Calc III Notes

Pierson

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1 Multivariable calc goals

- vectors and geometry of R"
- functions of serval variables diff and int
- higher dimensional versions of FTC
- fund them for line integrals
- greens them
- stokes them
- divergence them

12 Chapter 12: vectors and geo of space

12.1

R = line

dist(x,y) = |y - x|

 $R^2 = Plane$

Orders pairs of (x,y) of real numbers

 $R^3 = space$

ordered triples of (x,y,z) of real numbers

right-hand rule: point fingers toward pos x-axis and curl towards pos y-axis, thumb should point to positive z

 R^n = n-tuples $(x_1, x_2, ...x_n)$ n-dim space

Distance D from (0,0) to (x,y)

$$D^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

Distance D from (0,0,0) to (x,y,z)

$$D = \sqrt{x^2 + yy^2 + z^2}$$

Sphere with center X_0, Y_0, Z_0 and radius R has equation:

$$(X - X_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = r^2$$

Find equation of the set of points equidistanst from the points a1,4,2, and b 3,3,3

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

$$BX = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2 + (z-3)^2}$$

set AX = BX

Result is a plane

12.2 vectors and geo of space

 $scaler = magnitude \le 0$

vector = magnitude + direction

$$\vec{u} = <5, 3>, \vec{u} = 5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$



Scaler multiple

Changes the length of the vectors, ie, stretches them in a direction.

Length of $k\vec{v} = |K| * |V|$

direction of $k\vec{V} = sameas\vec{V}ifk > 0$

real numbers work like scaling factors

- 13 Chapter 13: vector functions
- 14 Chapter 14: partial derivate
- 15 Chapter 15: multiple integrals
- 16 Chapter 16: vector calculus