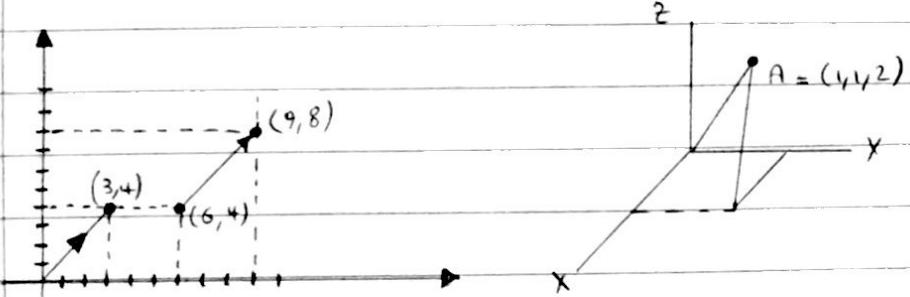


$$f^{(m)}(0) = (m!) \left( -m - \binom{m+1}{2} \right)$$

: 2 بعدها

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(x, y) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \mathbb{R}^3 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \mathbb{R}^n = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



$$\| (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \quad \text{If } p = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow \| p \| = |p| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2} : p$$

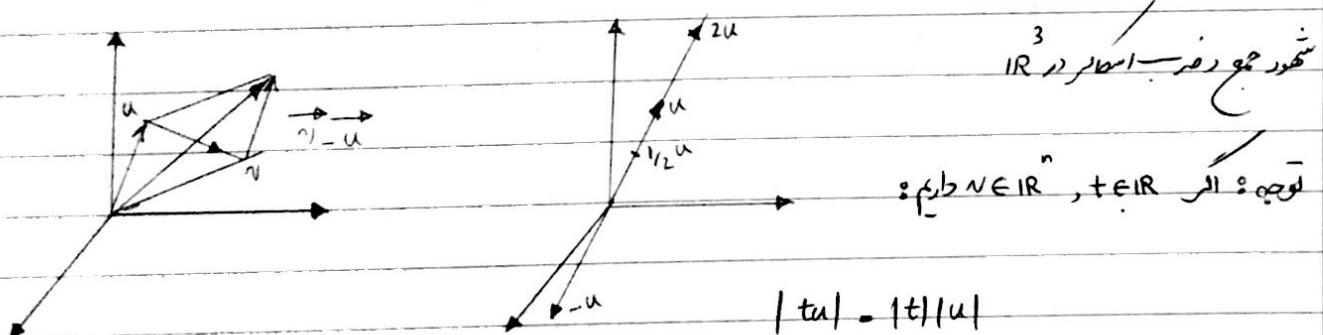
$$\| p_2 - p_1 \| = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \quad : p_2, p_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{If } v = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \ u = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \rightarrow uv = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n \quad : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

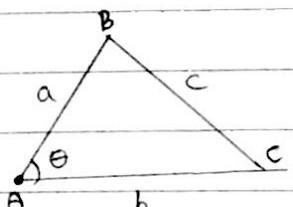
$$u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \ v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \ t \in \mathbb{R}$$

لهم ما يرد طرفي دم اسرار دم اسرار دم

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, \dots, u_n + v_n) \ t\vec{u} = (tu_1, tu_2, \dots, tun)$$



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

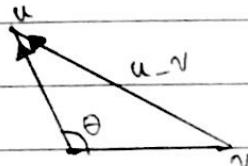


$$\textcircled{1} \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = |\mathbf{u}|^2 \quad (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in \mathbb{R}) \quad : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad (t\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot (t\mathbf{v}) = t(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta$$

:  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ماب معرفی شده است که  $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \ni \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

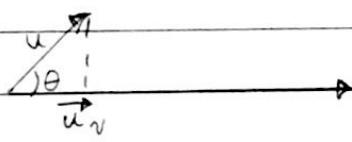


$$|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}|^2 = |\mathbf{u}|^2 + |\mathbf{v}|^2 - 2|\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}|^2 = (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} - 2\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}|^2 + |\mathbf{v}|^2 - 2\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}|} \quad \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}|}\right)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{v}|} \quad |\hat{\mathbf{v}}| = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{v}|} \quad \text{با این دلیل } |\hat{\mathbf{v}}| = 1 \quad \text{و } \hat{\mathbf{v}} \text{ و } \mathbf{v} \text{ را ممکن نمایند } \hat{\mathbf{v}}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{با این دلیل}$$



$$|\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}_v| \hat{\mathbf{v}} \quad \mathbf{u}_v = |\mathbf{u}| \cos \theta \frac{\hat{\mathbf{v}}}{|\mathbf{v}|} = \frac{|\mathbf{v}| |\mathbf{u}| \cos \theta}{|\mathbf{v}|^2} \mathbf{v}$$

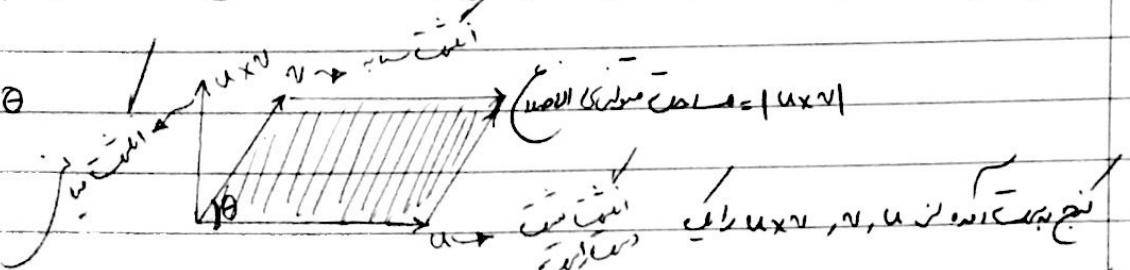
$$\mathbf{u}_v = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} \mathbf{v}$$

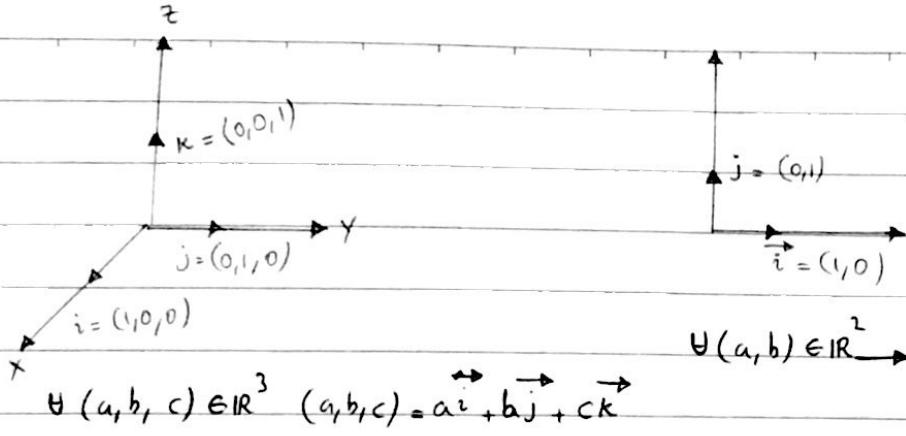
$$\text{اگر } \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \mathbf{u}_3 \\ \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \mathbf{v}_3 \end{vmatrix} = (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) \mathbf{i} + (u_1 v_3 - u_3 v_1) \mathbf{j} + (u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1) \mathbf{k} \quad : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{با این دلیل}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w} \quad \textcircled{4} \quad t\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u} \times (t\mathbf{v}) = t(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \quad \textcircled{5} \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad |\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta$$





$$\Theta(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (a, b) = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \quad \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i} \quad \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$$

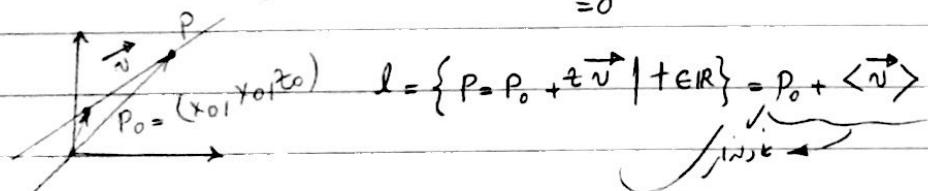
$e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ ,  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ ,  $e_i = (0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ ,  $e_n = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$ :  $\vec{n} = (A, B, C) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$$

:  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{P} = 0$   $\vec{P} = \{(x, y, z) \mid \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{Q} - \vec{P}) = 0\}$   $P = \{(x, y, z) \mid Ax + By + Cz = D = Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0\}$



$$\vec{n} = TQ \times RQ \quad P = \{(x, y, z) \mid \vec{n} \cdot ((x, y, z) - Q) = 0\}$$



$$< v > = \{ t \vec{v} | t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$< v >$  موضعه في خط

$$P = (x, y, z) = P_0 + t \vec{v} = (x_0 + at, y_0 + bt, z_0 + ct) \quad \text{and } P \in l \quad P = P_0 + t \vec{v} \quad P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0), v = (a, b, c)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + at \\ y = y_0 + bt \\ z = z_0 + ct \end{cases} \quad \frac{x - x_0}{a} = \frac{y - y_0}{b} = \frac{z - z_0}{c}$$

$$\therefore \text{IR} \rightarrow \text{IR work function}$$

→ جمله هایی که در آنها متعلقات باشد از  $IR^2$  است  
→  $IR^2$  :  $a \in IR, b \in IR$ ,  $a \neq b$  (مقدار دو عدد)  $\rightarrow$  مطالعه مکانیک فیزیک

الحلقة:  $\langle A, B \rangle := \{tA + sB : t, s \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$\text{Satz } \langle A, B \rangle = \mathbb{R}^2$

فقط A و B ، العاشر :  $\int_{\text{area}} \rho dV$  ،  $\rho = \rho(x, y)$

$(xa + yb = 0 \rightarrow x = y = 0) \Leftrightarrow$  ممتد خطأه، المرتبط إلى  $B, A$   $\Rightarrow$   $\{x, y\} \subseteq \text{نصل مرسد} \subset \text{IR}^n$

لـ  $\text{IR}_3$  ينبع من  $\text{IR}_3$  كل من  $A, B, C$  حيث  $\text{IR}_3 \subset \text{IR}_3$

in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  w K, J, i : (The

$$x = y = z = 0 \text{ or } x + y + z = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 4x + 2y + 2z = 0$$

$\langle A, B, C \rangle = \mathbb{R}^3 \rightsquigarrow$  مساحة ثلاثية الأبعاد

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{def: } x = x(t) \quad y = y(t) \quad z = z(t) \quad r = r(t) \quad : (\text{logistic}) \quad \text{def: } \frac{dx}{dt} = kx(1-x)$$

$$x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Definición: Sea  $I \subset \mathbb{R}$  y  $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))$ ,  $\forall t \in I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\forall i=1,2,\dots,n \quad x_i : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_1(t) = R \cos t$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$x_3 = R s_{i,1} t$$

$$\gamma(t) = (R \cos \theta, R \sin \theta), \quad \theta: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 := \mathbb{C}^1$$

وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنْ يَرْجِعُوا إِلَى دِينِهِمْ وَلَا يَكُونُوا مُشْرِكِينَ

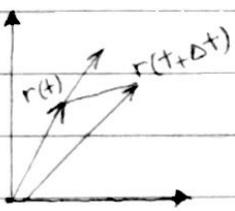
$$\text{لدينا } \{t, R_{\text{ext}}, R_{\text{int}}\} : t \in \mathbb{R} \quad y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$r = r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k \quad r: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

نقطة على سطح الكرة  $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \gamma(t) = l = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)$  دالة  $\gamma: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \gamma_i(t) = l_i$$

$t = t_0$  على  $\gamma(t)$   $\gamma(t) = \gamma(t_0)$   $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \gamma(t) = \gamma(t_0)$   $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \gamma(t) = \gamma(t_0)$



$$\frac{r(t+\Delta t) - r(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$v(t) = |v(t)|$$

$$a(t) = v'(t) = r''(t) = \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2}$$

$$\gamma'(t_0) = (\gamma_1(t_0), \dots, \gamma_n(t_0))$$

$$\gamma'(t) = (3t^2, 2t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) = (t^3, t^2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t) \neq (0, 0) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

لذلك

$$\gamma'(t) = (3t^2, 2t) \quad \text{عند } (0, 0)$$

$$\gamma'(0) = (0, 0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) = (t, t^2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) = (t^3, t^2) \end{array} \right.$$

\* اگرچه مسأله متساهم تغذیه می‌شود اما مقدار مساحت برابر با  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 u(t) v'(t) dt$  است.

