

توابع چند متغیره:

فرض کنیم $f: D \rightarrow R$ و $D \subseteq R^n$ و $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ در R^3 تعریف شده است.
 مثال: $f: R^2 \rightarrow R$ و $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ در R^2 تعریف شده است.

1. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

2. $f(x, y) = xy + \sin(x+y)$

3. $f(x, y, z, t) = x + y + z + t$

مثال: $f: R^2 \rightarrow R$ و $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ در R^2 تعریف شده است.

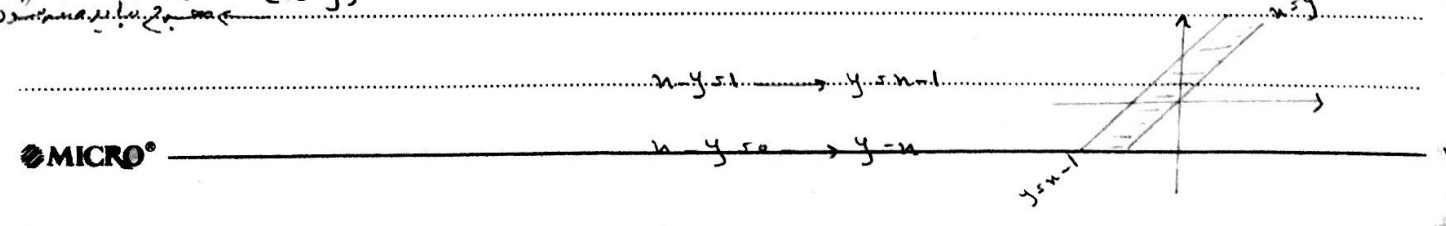
1. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$D_f = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 \mid f(x, y, z) \in R\} = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 \mid \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \in R\}$

$f(x, y, z) \in R \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ (برای هر $r \in R$)

$(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 + (z-\gamma)^2 = r^2$ (برای هر $r \in R$)

2. $g(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$ $D_g = R^2 \setminus \{(x, y) \mid x+y=0\}$ $\{x-y\} = 0 \rightarrow \{x=y\}$



remember :

$$\int \cos^n x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^u du = e^u \quad \sqrt{x} = u \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int \frac{(1 + \cos 2\theta)}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right)$$

$x = \sin \theta$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2(\sin^{-1} x) \right)$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = uv - \int v du$$

$\cos x$ \downarrow u	e^{ax} \downarrow v	$e^{ax} \cos ax + e^{ax} \sin ax - \int e^{ax} \cos ax dx$	
$\cos x$ \downarrow e^{ax}	$\sin x$ \downarrow e^{ax}	$e^{ax} \cos ax + e^{ax} \sin ax - \int e^{ax} \cos ax dx$	
$\cos x$ \downarrow e^{ax}	$\sin x$ \downarrow e^{ax}	$e^{ax} \cos ax + e^{ax} \sin ax - \int e^{ax} \cos ax dx$	

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax} \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{e^{ax} \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x$$

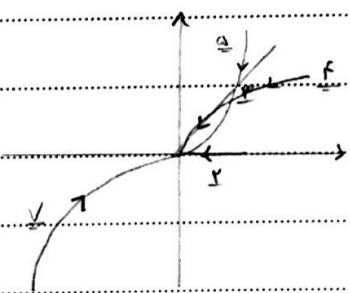
1. $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,\pi)} e^{n+y} + \cos(n-y) = \lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,\pi)} e^{\pi} + \cos(-\pi) = e^{\pi} - 1$

2. $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(ny)}{ny} = \frac{0}{0}$ form $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 1$

3. $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{n-y}{n+y} = \frac{0}{0}$ form

4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n-n^r}{n+n^r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n(1-n^r)}{n(1+n^r)} = 1$

- 1. $x=0$
- 2. $y=n^r$
- 3. $y=0$
- 4. $y=n^r$
- 5. $y=n$
- 6. $y=mn$
- 7. $y=\sqrt{n}$



5. $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{ny}{n^r+y} = \frac{0}{0}$ form $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{n^r}{n^r+n^r} = \frac{1}{2}$

6. $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{n^r}{n^r+n^e} = \frac{0}{0}$ form $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{n^r}{n^r(1+n^e)} = \frac{1}{1+n^e}$

7. $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(n,y) = L$ and $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} g(n,y) = M$ then $\lim_{(n,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(n,y) \cdot g(n,y) = L \cdot M$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} = 0 \quad \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} < \delta \rightarrow \left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \epsilon$$

$$|y| < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta \rightarrow \left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| < \epsilon \quad y^2 < \epsilon \quad \delta^2 < \epsilon \quad \delta < \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{h}$$

$$= P_1(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z)$$

↓
not important

$$1. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = P_2(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta y}$$

$$2. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = P_3(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y, z + \Delta z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta z}$$

... $f_y(1, \frac{\pi}{4}) = f_x(1, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$... $f(x, y) = \ln(x \tan y)$... example

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x \tan y) \implies f(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(\tan y)$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{1 + \tan^2 y}{\tan y} \implies f_y(1, \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1 + 1}{1} = 2$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} \implies f_x(1, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f_x(0, 0) = ? \\ f_y(0, 0) = ? \end{cases} \quad \text{example}$$

a.s.o, b.s.o $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{h^2} - 0}{\frac{h}{1}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^2} \rightarrow y=0$

... $f_x(a, b) = \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h}$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

point a. $f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$

r. $f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$

example: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x + y} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

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$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(x,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}{1}$$

$$f_{xn} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial n^2} \quad f_{ny} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial n \partial y}$$

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$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \quad f_{yn} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial n}$$

example: $f(x,y) = \sin(ny^r)$ $f_{nn} = f_{ny} = f_{yn} = f_{yy} = ?$

$$f_n = y^r \cos(ny^r) \quad f_{nn} = -y^r \sin(ny^r) \quad f_y = rny^{r-1} \cos(ny^r)$$

$$f_{yy} = rny^{r-1} \cos(ny^r) - rny^{r-1} \sin(ny^r) \quad f_{ny} = rny^{r-1} \cos(ny^r) - rny^{r-1} \sin(ny^r)$$

$$f_{yn} = rny^{r-1} \cos(ny^r) - rny^{r-1} \sin(ny^r)$$

مشتقات مرتبه اول و دوم

مشتقات مرتبه اول و دوم

مشتقات مرتبه اول و دوم

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \times \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)$$

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premiss: فرض کنید تابع $z = f(n, y)$ را داشته باشیم. در اینجا n و y متغیرهای مستقل و z متغیر وابسته است.

تابع $z = f(n, y)$ را داشته باشیم. در اینجا n و y متغیرهای مستقل و z متغیر وابسته است.

فرض کنید u و v متغیرهای مستقل و z متغیر وابسته است.

$$1 - \frac{dz}{du} = \frac{dz}{dn} \times \frac{dn}{du} + \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$r \frac{dz}{du} = \frac{dz}{dn} \times \frac{dn}{du} + \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{du}$$

example: $f(n, y, z) = n^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2ny - 2nz + 2yz$

example: $f(s, t) = 2s + 4t, y = 2s - t, n = 3s + t$

$$\frac{df}{ds} = f_n \cdot n_s + f_y \cdot y_s + f_z \cdot z_s$$

$$= (2n + 2y - 2z) \cdot 1 + (2y + 2n) \cdot 1 + (2z - 2n) \cdot 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot n + 1 \cdot y - 1 \cdot z = 1 \cdot (3s + t) + 1 \cdot (2s - t) - 1 \cdot (s + 4t) = 2s - 11t$$

example: $z = f(n, y), n = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$

$$\left(\frac{dz}{dr}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{dz}{dn}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dr} = \frac{dz}{dn} \times \frac{dn}{dr} + \frac{dz}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{dz}{dn} \times \cos \theta + \frac{dz}{dy} \times \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dz}{dr} = z_x \cdot x_r + z_y \cdot y_r = z_x \cdot (-r \sin \phi) + z_y \cdot (r \cos \phi)$$

$$(z_x \cos \phi + z_y \sin \phi)^r + \frac{1}{r^r} (-z_x r \sin \phi + z_y r \cos \phi)^r$$

$$= (z_x^r \cos^r \phi) + (z_y^r \sin^r \phi) + r(z_x \cos \phi - z_y \sin \phi) + \frac{1}{r^r}$$

$$((z_x^r r^r \sin^r \phi) + (z_y^r r^r \cos^r \phi) - r(z_x r \sin \phi - z_y r \cos \phi) = (z_x^r \cos^r \phi) + (z_y^r \sin^r \phi)$$

$$+ (z_x)^r \sin^r \phi + (z_y)^r \cos^r \phi = (z_x)^r (\cos^r \phi + \sin^r \phi) + (z_y)^r (\sin^r \phi + \cos^r \phi) = (z_x)^r + (z_y)^r$$

if \$z = f(x, y, z)\$ then \$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy + f_z dz\$

$$dz = f_x(x, y, z) dx + f_y(x, y, z) dy + f_z(x, y, z) dz$$

if \$z = f(x, y)\$ then \$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy\$

$$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy + f_z dz$$

if \$z = f(x, y)\$ then \$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy\$

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$$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy$$

$$d(df) = d(f_x dx + f_y dy) = d(f_x dx) + d(f_y dy) = f_{xx} dx^2 + f_{xy} dx dy$$

$$+ f_{yx} dy dx + f_{yy} dy^2 = f_{xx} dx^2 + 2f_{xy} dx dy + f_{yy} dy^2$$

Formula: $d^2 f = (f_x dx + f_y dy)^2$

Point: $d^n f = (f_x dx + f_y dy)^n$ ✓

• d.f. values $f = \sin(x, y)$ ex: example

Formula: $f_x dx + f_y dy$
 $f = \sin(x, y)$
 $f_x = \cos(x, y)$
 $f_y = -y \cos(x, y)$

$$d^2 f = y^2 \sin(x, y) dx^2 + 2(\cos(x, y) - xy \sin(x, y)) dx dy - y^2 \sin(x, y) dy^2$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2$$

$$+ \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x - x_0)^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

• Taylor series expansion of $f(x, y)$ about (a, b)

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \frac{1}{1!} (f_x(a, b) + f_y(a, b) (y - b)) + \frac{1}{2!} (f_{xx}(a, b)(x - a)^2 + \dots)$$

$$+ r P_{ny} (a, b) (n-a)(y-b) + P_{yy} (a, b) (y-b) + \frac{1}{r!} [P_{nnn} (a, b) (n-a)^r]$$

$$+ r P_{ny} (a, b) (n-a)^r (y-b) + r P_{nyy} (a, b) (n-a)(y-b)^r + P_{yyy} (a, b) (y-b)^r]$$

Example

$$P(n, y) = 5n^2 + 11ny + 7y^2 - 14n^2 + 9ny^2 + 12n + 4$$

$$(1, 2) \rightarrow P_n = 10n + 11y - 14n - 9y^2 + 12 = 9y^2 - 4y + 12$$

$$P_y = 11n + 9y - 14n + 12ny = 12ny - 3n + 9y + 12$$

$$P_{ny} = 12 - 14n + 12y = 12y - 14n + 12$$

$$P_{nn} = 10 - 14 = -4 \quad P_{yy} = 18y + 12n = 18$$

$$P_{nnn} = -4 \quad P_{nyy} = 12 \quad P_{yyy} = 18$$

$$P(n, y) = 500 + \frac{1}{1!} [9y^2 (n-1) + 4y (y-2)] + \frac{1}{r!} [-4 (n-1) + 12 (n-1)(y-2) + 18 (y-2)^2]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{r!} [-4 (n-1)^2 - 8 (n-1)(y-2) + 12 (n-1)(y-2)^2 + 18 (y-2)^3]$$

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$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$
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... $L_x(a,b) = L_y(a,b) = 0$...

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examples $2 = x^2 + 4y^2 + 11xy + 9$

$L_x = 2x + 11y = 0$

$L_y = 8y + 11x = 0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{11}{8}x$

$2x^2 - 11x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = -\frac{11}{8}x \end{cases}$

$\Delta = L_{xx} \cdot L_{yy} - (L_{xy})^2$

$L_{xx} = 4, L_{yy} = 8, L_{xy} = 11$

$\Delta|_{(0,0)} = (4)(8) - (11)^2 = 32 - 121 = -89 < 0 \rightarrow (0,0)$ is a saddle point

$\Delta|_{(5,1)} = 4 \cdot 4 - (11)^2 = 16 - 121 = -105 < 0 \rightarrow L_{xx}|_{(5,1)} = 4 > 0$ is a local minimum

... $L_{xx} > 0$...

