

السؤال الأول (7) : أ) احسب قيمة النهايتين التاليتين إن وجدت :

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3y + y^3x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x-y^4}{x^3-y^4}$$

ب) ادرس اتصال الدالة :

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

عند نقطتين : $(0,0)$ و $(-2,1)$.

السؤال الثاني (8) : أ) برهن أن الدالة $f(x,y) = \ln\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ تحقق المعادلة التالية

$$(x,y) \neq (0,0) \quad \Delta f(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = 0$$

ب) إذا كانت الدالة $z = f(x,y)$ لها مشتقات جزئية من الرتبة الأولى عند كل نقطة من مجالها وكانت $y = rsint$ و $x = rcost$ برهن صحة المعادلة التالية :

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

السؤال الثالث (10) : أ) أوجد القيم القصوى المطلقة للدالة $f(x,y) = xy$ على المنطقة المغلقة والمحدودة بمنحنى الدالة : $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.

ب) احسب قيمة التكامل التالي :

$$I = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (1+x^2+y^2)^{1/2} dy dx$$

السؤال الرابع (9) : أ) احسب قيمة التكامل التالي : $I = \iint_R (3x^2 + 2xy) dA$ ، حيث R هي المنطقة المغلقة والمحدودة بالدوال التالية : $x = 1$ ، $y = x^2$ و 0 .

ب) اختبر تقارب أو تباعد المتاليات التالية :

$\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$	$\left\{ \frac{1+(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{3^n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$	$\left\{ (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$	$\left\{ (-1)^n \frac{2n-1}{3n+2} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$
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السؤال الخامس (6) : أ) برهن أن المتسلسلة التالية متقاربة وما هو مجموعها ؟

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3^n}{4^n} + \frac{(-2)^n}{4^n} \right) \leq$$

ب) اختبر تقارب أو تباعد المتسلسلات التالية :

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n(n+1)}$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}+1}{n+4}$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2+2}$
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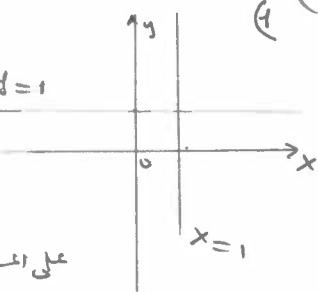
المذكرة المعايير (٤.٧) رصان
المذكرة الثاني ٢٠١٤

المسؤولة كلها : (٣)

(١) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x-y^4}{x^2y^4}$ على المدى $x=1$ $y=1$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-y^4}{1-y^4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} 1 = 1$$

$y \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow y \neq 1 \Rightarrow y^4 \neq 1 \sim \text{غير مفهوم}$



(٢) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x-y^4}{x^3y^4}$ على المدى $y=1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^3-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

مقدمة في المدى $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x-y^4}{x^3y^4}$

٢٥

$$|0| \leq \frac{|x^3y + y^3x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \frac{|x||x|^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{|y||y|^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq |x|^3 + |y|^3 \rightarrow 0 \quad (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

(٢) $(x,y) \neq (0,0) \quad \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq 1, \quad \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq 1 \quad \sim$

طريق تقدير المدى $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3y + y^3x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$

(١) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x-2y}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2x} \quad (\pm \infty) \quad \text{لدى } y=x \quad \text{ما} \quad (1)$

غير مفهوم

(٢) $\leftarrow \text{مقدمة في المدى} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x-2y}{x^2+y^2}$

في المدى $\lim_{(0,0)} f = 5 \sim ٢٥$

في المدى $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-2,1)} (x^2+y^2) = 4+1=5 \neq 0 \sim ١٥ \quad (2)$

(٢) $\leftarrow \text{مقدمة في المدى} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-2,1)} \frac{x-2y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-2-2}{4+1} = \frac{-4}{5} = f(-2,1)$

في المدى $f(-2,1) = -\frac{4}{5}$

(١)

$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$f(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2)$$

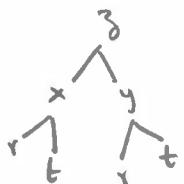
سؤال ٦: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$ (٤)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f_x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \quad f_{xx} = \frac{x^2+y^2-2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f_y = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad f_{yy} = \frac{x^2+y^2-2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \checkmark$$

$$\Delta f = f_{xx} + f_{yy} = \frac{y^2-x^2+x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 0 \quad \text{فقط}$$

$$z = f(x, y), \quad x = r \cos t, \quad y = r \sin t \quad r > 0 \quad \text{(٤)}$$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

(١½)

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos t + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin t} \quad \text{--- ١١}$$

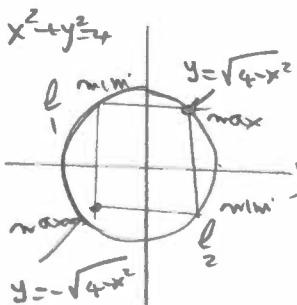
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

(١½)

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin t + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos t} \quad \text{--- ١٢}$$

From ١ and ١٢ =>

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left[\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2$$



$$f(x,y) = xy$$

$$R = \{(x,y) ; x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}$$

سؤال ٧: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$ (٥)