قضیة (نحوی متساهم تغذیه می‌شود): متصفح  $u(t)$  و  $v(t)$  تابعی دارای مشتق پیریست، اگر  $\lambda(t)$  تابعی دارای مشتق پیریست، آن‌ها

: متصفح  $u(\lambda(t))$  و  $v(\lambda(t))$  در  $\mathbb{R}^3$  می‌باشد

$$\textcircled{1} (u(t) + v(t))' = u'(t) + v'(t)$$

$$\textcircled{3} (u(t) \cdot v(t))' = u'(t) \cdot v(t) + u(t) \cdot v'(t)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\lambda(t)u(t))' = \lambda'(t)u(t) + \lambda(t)u'(t)$$

$$\textcircled{4} (u(t) \times v(t))' = u'(t) \times v(t) + u(t) \times v'(t)$$

$$\textcircled{5} (u(\lambda(t)))' = \lambda'(t)u(\lambda(t))$$

$$\textcircled{6} (|u(t)|)' = \frac{u(t) \cdot u'(t)}{|u(t)|}$$

پس از اینکه مساحت برابر با  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 u(t) v'(t) dt$  باشد، مساحت ممکن است که  $v'(t) = C$  باشد.

$$v'(t) \perp v''(t)$$

حالا: مساحت برابر با  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 r(t) \cdot r'(t) dt$  باشد.

$$\frac{d|r(t)|}{dt} \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{r(t) \cdot r'(t)}{|r(t)|} \rightarrow v(t)$$

پس  $|v(t)|$  ممکن است که  $v(t) = C$  باشد.

حالا: مساحت برابر با  $\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r(t) \cdot r'(t) dt$  باشد.

$$\int_a^b r(t) dt = \left( \int_a^b r_1(t) dt, \dots, \int_a^b r_n(t) dt \right) : \text{مساحت برابر با} \int_a^b r(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 r(t) dt = \left( \int_0^1 t^3 dt, \int_0^1 t^2 dt \right) = \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$r(t) = (t^3, t^2) : \text{مساحت}$$

$$\textcircled{1} r_1(t) = (\sin t) i + (\cos t) j \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} r_2(t) = (t-1) i + \sqrt{2t-t^2} j \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2 : \text{مساحت}$$

$$\textcircled{3} r_3(t) = ((t\sqrt{2-t^2}) i + (1-t^2) j) \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$① y = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad ( \text{مقدمة المثلثات} ) \quad ② y = \sqrt{1-x^2} : x^2 = t^2 - 2t + 1 \rightarrow 1-x^2 = 2t-t^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{2t-t^2} = y$$

$v = (\cos t) i + (\sin t) j$   $\cos t < \pi \rightarrow$  مقدمة المثلثات  $\rightarrow$   $r(t) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos t i + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin t j$   $\rightarrow r_3, r_2, r_1$   $\rightarrow$  عرض

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

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \rightarrow r(t) = (\cos t) i + (\sin t) j \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{مقدمة المثلثات} : \text{الدوائر}$$

مقدمة المثلثات

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{مقدمة المثلثات} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad \text{مقدمة المثلثات} : \text{الدوائر}$$

$$z = 1 - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{y}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos t - \frac{1}{2} \sin t$$

$$x = 2 \cos t$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{مقدمة المثلثات} : \text{الدوائر}$$

$$r(t) = (2 \cos t, \sin t, 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\cos t + \sin t)) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$r = g(\theta) \quad \gamma(\theta) = (g(\theta) \cos \theta, g(\theta) \sin \theta)$$

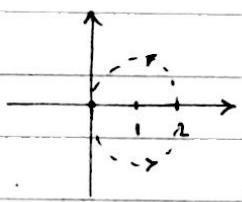
$$: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$r, \theta \quad r = g(\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(\theta) = (g(\theta) \cos \theta, g(\theta) \sin \theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{مقدمة المثلثات} (-r, \theta + \pi) \quad \text{مقدمة المثلثات} (r, \theta) \quad \text{مقدمة المثلثات} (r, \theta)$$

$\theta$	$r$
0	2
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0
$\pi$	-2
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	0
$2\pi$	2



$$r = 2 \cos \theta \rightarrow r^2 = 2r \cos \theta \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2x \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

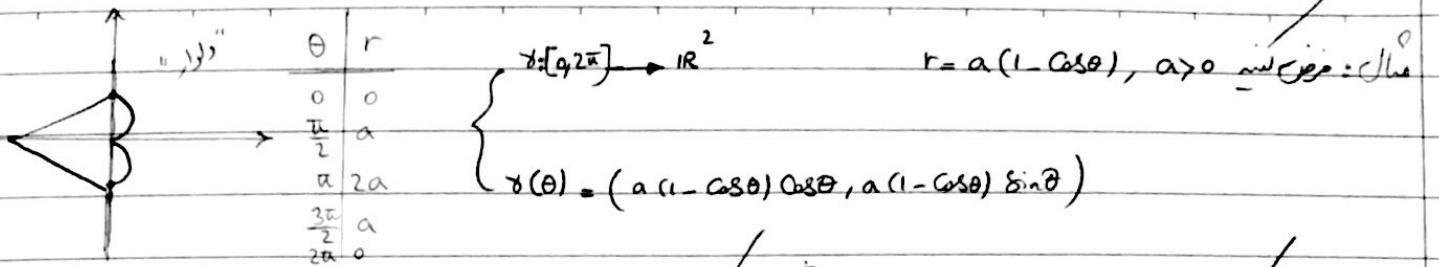
مقدمة المثلثات

$$\begin{cases} \gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(\theta) = (2 \cos \theta, 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta) \end{cases}$$

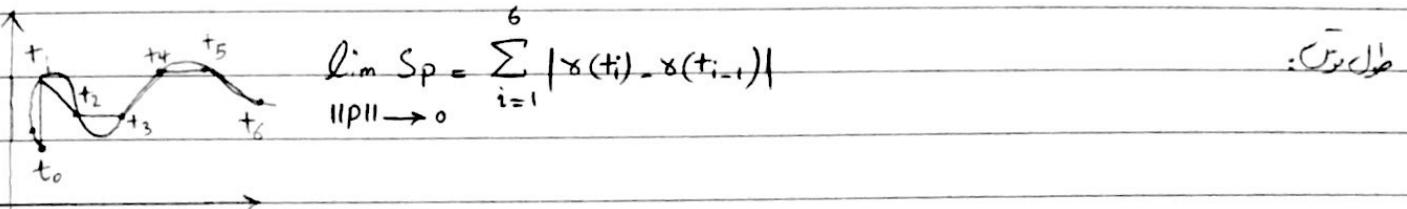
$$\begin{cases} h(\theta) = g(\theta - \theta_0) \\ h(\theta + \theta_0) = g(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{مقدمة المثلثات} \theta_0 \text{ مقدمة المثلثات} r = g(\theta) \rightarrow r = g(\theta - \theta_0) \quad *$$

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow r = 2 \cos(\theta - \pi/2) : \text{الدوائر}$$



١٠٣: مُضْعِفٌ  $(a < b, a > b, a = b)$   $\Rightarrow r = a + b \cos \theta, a, b > 0$



$$\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} S_p = \sum_{i=1}^6 |\gamma(t_i) - \gamma(t_{i-1})|$$

١٠٤: مُضْعِفٌ  $\int_a^b |\gamma'(t)| dt$   $\Rightarrow$  مُسْتَقِبٌ  $\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

١٠٥: مُضْعِفٌ  $y = f(x)$   $\Rightarrow$  مُسْتَقِبٌ  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

١٠٦: مُضْعِفٌ  $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma(t) = (t, f(t)) \Rightarrow \gamma'(t) = (1, f'(t)) \Rightarrow \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(t))^2} dt$

١٠٧: مُضْعِفٌ  $\gamma: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$   $\Rightarrow$  مُسْتَقِبٌ  $\gamma'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t))$

$$[\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \text{مُطْلَقٌ مُنْزَلٌ} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(g(t))^2 + (g'(t))^2} dt$$

$$\gamma'(t) = (g'(t) \cos \theta - g(t) \sin \theta, g'(t) \sin \theta + g(t) \cos \theta) \Rightarrow \gamma(t) = (g(t) \cos \theta, g(t) \sin \theta) \Rightarrow \gamma: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$[\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \text{مُطْلَقٌ مُنْزَلٌ} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |\gamma'(t)| dt = \sqrt{g(t)^2 + g'(t)^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ \gamma = \gamma(t) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, l] \\ s(t) = \int_a^t |\gamma'(u)| du \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مُسْتَقِبٌ} \\ \text{مُطْلَقٌ مُنْزَلٌ} \end{array} \right.$$

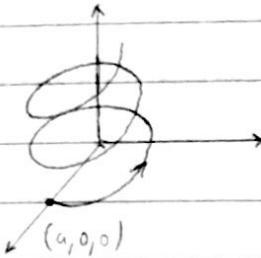
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = |\gamma'(t)| > 0 \Rightarrow \text{مُسْتَقِبٌ} \Rightarrow \text{مُطْلَقٌ مُنْزَلٌ} \Rightarrow \alpha: [a, l] \rightarrow [a, b]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مُسْتَقِبٌ} \\ \text{مُطْلَقٌ مُنْزَلٌ} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha: [a, l] \rightarrow [a, b] \\ \alpha(s) = t \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مُسْتَقِبٌ} \\ \text{مُطْلَقٌ مُنْزَلٌ} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}: [a, l] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \tilde{\gamma}(s) = \gamma(\alpha(s))$$

$$|\tilde{\gamma}'(s)| = |\gamma(\alpha(s))'| = |\alpha'(s)| |\gamma'(\alpha(s))| = \left| \frac{dt}{ds} \right| \left| \frac{ds}{dt} \right| = 1$$