$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a$... $L(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$...

$h = P + h_j$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_{n_1} &= a \\ h_{n_2} &= a \\ \vdots \\ h_{n_n} &= a \end{aligned} \right\} \text{if } (n_1, \dots, n_n) = a$$

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{a}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{b}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{c}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{d}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{e}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{f}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{g}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{h}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{i}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{j}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{k}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{l}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{m}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{n}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{o}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{p}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{q}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{s}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{t}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{u}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{v}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{w}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{x}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{y}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{z}$

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

is a \rightarrow $\frac{1}{a^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{b^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{c^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{d^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{e^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{f^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{g^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{h^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{i^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{j^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{k^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{l^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{m^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{n^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{o^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{p^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{q^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{s^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{t^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{u^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{v^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{w^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{x^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{y^r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{z^r}$

Example

$x = \lambda y z$

$h = P + h_j$

$h = \lambda y z + d \left(\frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} + \frac{z^r}{c^r} \right)$

$h_x = \lambda y z + \frac{\mu x}{a^r} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda y z + \frac{\mu}{a^r} x^r = 0$

$h_y = \lambda x z + \frac{\mu y}{b^r} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda x z + \frac{\mu}{b^r} y^r = 0$

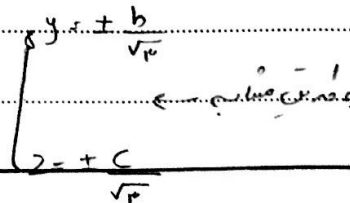
$h_z = \lambda x y + \frac{\mu z}{c^r} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda x y + \frac{\mu}{c^r} z^r = 0$

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

$\mu \lambda y z + \mu d \left(\frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} + \frac{z^r}{c^r} \right) = 0 \rightarrow \mu \lambda y z + \mu d = 0 \rightarrow d = -\lambda y z$

$d = h_x \rightarrow \lambda y z - \mu \lambda \frac{y^r}{a^r} = 0 \rightarrow y z \left(1 - \frac{\mu y^r}{a^r} \right) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda y z = 0$

$y = 0 \rightarrow z = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{r}}$



MICRO \rightarrow $\frac{1}{a}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{b}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{c}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{d}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{e}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{f}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{g}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{h}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{i}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{j}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{k}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{l}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{m}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{n}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{o}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{p}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{q}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{s}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{t}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{u}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{v}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{w}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{x}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{y}$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{z}$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \times \sqrt[n]{b} \times \sqrt[n]{c} = \sqrt[n]{abc}$$

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$$\vec{r}(x, y, z) = r(x, y, z)\vec{i} + r(x, y, z)\vec{j} + r(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

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example: $f(x, y) = (x+y, x-y)$ $R^2 \rightarrow R^2$

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$$\frac{df}{dx}(x, y, z)\vec{i} + \frac{df}{dy}(x, y, z)\vec{j} + \frac{df}{dz}(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

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$$\nabla f = \frac{df}{dx} \vec{i} + \frac{df}{dy} \vec{j} + \frac{df}{dz} \vec{k} \quad \nabla = \left(\frac{d}{dx}, \frac{d}{dy}, \frac{d}{dz} \right) f$$

$$\Delta f = \nabla \cdot \nabla f$$

Exemple: $f(x,y,z) = \sin(y+2)$ $a^u = u \cdot a^u \cdot \ln a \rightarrow$ formal

$$f_x = \sin(y+2) \cdot 1 \quad f_y = \cos(y+2) \cdot 1 \cdot \sinh(y+2) \cdot \ln 2$$

$$f_z = 1 \cdot \cosh(y+2) \cdot \sinh(y+2) \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\nabla f = (f_x) \vec{i} + (f_y) \vec{j} + (f_z) \vec{k}$$

Exemple: $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9$ $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9$ $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9$

$$h_x + h_y$$

$$h = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9$$

$$h_x = 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$h_y = 2y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$h_z = 2z = 0 \rightarrow z = 0$$

$$h = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right)^2 = 9 \rightarrow d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}, \sqrt{4}, -\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} \right)$$

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در بردار $\vec{P} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$ می توانیم بنویسیم

$$\frac{dR}{dz}, \frac{dQ}{dy}, \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dx}(x,y,z)\vec{i} + \frac{dQ}{dy}(x,y,z)\vec{j} + \frac{dR}{dz}(x,y,z)\vec{k}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{P} = \nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \frac{dP}{dx} + \frac{dQ}{dy} + \frac{dR}{dz}$$

Example

مثال بردار $\vec{P} = \frac{-Gmx}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}\vec{i} + \frac{-Gmy}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}\vec{j} + \frac{-Gmz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}\vec{k}$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \dots$

$$\frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{Gm(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-3/2}}{\uparrow}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dz} = \frac{Gm(z^2-y^2-x^2)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dy} = \frac{Gm(2y^2-n^2-2^2)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \frac{Gm(x^2-y^2-2^2+2y^2-n^2-2^2+2^2-n^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = 0$$

مثال دیگر

$$\frac{(-Gm)(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-3/2} + \frac{1}{2}(2n)(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-5/2}(Gmn)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-5/2} [-Gm(x^2+y^2+z^2) + Gmn]}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{Gm(x^2-n^2-y^2-2^2) + Gm(x^2-y^2-2^2)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

از مرتب شدن $\vec{P} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$ definition

برای $\text{curl } \vec{P} = \nabla \times \vec{P}$ definition

$$\text{curl } \vec{P} = \nabla \times \vec{P} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) - \vec{j} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)$$

برای $\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla$ definition

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

مثال $\vec{P} = (\sin(nyz), \cos(nyz), t)$ example

$$\text{curl } \vec{P} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \sin(nyz) & \cos(nyz) & t \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \cos(nyz)}{\partial z} \right) - \vec{j} \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \sin(nyz)}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial \cos(nyz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \sin(nyz)}{\partial y} \right)$$

مثال $\vec{P} = P_1\vec{i} + P_2\vec{j} + P_3\vec{k}$ example

مثال $\vec{P} = P_1\vec{i} + P_2\vec{j} + P_3\vec{k}$ example

در مثال ۱، در امتداد بردار \vec{a} در جهت \vec{a} به سمت P می‌رویم.

$$DF = \nabla f \cdot \vec{a} = \|\nabla f\| \cdot \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \cos \theta$$

در امتداد بردار \vec{a} به سمت P می‌رویم و در امتداد بردار \vec{a} در جهت \vec{a} به سمت P می‌رویم.

در امتداد بردار \vec{a} به سمت P می‌رویم.

مثال: $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ در $P(2, 2, 2)$

$B = (1, 2, 4)$ در امتداد بردار \vec{AB} در امتداد $A(3, 2, 2)$ می‌رویم.

در امتداد بردار \vec{AB} در امتداد $A(3, 2, 2)$ می‌رویم.

در امتداد بردار \vec{AB} در امتداد $A(3, 2, 2)$ می‌رویم.

$$DF(P) = \nabla f \left(\frac{\vec{a}}{\|\vec{a}\|} \right)$$

مثال) $\nabla f = \left(\frac{df}{dx}, \frac{df}{dy}, \frac{df}{dz} \right) = (1, 2, 2)$ در $P(2, 2, 2)$ $\vec{AB} = (1, 2, 4)$

$$\|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{21} = 11 \quad \frac{\vec{AB}}{\|\vec{AB}\|} = \left(\frac{1}{11}, \frac{2}{11}, \frac{4}{11} \right)$$

$$DF(A) = (1, 2, 2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{11}, \frac{2}{11}, \frac{4}{11} \right) = \frac{1}{11} + \frac{4}{11} + \frac{8}{11} = \frac{13}{11}$$

ب) $\|\nabla f\| = \sqrt{1+4+4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$

$f(x, y, z) = e^{xy} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ مثال ۱۰۰ : example

$$f(x, y, z) = \left[\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} e^{xy} \right] \vec{i} + \left[x e^{xy} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + e^{xy} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right] \vec{j}$$

$\vec{\nabla} f(x, y, z) = \frac{e^{xy}}{x} \vec{i} + \left(x e^{xy} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + e^{xy} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \vec{j}$

$\vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{a} = \left(-\frac{e^{xy}}{x} \vec{i} + \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \right) e^{xy} \vec{j} \right) \cdot \left(a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} \right) = e^{xy} \frac{a_1}{x} + \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \right) e^{xy} a_2 = 0$

$\vec{a}_1 = \frac{x}{x+1} \vec{i} \quad \vec{a}_2 = a_1 \vec{j} + \frac{x}{x+1} \vec{j}$

$\vec{\nabla} f(x, y, z) = -\frac{e^{xy}}{x} \vec{i} + \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \right) e^{xy} \vec{j}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{x}{x+1} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) = 41.105^\circ(x)$

مثال ۱۰۱

مثال ۱۰۱ : example 101

$a_1 = \cos \theta \quad a_2 = \sin \theta$

$a_1 = \sin 41.105^\circ \quad a_2 = \cos 41.105^\circ$

بردار واحد نرمال رویه :

بردار واحد نرمال رویه $(2, 3, 2)$ و $(1, 1, 1)$ و $(2, 2, 2)$ در نقطه $(2, 3, 2)$ بیرون از سطح $f(x, y, z) = 2x + 3y + 2z = 10$

این ها با هم نرمال نیستند. $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ و $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ و $\vec{c} = 2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ در نقطه $(2, 3, 2)$ بیرون از سطح $f(x, y, z) = 2x + 3y + 2z = 10$

$$\vec{\nabla} u (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

نقطه (x_0, y_0, z_0) در فضای سه بعدی

فرض کنید $u(x, y, z)$ یک تابع اسکالر در فضای سه بعدی است. اگر (x_0, y_0, z_0) از روی

تغییر عبارت از (x_0, y_0, z_0) به $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$ باشد یعنی ابتدا بردار

تغییر $\vec{h} = (\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z)$ داریم.

$$\vec{h} = (u_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta x + u_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta y + u_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta z)$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم:

$$u_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta x + u_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta y + u_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta z$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم:

یعنی:

فرض کنیم $\vec{h} = (\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z)$ از روی (x_0, y_0, z_0) تغییر بگیرد. اگر \vec{h} را به صورت

این در نظر بگیریم، از روی (x_0, y_0, z_0) به $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$ می رسیم. اگر \vec{h} را به صورت

این در نظر بگیریم، از روی (x_0, y_0, z_0) به $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$ می رسیم.

$$f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta y + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Delta z$$

یعنی:

$$\vec{\nabla} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \vec{i} + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \vec{j} + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \vec{k}$$

Example: Find the maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ at the point $P(1, 1, 1)$.

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$$

$$\vec{n} = (2, 2, 2)$$

$$\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

For the maximum value of the function, the gradient vector must be parallel to the normal vector of the surface.

$$f(x=1, y=1, z=1) = 3$$

$$f = 2 + 4y - 2x - x^2 - y^2$$

Example: Find the maximum value of the function $f(x, y) = 2 + 4y - 2x - x^2 - y^2$.

Solution:

$$f_x = 2 - 2x = 0 \implies x = 1 \quad f_y = 4 - 2y = 0 \implies y = 2$$

$$f_{xx} = -2 < 0 \quad f_{yy} = -2 < 0 \quad f_{xy} = 0$$

$$f(1, 2) = 2 + 4(2) - 2(1) - 1^2 - 2^2 = 10 \quad (x, y, z) = (1, 2, 1)$$

$$\Delta = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2 = 4 > 0$$

Answer:

$$L = (2 + 4y - 2x - x^2 - y^2) + \lambda(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - 1)$$

$$L_x = (-2 - 2x) + \lambda \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = 0 \implies \lambda = \frac{2 + 2x}{x}$$

$$L_y = (4 - 2y) + \lambda \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = 0 \implies \lambda = \frac{4 - 2y}{y}$$

$$L_z = 2z + \lambda \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = 0 \implies \lambda = -\frac{2z}{z} = -2 \quad L_x = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - 1 = 0 \implies \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 1$$

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$$P = 2 \sin n - e^{ny} - y$$

$$P = 2 \sin n - e^{ny} - y$$

$$P_n = \cos n - y e^{ny} = 1 \quad P_y = 1 - n e^{ny} = 1 \quad P_z = 1 \rightarrow (P_2 = 1)$$

$$\nabla P = (\cos n - y e^{ny}, n e^{ny}, 1, 1) = (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\frac{n-0}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

∴ for lines

Let B_1, B_2, B_3 be the basis vectors of the space \mathbb{R}^3 and B_4 be the basis vector of the space \mathbb{R}^4 . The set $\{B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 .

