$$y = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 \le X \le Y \qquad X = 2y + Y, \quad -1 \le y \le X \le Y$$

$$Y = \int_{C} X \cdot J, \quad \emptyset \leq X \leq Y \qquad X = 2Y + Y, \quad -1 \leq Y \leq X$$

$$\int_{C} F(x; y) dx = \int_{C}^{d} F(\varphi(y); y) \sqrt{1 + (\varphi'(y))^{2}} dy.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{x}, \quad 0 \le x \le 4 \qquad x = 23 + 4, \quad -1 \le y \le 0$$

$$x = \varphi(y), \quad c \le y \le d,$$

$$\int_{Y} F(x;y) dx = \int_{0}^{x} F(\varphi(y);y) \sqrt{1 + (\varphi'(y))^{2}} dy.$$

$$\int_{Y} \frac{dS}{y - x} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dy}{y - 2y - 4} = -\sqrt{5} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dy}{y + 4} = -\sqrt{5} \int_{0}^$$

 $X'_t = -30\cos^2 t \sin t$

y't = 3asin't cost

X=acos3t

 $y = a \sin^3 t$ $0 < t < 1 \pi$

 $\int_{S} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

AB: $X=0, 0 \le y \le 1 \Rightarrow I_1 = \int y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3}$

 $B(..., y=0, 0 \le x \le 1 \Rightarrow I_1 = \int_0^1 X^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}.$

 $\sqrt{\chi_{t}^{2}+y_{t}^{2}}=3\alpha\sqrt{\cos^{4}\sin^{2}t+\sin^{4}t\cos^{2}t}=3\alpha\cos t\sin t=\frac{3}{2}a\sin 2t$, $0< t< \pi \lambda$

 $\int = A \int (X_{A13} + A_{A17}) dS = A \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{$

 $X^{4/3} + y^{4/3} = \alpha^{4/3} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) = \alpha^{4/3} [(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)^2 - 2\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t] =$

 $= \alpha^{1/3} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2t \right] = \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{1/3} \left(2 - \left[+ \cos^2 2t \right] \right) = \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{1/3} \left(\left[+ \cos^2 2t \right] \right)$

 $= \frac{3}{2} a^{4/3} \int (1 + u^2) du = 3 a^{4/3} \int (1 + u^2) du = 3 a^{4/3} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) = 14 a^{4/3}$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} X - 1$$
 $0 \le X \le 4$ $X = 29 + 4$ $-1 \le y \le x = \varphi(y)$, $c \le y \le d$.

$$\frac{1}{x}$$
, Γ — отрезок с концами $(0; -2)$ и $(4; 0)$;
$$y = \frac{1}{x} \times 1, \quad 0 \leq X \leq Y$$

$$x = y(y), \quad c \leq y \leq d,$$

$$\frac{s}{x}$$
, Γ — отрезок с концами $(0;-2)$ и $(4;0)$; $y = \frac{1}{2} X \cdot 1$, $0 \le X \le 4$, $X = 24 + 4$, $-1 \le y \le 0$, $x = \varphi(y)$, $c \le y \le d$,

$$-\sqrt{5}\ln 2$$

4) $(17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5})/12$; $P(x,y) dS = \int y \left[1 + (2y)^{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[1 + (y)^{2} dy^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + (y)^{2} \right)^{3/2} \right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{12} \left(17 \sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5} \right)$ Г — ломаная APB, где P(1; −3); — ломаная AQB, где Q(3; -9); 1) Ap: X=1, -9 < y < -3 PB: 4=-3, 1 \ X < 3 $A_1 = \int (2+y) dy = -6 + \frac{9}{1} + 18 - \frac{81}{2} = -24$ $A_1 = \int (4x + 15) dx = 18 + 45 - 2 - 15 = 46$ A = A, +A2 = 21 **110.** 1) 22; 2) 106; 1) AQ; y=-9,1€X€3 $A_1 = \int (4x + 45) dx = 18 + 45.3 - 2 - 45 = 106$ $A_1 = \int (6+4) dy = -18 + \frac{9}{2} + 54 - \frac{81}{2} = 0$ A = A, +A, = 106 $\iint\limits_{C} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy = \int\limits_{\Gamma} P \, dx + Q \, dy,$ $Q = X^2$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1x$ $\frac{Ju}{Jx} - \frac{JP}{Jy} = 1 = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0$