$(a, b) > 0$  مسیر میانجی مسیر طول بزرگ از  $(a, 0, 0)$  و درجهت از  $\theta$  میباشد  $\gamma(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$



$$\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 [0, \infty) \quad s(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} = |\gamma'(t)| \quad \gamma'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, b)$$

$$|\gamma'(t)| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad s(t) = \int_0^t \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} du = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} t \rightarrow t = \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}(s) = (\gamma(s), \text{زینه}) = \left( a \cos \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, a \sin \frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \frac{bs}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right)$$

$$\kappa(s) = \frac{|\gamma'(s)|}{|\gamma''(s)|} = \frac{|\gamma'(s)|}{|\gamma'(s)|}$$

$$T(s) = \gamma'(s)$$

از بحث صول بزرگ باشد

لهم: از اینجا به مرتبه سیم ممکن است عرضه شود

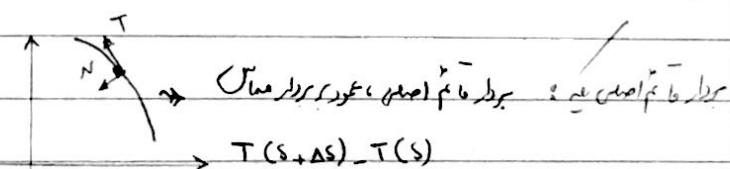
$$C \rightarrow \gamma(s) \rightarrow \gamma'(s) = T(s) \rightarrow T(s) \cdot T(s) = 1 \rightarrow 2T(s) \cdot \frac{dT}{ds} = 0 \rightarrow T(s) \frac{dT}{ds} = 0$$

$$\kappa(s) = \frac{1}{|\frac{dT}{ds}|} \geq 0$$

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{\kappa(s)}, \kappa(s) \neq 0$$

$$P(s) = \infty$$

$$N \perp T := \frac{1}{\kappa(s)} \frac{dT}{ds} = P(s) \frac{dT}{ds} = \frac{dT/ds}{|dT/ds|}$$



$$\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\pi \in \text{محاذین} (T, N) \subseteq \{T, N\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$B(s) = T(s) \times N(s)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \ni (T, N, B)$$

در اینجا

$$\kappa(s) = \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right| = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta s} \right|$$

این میان مختصات را که داشته باشد

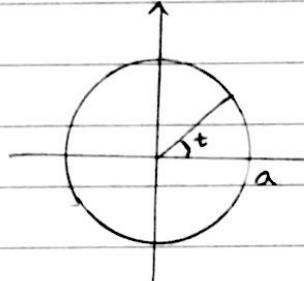
صيغة  $\gamma(s)$  لـ  $\alpha$  هي  $\gamma(s) = \cos(s)T + \sin(s)N$

حيث  $T(s) = \frac{d\gamma}{ds}(s)$  و  $N(s) = \frac{d^2\gamma}{ds^2}(s)$

لما  $\gamma(s)$  معرفة،  $T(s)$  و  $N(s)$  معرفة

حيث  $T(s) = \frac{d\gamma}{ds}(s)$  و  $N(s) = \frac{d^2\gamma}{ds^2}(s)$

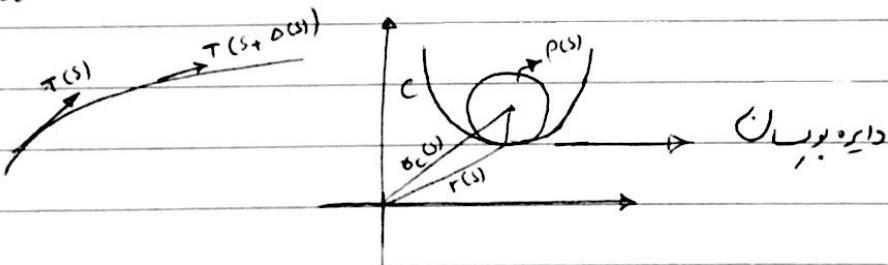
دالة  $\gamma(t) = a \cos t i + a \sin t j$  معرفة،  $\alpha$  معرفة



$$|\gamma(t)| = a \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \quad s = at \quad t = \frac{s}{a} \quad 0 \leq s \leq 2\pi a$$

$$\gamma(s) = a \cos(\frac{s}{a})i + a \sin(\frac{s}{a})j \quad T(s) = \gamma'(s) = -\frac{\sin(\frac{s}{a})}{a}i + \frac{\cos(\frac{s}{a})}{a}j = \frac{1}{a}r(s)$$

$$\frac{dT}{ds} = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(\frac{s}{a})i - \frac{1}{a} \sin(\frac{s}{a})j \quad K(s) = \left| \frac{dT}{ds} \right| = \frac{1}{a} \quad \rho(s) = a \quad N = -\cos(\frac{s}{a})i - \sin(\frac{s}{a})j = -\frac{1}{a}r(s)$$



حيث  $\gamma(s) = T(s) + N(s)K(s)$

$$\gamma(s) = T(s) + N(s)K(s)$$

$$B \perp \frac{dB}{ds}$$

حيث  $B$  مترافق،  $B$  مترافق

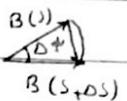
حيث  $B$  مترافق،  $B$  مترافق

$$B = T \times N \quad \frac{dB}{ds} = \frac{d(T \times N)}{ds} = \frac{dT}{ds} \times N + T \times \frac{dN}{ds} = T \times \frac{dN}{ds} \quad T \perp \frac{dB}{ds} \quad \frac{dB}{ds} \parallel N$$

$$\frac{dB}{ds} = T(s)N \quad \text{حيث } T(s) \neq 0, N(s) \neq 0$$

$$|Z(s)| = \left| \frac{dB}{ds} \right|$$

$$\Delta B = B(s+ds) - B(s) \quad |\Delta B| \approx 10^{-4}$$



ج مملاً: ج مملاً ياملاً، ج مملاً ياملاً، ج مملاً ياملاً

$$\text{أصل: } c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$r(s) = a \cos(s)i + b \sin(s)j$$

أصل: مارك مارك

$$T(s) = -a \sin(s)i + a \cos(s)j + b k \quad \frac{dT}{ds} =$$

$$r(s) = a \cos(s)i + b \sin(s)j$$

$$-a c^2 \cos(s)i - a c^2 \sin(s)j \quad N(s) = \left| \frac{dT}{ds} \right| = a c^2 \quad N = \frac{1}{a c^2} \frac{dT}{ds} = -\cos(s)i - \sin(s)j \quad B = T \times N =$$

$$b c \cos(s)i - b c \sin(s)j + a k \quad \frac{dB}{ds} = b c^2 \cos(s)i + b c^2 \sin(s)j \rightarrow \frac{dB}{ds} = (-b c^2)N \rightarrow Z(s) = b c^2 \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{dT}{ds} = KN$$

$$\frac{dB}{ds} = -ZN$$

$$\frac{dN}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds}(B \times T) = \frac{dB}{ds} \times T - \frac{dT}{ds} \times B = -ZN \times T, B \times KN = ZB - KT$$

$$T(t) = \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} = \frac{v(t)}{|v(t)|} \quad N(t) = \gamma'(t) = v(t)T(t)$$

أصل: بارامتر بارامتر

$$\alpha(t) = v'(t) = \gamma''(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} T + v \frac{dT}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dT}{ds} \times \frac{ds}{dt} = \left( \frac{dv}{dt} \right) T + (kv^2)N$$

$$V(t) \times \alpha(t) = (vT) \times \left( \frac{dv}{dt} T + kv^2 N \right) = \underbrace{(vT \times \frac{dv}{dt} T)}_{\text{imp}} + (vT \times kv^2 N) = kv^3 (T \times N) = kv^3 B$$

$$B(t) = \frac{V(t) \times \alpha(t)}{|V(t) \times \alpha(t)|}$$

imp Vxα, B α

$$V(t) \times \alpha(t) = kv^3 B \rightarrow |V(t) \times \alpha(t)| = |kv^3 B| = |k||v^3||B| = kv^3 \rightarrow k = \frac{|V(t) \times \alpha(t)|}{v^3}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{dT}{ds} \times \frac{ds}{dt} = KV \quad \left| \frac{dT}{dt} \right| = KV \quad N = \frac{\frac{dT}{dt}}{KV} = \frac{\left| \frac{dT}{dt} \right|}{KV}$$

$$T(t) = \frac{(Vx\alpha) \cdot \frac{da}{dt}}{|Vx\alpha|^2} = \frac{(r'(t) \times r''(t)) \cdot r'''(t)}{|r'(t) \times r''(t)|}$$

$$r(t) = (1 + \cos t)i + (1 + \sin t)j + \sqrt{2} \sin t k$$

$$v(t) = (1 - \sin t)i + (1 + \sin t)j + \sqrt{2} \cos t k \rightarrow v(t) = 2 \quad a(t) = -\cos i + \cos j - \sqrt{2} \sin t k \rightarrow$$

$$K = \frac{|Vx\alpha|}{V^3} = ? \quad Vx\alpha = -\sqrt{2}(1 + \sin t)i - \sqrt{2}(1 - \sin t)j + 2\cos t k \quad |Vx\alpha| = 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow K = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$T = \frac{v}{V} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin t)i + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin t)j + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t k \quad B = \frac{Vx\alpha}{|Vx\alpha|} = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin t)i - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin t)j + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t k$$

$$N = B \times T = -\frac{1}{2} \cos i + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos j - \sin t k \quad \frac{da}{dt} = \sin t i - \sin t j - \sqrt{2} \cos t k$$

سچن: (أيضاً) عوامل تغير متغير (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة

$$K = \frac{|f''(t)|}{(1 + (f'(t))^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$r(t) = (1, f(t)) \rightarrow v(t) = (1, f'(t)) \rightarrow a(t) = (0, f''(t)) \quad Vx\alpha = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & f'(t) & 0 \\ 0 & f''(t) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = f''(t)k$$

$$V = \sqrt{1 + (f'(t))^2} \quad K = \frac{|Vx\alpha|}{V^3} = \frac{|f''(t)|}{(1 + (f'(t))^2)^{3/2}}$$

وهي تغير متغير (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة

$$\frac{dB}{ds} = (-T(s))N \rightarrow \frac{dB}{ds} = 0 \rightarrow B(s) = \text{ثوابت} \rightarrow B(s) = B(0)$$

وهي تغير متغير (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة (أيضاً) متحركة

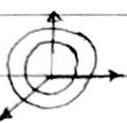
$$B(s) = 0 \quad \text{محل} \quad f(s) = (r(s) - r(0)) \cdot B(0) \quad \text{محل} \quad (r(s) - r(0)) \cdot B(0) = 0$$

$$f'(s) = r'(s) \cdot B(s) = T(s) \cdot B(s) = T(s) \cdot B(s) = 0$$

↑ LB  
أي

$$f(s) = (r(s) - r(0)) \cdot B(s) = 0 \rightarrow HS, f(s) = f(0) = 0$$

صفر



$$\text{نقطة ملائمة على دائرة القياس} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \text{محل: صفر}$$

بين  $f(s)$  ،  $f(0)$  استداليم :

الف) ملائمة على دائرة القياس  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  ،  $x + y + z = 1$

ب) دوبلر عليه عدد رقم ماضي ،  $n$  ،  $n$  مركزى مفهوم  $r_0 = (a, b, c)$  ملائمة على دائرة القياس  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  ،  $a + b + c = 1$