Let B_1, B_2, B_3 be the basis vectors of the space \mathbb{R}^3 and B_4 be the basis vector of the space \mathbb{R}^4 . The set $\{B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 .

$$\{B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4\}$$

The set $\{B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 .

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The set $\{B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 .

$$R(h, D) = \sum_{k=1}^n h(x_k, y_k) \Delta B_k$$

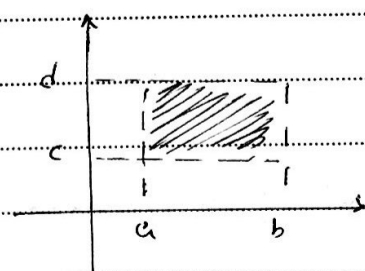
$$\Delta B_k = \Delta x_k \Delta y_k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n h(x_k, y_k) \Delta B_k$$

11/11

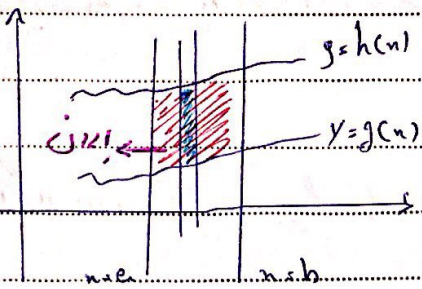
$$\iint_B h(x, y) dB = \iint_B h(x, y) dx dy$$

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$$



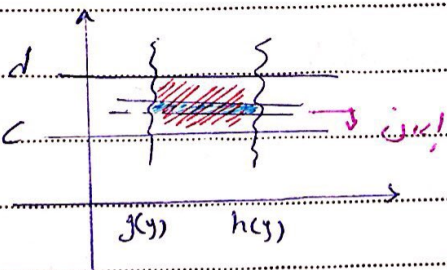
$$\int_{x=a}^b \int_{y=c}^d h(x, y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_{y=c}^d \int_{x=a}^b h(x, y) dx dy$$



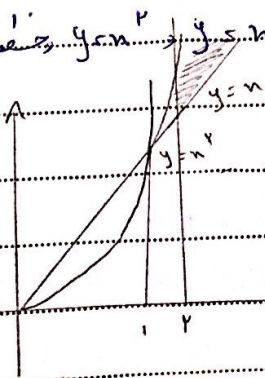
$$B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq x \leq b, g(x) \leq y \leq h(x)\}$$

$$\int_{x=a}^b \int_{y=g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x,y) dy dx$$



$$B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid c \leq y \leq d, g(y) \leq x \leq h(y)\}$$

$$\int_{y=c}^d \int_{x=g(y)}^{h(y)} f(x,y) dx dy$$



Example $f(x,y) = x+y-1$

$$B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, x^2 \leq y \leq x\}$$

$$\int_{n=1}^p \int_{y=n}^p (n+y-1) dy dn =$$

$$\int_{y=n}^p (n+y-1) dy = ny + \frac{y^2}{2} - y \Big|_{y=n}^p = (n^2 + \frac{n^2}{2} - n^2) - (n^2 + \frac{n^2}{2} - n)$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} + n - \frac{n^2}{2} + n$$

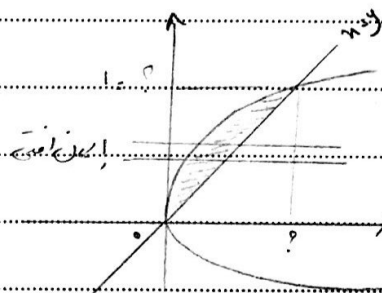
$$\int_1^p (\frac{n^2}{2} + n - \frac{n^2}{2} + n) dn = \frac{n^3}{6} + \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n^3}{6} + \frac{n^2}{2} \Big|_1^p =$$

$$(\frac{p^3}{6} + \frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{1^3}{6} + \frac{1^2}{2}) - (\frac{1^3}{6} + \frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{1^3}{6} + \frac{1^2}{2}) = ?$$

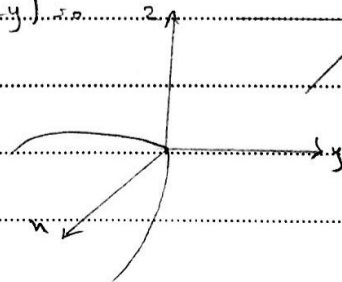
Calc. answers $n=y$, $n=y$, $n+2=1$... *example*

$$z^2 = 1-n \rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{1-n}$$

$$n=y \rightarrow y=y^2 \rightarrow y^2 - y = 0 \rightarrow y(1-y) = 0$$



✓ $\int_0^1 \int_{n=y^2}^1 \sqrt{1-n} dn dy =$

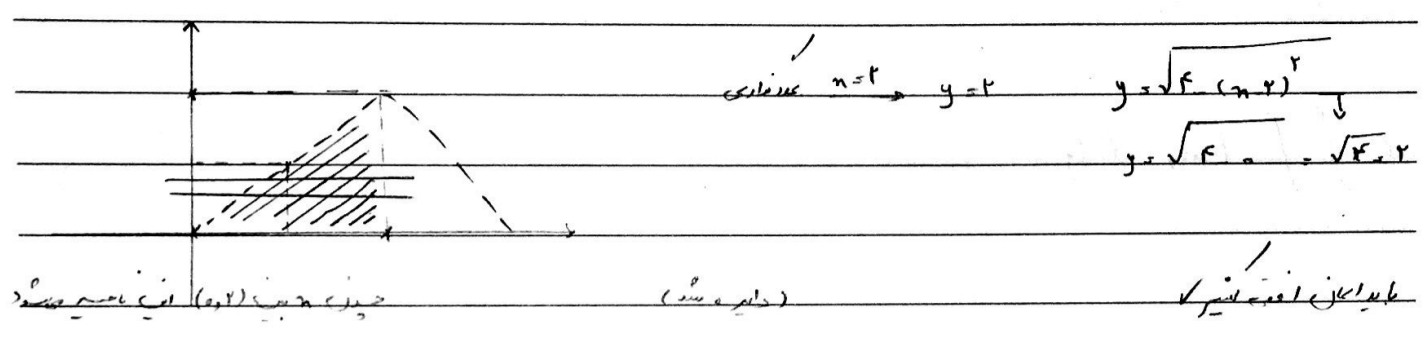


$$\int \sqrt{1-y^2} dy \quad y = \cos \theta \quad (\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta})(-\sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$1. \int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2-n^2}} n g(y) dy dn = \int_{\text{Region}} f(x,y) \cdot \begin{cases} 0 \leq n \leq r \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{r^2-n^2} \end{cases}$$

$y = \sqrt{r^2-n^2}$ \Rightarrow $y = \sqrt{(n^2+r^2) - r^2} = \sqrt{(n-r)^2 - r^2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{r^2 - (n-r)^2}$

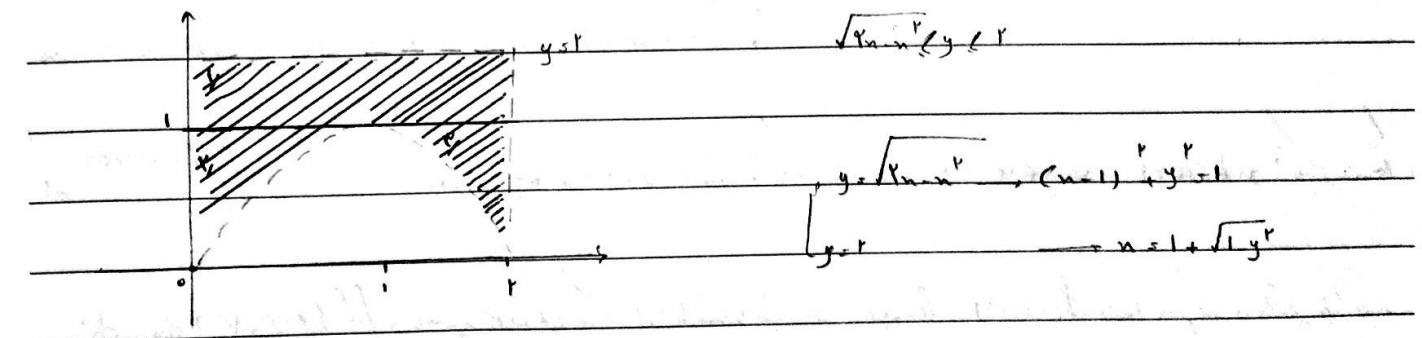
$(n-r)^2 \leq r^2 \rightarrow -r \leq n-r \leq r \rightarrow 0 \leq n \leq r$



(Area of circle) \rightarrow $\sqrt{r^2 - (n-r)^2}$

$0 \leq y \leq r$ \rightarrow $y = (n-r)^2 - r^2 \rightarrow n-r = \pm \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$

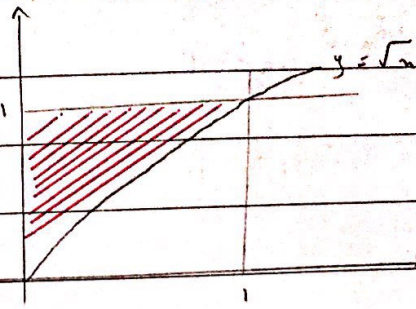
$$2. \int_0^r \int_{\sqrt{r^2-n^2}}^r f(x,y) dy dn = \int_{\text{Region}} f(x,y) \cdot \begin{cases} 0 \leq n \leq r \\ \sqrt{r^2-n^2} \leq y \leq r \end{cases}$$



$0 \leq n \leq r$ \rightarrow $0 \leq y \leq r$ \rightarrow $0 \leq n \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-y^2}$

(Area of circle)

$$3. \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx dy$$

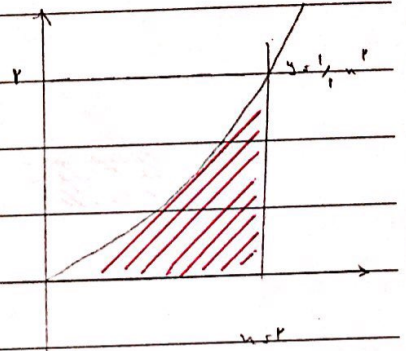


این ناحیه
 $0 \leq y \leq 1$
 $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y}$

(تغییر متغیر)

این ناحیه
 $0 \leq x \leq 1$
 $x^2 \leq y \leq 1$

$$4. \int \int f(x,y) dx dy$$



این ناحیه
 $0 \leq x \leq 2$
 $x^2 \leq y \leq 2$

این ناحیه
 $0 \leq y \leq 2$
 $\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 2$

هدف از تغییر متغیر در انتگرال های ۲ و ۳ نشان زودن انتگرال است.

در B و B' در صفحه xy تغییر متغیر $u = x, v = y$ است. $h(u,v)$ و $g(u,v)$ انتگرال به شکل

$\iint_B f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{B'} f(g(u,v), h(u,v)) |J| du dv$

بین B و B' در دو حالت این رابطه معادلت از دو تغییر متغیر است که به صورت زیر نمایش داده می شود.

