

(سرانه بررسی کنید)

$xy^2 = \ln(2x-z)^3 + y$  رسم کنید.

$xy^2 = \ln(2x-z)$ ,  $(1, 1)$  نکس

پیوستگی داشته باشد

KANDOO

: میں کسی لغزش بے تصور

$$f: \mathbb{C} \ni (x-z^3) + y - xyz^2 = 0$$

$$\bar{\nabla} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{k}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} f = \left( \frac{2-z^3}{2x-z^3} - y^2 \right) \hat{i} + (1-2xy) \hat{j}$$

$$+ \left( -\frac{3z^2}{2x-z^3} \right) \hat{k}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} f(1,1,1) = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{لکھا} : \frac{x-x_0}{P} = \frac{y-y_0}{Q} = \frac{z-z_0}{R}$$

$$\text{ایسا} \quad \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$$

(1,1,1) کیا

کوئی نہیں

کوئی نہیں

$$\text{معادلة } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{4}{3} \\ y = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{لدي}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right. \right.$$


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نقطة التبادل، ملحوظة، ذلك

$$z-1 = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \quad , \quad xyz^2 = 1 \quad (\text{مقطورة})$$

نقطة التبادل الواقع على  $(1,1,1)$  ذلك

نقطة التبادل الواقع على  $(1,1,1)$

$$f: xyz^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\nabla f = (yz^2)i + (2xyz^3)j + (3xy^2z^2)k$$

$$\nabla f(1,1,1) = i + 2j + 3k$$

$$g. z-1 = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \rightarrow (z-1)^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - y^2 - (z-1)^2 = 0 \quad \text{KANDOO}$$

$$\bar{\nabla}g = (2x)\hat{i} + (-2y)\hat{j} + (-2(z-1))\hat{k}$$

$$\bar{\nabla}g(1,1,1) = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$\bar{\nabla}f \times \bar{\nabla}g = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(0 - (-2 \times 3))\hat{i} + (0 - 6)\hat{j} + (-2 - 4)\hat{k}$$

$$= +6\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

Ans =  $a(x-x_0) + b(y-y_0) + c(z-z_0)$

$$= 6(x-1) + 6(y-1) - 6(z-1) \quad \text{so}$$

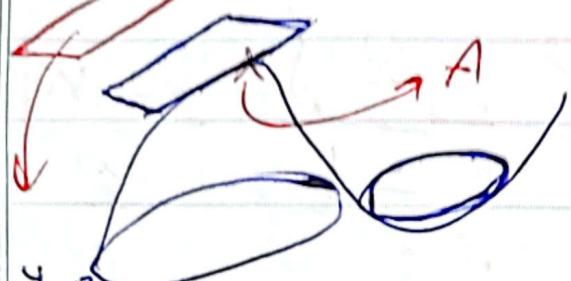
$$-6 \rightarrow x-1+y-1-z+1=0$$

$$(x+y-z=1)$$

$$B(6)$$

عکس گذاشته شده است  $y = x^2 + 1$  از همین نظر:

$x - y + 2z = 1$  نویسنده خواهد بود



در این سطح بردار خواهد داشت که مقدار داشته باشد

سوال از تراکت رحال

$$x - y + 2z = 1 \rightarrow \bar{N} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

بردازنا

هزایی

حال حاضر که از این سطح

$$\bar{N} = \bar{\nabla} f$$

$$f: y^2 - xz + 1 = 0$$

$$\bar{\nabla} f = -z\hat{i} + 2y\hat{j} - x\hat{k}$$

KANDOO

لما  $\vec{f}$  متعامدة مع  $\vec{N}$  في  $\omega$

$$\vec{f} \parallel \vec{N} \Rightarrow -2 = \frac{2y}{1} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 2y \\ x = 4y \\ x = 2z \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z = 2y \\ x = 4y \\ y^2 = xz - 1 \end{cases}$$

نحوه  $\rho$  من  $\rho = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2 - z^2}$

النهاية في المقدمة

$$\begin{cases} 2y = 2 \\ x = 4y \\ y^2 = xz - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y^2 = (2y)(4y) - 1$$

$$y^2 = 8y^2 - 1 \rightarrow 7y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\text{لذلك } \left( \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}, \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4y \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \\ z = 2y \rightarrow z = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