حل: الف) ملائمة  $r_0 = (a, b, c)$  ملائمة على دائرة القياس  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  ،  $a + b + c = 1$  ،  $|r_0 - i|^2 = |r_0 - j|^2 = |r_0 - k|^2 = r^2$  ،  $a = b = c = \frac{1}{3}$  ،  $r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  ،  $r_0 = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

$v_1 = (1 - i\sqrt{2}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ،  $v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 1, -2)$  ،  $(1, 1, 1) : P$  ملائمة على دائرة القياس

$$P_0 = \{r_0 + \mu v_1 + \lambda v_2 : \mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

ثانية

دوبلر عليه محل ملائمة على دائرة القياس  $P = r_0 + \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$  ،  $(1, 1, 1)$

مضامين  $\otimes$   $r(t) = r_0 + \mu(t)v_1 + \lambda(t)v_2$  ،  $\otimes$   $r(t) = r_0 + \mu(t) \cos t v_1 + \lambda(t) \sin t v_2$  ،  $\otimes$   $r(t) = r_0 + \mu(t) \cos t v_1 + \lambda(t) \sin t v_2$  ،  $\otimes$   $r(t) = r_0 + \mu(t) \cos t v_1 + \lambda(t) \sin t v_2$

$$r_0 = |\mu(t)v_1 + \lambda(t)v_2| = (\mu(t)v_1 + \lambda(t)v_2) \cdot (\mu(t)v_1 + \lambda(t)v_2) = \mu(t)^2 + \lambda(t)^2$$

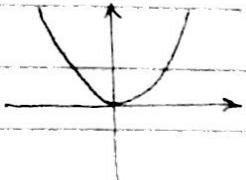
$\theta$  اذ

$$\mu(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cos t$$

$$\lambda(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin t$$

$$r(t) = r_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin t \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

مثال: دائرة بوس عدار  $y = x^2$  ،  $(0, 0)$  بيس



$$K(0) = \frac{|y''(0)|}{(1+|y(0)|)^{3/2}} = 2 \quad y'(x) = 2x \rightarrow y''(x) = 2 \rightarrow y''(0) = 2 \quad p(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(جواب مطابق)}$$

$$T(0) = (1, 0) \quad \text{و} \quad \gamma(t) = (t, t^2) \rightarrow \gamma'(t) = (1, 2t) \rightarrow \gamma'(0) = (1, 0) \rightarrow N(0) = (0, \pm 1)$$

$$\text{مثلاً: } \gamma(0) + p(0)N(0) = (0, 0) + \frac{1}{2}(0, 1) = (0, \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{(جواب) } N(0) = (0, \pm 1)$$

$$\gamma(x) = (x, x^2, 0) \rightarrow \gamma'(x) = (1, 2x, 0) \rightarrow \gamma'(0) = (1, 0, 0) = v(0), \quad \gamma''(x) = (0, 2, 0) \rightarrow \gamma''(0) = (0, 2, 0) = a(0)$$

$$B(0) = \frac{V(0) \times a(0)}{|V(0) \times a(0)|} \quad V(0) \times a(0) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2k \rightarrow |V(0) \times a(0)| = 2$$

$$N(0) = B(0) \times T(0) = K \times i = j$$

ناتئ من عملي:

: 2 (جواب)

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

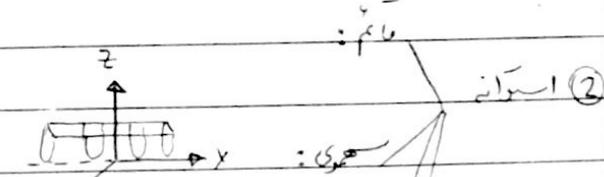
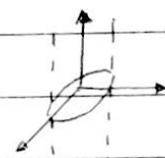
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \quad \text{متغير زاد اسفل (z)}$$

$$z = K$$

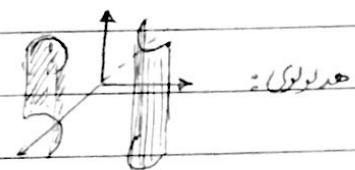
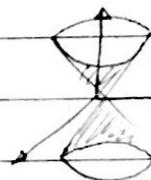
$$z = x^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (\text{جواب})$$

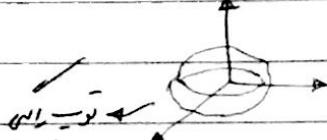
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (\text{جواب})$$



$$z^2 = x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2$$

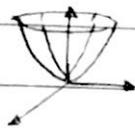


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$



: جواب

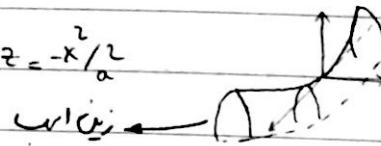
$$z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \quad x=0 \rightarrow z = \frac{y^2}{b^2} \quad y=0 \rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{a^2}$$



سمير عواد:

سمير عواد سمير:

$$z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \quad x=0 \rightarrow z = -\frac{y^2}{b^2} \quad y=0 \rightarrow z = -\frac{x^2}{a^2}$$



سمير عواد سمير:

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

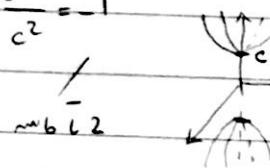


$$x=0 \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{هندسي}$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{هندسي}$$

$$z=0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{باقم دائري}$$

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



$$x=0 \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1 \rightarrow \text{هندسي}$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1 \rightarrow \text{هندسي}$$

$$z=0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1 \rightarrow \text{غير ممكنا}$$

سمير عواد سمير:

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, f_m(x_1, \dots, x_n))$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $m \geq 1$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  تعرف  $f$  على  $\mathbb{R}^n$

نوع  $f$  محدد معميّة بـ  $m$ .

نوع  $f$  محدد معميّة بـ  $n$ .

$$f^{-1}(c) := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = c\}$$

$\{f(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) : \underbrace{x_{n+1}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} = c\} = f^{-1}(c)$   $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  ( $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ):

مثال:  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$

$$f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y) : f(x, y) = c\} = \emptyset \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = c \rightarrow \text{مترافق} \rightarrow c < 0$$

$$f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y) : f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = c\} = \{(0, 0)\}$$

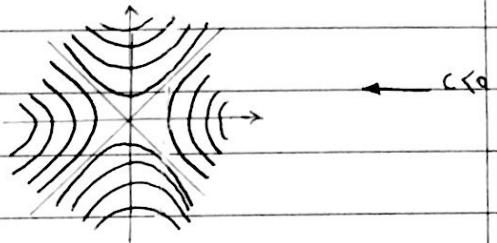
$$f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y) : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = c\}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \quad f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y, z) : z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 = z$$

$$f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y) : x^2 - y^2 = c < 0 \quad f^{-1}(0) = \{(x, y) : x^2 - y^2 = 0, y = \pm x\}$$

$$f^{-1}(c) = \{(x, y) : x^2 - y^2 = c > 0\}$$



$$\{(x, y, z) : z = x^2 - y^2\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = 3(1 - \sqrt{2}x - \frac{1}{4}y)$$

: مفهوم المدى المطلق لتابع  $f$  :  $\textcircled{3}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{9x^2 - y^2}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) - (a_1, \dots, a_n)x = a \Rightarrow f \text{ هي } h \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n) = a \in \mathbb{R}^n, f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ هي}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) | |x - a| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \epsilon \quad \text{لأن } f \text{ هي متماثلة في كل نقطة}$$

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - a_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - a_n)^2} < \delta$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x), g(x)) = l + m : \text{لأن } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = m, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l, f, g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ هي}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{إذا } m \neq 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{l}{m}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)g(x) = lm$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(f(x)) = F(l) \text{ و } t = l \Rightarrow F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ حيث } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l, f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ هي}$$

$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$   $\forall \delta > 0$   $\exists \delta' > 0$   $\forall x$   $|x - a| < \delta'$   $f(a) = g(a) = h(a)$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$   $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x$   $|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \epsilon$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = 0$   $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$   $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x = a \Rightarrow (g(a) \neq 0)$   $f, fg, f+g$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$   $f, g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x = a \Rightarrow F(f(x))$   $t = f(a) \Rightarrow F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x = a \Rightarrow f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(f(x)) = F(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x))$

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x, y, z) = x$ ,  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(a_1, a_2, a_3) = a_1 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y, z) \rightarrow (a_1, a_2, a_3)} f(x, y, z) = a_1$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = a$ ,  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\delta = ? : |(x, y, z) - (a_1, a_2, a_3)| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, y, z) - a_1| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-a_1)^2 + (y-a_2)^2 + (z-a_3)^2} < \delta$

$|x - a_1| \leq \sqrt{(x-a_1)^2 + (y-a_2)^2 + (z-a_3)^2} < \delta \leq \epsilon$   $\delta \leq \epsilon$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} (2x-y^2) &= -5 \\ \textcircled{2} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) &= 1/2 \times 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\} \quad x=0 \text{ مثلا: } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot 0}{x^2 + 0} = 0$$

$$y=x \text{ مثلا: } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x^2 + x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \neq 0 \cdot X.$$

$$y=x^2 \text{ مثلا: } A = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2x^4}{x^4 + x^4} = 1 \quad x=0 \text{ مثلا: } A=0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = ? \quad \begin{cases} f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} \end{cases}$$

$(0,0)$   $\in Df$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{2x^2y}{x^4+y^2} = 0$$

$$k \neq 0 \quad y = kx \quad \therefore A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kx^3}{x^4 + kx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kx}{x^2 + k^2} = 0$$

$$y=x \text{ 且 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{x^3}{2x^2} = \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$y=x^2 \text{ 使得 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,x^2) = \frac{x^4}{x^4+x^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = 0$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \quad (x \neq 0) \quad \text{لأن } x^2 \geq 0$$

صفر / صفر / صفر

نقطة تقاطع خطوط المماس في نقطة ميل الخطوط المماس

$$\text{Ansatz: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^m y^n}{x^2 + y^2}$$

DEFINITION: The

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^{m+n-2} \cos^m \theta + \sin^n \theta}{1} = A = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^{m+n} \cos^m \theta + \sin^n \theta}{r^2}$$

$$A = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \cos^m \theta \sin^n \theta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \theta=0 \\ \theta=\pi \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right) \quad m+n=2 \quad ② \quad A = i\omega \times i\omega = 0$$

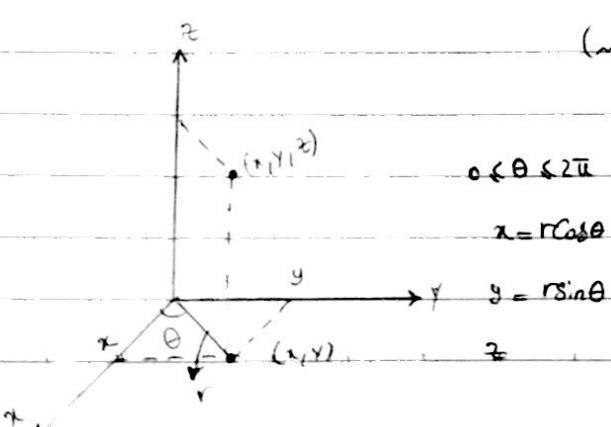
$$\left( m=0 \cup n=1 \cup m=1, n=0 \right) \quad A = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r^2} = +\infty$$