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$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix}$$

درستی این فرمول را به صورت زیر بررسی کنید:

$$\iint_B f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_R f(u, v) du dv = \iint_R f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) J du dv$$

تفسیر هندسی (معمولاً)

~~$x = r \cos \theta$~~
 ~~$y = r \sin \theta$~~

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta = r$$

$$\iint_B f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

X example: $I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy =$

$0 < y < 1$ $0 < x < \sqrt{1-y^2}$ $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$I = \int_{\theta=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r=0}^1 \sin(r^2) r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^1 r \sin(r^2) dr = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^1 \sin u du = \frac{1}{r} \cos u = \frac{1}{r} \cos r^2 \Big|_{r=0}^{r=1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r} (\cos 1 - \cos 0) = \frac{1}{r} (1 - \cos 1)$$

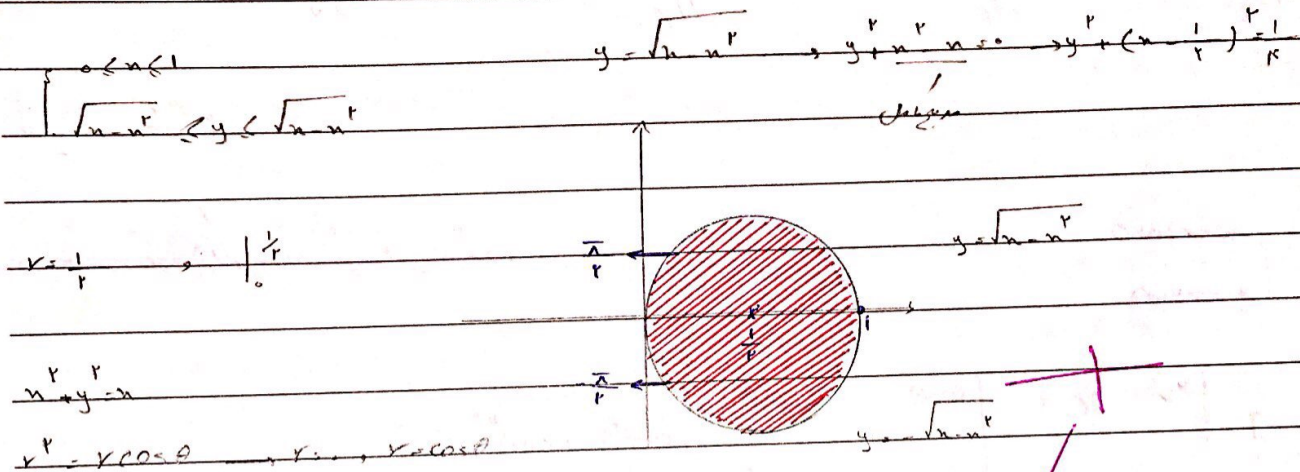
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$$I = \frac{1}{r} (1 + \cos \theta) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{r} (1 + \cos 1)$$

example: $\bar{I} = \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx =$



$$\bar{I} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r=0}^{\cos \theta} (r^2) r dr d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\cos \theta} r^3 dr = \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \theta$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{16} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

point: $\cos^n \theta = (\cos \theta)^n = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^n$

point: $\sin^n \theta = (\sin \theta)^n = \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^n$

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$$= \frac{1}{14} (\theta + \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{14} (\theta - \sin \theta) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{14} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{14} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{14} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{56}$$

1/14 1/14

example: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, $xy = r$, $xy = f$

• double integral

$$\iint (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = ?$$

• double integral

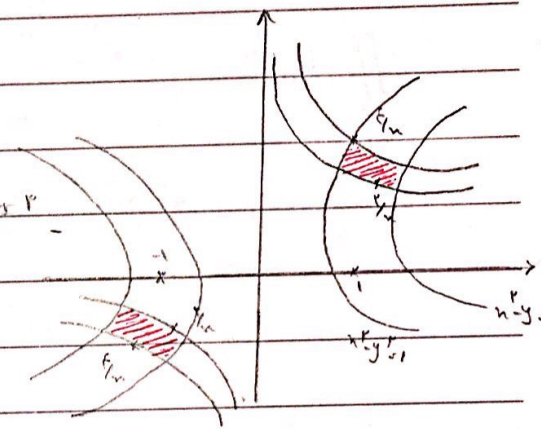
ellipse: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$x^2 + y^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$

$xy = r \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{x}$

$xy = f \rightarrow y = \frac{f}{x}$



$u = xy \quad v = x^2 + y^2$

x	u	v	x	y	u	v
x_u	x_v	$-2xy$	x_u	x_v	y	x
y_u	y_v	$-2xy$	y_u	y_v	x	$-y$

$J = \frac{1}{-r(x^2 + y^2)}$

$u = xy, \quad xy = r, \quad xy = f \quad \text{or} \quad r < u < f$

$v = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 9 \quad \text{or} \quad 1 < v < 9$

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$$\int_r^R \int_1^a (x^r + y^r)^{-1} dx dy = \frac{1}{r} \int_r^R \int_1^a dx dy = \frac{1}{r} (R-r)(a-1) = \dots$$

u

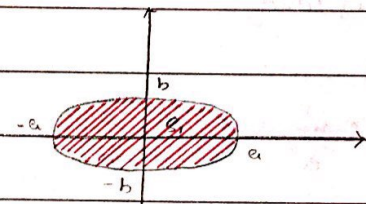
!!!

$S_2 = \iint_{B_1} 1 dB_1$ XY - axes B_1 - ellipse

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

... ellipse, $\frac{x^r}{a^r} + \frac{y^r}{b^r} = 1$ - ellipse

$S_2 = r \iint_{B_1} dB_1$



$\frac{y^r}{b^r} = 1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r} \implies y = b \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}}$

$B_1: -a \leq x \leq a \quad -b \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}} \leq y \leq b \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}}$

$S_2 = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-b \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}}}^{b \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}}} dy dx = 2 \int_{-a}^a b \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}} dx = 2b \int_0^a \sqrt[r]{1 - \frac{x^r}{a^r}} dx$

... $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^r + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^r = 1$

$\frac{x}{a} = \cos \theta \implies x = a \cos \theta$
 $\frac{y}{b} = \sin \theta \implies y = b \sin \theta$

x	y	$a \cos \theta$	$b \sin \theta$	$= a b r \cos^r \theta + a b r \sin^r \theta = a b r$
dx	dy	$-a \sin \theta$	$b \cos \theta$	

X

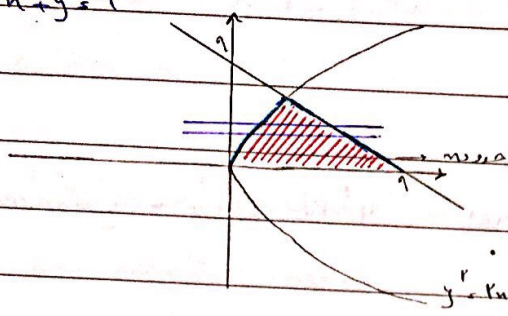
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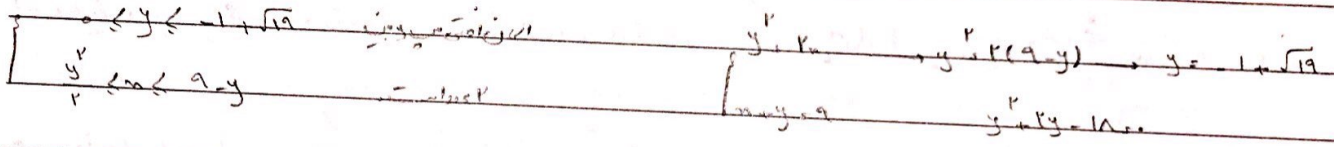
$$S = r \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} ab r dr d\theta = ab \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left(\frac{r^2}{2} \right)' d\theta = \frac{ab}{2} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} d\theta = (ab) \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \bar{a} \bar{b}$$

Very important



$x + y = 9 \Rightarrow y = 9 - x$
 $x = 9 - y$

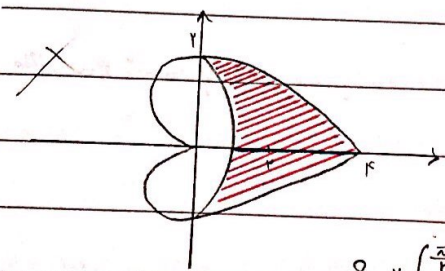
$$S = \int_{-1+\sqrt{19}}^{9-y} \int_{y^2/r}^{9-y} r dr dy$$



$y = 9 - x \Rightarrow x = 9 - y$
 $x = 9 - y$

$$\int_{-1+\sqrt{19}}^{9-y} (9-y - \frac{y^2}{r}) dy = 9y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{-1+\sqrt{19}}^{9-y}$$

Example: Find the area of the region bounded by the cardioid $r = 4(1 + \cos \theta)$ and the polar axis.



θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	2π
r	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{4(1+\cos \theta)} r dr d\theta$$

$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$
 $r \leq r \leq 4(1 + \cos \theta)$

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$$= r \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{r^2}{r} \sqrt{r(1+\cos\theta)} \right) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (r(1+\cos\theta))^{\frac{3}{2}} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (r + r\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta r) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (r + r\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta r) d\theta = r \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos\theta + \frac{1+\cos(2\theta)}{2}) d\theta = r \left(\theta + \sin\theta + \frac{1}{4} (\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta)) \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$= r \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = r \left(\frac{7\pi}{4} \right) = 7\pi r$$

$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$, $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$, $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^6 \theta d\theta$, $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^8 \theta d\theta$

مساحت دایره

اگر B یک ناحیه در صفحه xy باشد و (x_k, y_k) مرکز n مثلث ΔB_k باشد، آنگاه $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k) \Delta B_k$ عبارت است از مجموع

اجزای $f(x, y)$ در B است. اگر $f(x, y) = 1$ باشد، آنگاه $\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta B_k$ عبارت است از مساحت کل B .

اگر $f(x, y) = 1$ باشد، آنگاه $\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta B_k$ عبارت است از مساحت کل B . اگر $f(x, y) = x$ باشد، آنگاه $\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta B_k$ عبارت است از مجموع اجزای x در B .

اگر $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ باشد، آنگاه $\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta B_k$ عبارت است از مجموع اجزای $x^2 + y^2$ در B .

$$M = \iint_B f(x, y) dA$$

Example: $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-\beta)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z-\gamma)^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta y + 2\gamma z + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

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$z = 9 - 9r^2$, $r \rightarrow r+1$

مثال ۱: حساب انتگرال دوگانه از تابع $z = 9 - 9r^2$ در ناحیه $r \in [0, 1]$ و $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$

✓

دستور

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (9 - 9r^2) r dr d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{9r^2}{2} - \frac{9r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} \right) d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{9}{4} d\phi = \frac{9}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

حداکثر و کمترین

حداکثر و کمترین $z = 9 - 9r^2$, $z = +3\sqrt{1-r^2}$

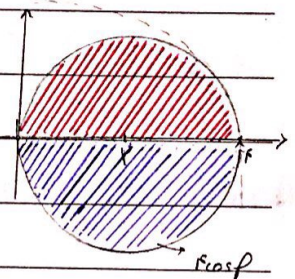
$$\int \sqrt{u} du = \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}$$

مثال ۲: حساب انتگرال دوگانه از تابع $z = 14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi$ در ناحیه $r \in [0, 1]$ و $\phi \in [0, \pi]$

✓

مثال ۱: $(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 + (z-\gamma)^2 = R^2$

$x = r \cos \phi$, $y = r \sin \phi$, $z = 14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi$ → $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (0, 0, 0)$



$$V = \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi) r dr d\phi = \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{14r^2}{2} - \frac{14r^4 \cos^2 \phi}{4} \right]_0^1 d\phi = \int_0^\pi \left(7 - \frac{7}{2} \cos^2 \phi \right) d\phi$$

$$= \frac{7 \cos^4 \phi}{4} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{7}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \phi (1 - \cos^2 \phi) d\phi = \frac{7 \cos^4 \phi}{4} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{7}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \phi d\phi + \frac{7}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \phi d\phi$$

دستور

حداکثر و کمترین $z = 14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi$

✓

مثال ۳: حساب انتگرال دوگانه از تابع $z = 14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi$ در ناحیه $r \in [0, 1]$ و $\phi \in [0, \pi]$

$x = r \cos \phi$

$y = r \sin \phi$

$z = 14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi$, $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, $z = 14 - 14r^2 \cos^2 \phi$ → $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (0, 0, 0)$

$$14 \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos^2 \phi)^{3/2} d\phi = 14 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \phi d\phi$$

$\int_0^\pi \sin^2 \phi d\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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جبر و حساب

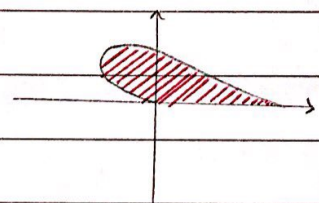
جبر و حساب از این کتاب درسی استفاده کنید

$$M = \iint_B f(x,y) dB = \iint f(x,y) dx dy$$

Example: $r = r(1 + \cos \phi)$ در این مثال $r = kr$ در هر دو طرف

$$M = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{r(1+\cos \phi)} kr \cdot r dr d\phi = \frac{k}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \phi)^3 d\phi = \frac{k}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 3\cos \phi + 3\cos^2 \phi + \cos^3 \phi) d\phi$$

$$= \frac{k}{3} \cdot k\pi$$



$$+ 3\cos \phi = r(1 + \cos \phi)$$

$$\int \cos \phi \cos^2 \phi d\phi = \int \cos \phi (1 - \sin^2 \phi) d\phi = \int (1 - \sin^2 \phi) d\phi$$

$$\frac{k}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \frac{r}{r} (1 + \cos \phi) + 3\cos \phi + \cos \phi (1 - \sin^2 \phi)) d\phi = \frac{k}{3} (\frac{r}{r} \phi + \frac{r}{r} \sin \phi + \sin \phi$$

$$- \frac{\sin^3 \phi}{3}) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{k}{3} ((\pi + \frac{r}{r} \pi) (1 + 1 + 1 + 1)) = \frac{k}{3} k\pi \cdot 4 = \frac{4}{3} k\pi$$

$$\cos^2 \phi = 1 - \sin^2 \phi$$

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$$M_x = \iint_B y \rho(x,y) dA$$

