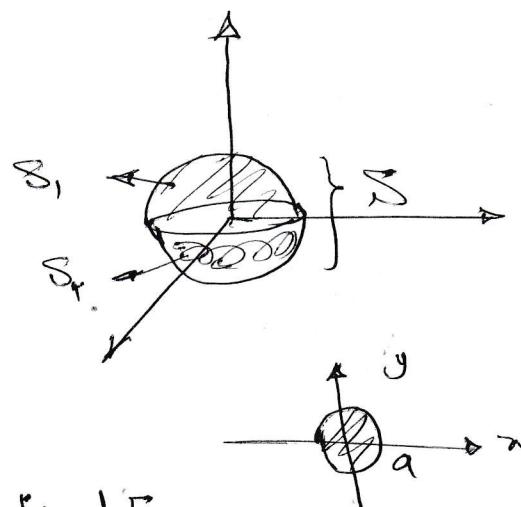
$$\sqrt{\frac{x^r + y^r}{x^r + y^r} + 1} = \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \iint_S (x^r + y^r) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^r + y^r) \sqrt{1+1+1} dA = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$$

$$\iint_S (x^r + y^r) dS$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^r + y^r$$

$$S_1: z = \sqrt{a^r - x^r - y^r}$$



$$\iint_S (x^r + y^r) dS = r \iint_{S_1} (x^r + y^r) d\bar{S}$$

$$= r \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^r + y^r) \sqrt{\frac{a^r}{a^r - x^r - y^r}} dA$$

$$= r a \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r \frac{r^r}{\sqrt{a^r - r^r}} dr d\theta$$

$$= r a \pi \int_0^r (a^r - u^r) du = r \pi a (a^r - \frac{1}{r} a^r) = \frac{1}{r} r a^r \sqrt{\frac{a^r}{a^r - u^r - y^r}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^r &= a^r - x^r - y^r \\ xz^r_x &= -x \\ z_x &= \frac{-rx}{r\sqrt{a^r - x^r - y^r}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^r - x^r - y^r}} \\ z_y &= \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^r - x^r - y^r}} \\ u &= \sqrt{a^r - r^r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} du = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{a^r - r^r}} \sqrt{\frac{x^r + y^r}{a^r - x^r - y^r}} + 1 \\ \frac{x^r + y^r + a^r - x^r - y^r}{a^r - x^r - y^r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^r + y^r = f \quad \text{where } f \text{ is a function of } x + y + z = r \quad \text{using } \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{MBA}{A}$$

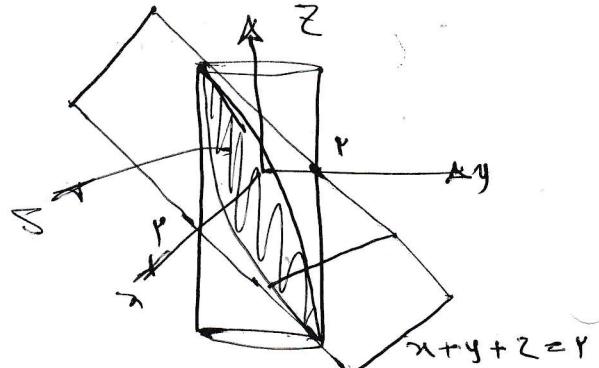
$$S: x + y + z = r$$

$$D_{xy} \rightarrow$$

$$S: z = r - x - y$$

$$S_S = \iint_S dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1+1+1} dA$$

$$= \sqrt{\mu} S_{D_{xy}} = \pi r \sqrt{\mu}$$

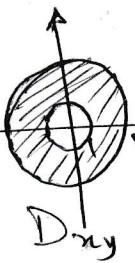


$$S_{\text{مقطع دائري}} / Z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

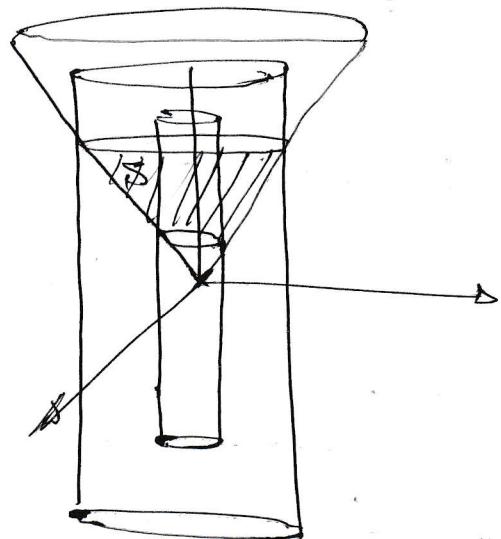
لذلك نجده على خط

$$\text{النطاق المطرد} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = r^2, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$S: Z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1$$



$$S_S = \iint_S dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{r} dA$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} (\pi r - \pi) = \pi r \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

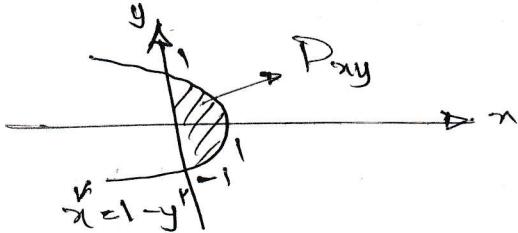
$$z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\text{المشكلة الجديدة هي مساحة مقطع دائري} \iint_S x dS$$

