

$$(2,1) \text{ Léi } Z = \frac{x^2y + xy - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{zur}$$

Partial f'w  $x \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$  Jura

$$Z = \frac{x^2y + xy - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow Z = 0$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3$$

$$\alpha = 3 \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha = -1$$

$$x \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 3Z_1 + 0 \cdot Z_2 - (-1)Z_3$$

$$= 3 \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} + 0 + \frac{y}{y^2 + x^2} \Rightarrow (2,1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{13}{5}}$$

KANDOO

نحوه جبری ریاضی در معادلے دو دمین درجه

$$Z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2 - 7x - 8y + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y - 7 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y - 8 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ 3x + 2y = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} = 2 \quad A$$

$$D = B^2 - 4AC$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x \partial y} = 3 \quad B$$

$$D = 9 - 4 > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial y^2} = 2 \quad C$$

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$$Z = (x+y-4xy) + i(3x^4 - xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 7(4x^3 - 1)y \quad \text{و رکورد} \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 6$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \dots$$

لطفاً ملاحظه کنید که ضرایب در این معادله

نه مربع صد تیانه و نه

برای همین اینجا

$$Z = x + y - 4xy + 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 4y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 4x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 4y = 0 \\ 4y^3 - 4x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 4y = 0 \\ 4y^3 - 4x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 - y = 0 \rightarrow y = x \\ y^3 - x = 0 \rightarrow (y^3) - x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x - x = 0 \rightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\{(0,0), (1,1), (-1,-1)\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 \quad A \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -4 \quad B$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 \quad C$$

$$\Delta = B - AC = 16 - 144xy^2$$

$$(0,0) = \Delta = 16 - 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$(1,1) = \Delta = 16 - 144 < 0 \text{ min}$$

$$A = 12x^2 = 12 > 0$$

$$(-1, -1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D = 16 - 144 < 0 \\ A = 12x^2 = 12 > 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{min}$$

هذا يدل على أن المثلث متساوٍ

مقدار زاوية A يزيد عن 90 درجة

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فراء زاوية A

$$Z = x^3 + y^3 - 63(x+y) + 12xy \quad \text{معنون}$$

? (ما هي زاوية A\_max)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 6y + 12y \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 6x + 12x \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 4y = 2 \\ y^2 + 4x = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + 4y - y^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 4y - 4x = 0$$

$$(x-y)(x+y) + (y-x) = 0$$

$$(x-y)(x+y-4) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-y=0 \\ x+y-4=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$z = x^4 + y^2 - 2y$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{x=0} \quad \boxed{y=1}$$

(0, 1) (5) 5. KANDOO

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 A \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 B$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2C \quad D = B - AC$$

$$D = 0 - 2 \times 12x^2$$

$$D = -24x^2$$

$$D(0,1) = -24(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} = 0$$

Pub Gleichung

$$z = x + y - 2y$$

$$z = x + (y^2 - 2y + 1) - 1 =$$

$$z = x + (y-1)^2 - 1$$

$$z(0,1) = 0 + (1-1)^2 - 1 = \textcircled{-1}$$

$$f(x,y) \neq (0,1) \Rightarrow z(x,y) > -1$$

لابیو، جمع و فتح جمله: جلس

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - 4xy^2 + 3y^2$$

جواب اولیه:  $(0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^3 - 2xy = 0 \\ ① \\ -2x + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4x^2 + 6y = 0 \quad ②$$

$$y = \frac{2x^2}{3} \quad ③ \quad ①: x^3 - 2\left(\frac{2x^2}{3}\right)x = 0$$

$$x^3 - \frac{4x^3}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x^2 - 4y \quad ④ \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -8x \quad ⑤$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6 \quad ⑥$$

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$$D = B^2 - AC = 64x^2 - 6(12x^2 - 8y)$$