الخطوة الأولى: جمع

خطوة الثانية: جمع فتح المربع

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

خطوة الثالثة: جمع المربعات

$$f: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = (2x)\hat{i} + (2y)\hat{j} + (8z)\hat{k}$$

خطوة الرابعة: جمع

جبری مساحتی که می خواهد

مساحتی که می خواهد

مساحتی که می خواهد

$$2x = 2y = 8z \quad | \quad x = y$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = 4z \\ y = 4z \end{array}}$$

مساحتی که می خواهد

$$x = 4z$$

$$y = 4z$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \rightarrow (4z)^2 + (4z)^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$16z^2 + 16z^2 + z^2 = 1 \rightarrow 36z^2 = 1$$

$$z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{36}}$$

$$\text{Lösungen} \left( \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}, \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4z \\ y = 4z \\ z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{cases} \rightarrow \left( \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

$x + 2y - \ln z = 3$  (die Punkte)  $\rightarrow$  زاده را باز کنید:  $f(x)$   
 $(1, 1, 1)$  به اینجا  $x - y + e^{z-y} = 1$  دارد

$f: x + 2y - \ln z - 3 = 0$

$$\bar{\nabla} f = (\hat{i}) + (2\hat{j}) - \left(\frac{1}{z}\hat{k}\right)$$

$$\bar{\nabla} f(1, 1, 1) = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$g: x - y + e^{z-y} - 1 = 0$$

$$\bar{\nabla} g = (2x)\hat{i} + (-1 - e^{z-y})\hat{j} + (e^{z-y})\hat{k}$$

$$\bar{\nabla} g(1, 1, 1) = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\bar{D}f \cdot \bar{D}g}{\|\bar{D}f\| \|\bar{D}g\|}$$

$$= \frac{(1 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot -2) + (-1 \cdot 1)}{\sqrt{1+4+1} \times \sqrt{4+4+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{(1 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot -2) + (-1 \cdot 1)}{\sqrt{1+4+1} \times \sqrt{4+4+1}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{6} \times 3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \bar{D}f(\alpha) \text{ do } \alpha = |\vec{r}|$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} \rightarrow \alpha = |\vec{r}|$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\bar{D}f(\alpha) = \bar{D}f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$$

$$= \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} f'(x) \hat{i} + \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} f'(x) \hat{j} \\ + \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} f'(x) \hat{k}$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} (x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}) \\ = \left( \frac{f'(x)}{x} \cdot \hat{r} \right)$$

Wieder,  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ : für

$\vec{u} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  und  $(1,1,1)$

$f(\vec{u})$  ist

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

$$\nabla f = (2x)\hat{i} + (2y^{z-1})\hat{j} +$$

$$(1 \times y^z \ln y - 2z)\hat{k}$$

$$\nabla f(1, 1, 1) = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\lambda_{\bar{u}} = \frac{\bar{u}}{|\bar{u}|} = \frac{i - 2j + 2k}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} =$$

$$= \frac{i - 2j + 2k}{3}$$

$$D_{\bar{u}} f = \nabla f \cdot \lambda_{\bar{u}} = (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$$

$$\cdot \left( \frac{i - 2j + 2k}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} (2 - 2 - 4)$$

$$D_{\bar{u}} f = -\frac{4}{3} < 0$$

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$w = f(x, y, z)$  معنی تابعی است:  $f(x, y, z) = \dots$

(جواب برازشی، جواب نهایی)

$$\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}, 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}, \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

برابری  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \sqrt{6}, \sqrt{3}$  میتوانند

صراحتاً صدق کردن باعث شد.

$$\bar{u}_1 = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} \rightarrow \sqrt{3} = (\alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k)$$

$$D_{\bar{u}} f = \bar{\nabla} f \cdot \bar{u} \quad \bar{u} = \begin{cases} \bar{u}_1 = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} \\ \bar{u}_2 = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k} \\ \bar{u}_3 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k} \end{cases} \cdot \frac{(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{3} = (\alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k) \cdot \underbrace{(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k})}_{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\rightarrow 3 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{6} = (\alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k) \cdot \frac{(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k})}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$6 = 2\alpha + \beta - \gamma$$

$$u_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = (\alpha \hat{i} + \beta \hat{j} + \gamma \hat{k}) \cdot \frac{(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 = \alpha + 2\beta + \gamma$$