جاء

$$\frac{MBA}{\lambda g}$$

$$\iint_S x dS \approx x \sqrt{1-y^2} dA \quad \text{حيث} \quad x = 1-y^2 \quad Z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



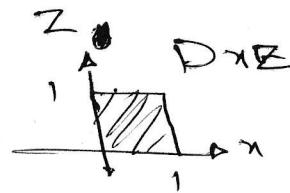
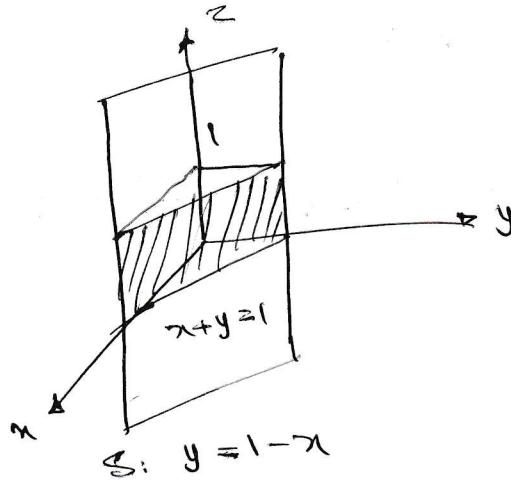
$$\iint_S x dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} x \sqrt{1-y^2} dA = \sqrt{\pi} \iint_{D_{xy}} x dA$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1-y^2}^{1-y^2} x dx dy = \sqrt{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (1-y^2)^2 dy = \sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} (1+y^2 - 2y^2) \right) dy$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{1+\lambda^2 - 1}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{\lambda \sqrt{\pi}}{\lambda}$$

$\frac{A}{\lambda}$

$$x+y=1 \quad \text{في المثلث } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq z \leq 1 \quad \iint_S (x+y+z) d\sigma$$



$$\iint_S (x+y+z) d\sigma = \iint_D (1+z) \sqrt{1+0+1} dA$$

$$= \sqrt{r} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (1+z) dz dx = \frac{\pi}{r} \sqrt{r}$$

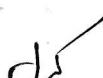
$$z + \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

دورة انتها مسائل بولي

ضمن مسائل بوللي



جفون مسائل بوللي



$$\text{def: } \vec{F} = P_i + Q_j \rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = P_x + Q_y$$

$$\text{def: } \vec{F} = P_i + Q_j + R_k \rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = P_x + Q_y + R_z$$

$$\text{i) } \operatorname{div} (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2) = \operatorname{div} \vec{F}_1 + \operatorname{div} \vec{F}_2$$

دورة انتها مسائل

$$\text{ii) } \operatorname{div} (f \vec{F}) = \nabla \cdot (f \vec{F}) = \nabla f \cdot \vec{F} + f \cdot \operatorname{div} \vec{F}$$

نهاية

$$\text{iii) } \operatorname{div} (\nabla f) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \nabla^2 f = F_{xx} + F_{yy} + F_{zz}$$

F f_{ij} دالة

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2) = 2r$$

$$\text{defn } \vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

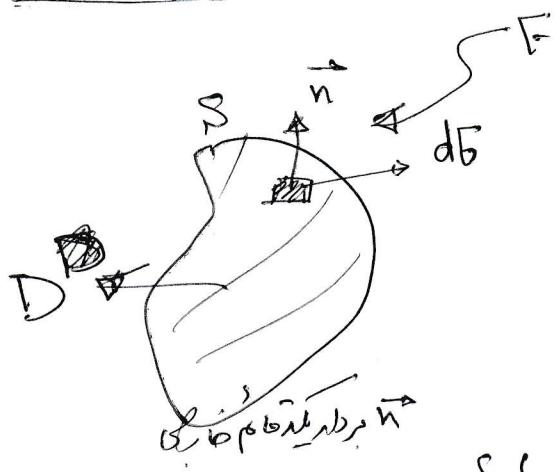
$$\int \frac{M_B}{A} d\sigma$$

$$\nabla \cdot (|r|^2 \cdot \vec{r}) = \nabla \cdot |r|^2 \cdot \vec{r} + |r|^2 \cdot \nabla \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$= (rx\hat{i} + ry\hat{j} + rz\hat{k}) \cdot (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(2)$$

$$= 2|r|^2$$

فی div جمله ای از حامل داریم که ضرب نظری داشت و درست تر نیست را داشت.