(٥) \rightarrow (٦) \rightarrow (٧)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{aligned} f_x &= y = 0, \quad f_y = x = 0 \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ is a critical point} \\ f(0,0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

أضفت اللد على المخطىء

$$h(x) = f(x, \sqrt{4-x^2}) = x \sqrt{4-x^2} \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h'(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4-2x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \quad x = \mp 2 \text{ are not in domain}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h(\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} = 2, \quad h(-\sqrt{2}) = -2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h(x) = f(x, -\sqrt{4-x^2}) = -x \sqrt{4-x^2} \quad (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h'(x) = -\sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{2x^2-4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$f(0,0) = 0$
$f(2,0) = 0$
$f(-2,0) = 0$
$f(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = 2$
$f(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = 2$
$f(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = -2$
$f(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = 2$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{z}, \quad z = \pm 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{z}) &= f(\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{z}) = -2, & f(-\sqrt{z}) &= f(-\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{z}) = 2 \\ f(z) &= f(z, 0) = 0, & f(-z) &= f(-z, 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$(-\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{z})$ $((\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{z})$ عند المقطعة

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{f(\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{z}) = f(\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{z}) = 2} \quad \sim 1$$

$(\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{z})$ $((-\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{z})$ عند المقطعة

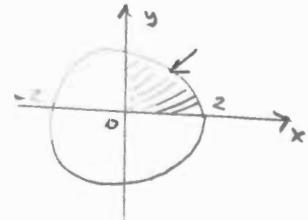
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \underline{f(\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{z}) = f(\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{z}) = -2} \quad \sim 2$$

$$I = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (1+x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy dx = \iint_R (1+x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dA \quad \textcircled{3} \leftarrow$$

$$R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad R = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^2 (1+r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} r dr d\theta$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 dr = \frac{1}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$I = \iint_R (3x^2 + 2xy) dA$$

① مساحت $R = \{(x, y) ; x^2 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 (3x^2 + 2xy) dy dx$$

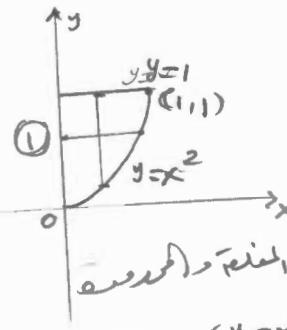
$$= \int_0^1 [3x^2y + xy^2]_{x^2}^1 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [(3x^2 + x) - (3x^4 + x^5)] dx$$

$$= [x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{x^6}{6}]_0^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{45 - 18 - 5}{30} = \frac{22}{30} = \boxed{\frac{11}{15}}$$

السؤال رقم ٤



المنطقة المدروسة هي R
 $y = 1$ و $y = x^2$ و $x = 0$

$$\frac{45}{23} \\ \frac{23}{22}$$

مساحة

$$R = \{(x, y) ; 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y}, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

١) مساحت

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} (3x^2 + 2xy) dx dy = \int_0^1 [x^3 + xy^2]_0^{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad = \int_0^1 (y^{3/2} + y^2) dy = [\frac{2}{5}y^{5/2} + \frac{1}{3}y^3]_0^1 = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6+5}{15} = \boxed{\frac{11}{15}}$$

$$x \geq 1 \quad \therefore y = (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x, \quad \ln y = \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}},$$

٤)

(١)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1+1/x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 \Rightarrow \ln y \rightarrow e \quad \text{when } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left(\bar{z} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ (-1)^n \frac{2n-1}{3n+2} \right\}^n \right) \text{ يساوي} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n+2} = \frac{2}{3} \neq 1 \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}, \quad x \geq 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \quad (0 - 0) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \text{ يساوي} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0} \quad \sim 1 \rightarrow$$

٤)

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{1 + (-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{3^n} \right| \leq \frac{1 + \sqrt{n}}{3^n}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{3^x}, \quad x \geq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{3^x \ln 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^x \sqrt{x}} = 0$$

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{n}}{3^n} = 0$ دالة

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + (-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{3^n} = 0$$

السؤال الثاني مسما: (6)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^n + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right] = \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^n < 1 \quad (\text{لما } \left| \frac{3}{4} \right| < 1)$$

(1) \rightarrow (2)

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^4 - \dots + \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^n < 1 \quad (\text{لما } \left| \frac{-1}{2} \right| < 1) \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= 3 - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

(1) $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2 + 2} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ دالة

$P = \frac{3}{2} > 1$

الحلقة مسما: حساب انتداب لمعا - ز

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n+4} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ دالة

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1})}{n+4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{n+4} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{1 + \frac{4}{n}} = 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

الخطوة $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n+4} \Leftarrow (P)$ الخطوة $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ ناتج

$f(x) = x \sin\left(\frac{2}{x}\right), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(2/x)}{x}$ دالة (3)

(1) الخطوة $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2/x^2 \cos(2/x)}{-2/x^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos(2/x) = 2 \neq 0 \\ &\Leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = 2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

سترس احتسابیه ام اکبر

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+2}}{5^{n+1}(n+2)}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n(n+1)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+2} \cdot 2 \cdot 5^n}{2^{n+1} \cdot 5^{n+1} \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} = \frac{2}{5} < 1$$

$$\text{لذا} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{5^n(n+1)}$$