

# معاليج الامتحان

الفصل الأول ١٤٤٥

الامتحان الفصلي الأول لمقرر ٢٠١ رياض  
يمنع استخدام الآلة الحاسبة

جامعة الملك سعود  
كلية العلوم - قسم الرياضيات

السؤال الأول (٦+٣+٣)

(أ) أوجد مجال الدالة (وضح إجابتك بالرسم).

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2} + \ln(2 + x)$$

①

②

(ب): أختبر وجود كل من النهايتين التاليتين وأحسب النهاية في حالة وجودها:

(ii)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,-2)} \frac{3xy + 5}{3x - 5}$

①  $\frac{1}{2}$

(i)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

①  $\frac{1}{2}$

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

(ج): أدرس قابلية تفاضل الدالة

⑤

عند كل من النقطتين (٠,٢) و (١,١).  
2      4

السؤال الثاني (٦+٢)

(أ): أحسب  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$  عند النقطة (-2, 1, -3) حيث  $w = \cos(u + 2v)$  ،  $u = z - 2x + \frac{\pi}{4}$  و  $v = \frac{z}{2} + y + \frac{\pi}{4}$

2

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - (y - 4)^2 + 2y - 12x + 7$$

(ب): أوجد القيم القصوى وحدد نوعها للدالة

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السؤال الثالث (٥ درجات)

أحسب التكامل  $\iint_R (4 + \cos(x^2)) dA$  حيث  $R$  المنطقة المحدودة بالمستقيمات  $y = x$  &  $y = 0$  ,  $x = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

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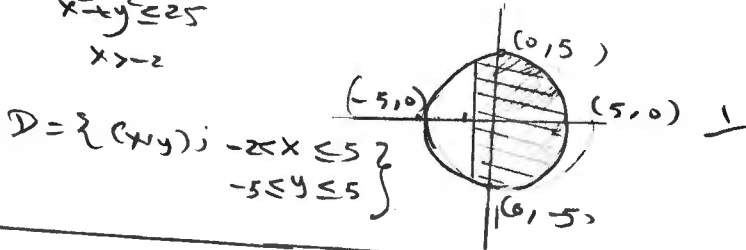
ط جانبة اليمين، المضي الأول (0,0) مضى  
المضي الأول (0,0) مضى

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2} + \ln(2+x) \quad (p) \quad \frac{\text{المضي الأول}}{3}$$

$$D = \{ (x,y) \mid 25 - x^2 - y^2 > 0, x+2 > 0 \} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 < 25$$

$$x > -2$$



$$D = \{ (x,y) \mid -2 < x < 5, -5 < y < 5 \} \quad \underline{1}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (i)$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = |x| \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \leq |x| \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} = 1 \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

المضي الأول (0,0) مضى

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

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

(x,y) ≠ (0,0)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 0 \quad \text{لأن } (y=0) \text{ عند } x \text{ مضى}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2}{2x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{لأن } y \text{ مضى}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

المضي الأول (0,0) مضى

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,-2)} (3x-5) = 3-5 = -2 \neq 0 \quad (ii)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,-2)} \frac{3xy+5}{3x-5} = \frac{-6+5}{3-5} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

نقطة (1,1) الأولى

عند النقطة (1,1)

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نقطة (1,1) الثانية

$$f(1,1) = \frac{(1)(1)}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2x(y-2)[x^2+(y-2)^2] - 2x^3(y-2)}{[x^2+(y-2)^2]^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2(1)(1)(1+1) - 2(1)^3(1)}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{-4+2}{4} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2[x^2+(y-2)^2] - 2(y-2)(x^2)(y-2)}{[x^2+(y-2)^2]^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{(1)(2) - 2(-1)(1)(-1)}{4} = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1) = 0$$

(1,1) النقطة الثانية  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  ،  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$   $\sim \frac{-1}{2}$

(1,1) النقطة الأولى  $f$   $\sim \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h,1) - f(1,1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(1+h)^2(1)}{(1+h)^2+1} - \frac{1}{2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+h^2+2h}{(1+h)^2+1} - \frac{1}{2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h - h^2}{2h[(1+h)^2+1]} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2-h}{2[(1+h)^2+1]} \\ &= \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h,z) - f(0,z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,z+h) - f(0,z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (0) = 0$$

$$\Delta w = f(0+\Delta x, z+\Delta y) - f(0,z) =$$

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

$$= \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} ; \epsilon = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{(\Delta x)^3} = 0$$

$(\Delta x \rightarrow 0), \Delta y > 0$  معادله  $\Delta y = 0$

معادله  $\Delta x = \Delta y$  معادله  $\Delta x > 0$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{2\sqrt{2}(\Delta x)^3} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

معادله  $\Delta x = \Delta y$  معادله  $\Delta x > 0$   $\lim \epsilon \neq 0$   $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$w = \cos(u + 2\theta) \quad \text{استوار استوار} \quad (1)$$

$$\theta = \frac{3}{2} + y + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (u = z - 2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$(-2, 1, -3) \rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \text{ عند النقطة}$$

$$u + 2\theta = z - 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} + 3 + 2y + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2z - 2x + 2y + \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$w = \cos(2z - 2x + 2y + \frac{3\pi}{4}) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = -\sin(2z - 2x + 2y + \frac{3\pi}{4}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \Big|_{(-2, 1, -3)} = -\sin(-6 + 4 + 2 + \frac{3\pi}{4}) = -\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^3 - (y-4)^2 + 2y - 12x + 7 \quad (C)$$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$f'_y = -2(y-4) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 2(y-4), \quad t = y-4, \quad y = 5$$

نقطه های بحرانی

$$(-2, 5), (2, 5) \quad (2)$$

$$f''_{xx} = 6x, \quad f''_{yy} = -2, \quad f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} = 0$$

$$g(x,y) = f''_{xx} f''_{yy} - (f''_{xy})^2 = -12x \quad (1)$$

$$g(2,5) = -24 < 0 \quad \text{نقطه } (2,5) \text{ است (1)}$$

$$\boxed{f(2,5) = 41 - 9 = 32} \quad \text{نقطه } (2,5) \quad (1 \frac{1}{2})$$

$$g(-2,5) = 24 > 0$$

نقطه  $(-2,5)$  است (2)

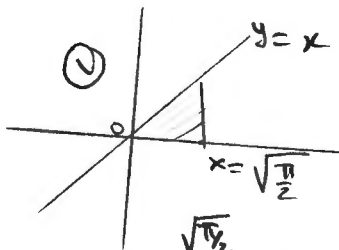
$$f''_{xx}(-2,5) = -12 < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(-2,5) = -8 - 1 + 10 + 24 + 7$$

$$\boxed{f(-2,5) = 41 - 9 = 32} \quad (1 \frac{1}{2})$$

$$I = \iint_R (4 + 2 \cos(x^2)) dA \quad \text{: (نقطه 1)}$$

$$y=x, \quad y=0 \quad (x = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}})$$

محدوده R



$$R = \{(x,y) ; 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \int_0^x (4 + 2 \cos(x^2)) dy dx = \iint_R 4 dA + 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \int_0^x \cos(x^2) dy dx \quad (3)$$

$$4(R \text{ area}) + \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} 2x \cos(x^2) dx$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + [\sin(x^2)]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \pi + [\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) - 0]$$

$$\boxed{I = \pi + 1}$$