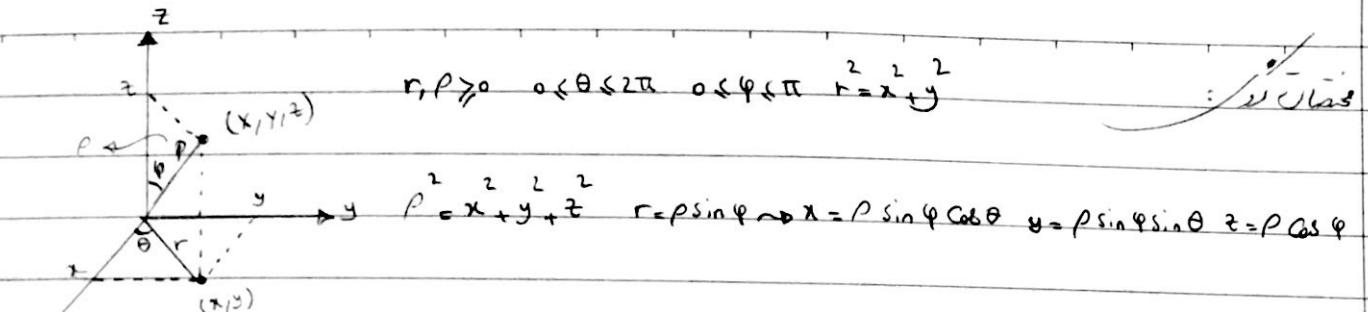
$$A = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{Q \delta \theta}{r} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2}{x} = ?$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 : \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{y^2}{-y} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = y + y^2 \rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{صيغة دivergent المطلوبة}$$





$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^3 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi = 0 \times \text{anything} = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$

مشتق

متعدد متغيرات  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ : مرضسيه  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  داله اول مترجه هاست. داله اول مترجه هاست  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_i + h, \dots, x_n) - f(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{h}$$

المرجوف مصدر شرط انتاهي داله اول مترجه هاست و مصدر طرد دار معتمد است

$$f_1(x, y) = 2x \sin y \quad f_2(x, y) = x^2 \cos y$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 \sin y \quad \text{مثال:}$$

$$\frac{\partial x_{n+1}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{متوجه اول نسخه متغير دار بحسب فرمula} \quad x_{n+1} = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = D, \quad f(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$$

تجهيزه همه توافق متعارف متوجه در تابع دل متفيد داری حسین رامه (جع، نظری، هر، لست، مدل)

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{در لاضر زیرا} \quad z = f(x, y) \quad \text{در لاضر زیرا} \quad z = f(g(x, y)) = f(x, y) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x, y)(1_y)^{(x)}$$

$$x y f'(x, y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(x, y) \left( \frac{-x}{y^2} \right) x \rightarrow -x y f'(x, y) \rightarrow \text{sum} = 0$$

حصلت تابع دل متفيد، ودر عالم متناهی داله دل متفيد، پرسنده دل متفيد

$$\text{لما } f_1(0,0), f_2(0,0) \text{ متساوية في } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 2xy}{x-y} & x \neq y \\ 0 & x=y \end{cases}$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 2xy - x^3}{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 4 \quad x=0 \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$f_1(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3}{h} = 0 \quad f_2(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = 0$$

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \frac{xyz^2}{x^4+y^4+z^4} & (x,y,z) \neq (0,0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y,z) = (0,0,0) \end{cases}$$

لما

$$x=0 \quad \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} f(x,y,z) = 0 \quad x=y=z : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{3x^4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f_1(0,0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0,0) - f(0,0,0)}{h} = 0 \quad f_2(0,0,0) = f_3(0,0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ متساوية}$$

$$= \frac{y^2 z (x^4 + y^4 + z^4) - 4x^3 (xy^2 z)}{(x^4 + y^4 + z^4)^2} \cdot (x=y=z) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_1(x,y,z) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^7 - 4x^7}{9x^8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{9x} = \pm \infty$$

لما

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i} \right) = f_{ii}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_{x_i x_i}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad z = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{t+1} z}{\partial x_i^{t+1}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial^{t+1} z}{\partial x_i^{t+1}} \right) = f_{i, \dots, i}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_{x_i \dots x_i}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad : x_i, \dots, x_i \text{ متغيرات}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} = f_{ij}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_{x_i x_j}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad : x_j, x_i \text{ متغيرات}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} \right) \right)$$

مثال ١،  $f_{xx}$ ,  $f_{xz}$  ،  $f(x,y,z,w) = x^2y^2z^2w^3$  ،  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  موصى به

$$f_x = yz w^3, \quad f_{xz} = yw^3 \quad f_2 = xy w^3 \quad f_{zx} = yw^3$$

$$f_{xy} = x^3 \quad f_{xxy} = w^3 \quad f_{xyzw} = 3w^2 \quad f_{xz} = 3yw^3 \quad f_{xzw} = 3w^2 \quad f_{xyzw} = ?, \quad f_{xzwy} = ?$$

## مارکی حواہنڈ بور

دھاک مل، سارے فصیحہ رکھ

$$f_{1,2}(0,0) \neq f_u(0,0) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_1(x,0) = f_2(x,0) \Rightarrow f_1, f_2, f_1, f_2 \text{ are } C^1 \text{ at } (0,0)$$

صيغة المتجهات المبردة: مرض معنوي (y, z) = f(x, t) ، مسارات حركة اول تبردة ،  $y = y(t)$  ،  $x = x(t)$

$$Z = f(x(t), y(t)) \quad x(t) = (x(t), y(t)) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad Z = f(x(t)) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

و الحالات طبقاً للـ  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y$ ، مستمرة على  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ،  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} \leftarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \cdot \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \cdot \frac{dx_n}{dt}$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \right)$$

تعزفه مادران

$$\delta(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)) \quad \dot{\delta}(t) = \left( \frac{dx_1}{dt}(t), \dots, \frac{dx_n}{dt}(t) \right) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt}(t) = \nabla f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \dot{\delta}(t)$$

متى  $y = y(s, t)$ ,  $x = x(s, t)$ ,  $\dot{x} = \dot{x}(s, t)$ ,  $\dot{y} = \dot{y}(s, t)$

$$z = f(x, y) = f(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \quad f_{xy} = x^2 + y^2 \rightsquigarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(s, t) = s + \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \\ y(s, t) = s + \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i(t_1, \dots, t_m) = x_i(t_1, \dots, t_m) \\ y_i(t_1, \dots, t_m) = y_i(t_1, \dots, t_m) \end{array} \right. \quad z = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_i}$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_m} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_m} \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times m}$$

متى  $x, y, z$  تابعو  $t$   $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$T(x, y, z, t) \quad x = x(t), \quad y = y(t), \quad z = z(t)$$

متى  $\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$r = r(x, y), \quad u = u(x, y, r), \quad v = v(x, y, r), \quad z = z(u, v, r)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}$$

متى  $x, y, z$  تابعو  $t$   $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = t^k f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$f(tx, ty) = t^2 f(x, y)$$

عمل مم

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

عمل دب

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

$$f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{درب صفر} \quad f(x, y, z) = \frac{x - y + 5z}{yz - z^2} \quad \text{درب 1} \quad f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{درب 2}$$

وتحسّن اولیٰ: ان  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\rightarrow$   $f$   $\in$   $\mathbb{R}$   $\rightarrow$   $f$   $\in$   $\mathbb{R}$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i f_i(a_1, \dots, a_n) = K f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\sin(x) f_1(x, y, z) + \sin(y) f_2(x, y, z) + \sin(z) f_3(x, y, z) = 0 \quad f(x, y, z) = \sin(\cos(e^{\frac{x+y+2z}{z^3}}))$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 0 \cdot f(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\pi/4 f_1(A) + f_2(A) + f_3(A) = 3/2 f(A)$$

$$A = (\pi/4, 1, 1) \quad f(x, y, z) = \frac{\sqrt{x+y+z}}{\sin(x/y)} \cdot \frac{\cos(x/z)}{y^2}$$

درب صفر مستقيمة (مستقيم)  $\rightarrow$   $f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 f(x^2 - y^2, xy)}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$z = f(u, v) \quad \begin{cases} u = x^2 - y^2 \\ v = xy \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = ? \quad \begin{array}{c} z \\ \diagdown u \quad \diagup v \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = ? \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \times \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = (-2y) z_u + x z_v \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-2y z_u + x z_v) = \left( -2y \frac{\partial z_u}{\partial x} + z_v \right) +$$

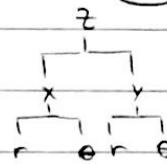
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( z_u + x \frac{\partial z_v}{\partial x} \right) = \left( -2y \left( \frac{\partial z_u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z_u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right) + \left( z_v + x \left( \frac{\partial z_v}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z_v}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right) =$$

$$-2y(2x z_{uu} + y z_{uv}) + (z_v + x(2x z_{vu} + y z_{vv})) = -4xy z_{uu} + z_v + xy z_{vv} + 2(x^2 - y^2) z_{uv}$$

$$z_{uv} = z_{vu} \rightarrow \text{اینجا}$$

$r^2 z_{rr} + z_\theta = 0$  مساعي اول درجه زاوي  $z = f(x, y)$  معرفی شد

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow x_r = \cos \theta \quad y_r = \sin \theta$$



نکات کلیدی

$$x_\theta = -r \sin \theta, \quad y_\theta = r \cos \theta - x \quad z_\theta = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \times \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -y z_x + x z_y$$

$$z_r = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \times \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta z_x + \sin \theta z_y \quad z_{rr} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\cos \theta z_x + \sin \theta z_y) =$$

$$\cos \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} = \cos \theta (z_{xx} x_r + z_{xy} y_r) + \sin \theta (z_{yx} x_r + z_{yy} y_r) =$$

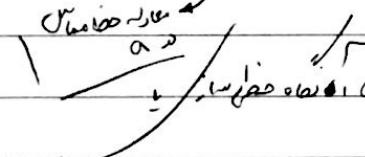
$$\cos^2 \theta z_{xx} + \cos \theta \sin \theta z_{xy} + \sin \theta \cos \theta z_{yx} + \sin^2 \theta z_{yy} \xrightarrow{x(r)^2} x^2 z_{xx} + 2xy z_{xy} + y^2 z_{yy} = z_\theta + r^2 z_{rr} = 0$$

$$f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \approx L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

a عکس

نکات کلیدی

نکات کلیدی، مسئله بیان روش حلها:



$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(a_1, \dots, a_n) + f'_1(a_1, \dots, a_n)(x_1 - a_1) + \dots +$$

نکات کلیدی، نهاد تعریفی در

$$f_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)(x_n - a_n) \Rightarrow L(x) = f(a) + \nabla f(a) \cdot (x-a) \quad L(x) \approx f(x)$$

$$z = f(x, y) \quad L(x, y) = f(a, b) + f_1(a, b)(x-a) + f_2(a, b)(y-b)$$

(a, b) نکات کلیدی

نکات کلیدی، مسئله

$$\text{نکات کلیدی} (2, 2, -0.2) \quad \text{نکات کلیدی} f(x, y) = \sqrt{2x^2 + e^{2y}}$$

$$L(x, y) = ? \quad f(2, 0) = 3 \quad f_1(x, y) = \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{2x^2 + e^{2y}}} \Rightarrow f_1(2, 0) = \frac{4}{3}$$