надь
$$\mu G$$
 можно вычислять по любой на формул
$$S = \oint_{\partial G} x \, dy = -\oint_{\partial G} y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial G} x \, dy - y \, dx. \tag{36}$$
Pacch. $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I} \underbrace{\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}}_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}}_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}}_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{u} + \underbrace{\mathbf{A}$

I=((-B) | | dxdy => S = 1

Paccn.
$$I = \int (Ax+By)dx + ((x+Dy))dy$$
 3amerum, 470 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = C-B$
 $I = (C-B) \iint dxdy => S = \frac{I}{C-B} \Rightarrow$ 17Pu $A = B = D = 0$, $C = 1$? $S = \int x dy$
Thu $A = C = D = 0$, $B = 1$? $S = -\int y dx$
 $S = -\int y dx$
 $S = -\int y dx$
 $S = -\int y dx$

 $\int 2xy \, dx + x^2 \, dy, \ A(0;0), \ B(-2;-1).$

выражение налистей пол-
нейный интеграл по кри-
ке
$$B$$
 (56-68).

енке
$$B$$
 (56–68). $B(-2;-1)$.

нейный интеграл по кри-
ке
$$B$$
 (56-68).
 $B(-2;-1)$.

 $2xydx+x^2dy = \int d(x^2y)$, $u=x^2y= > M(A)=0 => \int = U(B)-U(A)=-4$

$$Q = \frac{\chi}{\chi^2 + q^2}$$
 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - \chi^2}{(\chi^2 + q^2)^2}$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{1/2} \int_$$

G. - KPYF ODN, LOG. (0,0)

G. = 6\60

$$f = 6 \ 60$$

At 36,1 it 36,1 y = rsint = $f = \frac{100}{100}$
 $f = 6 \ 60$

At 36,1 at 36,1 y = rsint = $f = \frac{100}{100}$
 $f = 6 \ 60$

$$+y^2$$
, заключенной

$$\overline{e^2+y^2},\,\,$$
 заключенной

$$G = \{(x-1)^{2} + y^{2} < 1\} - \text{KPYC } C R = 1$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \quad \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}$$

$$\int = \iint \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \, dx \, dy = \int \iint dx \, dy = \iint \int \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2} + y^{2}} \, dx \, dy = \iint \int \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \, dy \, dy = \iint \int \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \, dx \, dy = \iint \int \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \, dy \, dy = \iint \int \frac{\partial^{2}$$

 $\sigma = \iint \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n}\right)^2} \, dx \, dy$

Гайти площадь поверхности тора
$$x=(b+a\cos\psi)\cos\varphi,\;y=(b+a\cos\psi)\sin\varphi,\;z=a\sin\psi,\;0< a\leqslant b.$$

$$[\vec{r}_{\psi}, \vec{r}_{\psi}] = \begin{bmatrix} -(b+a\cos\psi)\sin\psi & (b+a\cos\psi)\cos\psi & 0 \\ -a\sin\psi\cos\psi & -a\sin\psi\sin\psi & a\cos\psi \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\left|\left[\overrightarrow{V_{y}}', \overrightarrow{V_{y}}'\right]\right|^{2} = a^{2}(b + a(osy)^{2}((os^{2}y(os^{2}y + sin^{2}y(os^{2}y + sin^{2}y) = a^{2}(b + a(osy)^{2}))$

ини между плоскостими
$$h$$
 (при условии, что обе плоскости пе-
от сферу)?

