Міністерство освіти і науки України Національний університет "Львівська політехніка" Інститут комп'ютерних наук та інформаційних технологій Кафедра обчислювальної математики і програмування



Розрахунково-графічна робота №2 Дисципліна "Вища математика частина 2" Варіант-22

> Виконав: студент групи КН-108 Пагута В.О.

Прийняв: Доцент кафедри ОМП Пахолок Б.Б.

```
[5.22] \( \sin \frac{\pi}{2n-1} \) \( \sin \frac{\pi}{2n-1} \quad \frac{\pi}{n} \)
Ряд Е п є гармонійний ряд, що є розбінний,
Tony i = 8in In-1 Takom e pojsimulu
[6.22] 5 (n+1)! ; Винориетаемо ознаку Доломбера
 a_n = \frac{(n+1)!}{(2n)!}; a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+2)!}{(2n+2)!}; a_n = \frac{(n+1)!}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)!}{a_n}
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+2)! \cdot 2n!}{(2n+2)!(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+2)(n+1)! \cdot (2n)!}{(2n+2)(2n+1)! \cdot (2n)!} =
 =\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n+2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n(1+2/n)}{n^2(2+2/n)(2+1/n)}=\frac{1}{\infty}=0
Отне, ред с збінним.

7.22 = (-1)<sup>2.3</sup>; Доспіднию ред = 3

еп (n+1); Запіння ва
ознакого порівнения: En(A+1) > п
 Ред Е 1 є гермонійний ред, що є розбінкий,
Togi i Z En(n+1) & makom pojoimments. Are bunony-
emoce yeurba Newswige gre juakono repesenux pegib:

1) lim an = lim \frac{3}{\ln(n+1)} = \frac{3}{\infty} = 0
2) a_1 > a_2 > ... > a_n, Tomy peg \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3}{\ln(n+1)} \in
[8.22] 5 (-1)n+1 n3; Repebipuno neo8xigny ymoby
35 Hucemi pegy: lim an = lim n3 = lim n2(1+1/n2) =
= lim n = 1 + 1/n 2 = 0. Touy peg = (-1) n+1 n3 n2+1
е розбіжний ред, бо необхідна умова не
 Buxouyeroce, upo lim an = 0
```

