

لسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

دراج عجمي

$$S = x^r \quad \leftarrow y = f(x)$$

$$V = x^r$$

$$S = xy = S(x,y) \quad z = f(x,y) \quad \text{دراج عجمي}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h = V(r,h) \quad \text{ارتفاع}$$

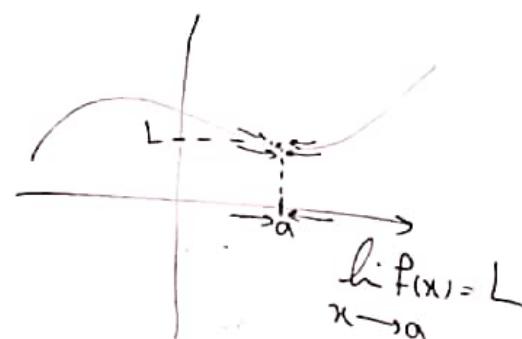
$$V = xyz \quad w = f(x,y,z) \quad \text{سرعه}$$

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تعریف: فرض کنید $f(x,y)$ در مجموعه D مسیر باشد
اگر من نقطه (x,y) از مسیر در صفحه \mathbb{R}^2

به نقطه (a,b) محدود شود $f(x,y)$ به صور مزبور
محدود گویند تابع f در نقطه (a,b) یا از این

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L$



$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} \frac{x^{\alpha} - y^{\beta} + \omega}{x^{\alpha} + y^{\beta} + \nu} = \frac{\alpha - 1 + \omega}{\alpha + 1 + \nu} = \frac{\omega}{\nu}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} \frac{x + \nu}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{\alpha + \nu}{\sqrt{\nu}} = \frac{\nu}{\nu} = 1$$

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$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^r - xy}{x^r - y^r} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x(x-y)}{(x-y)(x^r + xy + y^r)} = \frac{1}{1+1+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^r - y^r}{x^r - y^r} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x-y)(x+y)}{(x-y)(x^r + xy + y^r)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r - xy}{x^r - y^r} & (x,y) \neq (1,1) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (1,1) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^r - xy - x^{r+1} + x^r}{x^r - y^r} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{-x^{r+1}}{x^r - 1} = 0$$

پیوسته نہیں

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{y(x-1) - r(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{(x-1)(y-r)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

پیوستہ کوئندھا

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = f(a,b)$$

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مُسْنَقٌ بِرِّ حَرَبٍ اَوْ اَعْلَمٌ مُحْدِثٌ مُتَبَرِّ

مثال: مُسْنَقٌ هَلَّ لَرْبِي مُرْبَهُ اَوْ اَلْ مُؤْلَمٌ اَوْ اَلْ مُؤْلَمٌ
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ مُسْنَقٌ فَتَّاهٌ

$$f(x, y) = xy^2 + 5xy - 2$$

$$f_x = 5xy^2 + 5y$$

$$f_y = 2y^2x + 5x$$

مستقیمی مرتبت بالاتر:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

ادین بالاتر، دوین بالاتر

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{yx}$$

که کوچک

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 \sin y + xy^3$$

$$f_x = 2x \sin y + y^3$$

$$\underline{f_y = 2x^2 y + 3xy^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sin y + x^2 y^3 + 3xy$$

$$f_x = 2x^2 y^3 - \sin x$$

$$\underline{f_y = 2x^2 y + 3xy^2}$$

لسم اند المرسنه

$$1) f(x,y) = xy^2$$

$$f_x = 2xy$$

$$f_{xx} = 2y$$

$$f_{xy} = 2x^2y$$

f_{xy}	f_{xx}	$f_{(x,y)} = e^{rx+sy} + qxy^2$
\downarrow	\downarrow	f_{yy}
f_{yy}	f_{xy}	$f_{yy} = 4e^{rx+sy} + qxy$
		$f_{yy} = 4e^{rx+sy} + qx^2y$
		$f_{yx} = 2e^{rx+sy} + qy$

$$f(x,y) = \ln(rx - ry) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad f(x,y) = xe^y - ye^x \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\ln u \rightarrow \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-r}{rx - ry} \xrightarrow{\text{Multiply by } \frac{dx}{dx}} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-r(-r)}{(rx - ry)^2} = \frac{+r}{(rx - ry)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{r}{rx - ry} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-r}{(rx - ry)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y \text{ or } x} = \frac{0 - (-3)(2)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{6}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = xe^y - ye^x \quad f_{yx} \quad f_{xy} \quad f_{xx}$$

$$f_x = e^y - ye^x \quad f_y = xe^y - e^x$$

$$f_{1x} = -\frac{1}{2}e^x$$

$$P_{xy} = e^x - e^y$$

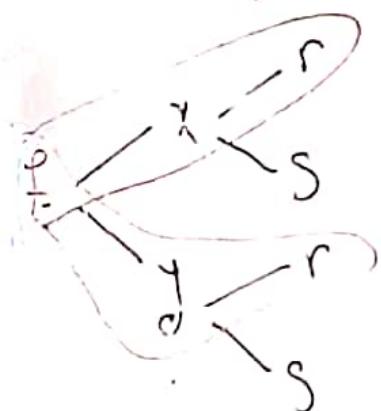
$$f_{yx} = e^y - e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{a - (-c)(-c)}{(x_0 - cy)^k} = \frac{-a}{(x_0 - cy)^k}$$

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قاعدہ ریکورڈ:

$$z^P_{r(s,y)}$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = g(r,s) \\ y = h(r,s) \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{\delta r}{\delta r} = \frac{\delta f}{\delta r} = \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \cdot \frac{\delta x}{\delta r} + \frac{\delta f}{\delta y} \cdot \frac{\delta y}{\delta r}$$

$$\frac{\delta f}{\delta s} = \frac{\delta f}{\delta r} \cdot \frac{\delta r}{\delta s} + \frac{\delta f}{\delta y} \cdot \frac{\delta y}{\delta s}$$

$$z = \sin(xy)$$

$$x = \sqrt{t}$$

$$y = t^r$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$z \rightarrow t$$

$$y \rightarrow t$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \sqrt{t} \cos t^r \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} + t^r \cos t^r \cdot rt = rt^r \cos t^r$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos(y)(xy) = \sqrt{t} \cdot t^r \cos(t^r) \\ = rt^r \cos t^r$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^r \cos y = t \cos t^r$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = rt$$