

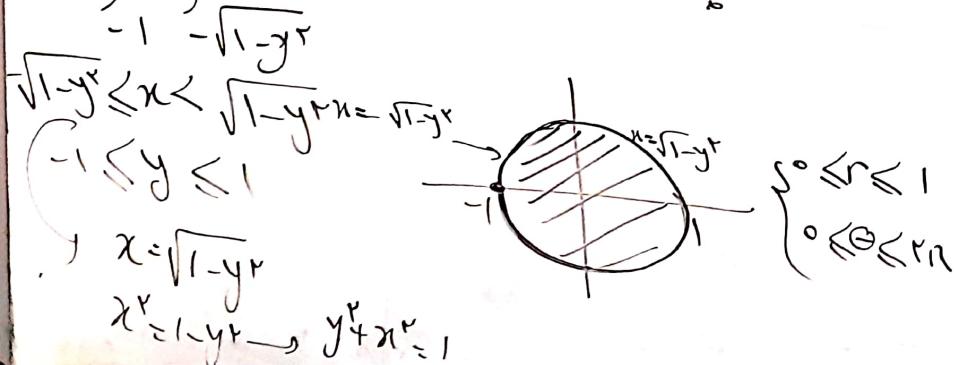
$$\text{مُعادلة} \quad (x-\alpha)^r + (y-\beta)^r = r^r$$

$$\text{مُرْبِع مَسَاحَةٍ} \quad x^r + y^r = r^r$$

(α, β)



$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^r}}^{\sqrt{1-y^r}} (x^r + xy^r) dx dy = \int_0^{r\pi} \int_0^1 (r^r \cos^r \theta + r \cos \theta r^r \sin^r \theta) r dr d\theta$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{r\pi} \int_0^1 (r^r \cos^r \theta + r^r \cos \theta (1 - \cos^r \theta)) r dr d\theta \\
 & \int_0^{r\pi} r^r \cos^r \theta dr d\theta = \left(\frac{r^2}{2} \cos^r \theta \right) \Big|_0^{r\pi} \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{r\pi} \cos^r \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \Big|_0^{r\pi} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

حصہ زیر المختص بر صد و سویں میٹر میل میں مکانیکی باری $\partial z + 4y = 20$

$$V = \iint_R f(x, y) dA$$

$Z = f(x, y)$

مابین $0 \leq x \leq 2$

$$\partial z = 20 - 4y$$

$$Z = \frac{20 - 4y}{\partial}$$

$$\iint_R \left(20 - \frac{4y}{\partial} \right) dy dx = \int_0^2 \left(20 - \frac{4y^2}{\partial} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(20 - \frac{4y^2}{10} \right) dx = \left(20x - \frac{4y^3}{30} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 14.1$$

حجم زیر مقطع اتسوان

$$z = x^2 + 2 \quad \text{بیس مستو}$$

$$0 \leq y \leq r,$$

$$\int_0^r \int_0^r (x^2 + 2) dx dy = \int_0^r \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \right) \Big|_0^r dy$$

$$\int_0^r \left(\frac{r^3}{3} + 2r \right) dy =$$

$$\left. \frac{r^3}{3}y + 2ry \right|_0^r = \frac{r^4}{3} - \frac{r^3}{3} - \frac{r^3}{3} = \frac{-r^3}{3} = \frac{-r^3}{2} = -\frac{r^3}{2} = 1.$$

$$y \geq 0, x \geq 0 \text{ and } x+y \leq 1 \text{ implies, } z = 1-x-y$$

$$y < -x + 1$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{-x+1} (1-x-y) dy dx \Rightarrow \left[y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{-x+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{xy^2}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2} \right)_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{14}{2} - \frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{14}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{14}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$(r, \theta)$$

$$(0, r)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$z = xy$$



$$\begin{aligned} n: & -x \\ & \vdots = -x + r \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq y & \leq -x+r \\ 0 \leq x & \leq r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^r \int_0^{-x+r} xy dy dx \\ & = \int_0^r xy^2 \Big|_0^{-x+r} dx \\ & = \frac{x(-x+r)^2}{2} \Big|_0^r \\ & = \frac{x(r^2 - rx + r^2)}{2} \Big|_0^r \end{aligned}$$

$$y \geq 0, x \geq 0 \text{ and } x+y \leq 1 \text{ with } z = 1-x-y$$

$$\Rightarrow y < -x + 1$$

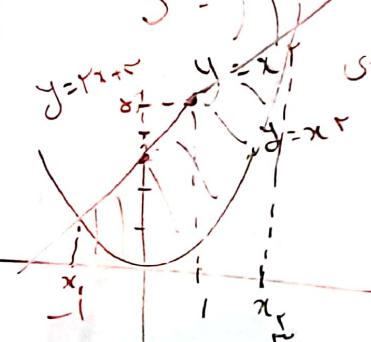
$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-x+1}^1 (1-x-y) dy dx \Rightarrow \left[y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{-x+1}^{1-x}$$

$$\frac{9}{11} + \frac{9}{2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial} - \left(\frac{1-\frac{9}{4}}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{9}{4} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{33}{4}$$

$$V = \iint f(x,y) dA$$

$$S = \iint dA$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^{1-x} dy dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(y \Big|_{x^2}^{1-x} \right) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x-x^2) dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= x^2 + x^2 \\ x^2 - 2x - 1 &= 0 \\ (x-1)(x+1) &= 0 \\ x &= 1 \\ x &= -1 \end{aligned}$$