[1.22] & 3º.xº, Doeniquio pig ja ojnakoro Danamo. $\begin{array}{l} a_{n} = \frac{3^{n} \times n^{n}}{\sqrt{n}}; \ a_{n+1} = \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot \times^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}}; \ \ \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \right| = \\ = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot \times^{n+1} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot 3^{n} \cdot \times^{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{3 \cdot 3^{n} \cdot \times \times^{n} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{1+1/n} \cdot 3^{n} \cdot \times^{n}} \right| = 31 \times 1 \end{array}$ 3.1×1<1 => -1<3×<1 => -1/3<×<1/3 Doeriguno nobeginny pray na kinuex inmepbany: $x = \frac{1}{3} = 7$ $= \frac{3}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$; Doeriguno je допошогого інтегрепьної однаки Коші: 5 am = lim 2 Tn 1,6 = 2 lim (18-51) = 2 (00-1)=00 Рід розбінний, тогка не входить в інтервал. X=-1/3= $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$; Виконує тих ученова режних редів: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}=\frac{1}{\infty}=0$; $a_1>a_2>...>a$ тоді ряд умовно збіжний, і тогка входить в Iнтервал; Отне, інтервал збінності х ∈ [-1/3; 1/3) [2.22] 5 п. ; Доенідимо за ознакою Дапамбера $a_n = \frac{n!}{x^n}$; $a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)!}{x^{n+1}}$; $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{x^{n+1} \cdot n!} \right| =$ $=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(n+1)\cdot n!\times^n}{|\times|\cdot \times^n,\;n!}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(n+1)}{|\times|}=\frac{\infty}{|\times|}=\infty.$ Ред розбінши при будь- енихх.

```
[3.22] Е (х+3) , Доенідимо за ознакою Дапамбера
     a_n = \frac{(x+3)^n}{n^2}, a_{n+1} = \frac{(x+3)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2}; \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| =
     =\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{(x+3)^{n+1}\cdot n^2}{(n+1)^2\cdot (x+3)^n}\right|=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{|x+3|(x+3)^n\cdot n^2}{n^2(1+1/n)^2(x+3)^n}=
  = 1\times+3 < 1; -1<\times+3< 1; -4<\times<-2

Doenigumo nobeginny pray na kinusex immerbany

\times=-2 => \frac{\infty}{2} \frac{(3-2)^n}{n^2}=\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} -pray 35 immuni, 60
    emenine 6 znamenning p= 2 >1. Torke 6x0 gume 6
      інтервал.
      X = -4 \Rightarrow Z = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} - a \delta e o nomno 3 \delta i munu peg.

Torka makom Exoguro 6 inmepban.

Omme, inmepban 3 \delta immorti X \in [-4;-2]
     4.22 f(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{4}; x_0 = 2

1) Pozknag 6 peg Maknopena: f(x) = f(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)(0)}{n!} x^n
  4.22 /(x) = sin #x
    f(0) = \sin 0 = 0; f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi x}{4}; f'(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}
f''(x) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{4}; f''(0) = 0

\oint'''(x) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 \cos \frac{\pi x}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \oint'''(0) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3

   f"(x) = (=) " Lin =x; f"(0) = 0 ...
    \frac{1}{4}(x) = 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{0 \cdot x^2}{2!} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{0 \cdot x^4}{4!} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{n-1}}{4^n n!}
f'''(2)=0; f'''(2)=(\frac{\pi}{4})^4; ...
                           \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2} \left( \frac{(x-2)^{2}}{4!} + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{4} \left( \frac{(x-2)^{4}}{4!} + \dots + \frac{\pi}{4!} \right)^{n} \left( \frac{\pi}{4!} \right)
   OTHE!
  Oбraems Zoithweemi pegy x € (-00' +00)
```

```
[5.22] \sqrt{e} = e^{1/2}; e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots
        e^{1/2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 24} + \frac{1}{2^5 \cdot 120} = 1 + 0, 5 + 0, 175 + 0
+9002 ± 1,627
 [6.22] \int \cos \sqrt[3]{x} dx; Bunopuemaeno bigonin poznag:

\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \frac{t^6}{6!} + \cdots; t = \sqrt[3]{x}, mogi:
     eos^{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2!} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{4!} - \frac{x^{2}}{6!} + \cdots; OStuenus immerpan:
\int \left(1 - \frac{x^{2/3}}{2} + \frac{x^{4/3}}{24} - \frac{x^{2}}{720} + \cdots\right) dx = \left(x - \frac{x^{5/3}}{2 \cdot 5} \cdot 3 + \frac{x^{7/3}}{7 \cdot 79} \cdot 3 - \frac{x^{7/3}}{129} \cdot 3 + \frac{x^{7/3}}{129} 
      -\frac{x^3}{3.720}\Big)\Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{168} - \frac{1}{2160} \approx 1 - 0.3 + 0.018 + 0.018
    + 0,001 ≈ 0,717
     [7.22] y'= 2x2-xy; y(0)=0
              Hexaú: y(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + a_5x^5 + \cdots

Togi: y'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^9 + 5a_5x^4 + \cdots

3 naúgemo ao 3 bxignux gamux:
             y(0) = a_0 = 0

Rigenabuse y ma y' b novamnobe pibuene:

a_i + 2a_2 \times + 3a_3 \times^2 + \dots = 2 \times^2 - \times (a_0 + a_1 \times + a_2 \times^2 + \dots)
                 xº: a, = 0 ; x': 2az = - ao ; az = 0
                 X^2: 3a_3 = 2 + a_1; a_3 = 2/3
                   x3: 494 = -92 ; 94 = 0
                 x^{4}; 595 = -93; 96 = -\frac{2}{15}

x^{5}; 96 = -94; 96 = 9
                   x 6: 7 az = - as ; az = 2/105
              Om He, postujok guap, prémum:

y(x) = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 - \frac{2}{15} \times 5 + \frac{2}{105} \times 7 + \cdots
```

8.22)
$$y' = x \cdot y + x^2 + e^{-x}$$
; $y(0) = 0$; $x = 3$
Comenence beau peg Teuropa!
 $y(x) = y(0) + \frac{y'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{y''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{y'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots$
 $y'(0) = 0 + 0 + e^0 = 1$
 $y'' = y + x \cdot y' + 2x - e^{-x}$; $y''(0) = 0 - e^0 = -1$
 $y''' = y' + y' + xy'' + 2 + e^{-x}$; $y''(0) = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5$
Commer:
 $y'' = y' + y' + xy'' + 2 + e^{-x}$; $y''(0) = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5$