 $X = R$ COS V COS V R S in $V_1 = C$

= Ω^{7} \\((4-y-3z)\dydz = Ω^{7} \\\dy\\((4-y-3z)\dz =

= $\sqrt{21} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(4 - 2y - y + \frac{1}{2}y^{2} - \frac{3}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2}y)^{2} \right] dy = \frac{21}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} (20 - 12y + y^{2}) dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(20 - 12y + y^{2}) \right] dy$

 $G = \{0 \leq \gamma \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \gamma \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

 $M = \iint dS = \iint R^2 \cos y \, dy \, dy = R^2 \int dy \int \cos y \, dy = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$

(u.y. (4). $X_c = y_c = Z_c = \frac{R}{2}$ 18. 1) $(\frac{R}{2}; \frac{R}{2}; \frac{R}{2})$;

 $X_c = \frac{1}{M} \iint X dS = \frac{R^2}{M} \int cosydy \int cos^2y dy = \frac{\lambda}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{\pi R^3}{V} = \frac{R}{\lambda}$

$$C \Rightarrow 0 \leq 4 \leq 2\pi$$

$$(4h \Rightarrow) \psi_1 \leq \psi \leq \psi_2$$

 $\iint f(x; y; z) dS = \iint f(x; y; z(x; y)) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy.$

=> [(x+y+z)) | S = [(4-2y-42+y+z) [1+4+16] dydz =

51. $4\pi^2 ab$.

$$y = R \sin \psi \cos \psi$$

$$2 = R \sin \psi$$

$$2 = R \sin \psi$$

$$S = \int d\psi \int R^{2}(\cos \psi d\psi = 2\pi R^{2})(\cos \psi d\psi = 2\pi R^{2}(\sin \psi_{1} - \sin \psi_{1}) = 2\pi R^{2}(\frac{c+h}{R} - \frac{C}{R}) = 2\pi Rh$$

1.
$$\iint (x+y+z) dS$$
, rge:

1.
$$\iint\limits_{S}\left(x+y+z\right) dS,\text{ где:}$$

1.
$$\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$$
, fige:

1)
$$S$$
 — часть плоскости x

1)
$$S$$
 — часть плоскости x и $x\geqslant 0,\ y\geqslant 0,\ z\geqslant 0;$

1)
$$\stackrel{\circ}{S}$$
 — часть плоскости x и $x \geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0;$

1)
$$\stackrel{S}{S}$$
 — часть плоскости их $\geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0;$

1)
$$S$$
 — часть плоскости $x\geqslant 0,\ y\geqslant 0,\ z\geqslant 0;$

1)
$$\stackrel{S}{S}$$
 — часть плоскости x и $x\geqslant 0,\; y\geqslant 0,\; z\geqslant 0;$

in
$$x \ge 0$$
, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$;

1)
$$S$$
 — часть плоскости : $x \ge 0, \ y \ge 0, \ z \ge 0;$

1)
$$S$$
 — часть плоскости x $x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0;$ $Y = 1 - 10$

1)
$$S$$
 — часть плоскости z $x \geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0;$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{if } x \geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0; \\ X = 1 - 10 \end{array}$$

$$x \geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0;$$

$$X = 4 - 20$$

$$X = 4 - 2a$$

$$x \geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0;$$
$$X = 4 - 20$$

$$x \geqslant 0, \ y \geqslant 0, \ z \geqslant 0;$$
$$X = 4 - 2$$

 $=\frac{21}{8}(40-24+\frac{8}{3})=\frac{2}{3}$

X= R cosy cosy

Z=R Siny

 $\iint\limits_{S} P \, dy \, dz + Q \, dz \, dx + R \, dx \, dy = \iint\limits_{D} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} P & Q & R \\ x'_u & y'_u & z'_u \\ x'_v & y'_v & z'_v \end{array} \right| du \, dv.$ PC SINA COSA COSA X = a cos y cosy = abc²sin²4cos³4 y = bsiny cosy -asiny cosy bosy cosy -bsinysiny 1) $\pi abc^2/4$;

$$\iint_{S} yz dz dx = \alpha b \left(\int_{S} \sin^{2}y dy \int_{S} \sin y \cos^{3}y dy \right) = \alpha b \left(\iint_{S} \cos^{3}y d\cos y \right) = \frac{1}{y} \iint_{S} abc^{2}/4;$$

38.
$$\int_{S}^{S} (2x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy dx, S = \text{внешний сторона ооковой по-
рхности конуса $\sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \le x \le H$.

