

مراجعة 207الفضل الأول 36/35س الثاني

2)  $f(w)$  مستقناها الجزئية من الرتبة الثانية متصلة

الحل:  $x = 3u + 2v, y = 6u - 4v$  برهن:  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 6 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - 24 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \cdot 3 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot 6 = 3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + 6 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( 3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + 6 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \cdot 2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( 3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + 6 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \cdot (-4)$$

$$= 6 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x} - 12 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - 24 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$$

دسباز  $f = w$  لها مشتقات من الرتبة الثانية متصلة با،  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$

دالتالي:  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 6 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - 24 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$

3. لنفك معرفة كل  $D$ ، مشتقاتها الجزئية من الـ  $k$ ،  
 و الـ متجانسة من الـ  $k$ .

برهن ان  $\forall (x,y) \in D$   $x f_x(x,y) + y f_y(x,y) = k f(x,y)$   
الكل:  $f$  متجانسة من الـ  $k$ ، يعني:

$$\forall (x,y) \in D, \forall t > 0 \text{ فان } (tx, ty) \in D$$

$$f(tx, ty) = t^k f(x, y)$$

نشتق المعادلة حسب  $t$ :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial (tx)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial (ty)}{\partial t} = k t^{k-1} f(x, y)$$

$$\text{فان } \forall t > 0, x \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(tx, ty) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(tx, ty) = k t^{k-1} f(x, y)$$

نأخذ  $t=1$

$$x \cdot f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = k f(x, y)$$

ملاحظة:  $t=2$

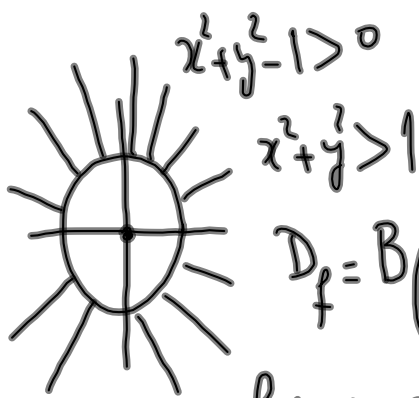
$$x f_x(2x, 2y) + y f_y(2x, 2y) = k 2^{k-1} f(x, y)$$

$$(e^{u(x)})' = u'(x) \cdot e^{u(x)}$$

$$(e^{u(x)})' = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} \quad f(x,y) = e^{x^2} + x^2 y^2 + \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

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(أ) مجال الدالة f:



$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 > 1$$

f معرفة إذا، فقط إذا كان

(=)

بأن المجال للدالة f هو:

خارج القرص مركزه (0,0) ونصف قطره 1:  $D_f = B((0,0), 1)$

(ب) ليكن  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2x e^{x^2} + 2x y^2 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 2x^2 y + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$$

(2.)

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 2 e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot 2x e^{x^2} + 2y^2 + \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 - 1) - 2x(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 2(1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2} + 2y^2 + \frac{2(-x^2 + y^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 2x \cdot 2y + \frac{-2x \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2} = 4xy \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}\right)$$

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = 2x \cdot 2y + \frac{-2y(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2} = 4xy \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}\right)$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 2x^2 + \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 - 1) - 2y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = 2x^2 + \frac{2(x^2 - y^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 \frac{\partial(r \sin \theta)}{\partial r} = \left( r \sin \theta \right)_r = \sin \theta & \frac{\partial(r \cos \theta)}{\partial r} = \left( r \cos \theta \right)_r = \cos \theta \\
 \frac{\partial(r \sin \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \left( r \sin \theta \right)_\theta = r \cos \theta & \frac{\partial(r \cos \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \left( r \cos \theta \right)_\theta = -r \sin \theta
 \end{array}$$

النطاق:  
(١)