لوزون مرکز ثقل

$$M_y = \iint_B x \rho(x,y) dA$$

لوزون مرکز ثقل

$$M_0 = \iint_B \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rho(x,y) dA$$

لوزون مرکز ثقل

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M}$$

مركز ثقل

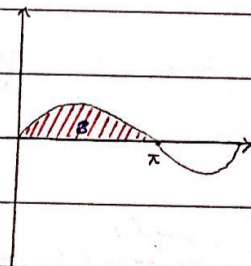
مثال: $\rho(x,y) = ky$ في منطقة $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, $0 \leq y \leq \sin x$

$$\rho(x,y) = ky$$

مثال

مثال

$\bar{x} = ?$, $\bar{y} = ?$, $M_x = ?$, $M_y = ?$



$0 \leq x \leq \pi$
 $0 \leq y \leq \sin x$

$$M_x = \iint_B \rho(x,y) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} ky dy dx = k \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sin x} dx = \frac{k}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{k}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$M_y = \iint_B y \rho(x,y) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} ky^2 dy dx = k \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{\sin x} dx = \frac{k}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 x dx$$

$$= \frac{k}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx$$

مثال: $\rho(x,y) = ky$ في منطقة $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, $0 \leq y \leq \sin x$

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$$\int u \cos u \, du = \sin u$$

$$= -\frac{k}{r} \int (1-u^r) du = -\frac{k}{r} \left(u - \frac{u^{r+1}}{r+1} \right) = -\frac{k}{r} \left(\cos \alpha - \frac{\cos^{r+1} \alpha}{r+1} \right) \Big|_0^\pi = -\frac{k}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r+1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{r+1} \right)$$

$$= + \frac{rk}{r+1}$$

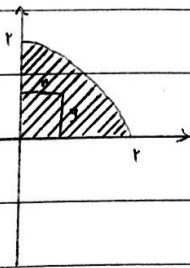
$$M_y = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin \alpha} (x)(ky) \, dy \, d\alpha = k \int_0^\pi x \int_0^{\sin \alpha} y \, dy \, d\alpha = k \int_0^\pi x \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2} \right) d\alpha = \frac{k}{2} \int_0^\pi x \sin^2 \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x}{r} - \frac{x}{r} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x}{r} - \frac{x}{r} \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\frac{kx}{r}}{\frac{kx}{r}} = \frac{1}{2} kx$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\frac{rk}{2}}{\frac{kx}{r}} = \frac{14}{2x}$$

... Example



(Jalan) ...

$$\rho(x,y) = xy$$

$$M_x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^r (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left((r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_0^r \right) d\theta = \frac{r^3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{r^3}{2} (4) = \frac{14}{r}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

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$$M_x = \iint_D y(x+y) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^r (r \sin \theta)(r \sin \theta + r \cos \theta) r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \right) r^4 \Big|_0^r d\theta$$

$$= r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \right) r^3 \Big|_0^r d\theta = r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{r} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= r \left(\frac{1}{r} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{r} (\theta - \frac{1}{r} \sin 2\theta) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = r \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r} \right) \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{\pi r}{r}$$

$\bar{M}_y =$ / $\bar{M}_y = \frac{r + \pi}{r}$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{m} = \frac{r + \pi}{\frac{\pi r}{r}} = \frac{r + \pi}{\pi}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m} = \frac{r(\pi + \pi)}{\frac{\pi r}{r}} = \frac{2\pi r}{\pi} = 2r$$

if $\rho = r$ then

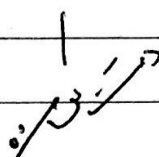
$$I_x = \iint_B y^2 \rho(x,y) dx dy$$

$$I_y = \iint_B x^2 \rho(x,y) dx dy$$

$$I_o = \iint_B (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x,y) dx dy$$

Comparison is $y = r \sin \theta$ and $x = r \cos \theta$ and $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and $dA = r dr d\theta$: example

$y = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow y = r \sin \theta \rightarrow y + a$



Example: $y = r \sin \theta + a$ where a is a constant.

$$I_d = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\frac{r}{a}}^{\frac{r}{a}} (y+a)^2 dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (y+a)^2 \left(\frac{r}{a} - \left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) \right) dy = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4ra + 2a^2 y - \frac{1}{3} y^3) dy$$

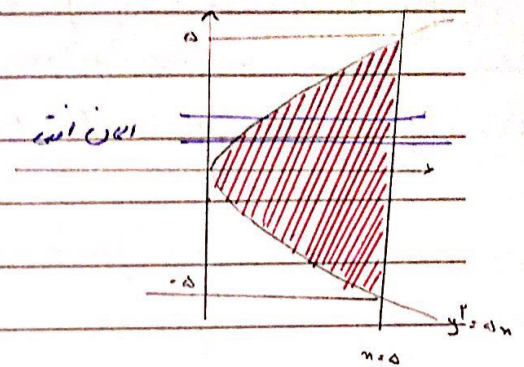
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$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a (x^2 + y^2) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=a-x} dx = \dots$$

$x \leq a$
 $y \leq a-x$



$$\text{Area} = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad \text{: point}$$

Area of region :

For the region D in the first quadrant bounded by the x-axis, the y-axis, and the line $x+y=a$, the area is given by the double integral $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$.

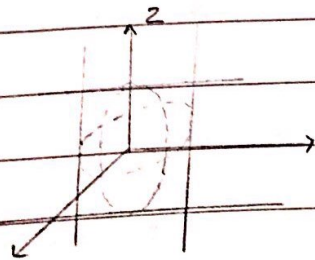
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

Example: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ is a circle of radius a in the first quadrant. The area of the region bounded by the x-axis, the y-axis, and the circle is given by the double integral $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$.

The region D is the part of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ in the first quadrant. The area of the region is given by the double integral $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$.

The region D is the part of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ in the first quadrant. The area of the region is given by the double integral $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$.

$$z = a^2 - x^2 - y^2 \quad \text{where } x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$



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

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

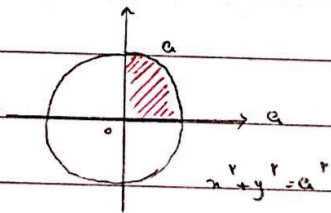
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$$\sqrt{1+(bn)^r - (by)^r} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{-yn}{r\sqrt{a^r-n^r}}\right)^r} = \sqrt{1+\frac{n^r}{a^r-n^r}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^r}{a^r-n^r}}$$

دست نزن

$$S_2 \iint_B \sqrt{\frac{a^r}{a^r-n^r}} dB \quad S_2 \int_{n=0}^a \int_{y=0}^{\sqrt{a^r-n^r}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^r-n^r}} dy dn$$

$$S_2 na \int_0^a \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^r-n^r}}\right) (\sqrt{a^r-n^r} - 0) dn = na \int_0^a 1 dn = na^r$$

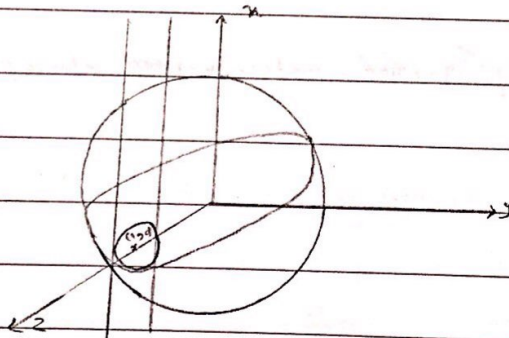


مثال: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ در $n=0$ تا $n=R$ و $y=0$ تا $y=\sqrt{R^2-n^2}$ و $z=0$ تا $z=\sqrt{R^2-n^2-y^2}$ مثال

حل: $(n-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

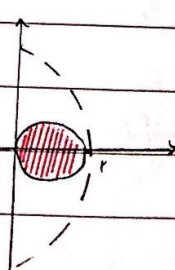
$z = 2\sqrt{1-(n^2+y^2)}$

$(n-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$



B: $0 < n < 1$

$$\sqrt{1-(n-1)^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1+(n-1)^2}$$



$$h_n = -kn \rightarrow h_n = \sqrt{\frac{n^r}{f(n^2+y^2)}}$$

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$$I_x = \frac{-ky}{\sqrt{k^2(x^2+y^2)}} \quad I_y = \frac{y}{k\sqrt{k^2(x^2+y^2)}}$$

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

$$\sqrt{1 + I_x^2 + I_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{k^2(x^2+y^2)} + \frac{y^2}{k^2(x^2+y^2)}} \quad \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = r$$

$$S = k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{r \cos \theta} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

چون در این مسئله ما به دنبال مساحت هستیم پس باید از فرمول مساحت استفاده کنیم

در این مسئله ما به دنبال مساحت هستیم پس باید از فرمول مساحت استفاده کنیم

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

این یک دایره است که مرکز آن در (1, 0) و شعاع آن 1 است. این دایره در ربع اول قرار دارد.

برای محاسبه مساحت این دایره در ربع اول، باید از فرمول مساحت استفاده کنیم.

$$r = r \cos \theta \quad (r \cos \theta - 1)^2 + (r \sin \theta)^2 = 1 \quad r = r \cos \theta$$

$$S = k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{r \cos \theta}^{r \cos \theta} \frac{-r}{\sqrt{k^2 r^2}} \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{1}{k} \right) \, d\theta = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{r \cos \theta}{r} \right) \, d\theta = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$\text{answer} = \sqrt{k^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{k^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta)} = k \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = k \cos \theta$$

پس مساحت این دایره در ربع اول برابر است با $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

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$$S_2 = 14 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin \theta - 1) d\theta = 14 (-\cos \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 14 \left(-\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - 1\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 14 \left(-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 14 \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

مساحت سطح حاصل از دوران

مساحت سطح حاصل از دوران: $\int \int_R y \, dA$...

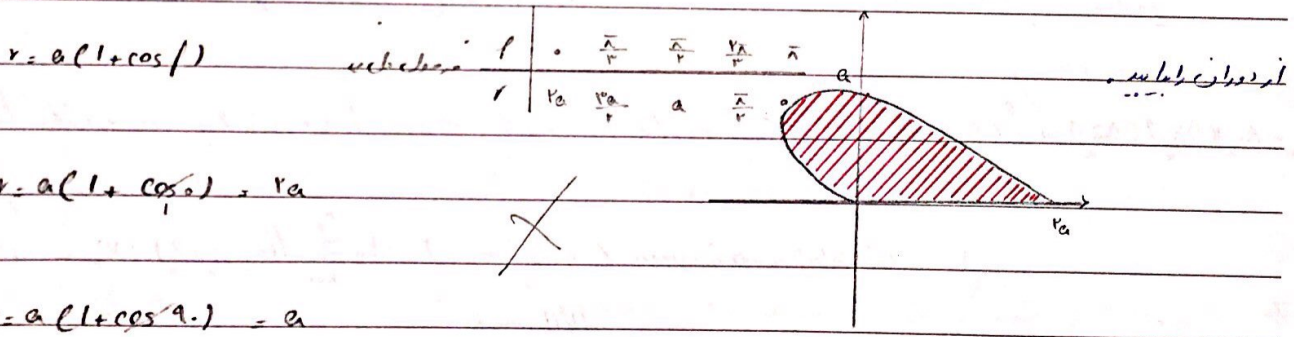
$$V = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 + \dots + \Delta V_n$$

مساحت سطح حاصل از دوران

$$= r_n \iint_{R_n} y \, dA \dots = r_n \iint_R y \, dA = r_n A \bar{y} = r_n \pi \bar{y}$$

$$= \iint_R r_n y \, dA = \iint_B r_n y \, dndy \quad \text{very important}$$

مثال: $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$...



$$r = a(1 + \cos 0) = 2a$$

$$r = a(1 + \cos \pi) = 0$$

مساحت سطح حاصل از دوران

$$B: 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq r \leq a(1 + \cos \theta)$$

مساحت سطح حاصل از دوران

$$V = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \int_{r=0}^{a(1+\cos \theta)} (r \sin \theta) (r) \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \theta \Big|_{r=0}^{r=a(1+\cos \theta)} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

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$$V = \frac{\rho \bar{a}}{\rho} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin \phi) r^2 |a(1+\cos \phi)| = \frac{\rho \bar{a}}{\rho} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin \phi) (a^3 (1+\cos \phi)^2) d\phi$$

$$(1+\cos \phi)^2 = u \quad du = -\sin \phi$$

$$= \frac{\rho \bar{a}^3}{\rho} \int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_{\phi=0}^{\phi=\pi} = \frac{\bar{a}^3}{3} (1+\cos \phi)^3 \Big|_{\phi=0}^{\phi=\pi} = \frac{\bar{a}^3}{3} (0 - 8) = -\frac{8}{3} \bar{a}^3$$

Def of $G_k \rightarrow G_n$ is a region G in the (x, y, z) space...

$$\sum_{k=1}^n h(x_k, y_k, z_k) \Delta V_k$$

is a region G_k in the (x, y, z) space...