قضیه (دیورانس)

$$\int_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_D \text{div } \vec{F} dV$$

$$\int_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_D \text{div } \vec{F} dV$$

S بین S, F (D),

$$\int_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_S (P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy)$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_D \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV$$

$\frac{F \cdot n}{A}$
 تابع انتقال زیر که در آن دوی خلوه و بینه با در را عالم نمایی می‌نمایی
 $\vec{F} = (x^i + e^y) i + (e^z - e^y) j + (e^z + e^y) k$ ، حجم V دارد مثبیت
 برای حسنه

$$\oint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{S} = \iiint_D \operatorname{div} F dV$$

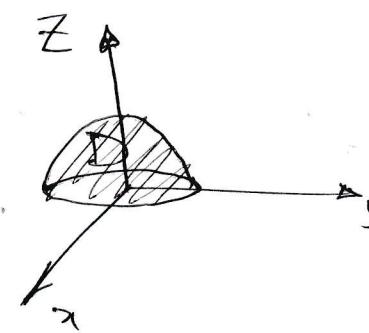
$$= \iiint_D (x - r + \delta) dV = V \iiint_D dV = V_D = V$$

$(x^i + y^i + z^i \leq r, z \geq 0)$ می‌باشد دلیل نمایه فوکالی بسته به خطیس

$$\vec{F} = x^i i + y^i j + z^i k$$

دلیل D را در مساحت سطح S می‌دانیم
 $\oint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{S}$

$$\oint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{S} = \iiint_D (x^i + y^i + z^i) dV$$



$$= r \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$= \pi r^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\phi d\phi \times \int_0^r \rho^2 d\rho = \pi r^2 \times \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{19\pi^2}{8}$$

$$-\cos\phi \Big|_{0}^{\pi/2} = 1$$

$$Z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{وهي الميل}$$

(Curl) $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k}$

$$\oint_S \underbrace{(x+y+z)}_R dx dy + \underbrace{(xz^2+yz)}_P dy dz + \underbrace{(xy-1)}_Q dx dz$$

$$P_x + Q_y + R_z$$

$$\iiint_D (z^2 + x^2 + y^2) dV = \frac{\pi r^4}{3}$$

$x=1$ دائري، $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ دائري، D مغلق

مغلق مفتوح من $y=-1$

$$\vec{F} = (x + \cos yz) \vec{i} + (yz - \sin xz) \vec{j} + (x^2 + 1) e^y \vec{k}$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad \text{حيث } S \subset D \text{ مغلق، } \vec{n} \text{ يشير إلى } \vec{F}$$

(curl)

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_D \vec{F} \cdot dV = \frac{\pi r^4}{3} = 717$$

(ج) (د)

(ج) (د)

$$\text{أ) } \vec{F} = P \vec{i} + Q \vec{j} + R \vec{k} \rightarrow \text{curl } \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

وكذلك (ج) (د)

$$\text{ب) } \vec{F} = P \vec{i} + Q \vec{j} \rightarrow \text{curl } \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{A}} = \text{Curl}(\vec{F}_i + \vec{F}_r) = \text{Curl} \vec{F}_i + \text{Curl} \vec{F}_r$$

: دلایل

$$\text{Curl}(\vec{F} \vec{F}) = \nabla \times (\vec{f} \vec{F}) = \nabla \vec{f} \times \vec{F} + \vec{f} \cdot \nabla \times \vec{F}$$

$$= \nabla \vec{f} \times \vec{F} + \vec{f} \cdot \text{Curl} \vec{F}$$

$$\text{Curl}(\nabla \vec{f}) = \nabla \times (\nabla \vec{f}) = 0$$

$$\text{div}(\text{Curl} \vec{F}) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = 0$$

$$\text{curl}(\text{Curl} \vec{F}) = \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = \nabla(\text{div} \vec{F}) - \nabla^2 \vec{F}$$

$$\text{Curl} \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F} \text{ is irrotational}$$

$$\text{که}\vec{i} \text{ که}\vec{F} \text{ که}\vec{F} = (y^r + z^r) \vec{i} + (z^r + x^r) \vec{j} + (x^r + y^r) \vec{k} \text{ که}\vec{i}$$

$$! \vec{v} = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$\text{Curl} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^r + z^r & z^r + x^r & x^r + y^r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (ry - rz) \vec{i} - (rx - rz) \vec{j} + (rx - ry) \vec{k}$$

$$\text{که}\vec{F} = (y - z) \vec{i} + (z - x) \vec{j} + (x - y) \vec{k}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{i} - \vec{r} \vec{j} + \vec{k}}$$

$$\underline{\text{که}\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{r} \vec{j} + \vec{k}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 17 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{جواب مسأله} \quad \underline{\text{MBA}}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 y - 17 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \lambda (xy) \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} x = y \lambda \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{y} \\ y = x^2 \lambda \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{y}{x^2} \\ xy = 17 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{y} \\ y^2 = x^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ x = \lambda \end{array}$$

$$y^2 = 17 \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{17} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{17}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\sqrt{17}, \sqrt{17}) \rightarrow f = 17 & \min \\ (-\sqrt{17}, \sqrt{17}) \rightarrow f = 17 & \max \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \int_0^r \int_0^r I = \int_{C} \frac{x-y}{x^r+y^r} dx + \frac{x+y}{x^r+y^r} dy$$

$$J_{\mu}(\rho) = \frac{\partial J_{\mu}}{\partial \rho}$$

$\text{Let } A(r, 0) \text{ such that } (\frac{x}{r})^r + (\frac{y}{r})^r = 1 \Rightarrow r \in B(0, 1)$

$$P_y = \frac{-x^r - y^r - xy(x-y)}{(x^r+y^r)^r} = \frac{y^r - x^r - xy}{(x^r+y^r)^r}$$