$\nabla(0,0) \Rightarrow D=0$  ~~so it's a flat~~

$$Z = x^4 - 4x^2y + 3y^2$$

$\approx 0$   $\approx 0$   $\approx 0$   $\approx 0$

so we can't do plus  $\sqrt{6}xy$  ~~plus~~, so

$$Z = x^4 - 4x^2y + 3y^2 + y - y^2$$

$$-(x^2 - 2y)^2 - y^2 \rightarrow \text{no}$$

$$Z = x^4 + 4x^2y + \text{cloud}$$

$$\nabla Z \rightarrow \text{no}$$

$$\downarrow x^2 \quad \downarrow 4x^2(-2y) \quad \downarrow 4y^2$$

$$Z(0,0) = 0$$

$$H(x,y) \neq (0,0) \Rightarrow \text{Z is } \nabla Z \neq 0$$

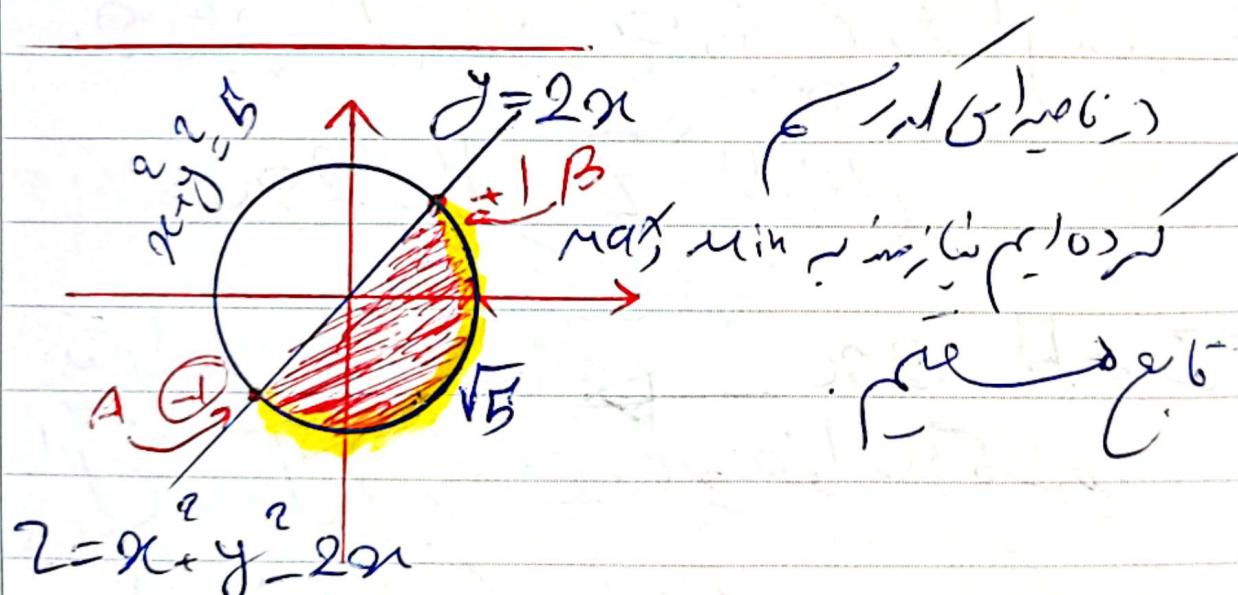
جواب فرمولیتی ایجاد کردن

لینک مسیری ایجاد کردن

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$$Z = x^2 + y^2 - 2x \text{ معنی Max, Min, جلس}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 5, y \leq 2x\} \text{ معنی 6}$$



$$Z = x^2 + y^2 - 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2x - 2 = 0 \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 2y = 0$$

$$2x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad y = 0$$

لینک (1, 0)  $\in D$  میباشد

مهمة ١٠: حل مسائل القيم المطلقة

$$Z @ (1, 0) = -1$$

حل درس مراجعة ج ٦

$$x^2 + y^2 = 5 \quad \text{أو} \quad y^2 = 5 - x^2 \quad \text{نحو ١}$$

$$Z = x + y^2 - 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad Z = x + 5 - x^2 - 2x \quad \text{نحو ٢}$$

$$\text{فهذا } Z = 5 - 2x$$

$$Z = 5 - 2x \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{نحو ٣} \\ \text{نحو ٤} \end{array}$$

لذلك، هنا خطأ في حل

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ y = 2x \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 5 \quad \text{نحو ٥}$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

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$$Z = 5 - 2x : x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$Z' = 0 \Rightarrow -2 = 0 \text{ (No solution)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \sqrt{5} \rightarrow Z = 5 - 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$y = 2x \Rightarrow y^2 = 4x^2$$

$$Z = x^2 + y^2 - 2x \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x^2 - 2x$$

$$Z = -5x^2 - 2x$$

$$Z = 5x^2 - 2x : x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$Z' = 0 \Rightarrow 10x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x = -1 & x = 1 & x = \frac{1}{5} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \text{KANDOO} \\ Z = 7 & Z = 3 & \hookrightarrow Z = -\frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