$\Delta V_k = (\Delta x_k \times \Delta y_k \times \Delta z_k)$ is a region G_k in the (x, y, z) space...

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n h(x_k, y_k, z_k) \Delta V_k$$

$$\iiint_G h dG$$

$$\iiint_G e^{-xy+z} dx dy dz$$

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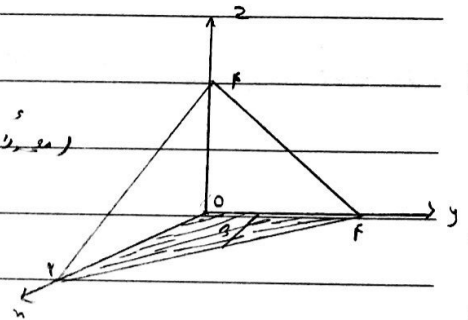
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Besetzung: $0 \leq n \leq r, 0 \leq y \leq r-n$

$$\int_0^r \int_0^{r-n} \int_0^{r-n-y} e^{n+y+z} dz dy dn = \int_0^r \int_0^{r-n} (e^{-n+F} e^{n+y}) dy dn$$

$$= \int_0^r (ye^{-n+F} - e^{n+y}) \Big|_0^{r-n} dn = \int_0^r ((r-n)e^{-n+F} - e^{-n+F} + e^n) dn = e^F + (e^r - 1)$$

(- abgesehen 2, y) ist (r-n, y)



... (0, r, 1) ...

Zielfunktion ...

0	e^{F-n}
$r-n$	$-e^{F-n}$
0	e^{F-n}

$$= ((r-n)e^{F-n} + te^{F-n} - e^{F-n} + e^n) \Big|_{n=0}^{n=r}$$

$\int \int \int n^p dx dy dz$...

$$\int \int \int n^p dG = \int \int_0^r (\int_0^{r-n} n^p dn dy) = \int \int n^p dn dy = \int_0^r \int_0^{r-n} n^p \cos^2 \varphi dx d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^r \int_0^{r-n} n^p \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r} \int_0^{r-n} 1 + \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r} \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{r-n} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r} \left(r-n + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \right)$$

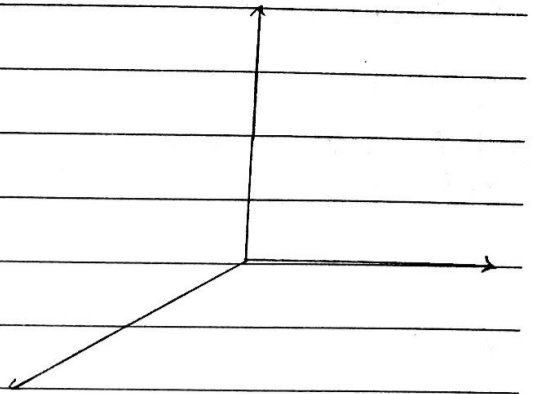
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$0 < r < R$

$0 < \phi < 2\pi$

$0 < z < h$



$$\int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (\cos^2 \phi) r^2 dr d\phi dz = \frac{R^2 (2\pi - 1)}{2} \int_0^h \cos^2 \phi dz$$

P4)

$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{2} \int_0^h (1 + \cos 2\phi) dz = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} (z + \frac{\sin 2\phi}{2}) \Big|_0^h = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} \times h$$

Handwritten notes in Arabic script, likely explaining the integration process or the geometry of the volume.

Handwritten notes in Arabic script.

$r_k = x = f(u, v, w), y = g(u, v, w), z = h(u, v, w)$ and other mathematical expressions.

Handwritten notes in Arabic script.

$J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)}$	$\begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v & x_w \\ y_u & y_v & y_w \\ z_u & z_v & z_w \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \\ x_w & y_w & z_w \end{vmatrix}$	$\det(A) = \det(A^T)$
---	---	---	-----------------------

$$\iiint_G f(x, y, z) dG = \iiint_R f(g, h, k) J dR$$

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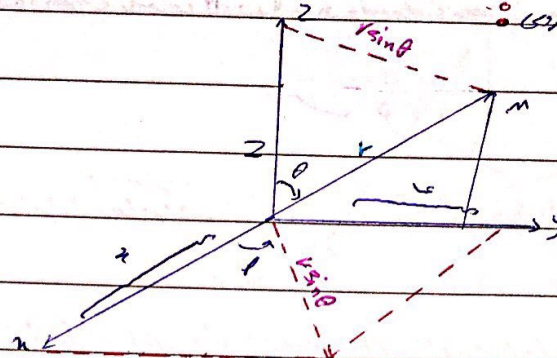
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$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$

$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$

$z = r \cos \theta$



$\cos \phi = \frac{x}{r \sin \theta}$

$\sin \phi = \frac{y}{r \sin \theta}$

چون از مخرج مساوی می کنیم پس $r \sin \theta$ را در هر دو طرف ضرب می کنیم

$\theta = 0$

پس $\theta = 0$ یعنی در امتداد محور مثبت z

$\theta = \pi$

$\iiint_G h(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_R h(r \sin \theta \cos \phi, r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \theta) (r^2 \sin \theta)$

$\vec{j} =$	x_r	y_r	z_r	$\sin \theta \cos \phi$	$\sin \theta \sin \phi$	$\cos \theta$
	x_θ	y_θ	z_θ	$r \cos \theta \cos \phi$	$r \cos \theta \sin \phi$	$-r \sin \theta$
	x_ϕ	y_ϕ	z_ϕ	$-r \sin \theta \sin \phi$	$r \sin \theta \cos \phi$	0

$= (\sin \theta \cos \phi)(r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \phi) - \sin \theta \sin \phi (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin \phi) + \cos \theta (r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi)$

$= r^2 \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi) + \cos \theta (r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) = r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta = r^2 \sin \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$

$= r^2 \sin \theta$

پس $\iiint_G h(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R h(r \sin \theta \cos \phi, r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \theta) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\phi d\theta$

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Example: $\int \dots$

$$\iiint \rho g z \, dV$$

مثبت کن

مثبت کن

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^R (\rho \sin \theta \cos \phi) (R \sin \theta \sin \phi) (R \cos \theta) (R^2 \sin \theta) \, d\theta \, d\phi \, d\psi$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^R \rho R^3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\theta \, d\phi \, d\psi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \phi \sin \phi \, d\phi \right) \left(\int_0^R r^2 \, dr \right) \rho R^3 \, d\theta$$

مثبت کن

$$\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \right) \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\phi \right) \times \left(\int_0^R r^2 \, dr \right)$$

↓

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sin^2 \phi}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \times \left(\frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^R \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} (1-1) \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) \times \left(\frac{R^3}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{R^3}{3} = \frac{R^3}{18}$$

explain: $\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$, $\sin \theta = u$, $\cos \theta = du$

$$\int u^2 \, du = \frac{u^3}{3}$$

very important

Example: $\int \dots$

مثبت کن

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$y, z = 0 \rightarrow x = a$

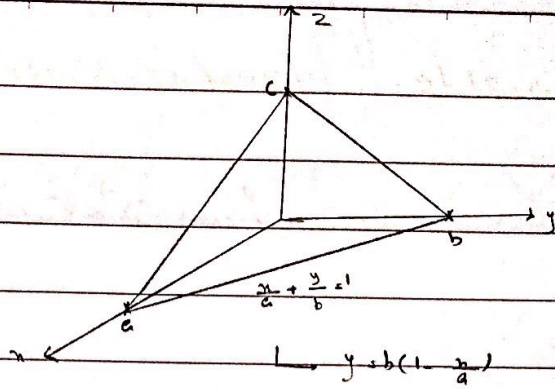
$x, z = 0 \rightarrow y = b$

$x, y = 0 \rightarrow z = c$

$x = 0 \rightarrow y^2 + z^2 = a^2$

$y = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + z^2 = a^2$

$z = 0 \rightarrow xy = a^2$



$0 \leq x \leq a$

$0 \leq y \leq b(1 - \frac{x}{a})$

$0 \leq z \leq c(1 - \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b})$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} \int_0^{c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b})} x^2 \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^a \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} x^2 \left[c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}) \right] dy \, dx =$$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} x^2 c \left(c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}) \right) dy \, dx = c \int_0^a \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} x^2 \left(c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}) \right) dy \, dx =$$

$$= c \int_0^a \left(x^2 \left[cy - \frac{cx}{a} y + \frac{xy^2}{b} \right] \Big|_0^{y=b(1-\frac{x}{a})} \right) dx = \int_0^a b c \left(x - \frac{x^2}{a} \right) \frac{b}{a} \left(x^2 - \frac{x^3}{a} \right) \frac{b}{a} \left(x - \frac{bx}{a} \right) dx$$

∴ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, \bar{J} = r = \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(r,\theta,z)}$

PAN

∴ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

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Check

$$\iiint_G h(x, y, z) dG = \iiint_G h(r \cos \phi, r \sin \phi, z) r dz dr d\phi$$

nicht! ... $n+2 = r$...

0, r, \phi

$$\iiint xyz ds$$

Wiederholung

$$\int_{\phi=0}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \int_{r=0}^r \int_{z=0}^{\sqrt{n-r^2}} (r \sin \phi)(z)(r) dz dr d\phi$$

$$(r \cos \phi, r \sin \phi) \quad 14 = z$$

$$r^2 + 14 = z^2 \rightarrow z = \sqrt{14-r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int_{\phi=0}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \int_{r=0}^r (r \sin \phi) z^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{14-r^2}} dr d\phi = \frac{1}{r} \int_{\phi=0}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \int_{r=0}^r (14 r^2 \sin \phi) dr d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int_{\phi=0}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} (4r^3 \sin \phi) \Big|_0^r d\phi = \frac{1}{r} (4r^3 \cos \phi) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{r}}^0 = \frac{1}{r} (4r^3)(-1-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} (4r^3)$$

$$\int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{n-r^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+y^2}} dz dy dx$$

$$\int_0^r \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+y^2}} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+y^2}} z \Big|_0^r = \frac{r}{\sqrt{n^2+y^2}}$$

$$\int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{n-r^2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{n^2+y^2}} dy dx$$

$$x = r \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \phi, \quad \text{für}$$



$y = \sqrt{n^2 - x^2}$...

$$\int_0^{\bar{r}} f \int_{r_s}^r \left(\frac{r}{r'}\right) r' dr' d\phi = r \int_0^{\bar{r}} \int_0^{\phi} dr' d\phi = 4\pi \frac{\bar{r}^2}{2} = 2\pi \bar{r}^2$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n h(n_k, y_k, z_k) \nabla V_k = \iiint_G h(n, y, z) dxdydz$$

اینجا $h(n, y, z) = 1$ و G از (n, y, z) است

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \nabla V_k = \iiint_G dxdydz$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم

$$V = \iiint_G r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم

$$V = \iiint_G r^2 dz dr d\phi$$

اینجا $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ و $z = \sqrt{b^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ است

$$a^2 - x^2 - y^2 = z^2$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم

$$a^2 - x^2 - y^2 = z^2$$

این عبارت را می توانیم به صورت زیر بنویسیم

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

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

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

$y = r(1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}) \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{r^2(1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2})}$

$V = \int_{-r}^r \int_{-A}^A \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{A-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dz dy dx = \int_{-r}^r \int_{-A}^A (A - \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dy dx$

از تغییر متغیر به قطبی

$x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$
 $J = r^2$

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{r^2-x^2}$
 $x^2+y^2 \leq r^2$

محدوده $r \cos \theta$ و $r \sin \theta$ در r است
 $y = r \sin \theta$
 در r است

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

در r است

$\frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r} = r$

$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (A - r \cos^2 \theta - r \sin^2 \theta) r^2 r dr d\theta$
 $A - r(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = A - r$

$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (A - r) r^2 r dr d\theta = 14\sqrt{r} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (r - r^2) dr d\theta = (14\sqrt{r}) \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{3}) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} d\theta$

$= (14\sqrt{r}) \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) d\theta = (14\sqrt{r}) \times \frac{1}{6} \times 2\pi$

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~~... 2 = \sqrt{r^2(x^2+y^2)} ...~~