(2, 0) نکات کلیدی

$$f_2(x, y) = \frac{2e^{2y}}{2\sqrt{2x^2 + e^{2y}}} \Rightarrow f_2(2, 0) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow L(x, y) = 3 + \frac{4}{3}(x-2) + \frac{1}{3}(y-0) \quad (2, 0) \text{ نکات کلیدی} L(x, y) \approx f(x, y)$$

$$L(2, 2, -0.2) = 3 + \frac{4}{3}(2-2) + \frac{1}{3}(-0.2) = 3.2$$

$$f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{نکات کلیدی} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - L(a+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)(h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} - f'(a) \right) = 0$$

متّصّلٌ بـ  $(a, b)$  مُنْتَهٍ بـ  $f'(a)$  حِلْمٌ

$$(a+h, b+k), (a, b)$$

$$(a, b) \xrightarrow{''} (h, k)$$

$$\lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b) - h f_1(a, b) - k f_2(a, b)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = 0$$

مُنْتَهٌ بـ  $f'(a)$

$a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  مُنْتَهٌ بـ  $f: u \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  تعرّف:

$$h = (h_1, \dots, h_n)$$

$$\lim_{(h_1, \dots, h_n) \rightarrow (0, 0, \dots, 0)} \frac{f(a_1 + h_1, \dots, a_n + h_n) - f(a_1, \dots, a_n) - h_1 f_1(a_1, \dots, a_n) - \dots - h_n f_n(a_1, \dots, a_n)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + \dots + h_n^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \nabla f(a) \cdot h}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$f'(a) = \nabla f(a) \quad a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \rightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$f(x, y) \text{ متّصّلٌ بـ } (0, 0) \rightarrow f(x, y) \text{ مُنْتَهٌ بـ } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h^2}}{h} = 0$$

$$f_2(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0 \quad \lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(h, k) - f(0, 0) - h f_1(0, 0) - k f_2(0, 0)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} =$$

$$\lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h^2 + k^2}}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} \quad \begin{aligned} h &= r \cos \theta \\ k &= r \sin \theta \\ h^2 + k^2 &= r^2 \end{aligned} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \frac{1}{r^2}}{r} = 0 \quad \text{متّصّلٌ بـ } (0, 0) \rightarrow f(x, y)$$

(أيضاً) متّصّلٌ بـ  $(0, 0) \rightarrow f(x, y)$  لـ  $\nabla f(0, 0)$

$$z = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad dz = df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} dx_n = f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 + \dots + f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_n$$

$$= \nabla f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \cdot \underbrace{(dx_1, \dots, dx_n)}_{dx}$$

$$\text{لما زادت المسافة بين النقاط} \rightarrow \lim_{dx_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\sqrt{(dx_1)^2 + \dots + (dx_n)^2}} = 0 \rightarrow \text{مدى الخطأ} \rightarrow x \rightarrow f$$

$$\Delta f = f(x_1 + dx_1, \dots, x_n + dx_n) - f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

الآن نحسب مسافة بين نقطتين على المدار  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

$$dL = \frac{2}{100} L$$

$$\Rightarrow dT = ? \quad dT = T_L dL + T g dg = \frac{2\pi}{100} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} + \frac{6\pi}{1000} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left( \frac{1}{100} + \frac{3}{1000} \right) = T \left( \frac{1}{100} + \frac{3}{1000} \right) =$$

$$dg = \frac{6}{1000} g$$

$$T_L = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} T + \frac{3}{1000} T = \frac{13}{1000} T \Rightarrow 1.3\% \quad T \text{ تغير } \rightarrow T g = \pi \sqrt{L} \cdot g^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f_i: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad f^{(i)}: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ & i = 1, 2, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f^{(1)}(x) \\ \vdots \\ f^{(m)}(x) \end{pmatrix} \quad Df(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f^{(1)}(x) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f^{(m)}(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \nabla f(a) \cdot h}{|h|} \quad h = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$f'(a) = \nabla f(a) : \text{مدى الخطأ}$$

$$\text{نفرض } (0,0) \rightarrow f(x,y) \rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h,0) - f(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin(\frac{1}{h^2})}{h} = 0$$

$$f(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin(\frac{1}{h^2})}{h} = 0$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$f(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin(\frac{1}{h^2})}{h} = 0$$

$$f_2(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = 0 \quad \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(h,k) - f(0,0) - h f_1(0,0) - k f_2(0,0)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h^2+k^2}}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}}$$

$h = r \cos \theta$   
 $k = r \sin \theta$

$$h^2 + k^2 = r^2 \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \sin \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \right)}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{مُشَبَّه بِالصِّفَر} (0,0) \rightarrow f$$

فِي  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

$$f_1(x,y) = 2x \sin \left( \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) + \left( \frac{-2x^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{2x} \cos \frac{1}{2x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} = -\infty$$

پس  $(0,0) \rightarrow f_1(x,y)$

فِي  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(a+h) - f(a))^0}{h} = 0 \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(a+h) - f(a) \pm \nabla f(a) \cdot h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} ((f(a+h) - f(a)) \pm \nabla f(a) \cdot h) \xrightarrow{|h| \rightarrow 0} \nabla f(a) \cdot h$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \nabla f(a) \cdot h}{|h|} \right) |h| + \nabla f(a) \cdot h = 0$$

مُشَبَّه بِالصِّفَر

فِي  $f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y), f_3(x,y)$  هُوَ مُعَادِل  $f(x,y)$  فِي هَذَا الْحَدَّا

$$f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b) = h f_1(a+\theta_1 h, b+k) + k f_2(a+h, b+\theta_2 k)$$

فِي  $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1$

فِي  $f_1, f_2, f_3$

فِي  $f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y), f_3(x,y)$  هُوَ مُعَادِل  $f(x,y)$  فِي هَذَا الْحَدَّا

فِي  $f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y), f_3(x,y)$  هُوَ مُعَادِل  $f(x,y)$  فِي هَذَا الْحَدَّا

إِنْ سَارَتْ دَارَةً مُكَوَّنةً مِنْ  $n$  بَرَؤَاتٍ فَهُوَ جُمَعَةٌ (Jacobian)

$$g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$z = g(y_1, \dots, y_m) = (z_1, \dots, z_k)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix}_{k \times m} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}_{k \times n}$$

$$D(gof)(x) = Dg(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\tilde{f}_w$

$$\begin{cases} f(1,0) = (1,0,0) \\ f(x,y) = (xe^y + \cos(xy), x^2, x - e^y) \end{cases}$$

$$Df(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} e^y & ye^{-xy} \\ 2x & 0 \\ 1 & -e^y \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \rightarrow Df(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$$

$$f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f(x) = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ \vdots \\ dx_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times 1} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} dy_1 \\ \vdots \\ dy_m \end{pmatrix}}_{m \times 1} \quad d f(x) = Df_w dx$$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + Df(a)dx$$

$$a = (1,0) \quad f(1,0) = (2,1) \quad = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{w}(102, 0.01)$$

$$f(1.0, 0.01) \approx \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 1} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 0.02 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.03 \\ 1.04 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$$

$f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$ ,  $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$

$x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$   $f^{-1}(c)$   $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$ ,  $f'(a) \neq 0$ ,  $f'(a) \neq 0$ ,  $\nabla f(a) \neq 0$

$\nabla f(a) \cdot r'(t) = 0$ ,  $f'(r(t)) = 0$ ,  $f'(r(t)) = c$ ,  $r(t_0) = a$ ,  $r'(t_0) \neq 0$ ,  $r'(t_0) \neq 0$

$c = f(r(t)) = f(x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$   $\frac{d}{dt} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \frac{dx_n}{dt} = \nabla f(x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)) \cdot r'(t)$

$$\underset{t \rightarrow t_0}{\Rightarrow} \nabla f(a) \cdot r'(t_0) = 0$$

$$f_{x,y,z} = f(x, y, z) : z = f(x, y)$$

$$\tilde{z} = f(x, y) \text{ معنی داشت: } \tilde{z}$$

$$\text{و: معنی داشت: } g(x, y, z) := f(x, y) - z \quad g^{-1}(0) = \{(x, y, z) : g(x, y, z) = 0\} = \text{معنی } f(x, y) - z = 0$$

نکته: مطابق با مفهوم معمولی  $f(x, y, z)$  است که  $\nabla g(x, y, z)$  را در اینجا معرفی کردیم.

$$(f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y), \dots, -1)$$

$$z = \tilde{f}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{و: معنی } (f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x), -1)$$

: معنی

$$(f_1(a,b), f_2(a,b), -1) = \nabla g(a,b, f(a,b)) : (a,b, f(a,b)) \rightarrow \text{خط تانگential ریز بر مسیر} f$$

$$l : (a,b, f(a,b)) + \langle (f_1(a,b), f_2(a,b), -1) \rangle \rightarrow l : \frac{x-a}{f_1(a,b)} = \frac{y-b}{f_2(a,b)} = \frac{z-f(a,b)}{-1}$$

$$(l_{x,y,z} : n = (f_1(a,b), f_2(a,b), -1) : (a,b, f(a,b)) \rightarrow f \text{ ریز بر مسیر} (x,y,z))$$

$$z = f_1(a,b)(x-a) + f_2(a,b)(y-b) + f(a,b) \quad \leftarrow n \cdot (x-a, y-b, z-f(a,b)) = 0$$

$$(a,b) = (\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}) \quad \text{و} \quad n = (\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}, 1) \quad \text{لذا, } z = \sin xy - \cos xy$$

$$f(\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}) = 1 \quad f_1(x,y) = y \cos xy + x \sin xy \quad \text{و} \quad f_1(\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad f_2(x,y) = x \cos xy + y \sin xy \quad \text{و} \quad f_2(\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}) =$$

$$f \text{ ریز بر مسیر: } z = -\sqrt{\pi}(x-\sqrt{\pi}) - \sqrt{\pi}(y-\sqrt{\pi}) + 1$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ میں ایک نقطہ است. } f, \bar{f} \text{ کے درجہ اولیہ } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ میں ایک نقطہ است. } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$

$$(l_{x_0,y_0,z_0} : n = \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) : \bar{f} \text{ ریز بر مسیر} (x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

$$n \cdot (x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{\bar{u}}{4} \right) \quad \text{لذا, } \bar{f} \text{ کے درجہ اولیہ: } x^2 - 2xy + y^2 x \sin z = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}_{f(x,y,z)} \underbrace{x \sin z = 0}_{\bar{f}(x,y,z)} \quad \text{لذا, } \bar{f}(x,y,z) = (2x - 2y + y^2, -2x + 2xy, -\cos z)$$

$$l_{x_0,y_0,z_0} : n = \nabla f \left( \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{\bar{u}}{4} \right) = \left( \frac{2}{4\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-2}{4\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad \text{لذا, } \frac{2}{4\sqrt{2}}(x - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}) - \frac{2}{4\sqrt{2}}(y - 0)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( z - \frac{\bar{u}}{4} \right) = 0$$

تعیین: مفہوم  
لاین کریز: ایک مسیر  $\alpha: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  کے لئے،  $f$  کا ایک مسیری  $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ہے۔

$$D_n f(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+hv) - f(a)}{h}$$

مساند حین اول، حالات خاص منتهی به هم

$$D_v f(a) = f'_v(a) = D_{x_i} f(a)$$

$\forall v \in D_v f(0,0)$  و  $v = (v_1, v_2)$  ،  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(hv_1, hv_2) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|hv_1 + hv_2|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h(v_1 + v_2)|}{h}$$

$v_1 + v_2 \neq 0$  و  $\begin{cases} h \rightarrow 0^+ \\ h \rightarrow 0^- \end{cases} \Rightarrow |v_1 + v_2| \rightarrow 0$  حد موجود است  $D_v f(0,0) = 0$

$$D_v f(a) = \left. \frac{d}{dh} (f(a+hv)) \right|_{h=0}, v \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}^n, f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$g'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(a+h) - g(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+hv) - f(a)}{h} = D_v f(a)$$

$D_v f(a) \in \mathbb{R}$  و  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  در اینجا  $v$  دارای حد محدود است. باز اینجا  $D_v f(a)$  دارای حد محدود است.