 $X = Z$
 $X^2 = y^2 + Z^2$
 $X = Y \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$
 $X = X \text{ (OSY } 0 \le Y \le 2 \text{ (I)}$$$

$$\iint_{S} = -\iint_{S} (2(X^{2}+y^{2}) + X^{2}+y^{2}) dXdy = -3 \iint_{S} d\varphi \int_{S} r^{3} dr = -3 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{H^{4}}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}\pi H^{4}$$

X=rcosy 0 < y < 211

 $rac{1}{r} = \frac{AM}{Am} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T$

0 < r < 1

y=rsiny

gradf = (12x3+4,3y2+x) T gradf(M) = (14,13)

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial e} = (\operatorname{grad} f(M), \bar{p}) = -\frac{14}{12} + \frac{13}{12} = -\frac{1}{12}$

 $\iint_{S} = -\iint_{I} \begin{vmatrix} \chi^{6} & y^{4} & (\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{2} \\ i & 0 & 2\chi \\ 0 & 1 & 2y \end{vmatrix} dxdy = -\iint_{G} \left[\chi^{6} \cdot (-2\chi) + y^{4} \cdot (-2y) + (\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{2} \right] dxdy =$

 $= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} dy \int_{0}^{\pi} (-2r^{4}\cos^{2}y - 2r^{4}\sin^{2}y + r^{4}) r dr = -2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{5} dr = -2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ $42. -\pi/3.$

44. 1) $-1/\sqrt{2}$;

18. Найти наибольшее значение $rac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}}$ в точке M, если: $= xy^2 - 3x^4y^5, M(1;1)$

gradf(M)=(-11,-13)^T

$$\vec{P} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)^{T} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = (\vec{P}, \text{gradf}) \leqslant |\text{gradf}|$$

$$|\text{gradf(M)}| = \sqrt{|1^{2} + |3^{2}|} = |250^{2} - \text{max} \qquad 48.1) \sqrt{290};$$

 $q rad f = (y^2 - 12x^3y^5, 2xy - 15x^4y^4)^T$

grad f(u) =
$$\left(\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial z}\right)^T = \left(f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^T = f'(u)$$
 gradu

$$\nabla f(r) = gradf(r) = f'(r) \cdot gradr = \frac{f'(r)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} (x\bar{c} + y\bar{c} + z\bar{k}) = \{m\bar{r}\}$$

$$x + \mathbf{j} y + \mathbf{k} z$$
,

$$x + \mathbf{j} y + \mathbf{k} z$$
,

$$x + \mathbf{j}y + \mathbf{k}z, \tau$$

+ $u \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} = (gradu, \bar{a}) + u diva$

 $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{u}\operatorname{gradu}) = (\nabla_{\operatorname{u}}\operatorname{u}\nabla\operatorname{u}) = (\nabla_{\operatorname{u}}\operatorname{u},\nabla\operatorname{u}) + \operatorname{u}(\nabla_{\operatorname{u}}\operatorname{v}\operatorname{u}) = (\nabla\operatorname{u})^{2} + \operatorname{u}\operatorname{\Delta}\operatorname{u}$

 $\operatorname{div}(U\bar{a}) = (\nabla, U\bar{a}) = (\nabla_u, U\bar{a}) + (\nabla_a, u\bar{a}) = (\operatorname{qradu}, \bar{a}) + U \operatorname{div}\bar{a}$

 $\operatorname{div}\operatorname{gradu} = (\nabla, \operatorname{gradu}) = (\nabla, \nabla \operatorname{u}) = (\nabla, \nabla)\operatorname{u} = \Delta\operatorname{u} = \frac{\partial^2\operatorname{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2\operatorname{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2\operatorname{u}}{\partial x}$