$$z_{\min} = -1$$

$$z_{\max} = 7$$

$z = 2x - 3y + 1$  مجموع مركبة

$D = \{(x, y) \mid xy \leq 1, y > 0\}$  مجموع مركبة

$$y = 1 - x \quad y < 2x$$

$$y = 2x \quad y = x$$

نقطة

متحدة مع مترافق

نقطة مترافق

نقطة مترافق

نقطة مترافق

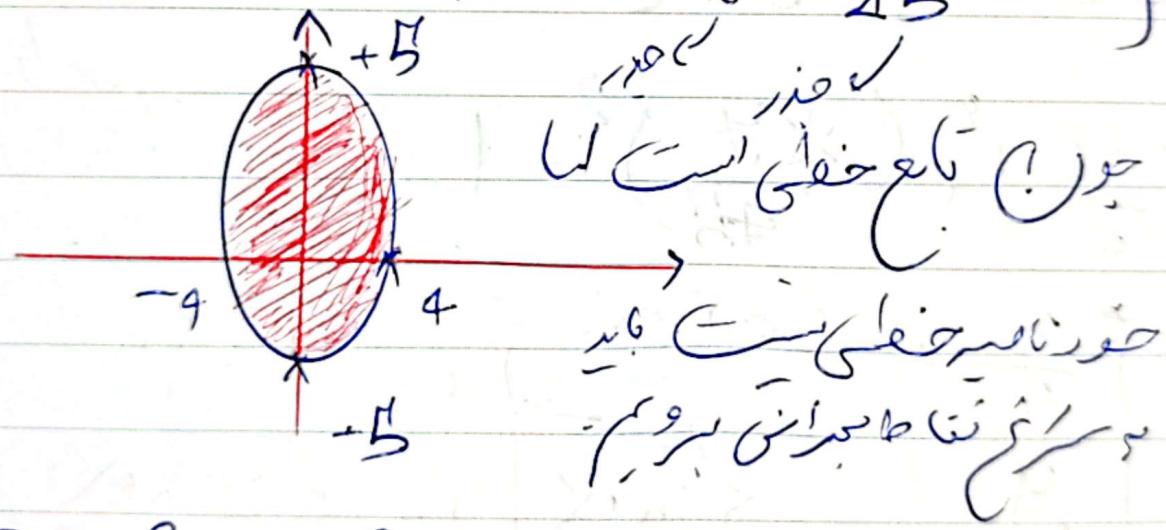
KANDOO

$$Z = 2x - 3y + 1$$

	$A(0,0)$	$Z = 1 \text{ max}$
	$B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$	$Z = \frac{1}{2}$
		$Z = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ min}$
	$C\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$	

مقدمة في تفاضل وتكامل باب ٣ مراجعة لامتحان

هل ينبع  $Df(x,y) \mid \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{25} \leq 1$  من



$$Z = 2x - 3y + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2 \neq 0 \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = -3 \neq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{أقلية}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

الخط المستقيم ينبع من الميل

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~~1) خط ينبع من الميل~~

~~2) خط ينبع من الميل~~

$$\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{5}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} = \cos \alpha \\ \frac{y}{5} = \sin \alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \cos \alpha \\ y = 5 \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$Z = 8 \cos \alpha - 15 \sin \alpha + 1$$

$$-\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \leq A \sin \alpha \pm B \cos \alpha \leq \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$-\sqrt{289+1} \leq 8\cos\alpha - 15\sin\alpha \leq \sqrt{289+1}$$

$$-13 \leq z \leq 15$$

جاءكم بالجهات المطلوبة في المجموع

$\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha$  على شكل

معادلة

$$(x-1)^2 + 4(y+2)^2 = 9 \quad :9$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{4(y+2)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2(y+2)}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-1}{3} = \cos\alpha \\ \frac{2(y+2)}{3} = \sin\alpha \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-1}{3} = \cos\alpha \\ \frac{2(y+2)}{3} = \sin\alpha \end{array} \right.$$

$$f = 2x - y + 3z + 1 \quad \text{no constraint}$$

$$\text{subject to } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 28$$

Ques. 6 : L = (2x - y + 3z + 1) + \lambda (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 28)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2 + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -1 + 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 3 + 2\lambda z = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 28$$

with respect to

Ans.