نتیجه: (استدلال رادیکال) با توجه به  $D_v f(a)$  دارای حد محدود است

$$D_v f(a) = v \cdot \nabla f(a)$$

$$g(h) = f(a+hv) = f(a+hv_1, \dots, a_n+hv_n) = f(\gamma(h)) \quad D_v f(a) = g'(0) \quad ①$$

$$\gamma(h) := (a_1+hv_1, \dots, a_n+hv_n) \quad \gamma(0) = a \quad \gamma'(h) = (v_1, \dots, v_n) = v \quad g'(h) = \nabla f(\gamma(h)) \cdot \gamma'(h) \xrightarrow{h=0}$$

$$g'(0) = \nabla f(\gamma(0)) \cdot \gamma'(0) = \nabla f(a) \cdot v \quad ②$$

نتیجه ۲، ۱ از

$a \rightarrow f(a)$  و  $D_v f(a) \rightarrow \nabla f(a) \cdot v$  :  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$D_N f(a) = 0$  و  $a \rightarrow f(a)$  و  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

مثال: مساله تقييم  
 $f(x,y) = y^4 + 2xy^3 + x^2y^2$  في نقطة  $(0,1)$

$$D_{\alpha} f(0,1) = \frac{i+2j}{|1+2j|} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2j}{\sqrt{5}}$$

مسالة تقييم حول متغيرات  $x, y$  حول نقطة  $(0,1)$  بحسب اسهامه

$$D_{\alpha} f(0,1) = u \cdot \nabla f(0,1) \quad \Rightarrow \nabla f(0,1) = (2,4), \quad \nabla f(x,y) = (2y^3 + 2xy^2, 4y^3 + 6xy^2 + 2x^2y)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}}$$

حواف عرض ملحوظ

: مفهوم التدرج  $\nabla f(a)$  هو مقدار متغيرات  $a$  ،  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  في  $a$

$$D_u f(a) = u \cdot \nabla f(a) = \frac{\nabla f(a)}{| \nabla f(a) |} \cdot u \quad \text{حيث } u \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ اثنان طبقاً لطريق درجت}$$

$$D_u f(a) = \frac{\nabla f(a)}{| \nabla f(a) |} \cdot u = \frac{-\nabla f(a)}{| \nabla f(a) |}$$

$$D_u f(a) = u \cdot \nabla f(a) = |u| |\nabla f(a)| \cos \theta, \quad -1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1 \quad -|\nabla f(a)| \leq D_u f(a) \leq |\nabla f(a)|$$

$$\text{إذا } \theta = 0 \Rightarrow D_u f(a) = |\nabla f(a)| \quad \& \quad u = \frac{\nabla f(a)}{|\nabla f(a)|}$$

$$\text{إذا } \theta = \pi \Rightarrow D_u f(a) = -|\nabla f(a)| \quad \& \quad u = \frac{-\nabla f(a)}{|\nabla f(a)|}$$

مثال: مسالة تقييم

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \text{في }(1,1,1)$$

يميل سطح انتقامي  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

مسالة تقييم  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  في  $(1,1,1)$  و  $(1,-1,2)$

(الف) به وضوح بروزی مسدود نظر، سطح مرکزی را در  $\Delta$  می‌دانیم. (مسو =  $b = c$ ) پس انتصافیه هر طبقه  $\frac{1}{2}(1-1)(1-2)$  می‌باشد.

$$2(x-1) - 2(y+1) + 4(z-2) = 0 \quad \left( \text{因此 } \nabla f(4, -1, 2) = (2, -2, 4) \right) \quad \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$\sqrt{4+4+16} = \sqrt{24} = \sqrt{2 \times 12} = \sqrt{2} f(1, -1, 2) \quad \text{نـقصـيـهـ مـلـكـيـهـ:}$$

$$v = (3, 1, 1) - (1, -1, 2) = (2, 2, -1) \rightarrow u = \frac{v}{\|v\|} = \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \Rightarrow D_u f(1, -1, 2) = u \cdot \nabla f(1, -1, 2) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$F(x, y) = 0$ ,  $F(a, b) = 0$   $y = y(x) = \varphi(x)$ ,  $\varphi(x) = b$   $(a, b)$   $\Rightarrow F(x, \varphi(x)) = 0$   $\text{in } y = \varphi(x)$   $\rightarrow F_2, F_1$   $\Rightarrow$   $\varphi(x)$

الآن نتطرق إلى مفهوم التكامل المثلثي في الفضاء، حيث يكتب التكامل المثلثي على الشكل الآتي:

کن و + سائب دستوریت شد اند.

لهم انت أنت الباقي على مستوى حرفي اول ببرقة له

$$\begin{array}{c}
 F, G \\
 | \quad | \\
 \boxed{x \quad y} \quad z \quad w
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 x = x(z, w) \\
 y = y(z, w)
 \end{array}
 \right.
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{جبری این دستگاه را متناسب } z, y \text{ با } w, z \text{ نظریه ای می‌دانیم} \\
 \text{از طبق } z=0, F=0 \text{ متناسب با جبری این دستگاه می‌شود}
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{-\det \begin{pmatrix} F_3 & F_2 \\ G_3 & G_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} F_1 & F_2 \\ G_1 & G_2 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{F_3 G_2 - F_2 G_3}{F_2 G_1 - F_1 G_2} \quad \leftarrow \quad -F_1 G_2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} - F_3 G_2 + F_2 G_1 \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + F_1 G_3 = 0$$

مهم جداً في الـ 1...  $z_1, \dots, z_n$       مع ترتيب  $F_{(1)}, \dots, F_{(n)}$       من المهم:  $\det$

$$\frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} F_3 & F_2 \\ G_3 & G_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} F_1 & F_2 \\ G_1 & G_2 \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\partial (F_{(1)}, \dots, F_{(n)})}{\partial (z_1, \dots, z_n)} := \det \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \frac{\partial F_{(1)}}{\partial z_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_{(1)}}{\partial z_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{(n)}}{\partial z_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_{(n)}}{\partial z_n} \end{array} \right)$$

$F_1(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$   
 $P_0 = (a_1, \dots, a_m, b_1, \dots, b_n)$  مرضي بالحلول  
 $F_{(i)}(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0$  / /  
 $x_j$  (جهاز)  $(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$   $F_{(i)}$  (جهاز)  $(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$  مرضي بالحلول  
 $\text{حيث } F_{(k)}(x_1, \dots, x_m) = y_k, (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$

$\frac{\partial (F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial (y_1, \dots, y_n)} (P_0) \neq 0$   
 $y_1, \dots, y_n$  تابعات

$\phi_j(a_1, \dots, a_m) = b_j$  محدد  $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, \phi(x_1, \dots, x_m)$   $x_1, \dots, x_n$  حل غير تابع ما

$\phi_j(a_1, \dots, a_m) = b_j$  برئي  $(x_1, \dots, x_m)$   $\forall j=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_m, \phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, \phi_n(x_1, \dots, x_m)) \\ \vdots \\ F_n(x_1, \dots, x_m, \phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, \phi_n(x_1, \dots, x_m)) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial (F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial (x_1, \dots, x_m)}}{\frac{\partial (F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial (y_1, \dots, y_n)}} = \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_j}, \forall j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$xe^y - y^2 e^w = 1$$

$$P(x, y, z, w) = (10, -1, 1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نقطة بسيطة ومرضي} \\ 2x + x^3 z^5 - x^2 y w + z^2 w^4 = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$x, y, z, w$  دالة

$$f(x, z) = x^2 + z^2 \quad (\text{الدالة})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad (\text{أداة})$$

$$F_1(w, y; x, z) = xe^y - y^2 e^w - 1 = 0$$

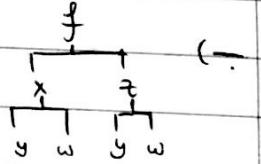
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أولاً وضيق} P, \text{متعدد} \rightarrow \text{نقطة} \\ F_2(w, y; x, z) = 2x + x^3 z^5 - x^2 y w + z^2 w^4 - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (x, z)} (P) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} e^y & -y^2 e^w \\ 2 + 3x^2 z^5 - 2xyw & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=1, y=0 \\ z=-1, w=1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \neq 0 \quad \text{لذلك } f(x,y,z,w) \text{ غير متميزة في } (1,0,-1,1)$$

(صل)

$$f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z_y$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ما نحن بحاجة إلى}: \\ \begin{cases} xy^2 + xe^y - 2yz^2e^w - y^2ze^w = 0 \\ 2xy + 3x^2y^2z^5 + 5x^3z^4y - 2xxyyw - x^2w + 2zzyw^4 = 0 \end{cases} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=1, y=0 \\ z=-1, w=1 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+1=0 \\ 2z=0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2xy - 3x^2y^2z^5 - 2zzyw^4 = 0 \\ 2xxyyw - x^2w = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} xy = -1 \\ zy = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f_y = -2x$$

$$P(f_x, \dots, f_n) \quad \text{نحسب} \quad \left( \frac{\partial (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)}{\partial (x_1, \dots, x_n)} \right) \quad \text{أنتظه} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y_1 = \varphi_{(1)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ y_n = \varphi_{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{قضية تبديل: مرضي}$$

$$\frac{\partial (x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial (y_1, \dots, y_n)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial (y_1, \dots, y_n)}{\partial (x_1, \dots, x_n)}} \quad \text{نحسبه ونجد له}$$

الآن ⑥: دالة تابع  $(r, \theta)$  دائرية  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$  بذاته.

نحسبه

$$Q(x) = x^T A x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{لديها: مرضي في } \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ يدعى مدار} \quad \text{معنون به} \quad A \quad \text{مزدوج رهم}$$

الآن: إذا  $A \geq 0$ ,  $Q(x) \geq 0$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\Rightarrow$   $A$  ماقصيحة مثبتة.

$\therefore Q(x) < 0 \iff \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\text{مدى} \quad Q(x) < 0$ .