 $q_{1}\wedge(n_{2}) = \frac{9x}{9(n_{2}x)} + \frac{9n}{9(n_{2}x)} + \frac{9x}{9(n_{2}x)} = 0^{x} \frac{9x}{9n} + 0^{2} \frac{9n}{9n} + 0^{2} \frac{9x}{9n} + 0^{2} \frac{9$

3) gradu = $-\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\overline{r}}{r} = -\frac{\overline{r}}{r^3}$ 5) $U = (a_x \times a_y \times a_z \cdot z)^T \Rightarrow gradu = \overline{a}$

6) U=([a,b],r) => gradu = [ā,b]

3) divre = (v, re) = (v,r, e) = + (F,e) 6) div(f(r), \overline{c}) = (\overline{V}_{+} f(r), \overline{c}) = f'(r) $\cdot \frac{(\overline{V}_{+}C)}{r}$

7) $\operatorname{div}[\bar{c}_i\bar{r}] = \frac{\partial(c_9z - c_2y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial((zx - (x^2))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial((xy - c_9x))}{\partial z} = 0$

 $rot(\alpha \mathbf{a} + \beta \mathbf{b}) = \alpha rot \mathbf{a} + \beta rot \mathbf{b}; 2) rot(u \mathbf{c}) = [grad u, \mathbf{c}];$ 3) $rot(u \mathbf{a}) = u rot \mathbf{a} + [grad u, \mathbf{a}];$ 4) $rot[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}] = \mathbf{c} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{c}, \nabla) \mathbf{a};$ 5) $\operatorname{rot}[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}] = \mathbf{a} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b}, \nabla) \mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{a}, \nabla) \mathbf{b}$ 3) rot(Ua) = [V, Ua] = [V, U, a] + U[Va, a] = [gradu, a] + U rota

5) rot[a,b]=[V,[a,b]]= a(v,b)-b(v,a)= adivb-bdiva

6) div[a,b]=(v, [a,b])=(va,a,b)+(vb,a,b)=(b, rota)+(a, rotb)

6) (r, c)f'(r)/r; 7) 0;

rot(u(r), r) = [7, ur] = [7,u, r] + u[7, r] = "[r, r] + u[7, r] = 0 2) $rot[\mathbf{r}, [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{r}]], \mathbf{c} = const.$

 $\operatorname{Yot}[\bar{\Gamma}, [\bar{C}, \bar{\Gamma}]] = \operatorname{Yot}(\bar{C}r^2 - \bar{\Gamma}(\bar{\Gamma}, \bar{C})) = [\bar{C}_r, \bar{C}] - [\bar{C}_r, \bar{\Gamma}](\bar{\Gamma}, \bar{C}) - [\bar{C}_{r,0}(\bar{\Gamma}, \bar{C}), \bar{\Gamma}] = [\bar{C}_r, \bar{C}] - [\bar{C}_r, \bar{C$

= $2r[\frac{r}{r}, \bar{c}] - [\bar{c}, \bar{r}] = 3[\bar{r}, \bar{c}]$

2) a= (5x+y, 0, 2) diva= 5+0+1=6

 $\chi = 2 r \cos \phi \cos \phi$ $y = 3 r \sin \phi \cos \phi$

Z = rsiny

 $\iint = -6 \iiint dx dy dz = -6.6 \int d\phi \int \cos \phi \, d\phi \int r^2 dr = -\frac{6.6.1}{3} \cdot 2 \Pi = -48 \Pi$

$$\iint_{S} = 6 \int_{S} d\psi \int_{S} \cos \psi d\psi \int_{S} r^{2} dr = 6.1 \text{ if } 2.\frac{7}{3} = 56 \text{ if } 3) 56\pi.$$

$$52. \iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy, \text{ the } S:$$

$$3) \text{ influent cropout vactu nonrecond noneparactiff } z^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2},$$