[122]
$$\sqrt{(x)} = \begin{cases} 6x^{-2} ; & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 0 ; & 0 \leq x \in \pi \end{cases}$$

3 maigens Koegiyi Eum ao:

 $a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) dx = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{6x^2}{2} - 2x\right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \left(-3\pi^2 - 2\pi\right) = -3\pi - 2$

3 maxoguno peumy Koegiyi Euti & Pyp'e:

 $a_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \frac{1}{T} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} - \frac{6}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \sin nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{6}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{6}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx dx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} (6x^{-2}) \int_{-\pi}^{T} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\pi}^{T} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0}$

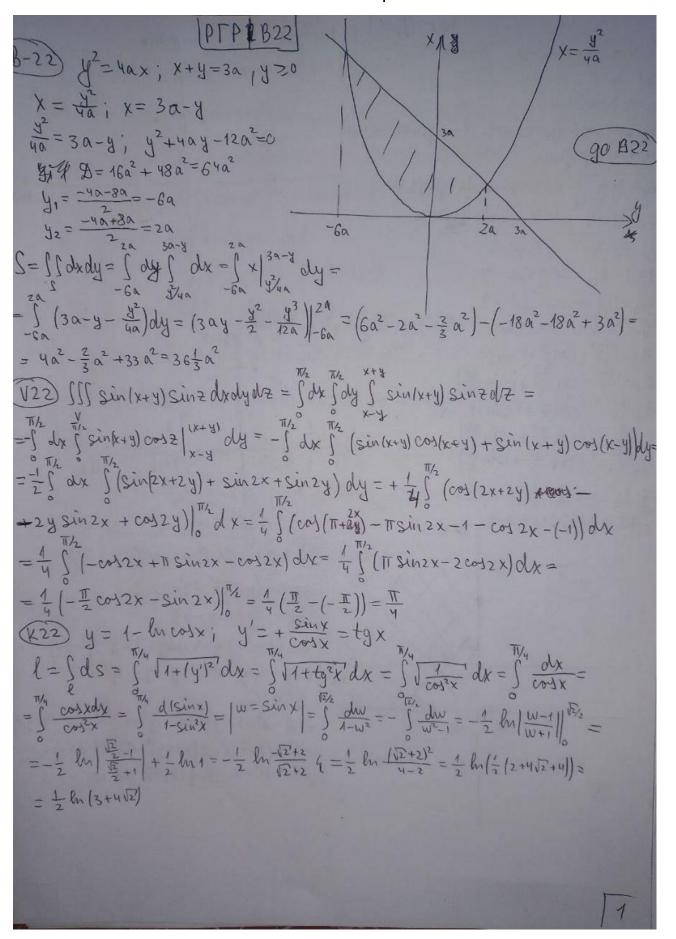
[2.22] +(x) = x2+1; XE[0; #]. 1) Pozerageno naprum runom. $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \cdot eosnx$; $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int f(x) dx =$ $= \frac{2}{\pi} \int (x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi \right) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}.$ (npogobn) an = = = \$ f(x). cosnx = = = \$ (x2+1) cosnx dx = $= \left(u = x^{2} + 1; du = 2 \times d \times; dv = eosn \times d \times; v = \frac{1}{n} sinn \times\right)$ $= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\left(x^{2} + 1\right) \frac{1}{n} sinn \times \left[x - \frac{2}{n} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cdot sinn \times d \times\right]$ = (u=x; du=dx; dv= sinnx dx; V=- heosnx) = 4 (x. (-1) cosnx | + 1 S cosnx dx] = 4 (- # cos Tn + + 0. \(\frac{1}{n} \cos 0 + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin n \times \Big|^\(\) = \frac{+4}{n^2} (-1)^n. Omme: $f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + 2 = \frac{(-1)^n \cos n \times 1}{n}$ 2) Розкладемо непариим чинам. (Рис. 2) $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n \cdot \sin nx \quad ; \quad \beta_n = \sum_{n=1}^{2} \int f(x) \sin nx \, dx =$ $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int (x^2 + 1) \sin nx \, dx = \left(\frac{u = x^2 + 1}{du = 2x dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dv = \sin nx \, dx}{du = 2x dx}$ $=\frac{2}{\pi}\left[\left(x^{2}+1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)\cos nx\right]^{T}+\frac{2}{n}\int_{-\infty}^{T}x\cdot\cos nx\,dx\right]=$ = (u=x; du=dx; dv=cosnxdx; v=fsinnx) $=\frac{2}{\pi}\left(\left(\pi^{2}+1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)\cos \pi n+\frac{1}{n}\cos 0+\frac{2}{n}\left(\times\frac{1}{n}\sin n\times\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}-\right.$ $-\frac{1}{n}\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\left(-\frac{\pi^{2}+1}{n}(-1)^{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n^{2}}\cos nx\right)^{\frac{\pi}{n}} =$ $=\frac{L}{\pi h}\left(1-(-1)^{n}(\pi^{2}+1)+\frac{2}{n^{2}}(-1)^{n}-\frac{2}{h^{2}}\right)\tilde{\beta}$ Omitte: f(x) = = = = = (1 - 2 + (-1)^n (T2+1-2) Sinny -T 10 7 > X 1 ×