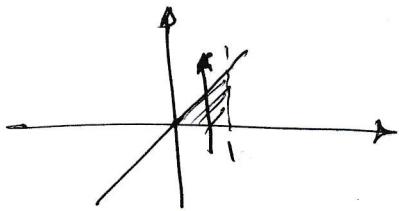
$$Q_x = \frac{y^r - x^r - xy}{(x^r+y^r)^r} \rightarrow \underbrace{v}_c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(x+y) &= \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r+y^r) \Big|_{(r, 0)}^{(0, 1)} &= \frac{1}{r} \ln r - \frac{1}{r} \ln a \\ &= \ln r - \ln r = \ln(\frac{r}{a}) \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x, y) = \tilde{t}^{-1} \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r+y^r) \Big|_{(r, 0)}^{(0, 1)}$$

$$= \ln(\frac{r}{a})$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_y^1 x^{-\frac{1}{q}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{r_n}\right) dx dy = \frac{5^q \pi}{91} \quad \text{MBA} \quad \frac{91}{A}$$

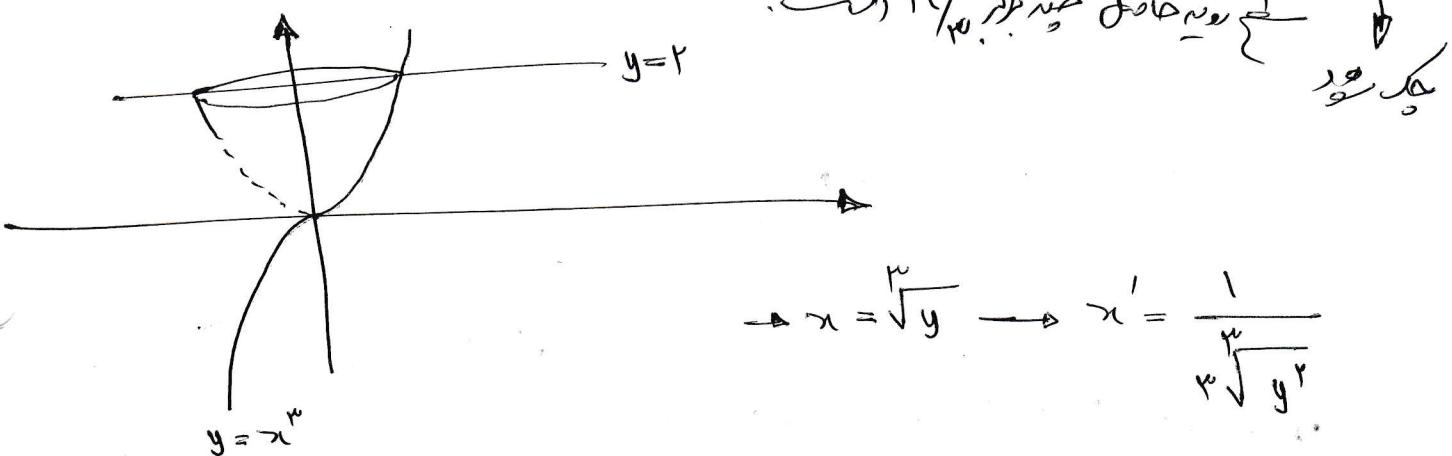


$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x x^{-\frac{1}{q}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{r_n}\right) dy dx = \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{r_n}{\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{r_n}\right) \Big|_0^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (2\sqrt{x}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

وہی مکعبی قطعہ کا محتوا $y = x^q$ کے تحت، $y = x^p$ کے اونچائی میں ہے۔ $y \leq 1$ میں مکعبی محتوا $\frac{MBA}{91}$



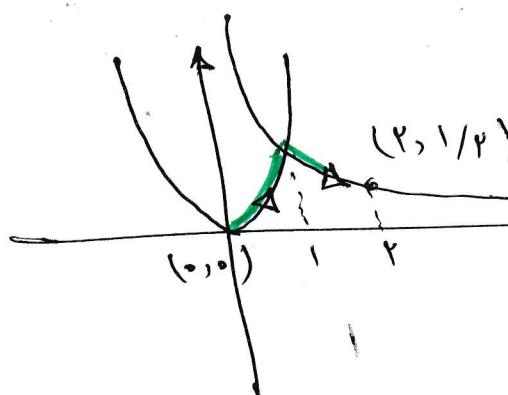
$$x = \sqrt[q]{y} \rightarrow x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt[q]{y^q}}$$

$$A_S = r_n \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{q} y^{q-1}} dy = r_n \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{y^{q-1} + \frac{1}{q}}}{y^{q-1}} dy$$

\downarrow
 $(1+x')$

$$\frac{111}{A} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{where } \vec{F} = (y-x)i + (y+x)j \quad \xrightarrow{\text{MBA}} \frac{MBA}{91}$$

$y = \frac{1}{x}$ (جهازی میانه)، $x=1 \Rightarrow x=0$ و $y=x^2$ (جهازی پر)