$\leftarrow$   $\leftarrow$   
From  $\text{Eqn } ①$   $\text{and Eqn } ②$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 3$$

$$2\alpha + \beta - \gamma = 6$$

$$\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma = 1$$

$$x^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3$$

$$\max_{\bar{\alpha}} |\bar{\nabla} f| = \sqrt{9 + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{89}}{3}$$

نهاية التكامل

$$T(x, y, z) = xy - e^{z^3-y^2}$$

نقطة التكامل  $(1, 1, 1)$

الجهاز المعاكس

$$T(x, y, z) = xy - e^{z^3-y^2}$$

$$\bar{\nabla}T = (2xy)\hat{i} + (x+2y e^{z^3-y^2})\hat{j} + (-3z^2 e^{z^3-y^2})\hat{k}$$

$$\bar{\nabla}T(1, 1, 1) = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

التجزئي

تجزئي

$$-2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

الإسماعيلية - د. ت. ع. (أ. ف. ج)

مقدمة في

د. ت.

الجبر وحساب المثلثات

د. ت. ع. (أ. ف. ج) في إسماعيلية

د. ت. ع. (أ. ف. ج) في إسماعيلية

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

$$\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} j$$

$$\bar{D}_\bar{U} f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\bar{U}, y_0 + t\bar{C}_2) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

Opn. basis vektorraum  $U_1, U_2$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} j \Rightarrow \frac{|u|}{\|u\|} =$$
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} j}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) i - \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) j$$

$$D_u(0,0) f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+t \cdot \frac{1}{2}, 0+t \cdot -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$D_u f(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{t}{2}, -\frac{t\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - f(0,0)}{t}$$
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{t\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - t}{\frac{t}{2} - \frac{-t\sqrt{3}}{2} - f(0,0)}$$

$$D_{\bar{C}} f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 + \frac{3-t^2}{4}}{t \left( \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{t \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2(1-\sqrt{3})}{-2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}-1$$

$$\bar{D}_x (\bar{D}_x f) = \text{موجي درجات حرارة}$$

$$\bar{D}_x (\nabla f) = \text{موجي سطح انتقال}$$

$$\bar{D}_x (\nabla f) = D^2 f \text{ (معنده)}$$

$$\nabla_x (\bar{D}_x f) = \text{موجي درجة حرارة}$$

~~موجي درجات حرارة~~, ~~موجي درجات حرارة~~, ~~موجي درجات حرارة~~

فروجي سر تاج در جهان

: فرموده و خواهد بود

if  $\nabla \cdot F > 0$  خواهد بود  
و خواهد بود

$\nabla \cdot F < 0$  خواهد بود

$\nabla \cdot F = 0$  خواهد بود

نمایم که

if  $\nabla \times F = 0$  خواهد بود

$\nabla \times F = 0$  خواهد بود

لذا هر دو مجموعه ای دارند

$F$  می خواهد  $D(\rho \vec{u})$  باشد

نمایم که  $\nabla \cdot F = 0$  خواهد بود

لذا  $\nabla \times F = 0$  خواهد بود

$$\bar{D}(\varphi \bar{u}) = \bar{D}\varphi \bar{u} + \varphi \bar{D}\bar{u}$$

لـ  $\varphi$  دوارة

$\bar{u}$

لـ  $r = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$  دوارة

$\bar{D}(\frac{r}{|r|})$

$$\bar{D}\left(\frac{r}{|r|}\right) = \bar{D}\left(\frac{x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right)$$

$$\bar{D}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\hat{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\hat{j} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\hat{k}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cdot g e}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} =$$

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$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}$$

: Circular cylindrical shell

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \\ &= y^2 + z^2 + x^2 + z^2 + y^2 + x^2 \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\ &= \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})} = \frac{2}{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{U} = (x \cos y) \hat{i} + (z - y \sin x) \hat{j} + (xy) \hat{k}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, 2\right) \rightarrow \nabla_x U \text{ job}$$