$$\vec{Q} = (X^{2}, y^{2}, Z^{2})^{T} \quad \text{div } \vec{Q} = 2(X + y + z)$$

$$X = \text{VROS} \vec{\psi}$$

$$y = \text{VS, in } \vec{y} \Rightarrow \iint_{S} + \iint_{S} = 2 \iint_{S} (X + y + z) dx dy dz = 2 \iint_{S} dy \int_{S} dy \int_{S} r (\cos \psi + \sin \psi) + h \int_{S} r dr = 2 \int_{S} d\psi \int_{S} \frac{1}{2} h^{3} dh = \frac{\pi H^{4}}{2}$$

$$= 2 \int_{S} d\psi \int_{S} \frac{1}{2} h^{3} dh = \frac{\pi H^{4}}{2}$$

$$\int_{KA} (Z = H, X^{2} + y^{2} \le Z^{2} \Rightarrow) \iint_{S} = \int_{S} d\psi \int_{S} \frac{H^{2}}{2} r dr = 2 \text{ if } \frac{H^{4}}{2} = \text{ if } H^{4}$$

J = r2cosy

SI = - TH 3) $-\pi H^4/2$.

3) $\chi = r(osy(osy))$

Z = VSINY

4 = rsiny cosy

$$\mathbf{i}$$
 — внешняя нормаль к S , $\mathbf{r}=(\xi-x)\mathbf{i}+(\eta-y)\mathbf{j}+(\zeta-z)\mathbf{k}$; $2)$ вычислить $unmexpax$ $\Gamma aycca$ $I(x;y;z)=\iint\limits_{S}\frac{\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{r},n})}{\mathbf{r}^2}\,dS,\quad (x;y;z)
otin S$

$$\cos(\widehat{r}, \widehat{n}) = \frac{(\widehat{r}, \widehat{n})}{r \cdot n} \Rightarrow I = \iint_{S} \frac{(\widehat{r}, \widehat{n})}{r^{3}} dS_{\xi, n, \xi}, \quad S = \partial G$$

$$div \frac{\widehat{r}}{r^{3}} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{r^{3}} - \frac{3}{r^{4}} r = 0$$

1) (x, y, z) E6: I= SS div = dfdqdk=0

1)
$$(x,y,z) \not\in G$$
: $I = \iiint_{F} div_{F}^{F} div_{F}^{F} div_{F}^{F} = 0$
2) $(xy,z) \in G$: $So-capqua$ (usera $(xy,z)-oup$, may). $Go \in G$
 $G_{1} = G \setminus G_{0}$, $dG_{1} = S \cup S_{0} \Rightarrow S \subseteq G$

Ha so
$$r = r_0$$

$$\iint_{S_0} \frac{(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^3} dS = \iint_{S_0} \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}, \vec{dS}\right) = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \iint_{S_0} (\vec{r}, d\vec{S}) = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \iint_{S_0} div \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} dr d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \cdot 3 \cdot V_{6_0} = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \text{ fir}_0^3 = 4 \text{ fi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_0^3} \cdot 3 \cdot V_{6_0} = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \text{ fir}_0^3 = 4 \text{ fi}$$

6,=6/60

$$I = \begin{cases} \emptyset, (X, Y, 2) \notin \overline{G} \\ Y \Pi, (X, Y, 2) \in G \end{cases}$$

нами в точках
$$(a; y; 0)$$
, $(y; a; 0)$, $(y; y; a)$, ориентированная положи-
гельно относительно вектора $(0; 1; 0)$.

$$\widehat{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1)^T$$
, $\widehat{m} (0, 10)$, $\cos(\widehat{N}, \widehat{m}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} > 0$

 $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{l} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = -12\vec{l} - 1x\vec{j} - 1y\vec{k}$

$$Vot \vec{\Omega} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3}y \\ \frac{1}{3}x & \frac{2}{3}y \end{vmatrix}$$

 $\int = \iint (\text{rot}\,\bar{a},\bar{n}) \,dS = -\frac{2}{5} \iint (X+y+z) \,dS = -\frac{2d}{5} \iint dS = -\frac{2a}{5} \iint (\sqrt{12}a)^2 = -a^3$

$$\int_{\mathbf{Z}} = \iint_{\mathbf{S}} (\mathbf{rot} \, \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{I})$$
33. 2) $\int \frac{x \, dy - y \, dz}{x^2 + y^2} + z \, dz$; rae $L - \exp$