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

$$x^2 + y^2 + r^2 x^2 + r^2 y^2 = 14 \rightarrow r^2 x^2 + r^2 y^2 = 14 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \frac{14}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} r \leq x \leq r \\ \sqrt{r^2-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{r^2-x^2} \\ \sqrt{r^2(x^2+y^2)} \leq z \leq \sqrt{14-r^2(x^2+y^2)} \end{cases}$$

... point

$$M = \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{r^2(x^2+y^2)}}^{\sqrt{14-r^2(x^2+y^2)}} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} (\sqrt{14-r^2(x^2+y^2)} - \sqrt{r^2(x^2+y^2)}) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} (\sqrt{14-r^2} - \sqrt{r^2}) \, r \, dr \, dx = \frac{1}{r} \int_{-r}^r \int_0^r (\sqrt{14-r^2} - \sqrt{r^2}) \, dr \, dx$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \left[\frac{\sqrt{14-r^2}}{r} \right]_0^r - \frac{1}{r} \int_{-r}^r \left(\frac{r}{r} (14-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{r^2}}{r} r^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[\left(\frac{r}{r} (14-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{r^2}}{r} r^2 \right) \right]_{-r}^r = \frac{r}{r} \left((14-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{r^2}}{r} r^2 \right) \Big|_{-r}^r$$

$$M = \iiint_G f(x,y,z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

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$$M_{xy} = \iiint z f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$M_{yz} = \iiint x f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$M_{xz} = \iiint y f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint x f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_{xz}}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint y f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint z f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

$$I_x = \iiint (y^2 + z^2) f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

$$I_y = \iiint (x^2 + z^2) f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

$$I_z = \iiint (x^2 + y^2) f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

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$$I_0 = \iiint (x^r + y^r + z^r) f(x,y,z) dz dy dx \checkmark$$

$$I_{xy} = \iiint z^r f(x,y,z) dz dy dx \checkmark$$

$$I_{yz} = \iiint x^r f(x,y,z) dz dy dx \checkmark$$

$$I_{xz} = \iiint y^r f(x,y,z) dz dy dx \checkmark$$

...
 $z = \sqrt{ka - x^r - y^r}$

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

$$\sqrt{ka - x^r - y^r} \dots ka = x^r + y^r$$

$$f = k(\sqrt{x^r + y^r + z^r})^r \rightarrow f = k(x^r + y^r + z^r)^r$$

$$M = \iiint k(x^r + y^r + z^r)^r dG = \int_{x=0}^a \int_{y=\sqrt{ka-x^r}}^{\sqrt{ka-x^r}} \int_{z=0}^{\sqrt{ka-x^r-y^r}} k(x^r + y^r + z^r)^r dz dy dx$$

00
مشتق

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

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$$M = k \int_0^{r_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (r \sin \phi) r^2 dr d\phi d\theta$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta = r^2$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$= k \int_0^{r_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \phi) (r^3) \Big|_0^{2\pi} d\phi d\theta = 4\pi k \int_0^{r_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \phi d\phi d\theta = 4\pi k \int_0^{r_0} (\cos \phi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi k \int_0^{r_0} d\theta = 4\pi k r_0$$

$$\frac{M_{xy}}{M} = \dots$$

infertat

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Handwritten notes in Urdu script.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script.

$$M_{xy} = \iiint 2 \rho dV = \int_0^{r_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (r \cos \theta) (kr^2) (r \sin \phi) dr d\phi d\theta = k \int_0^{r_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta) (\sin \phi) \Big|_0^{2\pi} d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{104\pi k}{4} \int_0^{r_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta) (\sin \phi) d\phi d\theta = \frac{104\pi k}{4} \int_0^{r_0} (\cos \theta) (\cos \phi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{104\pi k}{4} \int_0^{r_0} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sin \theta \Big|_0^{r_0} = \sin r_0 - \sin 0$$

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$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta = \frac{y^2}{x^2}$
 $x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = a^2$

$r = \dots$

(Note: ...)

$M \cdot V \dots$

$\frac{M \cdot V}{M} \dots$

$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = a^2$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 2xy \tan^2 \theta$

$2xy \tan^2 \theta + 2xy = a^2 \Rightarrow 2xy(1 + \tan^2 \theta) = a^2$

$2xy = \frac{a^2}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = a^2 \cos^2 \theta$

$x^2 + y^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta = a^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \theta$

(Note: ...)

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin \theta \left(r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} - \frac{r^2}{\tan \theta} \right) dr d\theta$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin \theta \left(r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} - \frac{r^2}{\tan \theta} \right) dr d\theta$$

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$$V = \int_0^{r_2} \left[\left(-\frac{F}{r} \right) (a^r r^r) \sqrt{a^r r^r} - \frac{r^r}{r \tan a} \right]_{r=a \sin a}^{r=a \sin a} dr$$

$$V = \int_0^{r_2} \left(-\frac{F}{r} (a^r \cos^r a - a^r \sin^r a) \right) dr = (r_2) \left(-\frac{F}{r} \right) (a^r \cos^r a - a^r \sin^r a)$$

...
 $y = f(x, z)$...
 $z = \sqrt{y^2 + x^2}$...

$$M_{x2} = \iiint y f(x, y, z)$$

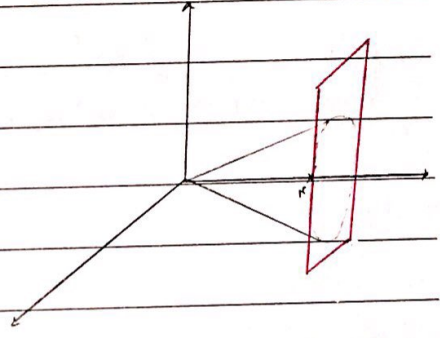
$$M_{x2} = \int_0^r \int_{y=0}^{y=r} \int_{z=0}^{\sqrt{y^2+x^2}} y k z dz dy$$

$$= \int_0^r \int_0^r \left(\frac{ky}{r} \right) \left(z^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{y^2+x^2}} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^r \int_0^r \left(\frac{ky}{r} \right) \left(y^2 + x^2 - 0 - 0 \right) dy$$

$$M_{x2} = \int_0^r \left(\frac{ky}{r} \right) \left(\frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dy = k \int_0^r \left(\frac{y^3}{r} + \frac{y^3}{r} \right) dy = k \int_0^r \left(\frac{y^3}{r} \right) dy = \left(\frac{k}{r} \right) \frac{y^4}{4} \Big|_0^r$$

$$= \left(\frac{k}{r} \right) (1.25 r^4) F$$



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مثال 1

نقطه $A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \dots A_n$ را در نظر بگیرید. AB را به طول AB تقسیم کنید. AB را به طول AB تقسیم کنید.

$\|P\| = \max \{ \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n \}$ که در آن $\Delta_k = \sqrt{(x_k - x_{k-1})^2 + (y_k - y_{k-1})^2}$

definiton $M_k(x_k, y_k)$ را در نظر بگیرید. $\sum_{k=1}^n L(M_k) \Delta_k$

$\|P\| \rightarrow 0$

مثال 2

مثال 3

$\int_{AB} f(x,y) dx = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$

$$\int_{AB} f(x,y) dx = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$$

مثال: $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t$

$$\begin{cases} x = a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t) \\ y = a(\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{PAN} \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t + \sin^2 t + t^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$

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$$\int_a^{1x} \sqrt{a^r(1+t^r)} \sqrt{at^r} dt = \frac{a^r}{r} \int_a^{1x} \sqrt{1+t^r} dt = \frac{a^r}{r} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{a^r}{r} \frac{u^{\frac{r}{r}+1}}{\frac{r}{r}+1} = \left(\frac{a^r}{r}\right) (1+t^r)^{\frac{r}{r}+1}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{1+t^r}\right) \Big|_0^{1x}$$

انتقال غیر مستقیم

معمولاً $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots + f_n(x)$ را می توان به صورت $\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx + \dots + \int f_n(x) dx$ نوشت. این روش را می توان برای توابعی که به صورت مجموع توابع ساده تر هستند به کار برد. همچنین می توان از این روش برای توابعی که به صورت حاصلضرب توابع ساده تر هستند استفاده کرد.

مثال: $\int \sin(x) \cos(x) dx$ را با استفاده از روش زیر حل کنید. $\int \sin(x) \cos(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + C$

روش دیگر: $\int \sin(x) \cos(x) dx = \int \sin(x) d(\sin(x)) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) + C$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad a < t < b$$

$$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt$$

$$\int_C h(x,y,z) ds = \int_a^b h(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt$$

مثال: $\int_C (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$ را برای $C: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \\ z = bt \end{cases}$ در $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ محاسبه کنید.

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$$\begin{cases} x' = -a \sin t \\ y' = a \cos t \\ z' = b \end{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{[-a \sin t]^r + [a \cos t]^r + [b]^r} (a^r \cos^r t + a^r \sin^r t + b^r)^{1/r} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^r (\cos^r t + \sin^r t) + b^r)^{1/r} \times \sqrt{a^r + b^r} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^r + b^r)^{1/r} \sqrt{a^r + b^r} dt = \sqrt{a^r + b^r} \int_0^{2\pi} a^r + \frac{b^r}{r}$$

deflection: در این معادله برای هر یک از متغیرها یک معادله داریم که با هم جمع می‌کنیم تا به معادله کلی برسیم. در اینجا برای هر یک از متغیرها یک معادله داریم که با هم جمع می‌کنیم تا به معادله کلی برسیم.

$$\int_C T dr = \int (x, y, z) T(x, y, z) dl$$

در اینجا T را می‌توانیم به صورت تابعی از x, y, z در نظر بگیریم. پس داریم: $T = T(x, y, z)$

$$W = \int P dr$$

در اینجا P را می‌توانیم به صورت تابعی از x, y, z در نظر بگیریم.

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

در اینجا x, y, z را می‌توانیم به صورت تابعی از t در نظر بگیریم.

$$T(x, y, z) = \frac{dr(t)}{dt}$$

$$\left\| \frac{dr(t)}{dt} \right\|$$

$$W = \int P dr = \int P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \frac{dr(t)}{dt} dt = \int P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \frac{dr(t)}{dt} dt$$

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$\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t) \vec{i} + (\sin t) \vec{j} + t \vec{k}$ ex: $\vec{r} = (2y) \vec{i} + (x^2) \vec{j} + (xy) \vec{k}$: example

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 x y z

$$W = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (t \sin t \vec{i} + t \cos t \vec{j} + \sin t \cos t \vec{k}) \cdot (\cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j} + \vec{k}) dt$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (t \sin^2 t + t \cos^2 t + \frac{1}{r} \sin 2t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (t + \frac{1}{r} \sin 2t) dt = \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2r} \cos 2t \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi^2}{2}$$

... point

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} dt = \int_C (f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot (\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \vec{j} + \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \vec{k})) dt$$

$$\int_C (P \vec{i} + Q \vec{j} + R \vec{k}) \cdot (\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \vec{j} + \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \vec{k}) dt$$

$$= \int P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

: example

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$$I = \int_C (x^2y + z^2) dx + (x^2) dy + (x^2z + \pi \cos z) dz$$

$$A(1, -1, \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow B(1, 1, \frac{1}{r})$$

coordinates $\vec{AB} = B - A = (0, 2, 1)$

$\frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b} = \frac{z-z_0}{c}$ (a, b, c) coordinates

$$\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-\frac{1}{r}}{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2t - 1 \\ z = t + \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

e: $\vec{r}(t) = (1)\vec{i} + (2t-1)\vec{j} + (t+\frac{1}{r})\vec{k}$ $z = t + \frac{1}{r}$

find coordinates of line in x, y, z

$$I = \int_a^b \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b ((2t-1) + (t+\frac{1}{r})) \cos + (1)(2) dt + (2t-1 + \pi \cos(t+\frac{1}{r}))(1) dt$$

↓ ↓
coordinates coordinates

$$I = \int_a^b 2t dt + (2t-1 + \pi \cos(t+\frac{1}{r})) dt$$

find coordinates of line in x, y, z

$$y = 2t - 1 \quad -1, \quad 1 = 2t - 1 \quad , \quad t = 1$$

find coordinates of line in x, y, z

$$y = 2t - 1 \quad y = 1 \quad , \quad 1 = 2t - 1 \quad , \quad t = 1$$

$$z = t + \frac{1}{r} \quad z = \frac{1}{r} \quad , \quad \frac{1}{r} = t + \frac{1}{r} \quad , \quad t = 0$$

$$z = t + \frac{1}{r} \quad z = \frac{1}{r} \quad , \quad \frac{1}{r} = t + \frac{1}{r} \quad , \quad t = 0$$

