

1) قراری دهم $F(x, y, z) = \sin(x^2 y) - y^2 z - \ln(x^2 z)$ (10)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2xy \cos(x^2 y) - 0 - \frac{yz}{x^2}}{0 - y^2 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 z}} = \frac{2x^2 y \cos(x^2 y) - y}{x(z y^2 - 1) \frac{1}{z}}$$

2) قراری دهم $F(x, y, z) = e^{xy} - xy \cos y - z$ (10)

$$\vec{\nabla} F = (y e^{yx} - y \cos y, x e^{xy} - x \cos y + x y \sin y, -1)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} F(1, 1, 1) = (1 - \cos 1, 0, -1)$$

خط قائم:

$$\begin{cases} x = (1 - \cos t) t \\ y = 1 \\ z = -t + 1 \end{cases}$$

خط قائم:

$$(1 - \cos 1)x - z = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x^2 - 2y = 0 \rightarrow y = x^2 \\ F_y = -2x + 2y^2 = 0 \rightarrow -x + x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^3 - 1) = 0 \\ \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

تابع دو نقطه بحرانی $P_0(0, 0)$ و $P_1(1, 1)$ دارد (10)

$$F_{xx} = 4x, \quad F_{xy} = -2, \quad F_{yx} = -2, \quad F_{yy} = 4y$$

$$D = 4xy - 4 \rightarrow D(P_0) = -4 \rightarrow \text{نقطه ایستایی} \quad (10)$$

$$D(P_1) = 4 - 4 = 0, \quad F_{xx}(P_1) = 4 > 0$$

نقطه P_0 نسبت به F (10)

3) $f(x, y) = x + y$ (10) $g(x, y) = xy = 14$ (10)

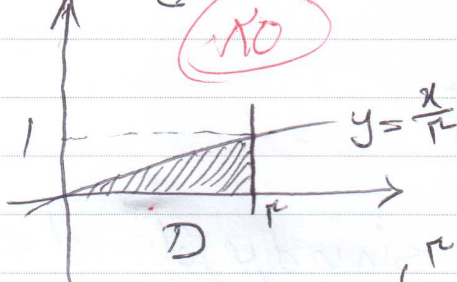
$$\vec{\nabla} f = (1, 1), \quad \vec{\nabla} g = (y, x) \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f \parallel \vec{\nabla} g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 1 = \lambda x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ xy = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 14 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \Rightarrow x = y = \sqrt{14}$$

(5) با مرتبه انتگرال طایر جابجاء

$$D = \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq \frac{x^2}{4} \end{cases}$$

ساده افقی (10) ساده عمودی (10)

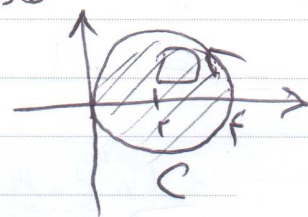


$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_0^2 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 e^{x^2} dx dy &= \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{x^2}{4}} e^{x^2} dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 y e^{x^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{4} e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} (e^4 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

(10) (10)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4a \rightarrow (a-r)^2 + y^2 = 4 \xrightarrow{\text{قطبی}} r = 4 \cos \theta$$

ساده قطبی بهترین برقرار است



$$\begin{aligned} Q_x - P_y &= (0 + 0 + 2x) - (-2y + 0 + 0) \\ &= 2(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

(10)

با مرتبه قطبی بهترین انتگرال داده شده برقرار است

$$\iint_D 2(x+y) dA = 2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} r^2 dr d\theta = 2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^{4 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

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$$D = \begin{cases} -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2 \\ 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

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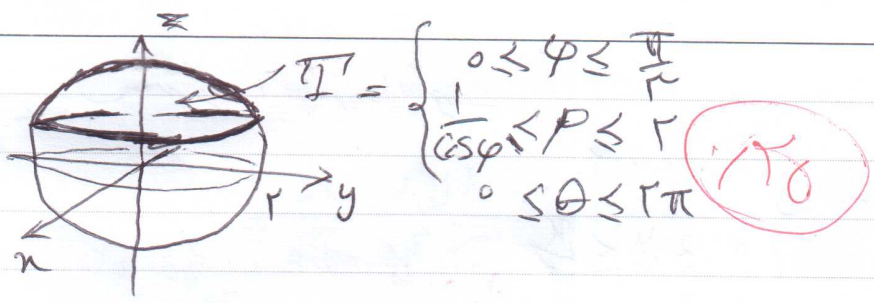
$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (16)^2 \cos^3 \theta d\theta = 128 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