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2y \\ z = -3y \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 28 \rightarrow (-2y)^2 + (y^2) + (-3y)^2$$

$$= 28 \Rightarrow 4y^2 + y^2 + 9y^2 = 28 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{2} \quad \begin{cases} x = -2\sqrt{2} \\ z = -3\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f = 2x - y + 3z + 1$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$

$$f = 2(-2\sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{2}) + 3(-3\sqrt{2}) + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y, z) = -4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} - 9\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 14\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \text{min.}$$

$$\text{when } y = -\sqrt{2} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2\sqrt{2} \\ z = 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$@f \rightarrow f(x, y, z) = 4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{2} + 1 =$$

$$1 + 14\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \text{max}$$

KANDOO

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$$

جواب:  $x=0, y=0$

$$xy = 54 \rightarrow y = \frac{54}{x}$$

$$@f \rightarrow f = x^2 + \frac{54}{x^2} = \frac{x^4 + 54}{x^2}$$

$$L = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 54)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 54 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} xy^2 = 54 \\ f = x^2 - y^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t \\ y^2 = s \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t\sqrt{s} = 54 \\ f = t + s \end{cases} \quad \text{④} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{1} = \frac{s}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$t = 25$$

$$t\sqrt{s} = 54 \Rightarrow 25\sqrt{s} = 54$$

$$s\sqrt{s} = 27 \Rightarrow s^{\frac{3}{2}} = 27$$

$$s = 3^2 = 9$$

$$t = 25 = 18 \quad f = t + s$$

$$f_{\min} = 27$$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$  دالة طبيعية

لـ  $L = xy^2 z^4$  كثافة مساحة

تحدد حجم المثلث

فـ  $\rightarrow$  مجموع

أول

$$L = xy^2 z^4 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 14)$$

مقدار المثلث

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

نـ  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$  حل

حـ  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$  مقدار المثلث

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = t \\ y^2 = r \\ z^2 = s \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t + r + s = 14 \\ T = \sqrt{t \times r \times s} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$z = \frac{t}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{s}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \begin{cases} r = 2t \\ s = 4t \end{cases}$$

$$t + r + s = 14 \rightarrow t + 2t + 4t = 14$$

$$t = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 4 \\ s = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$T = \sqrt{t \times r \times s} \Rightarrow T_{\max} = \sqrt{2 \times 4 \times 8} =$$

$$256\sqrt{2}$$

$Z^2 = 1 + xy$  میں ختم نہیں کر سکتے  
لیکن  $x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$

$$\text{لیکن } \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$L = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \lambda(z - xy - 1)$$

لیکن  $L$  کا مترادفاتی میں

سین سازی کا ایک عامل تغیرات،

ویسے ویسے  $\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta)$

لیکن  $L$  کا مترادفاتی میں

دھنی دھنی  $c, w, v, t$

برائیاں دھنی دھنی دھنی دھنی

اور دھنی دھنی دھنی دھنی

$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 - (x^2 - xy + 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - \lambda y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{\lambda} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y - \lambda x = 0 \rightarrow 2\left(\frac{2x}{\lambda}\right) - \lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z + 2\lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 - xy + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x\left(\frac{4}{\lambda} - 1\right) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \frac{4}{\lambda} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

@  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x=0) = 2(0) - \lambda y = 0$

$\circledcirc y = 0$

@  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 - 0 + 1 \rightarrow (x^2 = 1)$

$$f(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z \text{ subject to } f(x, y, z) = 1$$

$$x + y = 1, \quad x - y + z = 1$$

مقدار القيم الممكنة

لذلك يمكننا معرفة

نوع الحلول الممكنة

$$\text{الحل} = L = x + 2y + 3z + \lambda(x - y + z - 1) + \mu(x + y - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + \lambda + 2\mu x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2 - \lambda + 2\mu y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 3 + \lambda = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = x - y + 2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + 3 + 2\mu x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2 - 3 + 2\mu y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu x = 1 \\ \mu y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{y} = -\frac{2}{5} \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{5}y \\ x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{4}{25}y^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{29}{25}y^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 = \frac{25}{29} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{29}} \\ y = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{5} \times -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \\ y = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \\ y = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x + y + z = 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} + z = 1 \rightarrow z = 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$f = x + 2y + 3z \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-2}{\sqrt{29}} + 2 \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} + 3 \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + \frac{29}{\sqrt{29}} \rightarrow \boxed{3 + \sqrt{29}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \\ y = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \\ z = 1 - \frac{7}{\sqrt{29}} \end{cases} \quad x - y + z = 1$$

$$z = 1 - \frac{7}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x + 2y + 3z = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} + \frac{-10}{\sqrt{29}} + 3 - \frac{21}{\sqrt{29}} \\ &= 3 - \frac{29}{\sqrt{29}} = 3 - \sqrt{29} \end{aligned}$$