Point of intersection of two curves

$$= (t + t^2 + \sqrt{t} \sin(t - \frac{1}{t})) \Big|_0^1 = 1 + \sqrt{1} \sin(1 - \frac{1}{1}) - \sqrt{0} \sin(0 - \frac{1}{0}) = 1 + \sqrt{1} \sin(0) = 1$$

Work done by a force field $F(x, y, z)$ along a curve C is given by $\int_C F \cdot dr$

$$W = \int_C F(x, y, z) \cdot dr$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = a \cos t \vec{i} + a \sin t \vec{j} + b t \vec{k}$$

$$dl = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2 + (z')^2} dt$$

$$dl = \sqrt{(a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$m = \int_C f(x, y, z) dl = \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos t)^2 + (a \sin t)^2 + (bt)^2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 + b^2 t^2) dt$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (2\pi a^2 + \frac{1}{3} b^2 \frac{2\pi^3}{\pi})$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C x f(x, y, z) dl$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C y f(x, y, z) dl$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \int_c z f(x, y, z) dl$$

for example

$$I_1 = \int_c dl f(x, y, z) \quad \checkmark$$

$$I_2 = \int_c (y^2) f(x, y, z) dl \quad \checkmark$$

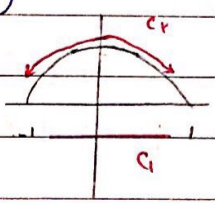
$$I_3 = \int_c (x^2 + y^2) f(x, y, z) dl \quad \checkmark$$

$$I_4 = \int_c (x^2 + y^2) f(x, y, z) dl \quad \checkmark$$

example

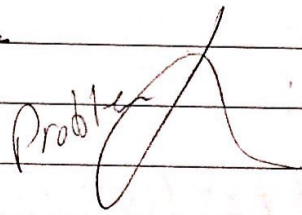
$$\int e^{nx} dy$$

coefficient



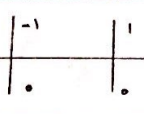
y = y

is a line



$$y = a \sin(x - c)$$

y =



$$r: \vec{r}(t) = t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} \quad |t| \le 1$$

(-1 <= y <= 1)

$$C: \vec{r}(t) = (\cos t) \vec{i} + (\sin t) \vec{j} \quad 0 \le t \le \pi$$

is a semi-circle

$$I = \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt + \int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos^2 t} (-\sin t) dt + (\cos t)(\cos t) dt$$

نقطه انحنای انتقال غیره:

نقطه انحنای غیره دارای شعاع منفرجه $(2, 2, 2)$ و شعاع پلان 2 باشد اگر چه شعاع منفرجه از این غیره منفرجه باشد.

این شعاع پلان در نقطه $(2, 2, 2)$ است پس باید آن را در نظر گرفت:

$$\int_C \vec{T} \cdot d\vec{r} = f(x, y, z) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

(مخرج - پلان)

example: شعاع C هم $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t)$ است $(1, 0, 0)$ تا $(1, 0, \pi)$ در سطح $z=0$

ابتدا ابتدا

$$\int \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

شعاع C هم $f(x, y, z) = (y^2 z^3, x^2 y z^2, x^2 y z^2)$

$$\int \vec{T} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b (t^3 \sin^2 t, (t \sin t \cos t)^2, t^2 \sin t \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t, 1) dt$$

$$\int (-t^3 \sin^3 t, t^4 \sin^2 t \cos t, t^2 \sin^2 t \cos t) dt = t^2 \sin t (t \sin^2 t + t \cos t + 3 \sin t \cos t)$$

برای هر t بین a, b باید به هر دو حد در هر دو طرف مشتق کنیم و از آن جا به دست می آوریم.

حالا راه دیگر هم غیره نقطه انحنای انتقال غیره:

$$\int_C f \cdot dr = \int \vec{\nabla} (xy^2 z^3) \cdot dr = f(1, 2, \pi) - f(1, 0, 0) = \dots$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (xy^2 z^3, x^2 y z^2, x^2 y z^2) \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} (xy^2 z^3)$$

premiss: اگر C در این مسیر پویاست و منفرجه باشد تا انتهای آن انتقال $\int_C f \cdot dr$ به هر دو طرف می تواند.

premiss: فرض کنیم C در مسیر پویاست و جهت داده باشد f هم $\vec{\nabla} f$ هم C هم $\int_C f \cdot dr$ به هر دو طرف می تواند.



result: $\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$ (line integral) \rightarrow $\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_C (P dx + Q dy + R dz)$

2. $\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$ (line integral) \rightarrow $\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_C (P dx + Q dy + R dz)$

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

result: $\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$ (line integral) \rightarrow $\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_C (P dx + Q dy + R dz)$

X example: $\int_{(1,1)}^{(-1,-1)} (y^2 - 2xy) dx + (2xy - x^2) dy =$

$P = y^2 - 2xy \rightarrow P_y = 2y - 2x$

$Q = 2xy - x^2 \rightarrow Q_x = 2y - 2x$

$dL = P dx + Q dy \rightarrow \int_C P dx + Q dy$

$\int_C (y^2 - 2xy) dx + (2xy - x^2) dy$

$P = y^2 - 2xy + g(x,y)$

$P_y = 2y - 2x, g_y = 2xy - x^2$

$g_y = 2xy - x^2 \rightarrow g(x,y) = c$

$\int_C y^2 - 2xy + c$

$L(-1, -1) - L(1, 1) = (-1 + 1) - (1 + 1) = -1$



example :

فرض کنید $P(1,2,3)$ و $Q(0,0,0)$ را به ترتیب P و Q در نظر بگیرید. $\int_C (y^2 + y + z) dx + (x^2 + x + z) dy + (xy + y + x) dz$

$$\int_C (y^2 + y + z) dx + (x^2 + x + z) dy + (xy + y + x) dz$$

$$P_y = 2 + 1 = Q_x$$

$$P_z = y + 1 = Q_z$$

$$Q_z = x + 1 = P_x$$

$$f(x,y,z) = \int (y^2 + y + z) dx + f(y,z)$$

$$= y^2 x + yx + zx + f(y,z) \quad \rightarrow \quad f_y = 2x + y + f_y(y,z) = x^2 + x + z$$

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

$$f_z = yx + x + y + f'(z) = xy + x + y$$

$$f'(z) = 0 \quad , \quad f(z) = c$$

$$f(x,y,z) = xy^2 + xy + xz + y^2 + c$$

$$f(1,2,3) - f(0,0,0) = 14$$

نتیجه: $f(x,y,z) = xy^2 + xy + xz + y^2 + c$

very important

نیز این دو روش را می توانیم در مورد انتگرال های دو بعدی نیز به کار ببریم. در این روش ها ما یک ناحیه را در صفحه xy مشخص می کنیم و با استفاده از این دو روش می توانیم آن را به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.

$$\int_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy$$

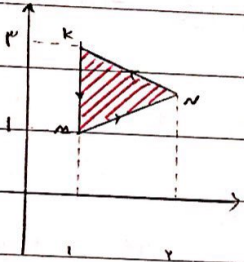
در این روش ما یک ناحیه را در صفحه xy مشخص می کنیم و با استفاده از این دو روش می توانیم آن را به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.

مثال: فرض کنید یک ناحیه را در صفحه xy مشخص می کنیم. این ناحیه را می توانیم به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم. x

$$I = \int_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y (ny + \ln(n + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})) dy$$

فرض کنید یک ناحیه را در صفحه xy مشخص می کنیم. این ناحیه را می توانیم به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.

پس از آنکه این ناحیه را مشخص می کنیم، می توانیم آن را به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.



M(1,1)

N(2,2)

K(1,3)

از این دو روش می توانیم این ناحیه را به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_1^{2-x} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \left(\frac{1 + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{n + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) - \left(\frac{ny}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) dx dy + \int_1^2 \int_n^{2x} y^2 dy dx + \int_1^2 \left(\left(\frac{y^2}{x} \right) \Big|_n^{2x} \right) dx$$

این ناحیه

$$n < y < 2x$$

$$MN = y - 1 = (x-1) \rightarrow y = x$$

پس از آنکه این ناحیه را مشخص می کنیم، می توانیم آن را به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.

$$NK = y - 2 = 1 - (x-2) \rightarrow y = x + 1$$

پس از آنکه این ناحیه را مشخص می کنیم، می توانیم آن را به یک خط منحنی تبدیل کنیم.

Subject Date

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int \left((u-x+r)^r - u^r \right) du = \frac{1}{r} \int u^r du - \frac{1}{r} \int x^r du = \frac{1}{r} \frac{u^{r+1}}{r+1} - \frac{1}{r} x^r u$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r(r+1)} (u-x+r)^{r+1} - \frac{1}{r} x^r u \right) \Big|_1^r$$

$$\oint_C ndy = \iint_D (1) dndy$$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \oint_C ndy - y dn \rightarrow \text{barnel}^*$$

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

✓ $c: (a \cos t) \vec{i} + (b \sin t) \vec{j} - r \vec{k}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \oint_C ndy - y dn = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos t)(b \cos t) + (b \sin t)(a \sin t) dt = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} ab dt = \frac{1}{r} (2\pi)(ab)$$

$= ab \cdot 2$

$$\frac{1}{a^p} + \frac{1}{b^p} = 1$$

$$I = \int_C \frac{x^p y}{x^2+1} dx - \tan^{-1} x dy$$

$$C: x^p + y^p = 1$$

$$I = \int_C \frac{x^p y}{x^2+1} dx - \tan^{-1} x dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{-1}{1+x^2} - \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} \right) dxdy = \iint_D (1) dxdy$$

$n = \arccos t$

$$y = r \sin t \rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} (-1) r^2 \sin t \, dr \, dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} r^3 \sin t \right]_{r_1}^{r_2} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (-A)(\sin t) dt = -A \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sin t \, dt$$

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

point $n = \arccos t$
 $y = b r \sin t$
 $j = a b r$

سنگ از مرکز جاذبه می کشد و چون جاذبه در هر نقطه از مدار یکسان است پس در هر نقطه از مدار سرعت یکسان است.

$$M = \frac{1}{r} \oint r^2 d\theta$$

مثال: $\int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = 2\pi r^2$

مثال: $(1 + \cos \theta) r^2$... $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$... $\int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 a^3 d\theta = a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$... $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \pi$... $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = 0$... $\int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = 2\pi$... $M = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{a^3}{r} (2\pi + 0 + \pi) = \frac{3\pi a^3}{r}$

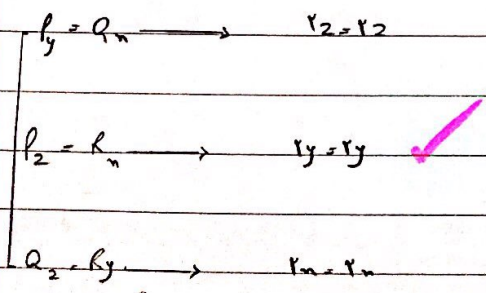
$$M = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{a^3}{r} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} + \cos \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{r} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3\pi a^3}{r}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

example:

$$\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(\pi, \pi, \frac{1}{r})} (\cos x + ky + z) dx + (\sin y + kz) dy + (z + ry) dz =$$



$$F_x = \int (p \, dx + f(y, z)) = \int (\cos x + yz) \, dx + f(y, z) = \sin x + yz x + f(y, z) = \sin x + yz x + f(y, z)$$

$$yz x + f(y, z) = \sin y + yz x$$

انتقال به y $\rightarrow f(y, z) = -\cos y + f(z)$

$$F = \sin x + yz x - \cos y + f(z)$$

انتقال به z $\rightarrow yz + f'(z) = 2 + yz \rightarrow f'(z) = 2 \rightarrow f(z) = 2z + C$

$$F = \sin x + yz x - \cos y + 2z + C$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{1}{\pi}\right) = f(\pi, \pi, \pi) = \left(\frac{\sin \pi}{\pi} + \pi \pi \times \pi + \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi + \frac{\pi^2}{\pi}\right) = (0 + \pi + 1 + \pi) = 2\pi + 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{\pi} + 1$$

$$= 2\pi + 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{\pi}$$

examples: $\int_{(1,2,1)}^{(1,1,2)} (y^r z^r \, dx + x y^r z^r \, dy + x y^r z^r \, dz)$

$$p_y = q_x = yz^r$$

$$p_z = q_y = yz^r$$

$$q_z = r_y = yz^r$$

$$F = \int y^r z^r \, dx + f(y, z) = x y^r z^r + f(y, z)$$

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

انتقال به z
انتقال به y