(10)

$$= 96 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 96 \left(\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \right)$$

$$= 96 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \right) = 96 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

(الف) (7)



$$\mathcal{V} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \leq \rho \leq r \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 \rightarrow \rho = r$$

$$z = 1 \rightarrow \rho \cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

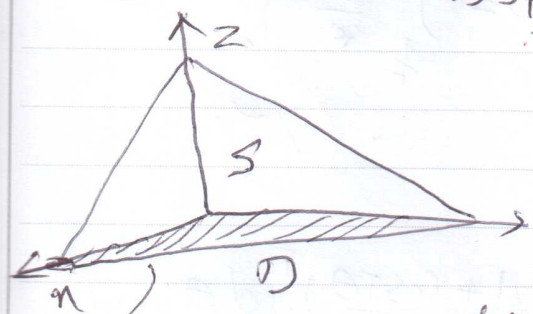
$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}}^r \frac{\rho \cos \varphi}{\rho^2} \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \left[\frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}}^r d\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{r} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \left(r - \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \right) d\varphi \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (r \sin 2\varphi - \tan \varphi) d\varphi = \pi \left(-\cos 2\varphi + \ln |\cos \varphi| \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \pi \left(+\frac{1}{r} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 1 - \ln 1 \right) = \pi \left(\frac{r}{r} - \ln r \right) \end{aligned}$$

(ب) شرایط مسئله کاوس برقرار است و

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = -e^{-x} + e^{-x} + \frac{yz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

بنابراین مسئله کاوس

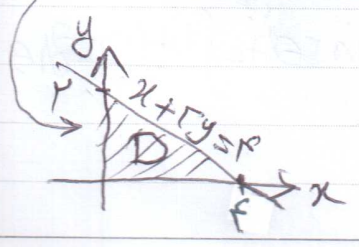
$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{yz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV = 2 \text{ (جواب مسئله الف)}$$



$$z = r - x - ry, \quad (x, y) \in D$$

$$z_x = -1, \quad z_y = -r$$

$$\begin{aligned} S = \text{volume} &= \iint_S 1 d\sigma = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 1 + r^2} dA = \sqrt{4} \iint_D 1 dA \\ &= \sqrt{4} (\text{Area of } D) = \sqrt{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times r \times r \right) = r\sqrt{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} u = \pi y \\ v = \frac{y}{x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D^* = \begin{cases} 1 \leq u \leq \pi \\ 1 \leq v \leq \pi \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

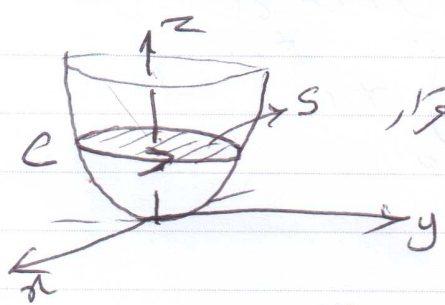
$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{2y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{2y}{x^2} = \frac{3y}{x^2} = 3v$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{3v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D \sqrt{xy} dA = \iint_{D^*} (\sqrt{u}) \left(\frac{1}{3v}\right) du dv = \int_1^\pi \left(\int_1^{\pi \sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{3v} dv \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^\pi \sqrt{u} du \int_1^{\pi \sqrt{2}} \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right) \Big|_1^\pi (\ln v) \Big|_1^{\pi \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (\pi^3 \sqrt{\pi} - 1) \ln \pi \sqrt{2}$$



ب) اگر S، اعمقی از صفحه z=2 که درون سهمیون قرار گرفته بتکریم تمام شرایط قضیه استوکس برقرار است

و با $\vec{n} = \vec{k}$ داریم:

$$\text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x+y & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 1 = -1$$

بنابراین قضیه استوکس داریم:

$$\int_C (x+y) dx + y dy + z dz = \iint_S (-1) d\alpha = -(\text{مساحت})$$

$$\begin{cases} z = r \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = r$$

$$= -(\pi \times r) = -2\pi$$