

السؤال الأول (5+3+3)

(أ) : احسب التكامل $\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} \sqrt{16+x^2+y^2} dx dy$

(ب) : احسب التكامل $\int_1^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^2 (6x^3 y^2 z) dz dy dx$

(ج) : احسب التكامل $\iiint_Q 3 \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dv$ حيث Q هو الجسم المحدود من أعلى بالمستوى $z = 2$

ومن الأسفل بالمستوى xy ومن الجوانب بالأسطوانة $x^2 + y^2 = 9$.

السؤال الثاني (6 درجات) أوجد حجم الجسم داخل كل من الكرة $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ والمخروط $z = \sqrt{3x^2 + 3y^2}$

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السؤال الثالث (2+2+4)

(أ) ادرس تقارب المتسلسلة $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(7)^n}{(3)^{2n}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)}$ وأوجد مجموعها في حالة التقارب.

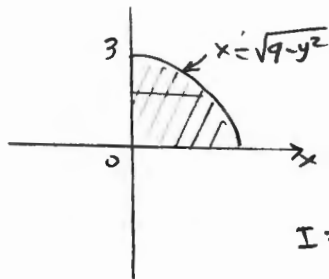
(ب) ادرس تقارب كل من المتسلسلتين :

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n^2 - n + 2}{n^3 \sqrt{n}}$

(i) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(Ln(n))^2}$

السؤال الأول:

3 $I = \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} \sqrt{16+x^2+y^2} dx dy$ (P)



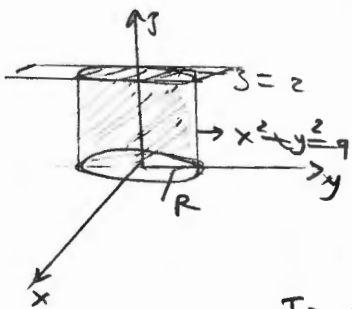
$R = \{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{9-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq 3 \}$
 $= \{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \}$

$I = \iint_R \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dA = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^3 r(16+r^2)^{1/2} dr d\theta$ ✓

① $= \left[\frac{1}{3} (16+r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} [(25)^{3/2} - (16)^{3/2}] = \frac{1}{3} [125 - 64] = \frac{61}{3}$

3 $I = \int_1^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^2 6x^3y^2z dz dy dx$ (C)
 $= \int_1^2 \int_0^1 3x^3y^2 [z^2]_0^2 dy dx = \int_1^2 \int_0^1 12x^3y^2 dy dx$ ①
 $= \int_1^2 4x^3 [y^3]_0^1 dx = \int_1^2 4x^3 dx = [x^4]_1^2 = 15$ ②

$I = \iiint_Q 3\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dV$ (E)



$Q = \{ (x,y,z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, (x,y) \in R \}$

$R = \{ (x,y) \mid x^2+y^2 \leq 9 \}$

تعتبر x و y متغيرين عشوائيين

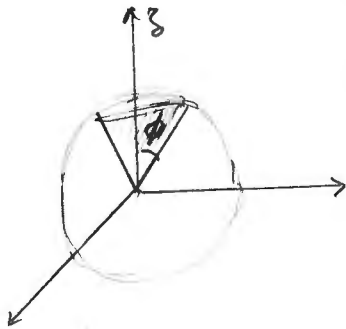
$Q = \{ (r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 1 \}$

$I = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1+r^2} dz dr d\theta$

$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 r \sqrt{1+r^2} dr [z]_0^1 d\theta$ ②

$6(2\pi) \frac{1}{3} [(1+r^2)^{3/2}]_0^3 = 4\pi (10\sqrt{10} - 1)$

$$V = \iiint_Q dv$$



$$Q = \left\{ (x, y, z), 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \right. \\ \left. (x, y) \in R \right\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3(x^2 + y^2) = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad z = 1$$

$$R = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \right\}$$

نستخدم الإحداثيات الكروية

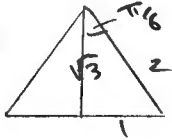
$$\cot \phi = \sqrt{3} =$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$Q = \left\{ (\rho, \phi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \right\}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} [-\cos \phi]_0^{\pi/6} \, d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} [-\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + 1]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1] = \frac{2\pi}{3} [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2}{2}] = \frac{\pi}{3} (2 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2 \cdot 7^n}{3^{2n}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \right]$$

السؤال الثالث :

(4)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 7^n}{9^n} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^n$$

$$= 2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{7}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= 2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{7}{9}} = 2 \frac{1}{\frac{2}{9}} = 2 \cdot \frac{9}{2} = 9$$

حيث $r = \frac{7}{9} < 1$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right]$$

(2)

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$$S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) = 9 + \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{19}{2}\right) \checkmark$$

$$(2) \sum_3^{\infty} \frac{n}{(\ln n)^2}, \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{(\ln x)^2} \quad (\because 2 < 2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{(\ln x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2 \ln x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty \quad (2)$$

einheitlich ist

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 - n + 2}{n^3 \cdot n^{1/2}} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^{3/2}} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

a_n b_n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{3/2} (2n^2 - n + 2)}{n^3 \cdot n^{1/2}} = 2 > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ ist, } p = \frac{3}{2} > 1 \sim \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \quad (2) \sim 1.65$$