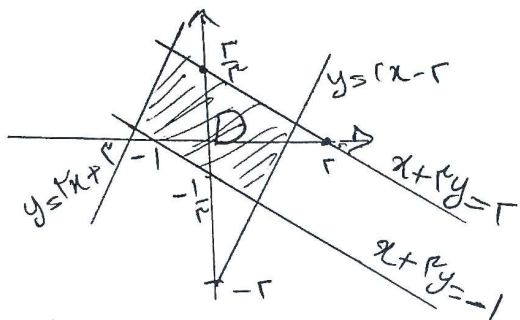


$$\vec{\nabla} f = (yze^{xyz} \ln y^r, xze^{xyz} \ln y^r + e^{xyz} \left(\frac{ry}{y^r}\right), xye^{xyz} \ln y^r) \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(P_0) = (0, r, 0) \rightarrow \vec{f}'_{\vec{v}}(P_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2}} (1, -1, r) \cdot (0, r, 0)$$

$$\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} (1, -1, r) = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{1^2}}$$



$$\text{مساحت} = \iint_D 1 \, dA$$

برای حل انتگرال باید تغییر متغیر استفاده کنیم

$$\begin{cases} u = x + ry \rightarrow -1 \leq u \leq r \\ v = y - rx \rightarrow -r \leq v \leq r \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = \frac{u - rv}{v} \\ y = \frac{ru + v}{v} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{مساحت} = \int_{-1}^r \int_{-r}^r (1) \left(\frac{1}{v}\right) dv du = \frac{1}{v} \int_{-1}^r du \int_{-r}^r dv = \frac{1}{v} (r+1)(r+r) = \frac{1\Delta}{v}$$

$$g(x, y, z) = x^r + y^r + rz^r \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} g = (rx, ry, rz)$$

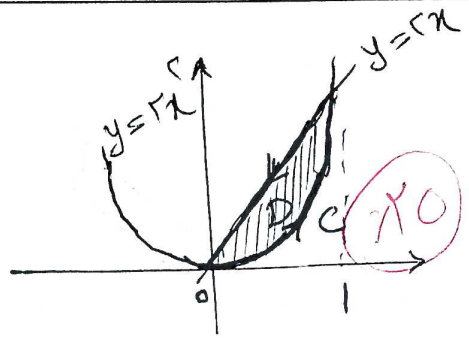
$$\vec{\nabla} f = (r, -r, r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f = \lambda \vec{\nabla} g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = r\lambda x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ -r = r\lambda y \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ r = r\lambda z \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ x^r + y^r + rz^r = f \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda^r} + \frac{1}{\lambda^r} + \frac{r}{\lambda^r} = f$$

$$\rightarrow f\lambda^r = f \rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1 \rightarrow (1, -1, 1), (-1, 1, -1)$$

نقاط بحرانی می‌باشد

$$f(1, -1, 1) = \Lambda_{\max}, \quad f(-1, 1, -1) = -\Lambda_{\min}$$



$$P(x,y) = r y x - r x y \cos y \quad (100)$$

$$Q(x,y) = r^2 y \sin y - r^2 \cos y$$

شرایط مقصودترین برابر است

$$Q_x - P_y = r x y \sin y - r x y \cos y - r x + r x y \cos y - r x y \sin y = -r x \quad (100)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = r x \\ y = r x^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow r x = r x^2 \rightarrow x = 0, 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ r x^2 \leq y \leq r x \end{cases} \quad (100)$$

بنا بر مقصودترین انتگرال دایره شده برابر است با

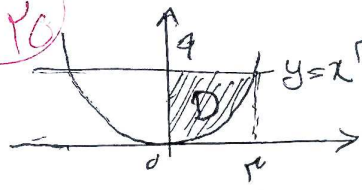
$$\iint_D -r x \, dA = \int_0^1 \left( \int_{r x^2}^{r x} (-r x) \, dy \right) dx = -r \int_0^1 x y \Big|_{r x^2}^{r x} dx$$

$$= -r \int_0^1 x (r x - r x^2) dx = -r \int_0^1 (r x^2 - r x^3) dx = -r \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= -r \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{r}{12}$$

(4) انتگرال مکرر دایره شده با ترتیب معکوس قابل حل نیست.

$$D = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} \\ x^2 \leq y \leq 9 \end{cases} \quad (100)$$



$$\rightarrow D = \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 9 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} \end{cases} \quad (100)$$