$\therefore \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad x=1 \quad x=0$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} P_y = 1 \\ Q_x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

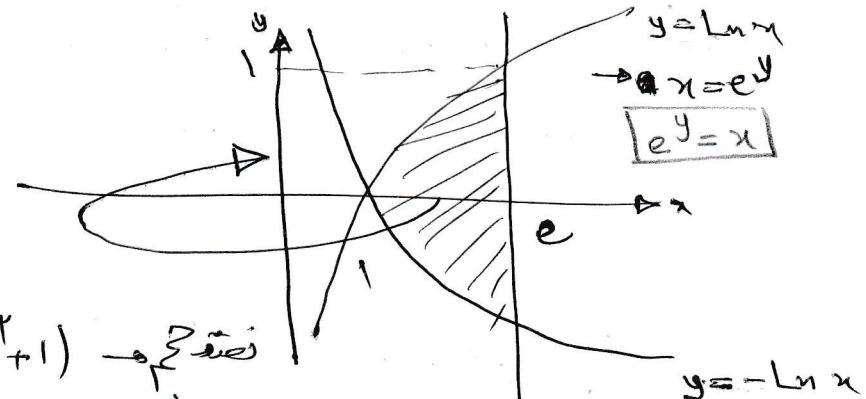
$$\int_C (y-x)dx + (y+x)dy = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + \frac{1}{r}y^2 + xy \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (1, 1) \\ (0, 0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{1} + 1 = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$(1) \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^2) dx = xy + 1 \quad \text{نسلی نمودار ری} \quad \frac{91}{91}$$

$$\text{لهم } x=e^y, y=\pm \ln x \quad \text{در میانه} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{میانه} \\ \frac{91}{91} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_p &= \pi \int_0^1 (e^y - e^{-y}) dy \\ &= \pi (e^y - \frac{1}{y} e^{-y}) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \pi (e^1 - \frac{1}{1} e^1 + \frac{1}{1}) = \pi (e^1 + 1) \end{aligned}$$



$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \underbrace{V = \pi (e^1 + 1)}_{\text{میانه}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \ln x \\ e^y &= \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e^y} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \ln x \quad \text{مقدار بیان کننده این مسیر} - \frac{\text{MBA}}{41}$$

$$k(x) = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{(1+\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^4}}$$

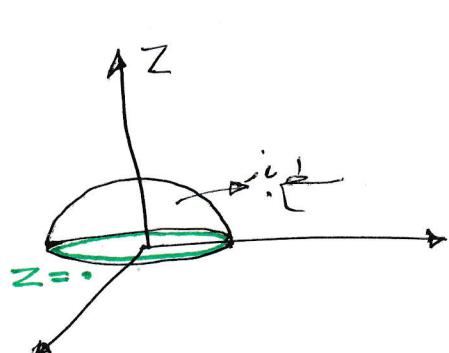
$$= \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$k(x) = 0$$

$$\vec{F} = (e^{y+z}, e^{z+x}, e^{x+y}) \quad \text{مقدار بیان کننده این مسیر} - \frac{\text{MBA}}{41}$$

$$\text{برای اینکه } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \text{باشد}$$

$$\int \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$



$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma - \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$

سیمین (دوران)
مقدار بیان کننده این مسیر

S₁: Z = 0

$$\iint_D \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dV - \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$

D

S₁: Z = 0 - k

$$\frac{\pi r^4}{A} = \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^r r e^{-r^2} dr d\theta$$

$$= \pi r \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_0^r = \pi (e-1)$$

$$\text{Region } \int_0^1 \int_\beta^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{\pi} d\alpha d\beta$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 (\ln(\beta+1) - \ln \beta) d\beta = (\beta+1) \ln(\beta+1) - \beta \ln \beta \Big|_0^1$$

$$= r \ln r - \underbrace{\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \beta \ln \beta}_{0 \cdot \infty} \quad \text{But } \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \beta \ln \beta = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \beta}{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \frac{1}{\beta} = \infty$$

$$\iiint_D \frac{x^p + y^p}{x^p + y^p + z^p} dx dy dz \quad \text{Region } \begin{cases} 0 < x, y \\ x^p + y^p + z^p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$I = \iiint_D \frac{x^p + y^p}{x^p + y^p + z^p} dz = \iiint_D \frac{z^p + y^p}{x^p + y^p + z^p} dz$$

$$pI = \iiint_D dz \Rightarrow pI \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{p}{p} \pi r^3}$$

$$x^r + y^r = 1 \quad z = x^r - y^r \quad \text{مدى المدى} \quad \frac{\pi}{A}$$

$$S_s = \iint_S d\sigma = \iint_{x^r + y^r = 1} \sqrt{f_x^r + f_y^r + 1} dA$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{1}} r \sqrt{f_r^r + 1} dr d\theta = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{1}} r \sqrt{f_r^r + 1} dr$$

$$= \pi \int_1^{\infty} u^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{1}{r} du \right) = \frac{\pi}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r} u^{\frac{r}{r}} \right)_1^{\infty} \quad f_r^r + 1 = u$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{r} (1^r) = \frac{\pi r}{r}$$