? (Ans)

$$\nabla_x \bar{U} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (x \cos y)(z^2 - y \sin x) & xyz^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= +\hat{i}(xz^2 - 2z) - \hat{j}(yz^2 - 0)$$

$$+ \hat{k}(-y \cos x - x \sin y)$$

$$\nabla_x \bar{U}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, 2\right) = \hat{i}(2\pi - 0) - \hat{j}(0)$$

$$\hat{k}(0 + 0) = \underline{(2\pi - 0)\hat{i}}$$

Ex)  $\alpha = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  لـ  $w = g(\alpha)$

$$\alpha = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \rightarrow w = g(\alpha) =$$

$$g(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \xrightarrow{\text{موج}} D^2w = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 2x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)g'$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x^2} = 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)g' + 2x(2xg''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2))$$

$$= 2g'(x) + 4xg''(x)$$

Q) Given  $\alpha$  is a root of

$$\nabla^2 g(\alpha) \text{ or } W = (2g'(\alpha) + x^2 g''(\alpha)) +$$

$$(2g'(\alpha) + y^2 g''(\alpha))$$

$$(2g'(\alpha) + z^2 g''(\alpha)) = 0$$

$$6g'(\alpha) + 4g''(\alpha)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{6g'(\alpha)}{2} + \frac{4\alpha g''(\alpha)}{2} = 0 \quad \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 3g'(\alpha) + 2\alpha g''(\alpha) = 0$$

Take  $\varphi = 61 \cos \theta$  then

$$\text{Given } \nabla \cdot \nabla (\varphi \nabla \varphi) = 10\varphi, \quad |\nabla \varphi|^2 = 4\varphi$$

$\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = 6$

$$\underline{\nabla \cdot (\varphi \nabla \varphi)} = 10\varphi \Rightarrow$$

1st, 2nd

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = 10\varphi$$

$$\nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \varphi + \varphi \frac{\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi}{|\nabla \varphi|^2} = 10 \varphi$$

$$4\varphi + \varphi \frac{\nabla^2 \varphi}{|\nabla \varphi|^2} = 10 \varphi$$

$$\varphi \nabla^2 \varphi = 6\varphi \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \varphi = 6$$

$$u = \varphi(t) \cdot e^{6\varphi}, t = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

TCW میں کوئی نہیں

پس تکمیل کیجئے

$$\frac{3\varphi(t)}{\varphi'(t)} + 2t \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} = -\frac{3}{2t} \rightarrow \ln \varphi(t)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \ln t + C$$

$$\ln \ell(t) = \ln t + \frac{3}{2} \ln c$$

$$\ln \ell(t) = \ln t - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\ell(t) = c t^{-\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow$$

$$\varphi(t) = c t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + k \rightarrow$$

$$\varphi(t) = c \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} + k$$

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$$\text{Gibensische } Z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$f: Z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$\nabla f = 2x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} + 2y(e^{-(x^2+y^2)})$$

$$+ (1) \hat{k}$$

$\nabla f = 0$  Condition  $\Leftrightarrow$  Opt

$\nabla f \perp \text{level set}$

jobs  
 $(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \ln(e^{-x^2-y^2}) = 0 \\ 2y(e^{-x^2-y^2}) = 0 \end{array} \right\} x = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2y(e^{-x^2-y^2}) = 0 \\ - (x^2 + y^2) \end{array} \right\} y = 0$$

$$Z = C$$

critical point  $(0, 0, 1)$  local

$Z = x^2 + y^2$  2. b) minima: this

critical point  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  local min

$$f(x,y) = L = x^2 + y^2 - \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{1}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{1}{b} = 0 \rightarrow 2y + \frac{-2a}{b} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2y - \frac{2a}{b} = 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a}y - \frac{2}{b}x = 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} by - ax = 0 \\ bx + ay = ab \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -abx + b^2y = 0 \\ abx + a^2y = a^2b \end{cases} \quad \text{KANDOO}$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) y = a^2 b$$

$$y = \frac{a^2 b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$by - ax = 0 \rightarrow b \frac{a^2 b}{a^2 + b^2} = \cancel{ax}$$

$$x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$Z = x^2 + y^2 = \frac{ab}{a^4 + b^4} + \frac{a^4 b^2}{a^4 + b^4}$$

$$= \frac{ab(a^2 + b^2)}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{(a^2 + b^2)}$$