ساده افقی

بنا بر این انتگرال دایره شده برابر است با:

$$\int_0^9 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x \cos(y^2) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^9 \left( \cos(y^2) \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{y}} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^9 y \cos(y^2) \, dy \quad (100)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin(y^2) \Big|_0^9 = \frac{1}{4} (\sin(81) - 0) = \frac{\sin(81)}{4} \quad (100)$$

(5) الف) اگر  $D$  در  $\mathbb{R}^2$  صاف و با همسایگی

$$\Gamma_{r^2} = \iint_D [(f - x^2 - y^2) - r(x^2 + y^2)] \, dA = \iint_D (f - f x^2 - f y^2) \, dA \quad (100)$$

$$\begin{cases} z = f - x^r - y^r \\ z = r(x^r + y^r) \end{cases} \rightarrow r^2 x^r + r^2 y^r = f - x^r - y^r \rightarrow x^r + y^r = 1$$

D ناحیه درون دایره بالا است

$$D = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Gamma_{\vec{r}} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (1-r^r) r d\theta dr = \int_0^1 d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^r) r dr$$

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

$$S_{\text{column}} = \iint_{S_1} |d\vec{v}| = \iint_D \sqrt{1+z_x^r+z_y^r} dx dy$$

$$z_x = -2x, z_y = -2y \Rightarrow S_{\text{column}} = \iint_D \sqrt{1+4x^r+4y^r} dx dy$$

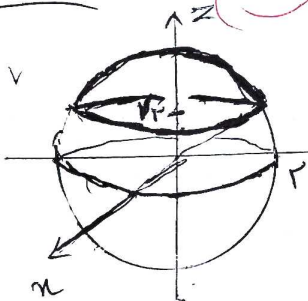
$$\xrightarrow{\text{قطبی}} S_{\text{column}} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+4r^r} r d\theta dr = \int_0^1 d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1+4r^r} dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{\frac{r}{2}} \frac{(1+4r^r)^{\frac{r}{2}}}{\frac{r}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} (2^{\frac{r}{2}} - 1) = \frac{\pi(2^{\frac{r}{2}} - 1)}{2}$$

ح. شرایط قفسه کائوس برقرار است و  $\text{div } \vec{F} = 0 + r + 0 = r$

نایب قفسه کائوس داریم

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{v} = \iiint_V r d\vec{v} = r(\Gamma_{\vec{r}}) = 2\pi$$



$$x^r + y^r + z^r = f \xrightarrow{\text{کروی}} \rho^r = f \rightarrow \rho = r$$

$$z = \sqrt{r} \xrightarrow{\text{کروی}} \rho \cos \varphi = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = r \\ \rho \cos \varphi = \sqrt{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Gamma : \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\cos \varphi} \leq \rho \leq r \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{انتگرال دایره‌ای}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\cos \varphi}}^r \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho r}} \rho^r \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \left( \int_{\frac{r}{\cos\varphi}}^r \rho \sin\varphi d\rho \right) d\varphi = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin\varphi \left. \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right|_{\frac{r}{\cos\varphi}}^r d\varphi \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin\varphi \left( r - \frac{1}{\cos\varphi} \right) d\varphi = -2\pi \left( r \cos\varphi + \frac{1}{\cos\varphi} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \\
 &= -2\pi \left( r \left( \frac{r}{r} \right) + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} - r - 1 \right) = 2(r - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}) \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$S_1: z = x^2 + y^2$

(1) الف

$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$

$$\vec{\nabla} F = (2x, 2y, -1) \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} F(P_0) = (2, 2, -1)$$

$S_2: x + z = 2$

$G(x, y, z) = x + z$

$$\vec{\nabla} G = (1, 0, 1) \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} G(P_0) = (1, 0, 1)$$

بردار هارمونی خط  
عمادی

$$= \vec{\nabla} G(P_0) \times \vec{\nabla} F(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, 1+2, 2)$$

معادلات خط همایی:

$$\begin{cases} x = -2t + 1 \\ y = 3t + 1 \\ z = 2t + 2 \end{cases}$$

عبارة شرايط حقیقه استوکس برحسب راست

$$\text{curl } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0)$$

بناب حقیقه استوکس

$$\int_C x dx + y dy + z dz = \iint_S \text{curl } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = 0$$