note also, to do, $y = x^r e^{-x^r}$ ~~is a function~~ $\frac{MBA}{91}$

$\therefore y' = x^{r-1} e^{-x^r} - x^r e^{-x^r}$

~~$S = \int_0^1 x e^{-x^r} dx$~~

$$= r \left[\left(-\frac{1}{r} x^r e^{-x^r} \right)_0^1 + \int_0^1 x e^{-x^r} dx \right]$$

$$= r \left(-\frac{1}{r} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{r} e^{-x^r} \right)_0^1$$

$$= \frac{e^{-r}}{r}$$

$$-x^r = u$$

$$rx^r dx = du$$

$$x e^{-x^r} dx = du$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} e^{-x^r} = V$$

$\frac{\pi r}{A}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} \sin kx dx dy$$

نعرض على

الآن نحسب الظل

$$L(\sin kx) \Big|_{s=y}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{y^2 + k^2} dy = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{k} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_1 + a_r + \dots + a_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

لـ

ولا

$$S_1 = a_1$$

$$S_r = a_1 + a_r$$

$$S_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n$$

دالة معرفة بـ

نـ $\{S_n\}$ دالة متزايدة متصلة ووازنة

مجموع تناهي تعدد

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_{i+1}) = (a_1 - a_r) + (a_r - a_{r'}) + (a_{r'} - a_{r''}) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n+1})$$

$$= a_1 - a_{n+1}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_{i+1}) = a_1 - a_{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_{i+r}) = (a_1 + a_r) - (a_{n+1} + a_{n+r})$$

$(a_{n+1} + a_{n+r})$

لـ ٢ :

$$\text{لما } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \rightarrow \text{مع حساب }\frac{1}{A}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1} \right)$$

$$S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{لما } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow \text{مع حساب}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(i+1) - \ln(i)$$

$$\rightarrow S_n = - \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(i) - \ln(i+1)) = -(\ln 1 - \ln(1+n)) = \ln(1+n)$$

$$S_n = \ln(1+n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{لما } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r_{n-1}} \rightarrow \text{مع حساب}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(r_{i-1})(r_{i+1})} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1/r}{r_{i-1}} - \frac{1/r}{r_{i+1}} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{r_{i-1}} - \frac{1}{r_{i+1}} \right)$$

الباقي يذهب إلى صفر

$$S_n = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r_{n+1}} \right) \xrightarrow{} S_n = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\text{لبراسیت} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+f)} \quad \text{مکان} \quad \underline{\text{عزال}} \quad \underline{\text{کوچ}}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+f)} = \frac{1}{f} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+f} \right) = \frac{1}{f}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} = \frac{n+k-n}{n(n+k)} = \frac{k}{n(n+k)}$$

حکایت از کران بیل حکایت از کران پلین

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

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^n} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{n+k^2} + \frac{1}{n+k^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+k^n} \right) \right)$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\rightarrow S_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{F} \left(\frac{P_d}{1-P} \right) = \frac{P_d}{F_A}$$

تھاں مل کر کی رائے ملہ زادہ سے اور حجتوان صدر

سُرکَاهُ مُودَّع
سُرکَاهُ مُهَمَّد

$$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n + \dots$$

کی حدیثی

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{a}{1-r} & -1 < r < 1 \end{cases}$$

وَاللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ عَلَيْهِ الْحُكْمُ وَأَنْتَ أَنْتَ أَنْتَ

$$S_n = a + ar + \dots + ar^n = \frac{a(1 - r^{n+1})}{1 - r}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \rightarrow \text{نیاز} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \neq \sum a_n \text{ نیاز} \\ \text{نیاز نیست}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ نیاز} \\ \text{نیاز نیست}$$

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{1} \neq 0 \right) \quad \text{و البتا} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \text{دال}$$

برکاتی ناسی:

میگویی a_n ناشی از مجموع b_n : و $a_n > b_n$
سری ناشی از مجموع b_n خوبی آن که از a_n بزرگ باشد.
نیاز این که مجموع b_n ناشی از مجموع a_n باشد

$a_n \leq b_n$, $\sum b_n$ دوسری ناشی از $\sum a_n$: فرض: ازمن معالب

$$\exists N: n > N: a_n \leq b_n$$

حدایی نزولی حدایی کوچک راستی دارد
و الایی کوچک و الایی بزرگ راستی دارد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L \quad \text{ازمن معالب حد:} \quad \sum b_n > \sum a_n \quad \text{نیاز نیستند}$$

$$0 < L < \infty \rightarrow \text{حدایی و الایی هر کدام را تبدیل می‌کند} \rightarrow$$

$$L = 0 \rightarrow a_n \leq b_n \quad \text{نیاز نیستند}$$

$$L = \infty \rightarrow \sum a_n > \sum b_n \quad \text{و الایی نیاز نیستند}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \begin{cases} \text{converges} & p > 1 \\ \text{diverges} & p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

لیکن P

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L \quad \text{که از زیر نتیجه می‌شود که مجموع مطلق انتگرال از مقدار L بزرگ‌تر است.}$$

اگر a_n مطلق خواهد بود

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^p+n}} \quad \text{محدود است و از این}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^p+n}} \approx \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^p}} = \frac{1}{n^{1/p}} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{که}} \frac{1}{n^{1/p}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^p+n}} \quad \text{محدود است و از این}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^p+n}} \approx \frac{n}{n^p} = \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{که}} \frac{1}{n^{p-1}}$$

از زیر نتیجه: اگر $f(x)$ در $[1, +\infty]$ مثبت، متناوب و زواید باشد، آنگاه $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ محدود است.