$$\frac{3.22}{f(x)} = 2x + 2; -1 \le x \le 3; \ell = 2.$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos_n \frac{n\pi x}{e} + b_n \cdot e_{in} \frac{n\pi x}{e})$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{e} \int_{-e}^{e} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{3} (2x + 2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_{-1}^{3} = \frac{1}{e} \int_{-e}^{e} f(x) \cos_n \frac{n\pi x}{e} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{3} (2x + 2) \cos_n \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-e}^{3} f(x) \cos_n \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{3} f(x) \cos_n \frac{n\pi$$

ІНТЕГРАЛЬНЕ ЧИСЛЕННЯ ФУНКЦІЙ БАГАТЬОХ ЗМІННИХ



P202) S xdx + (x+y) dy + (x+y+2) dz = | Standing | x=a sint | y=a cont | z=a | sint+cost| te[0;27] = [(a sinta cost + a (sint+cost) (-a) sint + 2a (sint+cost) · a (cost-sint) dt = S (a2 sintonst - a3 sin2t - a2 cost sint + 2 a (cos2t-sin2t)) alt $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} \left(2 \cos^{2} t - 3 \sin^{2} t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 + \cos 2t - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t\right) dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}$ $= \alpha^2 \left(-\frac{t}{2} + \frac{s}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{\alpha}^{2\pi} = \alpha^2 (-\pi) = -\pi \alpha^2$ 1 u= x2+ 142+22 7 (0:-1:-1) M (1:-3:4) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{M} = 3x^{2}\Big|_{M} = 3', \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{M} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{y^{2}+z^{2}}}\Big|_{M} = \frac{-3}{5} = -0.6$ 05 M = 1 15 = 105 + 15 = 15 = 15 3 m = grad u m. 2. 1 = (3;-0,6;0,8). (0;-1;-1). 1 = (0,6-0,8) 1/2 = -1/2 $\boxed{2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}|_{M} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} x^{2} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}; \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}|_{M} = -\frac{3y^{2}}{\sqrt{2}}|_{M} = -\frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = -3\sqrt{2}$ $\frac{\partial V}{\partial 2}|_{M} = -\frac{24y^{2}}{3} = -\frac{24\cdot 3}{4\sqrt{3}} = -6\sqrt{3}$ | $\vec{a} = \frac{27}{3}$ | u= x2 y2 2-3 M(12:12; 13) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{u} = 2 \times y^{-2} + \frac{2}{3} \Big|_{M} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{9}$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = -2 \times^{2} \mathbf{y}^{-3} \mathbf{z}^{-3} = -\frac{8 \sqrt{2}}{3 \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{8 \sqrt{2}}{3 \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{8 \sqrt{2}}{3 \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{8 \sqrt{2}}{3} = -\frac{8 \sqrt{2}}{3 \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{M} = -3 \times^{2} y^{-2} z^{-1}|_{M} = -3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{16}{9} = -\frac{16}{3}$ B = gradu | = (3/6; - 3/6; - 16) $|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{18 + 18 + 108} = 12$; $|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{\frac{128}{27} + \frac{128}{27} + \frac{256}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{10247}{27}} = \frac{32}{3\sqrt{3}}$ $\cos 4 \ \overrightarrow{q} \cdot \overrightarrow{t} = \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{9} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} + \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{9} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} - \frac{16}{3} \cdot 6\sqrt{3} = \frac{48\sqrt{3}}{9} - \frac{96\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{240\sqrt{3}}{9} = \frac{80\sqrt{3}}{9}$ cos 1 = 2.8 = - 80/3, 1 . 3/3 = 5; L = arccos 5