63.
$$2) \int_{L} \frac{x\,dy-y\,dx}{x^2+y^2} + z\,dz$$
; где L — окружность $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$, $x+y+z=0$, ориентированная положительно относительно вектора (0, 0, 1).
 $L=36$, Go-Lyyn. об . Ug. T. (0,0)

L=
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
6, Go-Kgyr. od. wg. T. (0,0)

$$\iint + \iint = \iint = \iint (\text{Vota}, \overline{dS})$$

$$\overline{a} = (-\frac{1}{\lambda})$$

$$\overline{A} = (-\frac{y}{2}, \frac{x}{2}, \frac{z}{2})^{T} \quad \text{Yot } \overline{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{$$

$$\overline{a} = \left(-\frac{y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, \frac{x}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, Z\right)^{T} \quad \text{Voc} \, \overline{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \overline{i} & \overline{j} & \overline{k} \\ \frac{1}{2}/2x & \frac{1}{2}/3y & \frac{1}{2}/3y & \frac{1}{2}/3y & Z \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0)^{T}$$

$$((1) \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad X = R(0)y \quad 2\pi$$

$$\iint_{G_{1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_{L^{+}} = \iint_{R_{0}} \qquad \begin{aligned}
\chi &= R(\cos \varphi) \\
y &= R\sin \psi \\
z &= -R((\cos \psi + \sin \psi)) \\
dz &= -R((\cos \psi - \sin \psi))
\end{aligned}$$

2) 2π .

(1+ R2 (0524) dy = 21)



$$= \frac{1}{100} \cdot 3$$

$$a = (2x+3y, x+y+2, x+y+3z)^T$$
 diva= 2+1+3=6

$$X = 2 r \cos y \cos y$$

$$y = 5 r \sin y \cos y$$

$$S = 6 \iiint dxdydz = 60 \int dy \int \cos y dy \int r^2 dr = 40 \pi$$

$$z = r \sin y$$

 $\iint (\bar{a}, \bar{n}) dS = \iint (\bar{a}, d\bar{S}) = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \iiint div \bar{r} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{r_0^3} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi r_0^3 = 4\pi$

Has
$$r=r_0$$
 div $r=3$

ачала коорлинат. если:
$$\mathbf{a}=y\,\mathbf{i}-x\,\mathbf{j}+z\,\mathbf{k}; \ \Gamma=\{x^2+y^2+z^2=4,\ x^2+y^2=z^2,\ z\geqslant 0\};$$

а чала коорлинат. если:

$$\mathbf{a}=y\ \mathbf{i}-x\ \mathbf{j}+z\ \mathbf{k}; \ \Gamma=\{x^2+y^2+z^2=4,\ x^2+y^2=z^2,\ z\geqslant 0\};$$

$$\overline{Q} = (Y_1 - X_1 Z)^{\mathsf{T}} \quad \text{Yota} = \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{i} & \widehat{j} & \widehat{k} \\ \widehat{j} & \widehat{j} & \widehat{k} \\ Y_1 - X_2 & Z \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

4. Потенциально ли поле
$$\mathbf{H} = 2I \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $(x; y) \neq (0; 0)$: в полупространстве $x > 0$;

Vot a=o

diva = 3 - 3 r = 0 - carenoug

obtenso-agnoch ods, the log. (0,0,0) · 170 - he she obs-ogn => he controlly ·270 - odben - ogn » overlang

Bo bout our one - re the company. rota=0, 6-notymen. ognoc6 => noteny

$$\overline{a} = f(r)\overline{r}$$
 rot $\overline{a} = \overline{b} = R \setminus \{(0,0,0)\}$ - nobenn egn. => write noul brings hotens

$$3r^{2}f(r)+r^{3}f'(r)=0$$

$$(r^3f(r))'=0 \Rightarrow f(r)=\frac{\zeta}{r^3}$$
 115. C/r