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx: \text{محدود} \iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n): \text{محدود}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \quad (P \neq 0)$$

لیکن P ≠ 0

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p} \quad [1, +\infty)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1-p} x^{1-p} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ \text{if } P \neq 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \xrightarrow{\text{که}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1-p} x^{1-p} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ \text{if } 0 < P < 1 \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$P=1 \quad \left(\ln x \right)_1^{+\infty} = \infty \quad \rightarrow \text{محدود}$$

$$\sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^P} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P > 1 \rightarrow \text{سلال تامن سیمی دسته حملات} \\ P \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{دراست} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^P} \rightarrow \text{ناظر} P \text{ والراس}$$

$\sum a_n$ بجزءی بطریطه حملات $\sum |a_n|$ از

$\sum |a_n|$ بجزءی بطریطه حملات $\sum a_n$ از

$$\sum (-1)^n a_n : \text{سری متساوی}$$

$\sum a_n$ بجزءی صفر بینه و زلی، از $\sum (-1)^n a_n$ از

$\sum a_n$ بجزءی صفر بینه و زلی، از $\sum (-1)^n a_n$ از

ازمیت نسبت: رضو نسبت $\sum a_n$ بجزءی صفر بینه

$$\text{if. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L < 1 \rightarrow \text{کا بطیطه حملات} \\ 1 < L < \infty \quad \text{دری دارست} \\ L = 1 \rightarrow \text{ازمیت نسبت} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{n!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \quad : \text{ازمیت حملات} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\frac{L}{A} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = L \quad \text{إذاً معرفنا أن } \sum a_n \text{ ينتمي إلى المدى: المدى}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < L < 1 \\ 1 < L < \infty \\ L = 1 \end{array} \right.$
 مجموع طرد طولي \rightarrow
 والباقي
 أرجوكم

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{r^n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n}{r^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} < 1$$

الكل

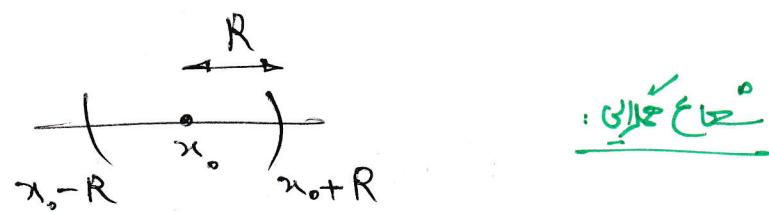
مقدار دلالة

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

مقدار دلالة

مقدار دلالة

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots$$



- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } x_0 - R < x < x_0 + R \rightarrow \text{مقدار دلالة} \\ \text{if } x > x_0 + R \text{ or } x < x_0 - R \rightarrow \text{مقدار دلالة} \\ \text{if } x = x_0 \pm R \rightarrow \text{مقدار دلالة} \end{array} \right.$

مقدار دلالة $[x_0 - R, x_0 + R] \subseteq (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$:

R مقدار دلالة

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \rightarrow (\text{مقدار دلالة}) \\ \vdots \end{array} \right.$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} \rightarrow (\text{مقدار دلالة})$$

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کوہ میں سے لیری دائرہ کا نزدیکی کاروں سطح حملہ رائے عین کی معنی

دالی جم: جع خدا کی تی بی لی لی لی لی لی لی

مُلْكِيَّةٌ مُرْجَعِيَّةٌ مُنْهَا مُنْهَا مُنْهَا مُنْهَا

$$\sum u_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{Ras.}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| < 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n(x)|} < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

مکاری کر خودوں حملہ لئے ایسا ناصلہ ایسا نہ بھی اور بہت کوئی ایسا سمجھنے کیلئے

السلوك: أربع فئات، وآخر تجاهي محسن بالله عزوجل

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} x^n$$

: ~~जैसा कि नहीं~~ ~~$x_0 = 0$~~ है

دھی: رواجا سری (در حین حادثه هجوم سریانیک عزل آمده بود)

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) \quad : \text{دالة طبيعية}$$

$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

کاچھی بھل اور سنت $1 < x < -1$

$$\text{Ex: } x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots = \ln(1+x) \quad -1 < x < 1$$