$\therefore \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\text{مدى} \quad Q(x) > 0$ .

$$\text{If } Q(x) \leq 0 \text{ for all } x > 0, \text{ then } Q(x) < 0 \text{ for all } x > 0.$$

۵) اگر رولر سیم  $x$  بخود را نماید،  $Q(y) < 0$  و  $Q(x) > 0$  داشته باشد.

$$1 \leq i \leq n \in D_i := \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \end{pmatrix} \text{ is the } i\text{-th minor of } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ in row } i.$$

الثانية  $A_{ij} = D_i > 0$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$  (١)

الآن نعم A \subset D, <0 \in D, >0 \in D

وهي تبرهن على صحة المبرهنة (2)، ولذلك نصل إلى النتيجة المطلوبة  $(\det A = D_n \neq 0)$ . (3)

متن فصل

$a \in U$ ,  $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  in  $\mathcal{C}^1$  (جداً

$$\nabla f(a) = 0 \text{ در حیثیت} / \text{لینیال، } a \quad (1)$$

لما كان  $f(a)$  متعددة مرات  $\infty$  فالنهاية  $a$  (2)

برای این سیستم  $(f(x) < f(a)) \wedge (f(x) \geq f(a))$  ممکن نیست، بنابراین  $x = a$  پردازشی مینیمم است.

الشكل ٤)  $f(x) > f(a)$   $\min_{[a, b]} f(x) = f(a)$   $\max_{[a, b]} f(x) = f(b)$

قضية: معرفة  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$  في المدى  $x \in U$  في المدى  $f_n(x) \rightarrow R$  (المدى  $f_n(x)$  ملائمة في المدى  $x$ ) .

Característica ③ Característica ② Característica ①

$$\{(x_1, x_2) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 < \epsilon^2\} \quad \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 < \epsilon^2\} \quad \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < \epsilon^2\}$$

$B_\epsilon(x)$  : مجموعه  $x$  در  $\mathbb{R}^n$  که  $|x - x'| < \epsilon$

تعریف: مجموعه  $U$  در  $\mathbb{R}^n$  را مجموعه هم محض و محدود می‌نامیم اگر  $x \in U$  و  $x + h \in U$  برای همه  $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $h \neq 0$ .

$$B_\epsilon(x) \cap U \neq \emptyset, B_\epsilon(x) \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus U) \neq \emptyset$$

مجموعه  $U$  عادی است اگر و تنها اگر همه سطوح مرزی آن

مجموعه هم محض و محدود باشند (همچنان که مجموعه داده شده است).

مجموعه  $U$  از اندیس بینهایت هم محض و محدود است اگر  $x \in U$ ,  $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$  و  $x + h \in U$ .

قضیه: مجموعه  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  پیوسته، دایره و مغلق است اگر و تنها اگر اسکله این مجموعه محدود باشد.

نهایت حد از مجموعه  $a$  در  $U$  را می‌نامیم  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = a$  اگر  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  باشد.

نهایت حد از مجموعه  $f(x, y)$  را می‌نامیم  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = c$  اگر  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  باشد.

نهایت حد از مجموعه  $f(x)$  را می‌نامیم  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = c$  اگر  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  باشد.

$$H(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & \dots & f_{1n} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & \dots & f_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \ddots \\ f_{n1} & f_{n2} & \dots & f_{nn} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

حessian ( Hessien ) معرفی می‌شود:

قضیه (کارل فریدریش) می‌گویند: اگر  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  می‌باشد و  $f$  در  $U$  متمایل باشد و  $H(x)$  متمایل باشد.

برای  $f$  ایستاده باشند:

عندما  $f(x,y)$  هي متموجة في  $H(a)$  في ③ . العدوى  $\min_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y)$  في  $H(a)$  في ①

عندما  $f(x,y)$  هي متموجة في  $H(a)$  ، ونطه تجاه  $\max_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y)$  في  $H(a)$  في ②

:  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 12yz + (y-z)^3$   $\rightarrow$   $\nabla f = (2x, 12z, 3(y-z)^2)$

$$\nabla f = (2x, 12z, 3(y-z)^2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ 12z = -3(y-z)^2 \\ 12y = 3(y-z)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = -y \rightarrow 12y = 3(2y)^2 = 12y^2 \rightarrow y = 0 \vee 1$$

$$H(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6(y-z) & 12 - 6 \\ 0 & 12 - 6(y-z) & 6(y-z) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow H(P) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P = (0,0,0), Q = (0,1,-1) \therefore \text{غير متموجة}$$

$$D_1 = 2 > 0, D_2 = 0, D_3 = -2(12)^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{عند } P \leftarrow \text{عند } H(P) \\ \text{عند } Q \end{cases}$$

$$H(Q) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix} D_1 = 2 > 0, D_2 = 24 > 0, D_3 = 2(12)^2 > 0 \therefore \min_{(x,y,z) \in U} f(x,y,z)$$

قصبة (أكتيل)  $\rightarrow$   $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\rightarrow$   $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$   $\rightarrow$   $\nabla f = (x, y)$

$$A = f_{11}(a,b), B = f_{12}(a,b) = f_{21}(a,b), C = f_{22}(a,b) \quad \text{حيث } f_{ij}(a,b) \text{ يعطى } f \text{ في }(a,b)$$

$$(a,b) \text{ حيث } A < 0, AC - B^2 > 0 \quad \text{في ② . العدوى } \min_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y) \text{ حيث } A > 0, AC - B^2 > 0 \quad \text{في ① . العدوى } \max_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y)$$

عندما  $A = 0, AC - B^2 = 0$  في ④ . العدوى  $(a,b)$  حيث  $AC - B^2 < 0$  في ③ . العدوى  $\max_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y)$

$$\nabla f = (9x^2 - 9, 2y + 4) = (0,0) \quad f(x,y) = 3x^3 + y^2 - 9x + 4y \quad \therefore \text{عند } P_1, P_2, P_3$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow P_1 : (-1, -2) = P_1, f_{11}(x,y) = 18x, f_{12} = 0 = f_{21}, f_{22} = 2 : A = -18, B = 0, C = 2 \\ \quad AC - B^2 = -36 < 0 \Rightarrow \min_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y) = P_1 \\ P_2 : A = 18, B = 0, C = 2 \rightarrow AC - B^2 = 36 > 0, A > 0 \rightarrow \min_{(x,y) \in U} f(x,y) = P_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla f(2y, 2x) = (0,0) \quad \text{حيث } x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \quad \text{حيث } f(x,y) = 2xy$$

$$f(0,0) = 0 \rightarrow f(0,0) = 0$$

$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $y = 2\sin \theta$ ,  $x = 2\cos \theta$   $x^2 + y^2 = 4$   $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy dx$ .

$$0 \leq 2\theta \leq 4\pi$$

$$f(x, y) = 8\sin \theta \cos \theta = 4\sin 2\theta$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}, y = \sqrt{2}, f(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = 4 \\ \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = -\sqrt{2}, y = \sqrt{2}, f(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = -4 \\ \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = -\sqrt{2}, y = -\sqrt{2}, f(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = 4 \\ \theta = \frac{7\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}, y = -\sqrt{2}, f(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = -4 \end{cases}$$

نقطة ملائمة  $f(0, 0) = 0$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$g_{(1)}(x) = 0$$

⋮

$$g_{(m)}(x) = 0$$

دالة ملائمة لـ  $L(x, \lambda)$  في  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :

فهي ملائمة في  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  إذا وفقط إذا  $L(x, \lambda)$  ملائمة في  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ .

$L(x, \lambda) = a$  ملائمة في  $x$  إذا وفقط إذا  $L(x, \lambda)$  ملائمة في  $\lambda$ .

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) := f(x) + \lambda_1 g_1(x) + \lambda_2 g_2(x) + \dots + \lambda_m g_m(x)$$

تعريف:

$= 0$

$\nabla L(a, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) = 0$  إذا وفقط إذا  $L(x, \lambda)$  ملائمة في  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}$  في  $L(x, \lambda)$  ملائمة في  $\lambda$ .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial g_1(x)}{\partial x_1} = \dots = \lambda_m \frac{\partial g_m(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial g_1(x)}{\partial x_n} = \dots = \lambda_m \frac{\partial g_m(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 & , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_1} = 0 \\ \vdots & \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_m} = 0 & , \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_m} = 0 \end{cases}$$

يمكننا إثبات ذلك بـ  $L(x, \lambda)$  ملائمة في  $\lambda$  إذا وفقط إذا  $L(x, \lambda)$  ملائمة في  $x$ .

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 24, x + y + z = 0 \quad f(x, y, z) = xy + 2z \quad \text{طريق min, max}$$

$$g_1(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 0$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) := (xy + 2z) + \lambda_1(x + y + z) + \lambda_2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 24) \quad m=2$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 24 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \rightarrow y + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 x = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \rightarrow x + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 y = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \rightarrow z + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 z = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_1} = 0 \rightarrow x + y + z = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_2} = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 24 = 0$$

$$(x-y) - 2\lambda_2(x-y) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-y)(1-2\lambda_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x=y \quad \lambda_2 = 1/2$$

$$6x^2 = 24 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$\text{حل المثلث: } \begin{cases} ② \quad z = -2x \\ ① \quad x = y \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow P_1 = (2, 2, -4) \rightarrow f(P_1) = -4 \quad P_2 = (-2, -2, 4) \rightarrow f(P_2) = 12$$

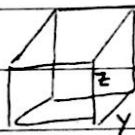
$$\begin{cases} ③ \quad \begin{aligned} &x + \lambda_1 + z = 0 \\ &2 + \lambda_1 + z = 0 \end{aligned} \end{cases} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1 = z \quad \begin{cases} ① \quad \begin{aligned} &x + y = 1 \\ &x = -1/z \end{aligned} \end{cases} \rightarrow (x+y)^2 = 1 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = 1/2 \quad \text{مقدار المثلث: } \begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x = -1/z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 1 \rightarrow xy = 1/2 \rightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \mp \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} P_3 = \left( \frac{1-3\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1+3\sqrt{5}}{2}, -1 \right) \\ P_4 = \left( \frac{1+3\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1-3\sqrt{5}}{2}, -1 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$f(P_3) = -13 = f(P_4) \rightarrow \text{مقدار المثلث}$$

مثال: مساحة مكعب متساوي الاضلاع اصغر من مجموع اضلاعه / اسماك سمندف تسبح في ماء عذبة / دراجة بخارية تدور في ماء عذبة

$Q_{\text{min}}$  مقدار المثلث المتساوي الاضلاع اصغر من مجموع اضلاعه



$$f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2xz} \quad g(x, y, z) = xyz - 10 = 0 \quad L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (3xy + 2zy + 2xz) + \lambda(yz - 10)$$

$$\lambda(yz - 10) \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 3y + 2z + \lambda yz = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 3x + 2z + \lambda xz = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2y + 2x + \lambda xy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} \quad \text{II: } yz - 10 = 0 \quad \text{III: } 3(y-x) + \lambda z(y-z) = 0 \rightarrow (y-x)(3+\lambda z) = 0 \rightarrow x=y \quad \lambda z = -3 \quad \text{I: } z = 0$$

$$\text{أو: } x = y \quad \text{III: } 2x + 2x + \lambda x^2 = 0 \rightarrow 4x + \lambda x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x(4 + \lambda x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad \lambda x = -4 \rightarrow \text{II: } x = 0$$

$$3x + 2z - 4z = 0 \rightarrow 3x = 2z \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}z \quad \text{III: } x \cdot x \left( \frac{3}{2}z \right) = 10 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}z^3 = 10 \quad \therefore \text{مقدار المثلث: } \text{I: } z = 0$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{3}}, \quad x = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{3}}, \quad P = \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{3}}, \sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{3}}, \sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{3}} \right) \rightarrow f(P) = ? \rightarrow \text{مقدار المثلث}$$

$$f(x, y, z) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x, y, z \rightarrow \infty$$

جوك باهارات