مختصر مکالمہ جواب میں تتمہ اولیٰ

$$y'' + y' \sin x + e^x y = 0 \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{f^{(r)}(0)}{r!} = ? \quad | \quad x=0 \rightarrow y''(0) + 1 = 0 \quad \underline{y''(0) = -1}$$

$$\text{لذعہ: } y''' + y'' \sin x + y' \cos x + e^x y + e^x y' = 0$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y'''(0) + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0 \quad \underline{y'''(0) = -3}$$

$$\text{لذعہ: } \frac{y^{(r)}(0)}{r!} = -\frac{3}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{لذعہ: } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(m!)^r}{(rm)!}}_{U_m(x)} x^{rm}$$

$$\text{لذعہ: } \frac{1}{r!}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{\frac{(m!)^r}{(rm)!}} |x|^r < 1$$

$$m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(m/e)^r}{(\frac{rm}{e})^r} |x|^r < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} |x|^r < 1 \rightarrow |x|^r < e$$

$$m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\rightarrow -e < x < e$$

$$\boxed{(-e, e) \text{ پر مسیر } [-e, e] \text{ پر نظر کرو۔}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \rightarrow \text{ولگا خاص چون} \rightarrow \text{دو ہوں} \rightarrow \text{لذعہ:}$$

لذعہ:

$$(n^r + r) a_{n+1} - (n^r + 1) p a_n = 0, \quad a_0 = 1, \quad \{a_n\} \quad \text{with} \quad : \frac{10^r}{k^r} \quad \frac{10^r}{A}$$

مجموعه متمایز پر ریاضی روی $\sum a_n$ مطلقاً بزرگ ندارد.

$$L_i \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < 1$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{证: } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n^r+1)^p}{n^r+p}$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{n^{r+1}}{n^r + r} p \right| < 1 \rightarrow |p| < 1 \rightarrow -1 < p < 1$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore \text{If } f(x) = \ln \sqrt{(1-x^2)^x}$$

وَدُونِيَّهُ حَلَّ عَرَبِيًّا سَطْرَ مَدِينَةِ تَاجِ

Attention :

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{r} \ln(1-x^r)$$

$$1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$x + \frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$-\ln(1-x^r) = x^r + \frac{x^{2r}}{r} + \frac{x^{3r}}{r^2} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{x}{r} \ln(1-x^r) = -\left(\frac{x^r}{r} + \frac{x^s}{s} + \frac{x^t}{t} + \dots \right)}$$

$$2 \rightarrow -\frac{x^{n+1}}{y^n} \leftrightarrow \text{جزء زوجي من دالة طبقة}$$

مقدار دارای صدح
 $\frac{1}{n}$

$$\left(\text{لما} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a + (-1)^n)^n x^n \right) \quad \text{لما} a > 1 \quad \text{لما} a < -1$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a + (-1)^n|^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a + (-1)^n|} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a+1} \\ \frac{1}{a-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$R = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{a+1}, \frac{1}{a-1} \right\} = \frac{1}{a+1} \rightarrow \text{لما} a < -1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n x^n \quad |x| < 1, \quad 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots \quad \text{لما} a < 0$$

لما $a = 0$ \rightarrow تحوّل مجموع $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots$ \rightarrow مجموع $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots$

\rightarrow $x - x^3 + x^5 - x^7 + \dots = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ \rightarrow مجموع $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots$

\rightarrow $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots = \frac{1+x^2-x^4}{(1+x^2)^2} = \boxed{\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}}$ \rightarrow مجموع $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots$

لما $x = 0$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!}$$

لما $x = 1$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}}_{e-1} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}}_{e-1} = e - 1$$

لیکن $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n x^n$ $|x| < 1$

برای مجموعه ای که $x = 0$ است

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

~~کم کردن~~ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = 1 + rx + \dots + nx^{n-1} = \frac{+1}{(1-x)^r}$

$x \cdot x$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^r}$

$\overrightarrow{x \cdot x}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^r x^{n-1} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^r}$

$x \cdot x$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^r x^n = \frac{x+x^r}{(1-x)^r} \rightarrow$ مجموعه ای که

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جواب مطابق با شرط $-1 < x < 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

لهم انت انت وحدك $(x-1)$ بحسب

$f(x) =$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots \\ \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$|x| < 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1+x} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2} - \dots \right)$$

A

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \left(- \frac{(x-1)^9}{x^9} \right) = - \frac{(x-1)^9}{x^{10}}$$

جواب مطابق

$-1 < x-1 < 1$

$-1 < x < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < \frac{x-1}{x} < 1$

جواب مطابق x^{10} معنی

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{1-x}{1-x^3}$$

$$= (1-x) \frac{1}{1-x^3} = (1-x) \underbrace{(1+x^2+x^4+x^6+\dots)}_{-x \times x^9 = -x^{10}} \rightarrow (-1)$$

$$\sum \frac{n!}{n^n} a_n x^n$$

A.P.A

لما $x \in R$ $\Rightarrow \sum a_n x^n$ لما $x \in A$

لما $x \in A$

$$R' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n} a_n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{n/e}{n} \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^n} = e R^p$$

لما $x \in R$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p/n}}$ لما $x \in A$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p/n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots$$

$$x + \frac{x^r}{r} + \frac{x^{r^2}}{r^2} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln(1-x) = x + \frac{x^r}{r} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$\downarrow x = 1/r$

$$-\ln \frac{1}{r} = \sum \frac{1}{n r^n} = \ln r \rightarrow \text{جواب درستی}$$