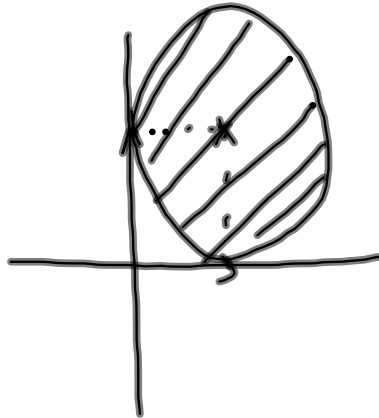
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2}$$

$f(x,y)$  معرفة اذا، نقطة، اذا كان:

$$1 - (x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1 = 1^2$$

مجال الدالة هو: القرص المغلق مركز (1,1)، نصف قطره 1.



$$(ب) \quad f(x,y) = \ln(1 - (x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2)$$

$f$  معرفه اذا، فقط، اذا كان:  $1 - (x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2 > 0$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 < 1$$

جال الاله  $f$  هو: الغرض المفتوح مركزه  $(1,1)$ ، نصف قطره 1.

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

$f(x,y)$  معرفه اذا، فقط، اذا كان:  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 - 1 > 0$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 > 1$$

فان:   
 فان جال الاله  $f$  هو خارج الغرض مركزه  $(1,1)$ ، نصف قطره 1.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= 1 - (x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2 \quad (د) \\ (x,y) &\in \mathbb{R}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x,y)$  معرفه رازا، نقطه از انا  
لان  $f(x,y)$  كنبره اكود  
د بالتالي  $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$

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(3) نهاية الـ  $f(x,y) = \frac{2xy+y^4}{x^2+y^2}$  عندما  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$    
 تقرب من  $(0,0)$  حسب المسار  $y=x$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + x^4}{x^2 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(2+x^2)}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+x^2}{2} = 1$$

(4) نهاية الـ  $f$  عندما  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$    
 حيث  $f(x,y) = \frac{2xy+y^4}{x^2+y^2}$

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

لـ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$    
 إذا أن  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} f(x,y) = 1$  فإن  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$  غير موجودة.



## الاختبار 36/37 الفصل الأول

س 2:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^4 + y^4} & , (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & , (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

(1) نطاق الدالة  $f$  هو  $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $(x, y) \mapsto \frac{xy^2}{x^4 + y^4}$  دالة كسرية معرفة، متصلة على مجالها  
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

نعلم أن  $f$  معرفة على  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
 وبالتالي  $f$  معرفة على  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

(2)  $(x, y) \mapsto \frac{xy^2}{x^4 + y^4}$  هي دالة متصلة على كل نقطة من مجالها  
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$  لأنها دالة كسرية

عند النقطة  $(0, 0)$  لدينا:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = x}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xx^2}{x^4 + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x} = +\infty$$

بأن  $f$  ليست متصلة عند  $(0, 0)$

وبالتالي  $f$  ليست متصلة على كل نقطة من نطاقها.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{x^4} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{y^4} - 0}{y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0 \text{ فإن}$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{y^2(x^4 + y^4) - xy^2 4x^3}{(x^4 + y^4)^2} = \frac{y^2(-3x^4 + y^4)}{(x^4 + y^4)^2} \quad (2) \text{ عند النقطة } (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{2xy(x^4 + y^4) - xy^2 4y^3}{(x^4 + y^4)^2} = \frac{2xy(x^4 - y^4)}{(x^4 + y^4)^2}$$

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy(x^4 - y^4)}{(x^4 + y^4)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} ; f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2(-3x^4 + y^4)}{(x^4 + y^4)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

(5)  $f_{xy}(0,0)$  ؟ ان رجعت له بنا :

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_x)(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,y) - f_x(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{y^6}{y^8} - 0}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y^2} = \pm \infty$$

فان  $f_{xy}(0,0)$  غير موجودة .

$f_{yx}(0,0)$  ؟ له بنا ان رجعت

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_y)(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(x,0) - f_y(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{x^8} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

فان  $f_{yx}(0,0) = 0$

س 3: لنكن  $u$  دالة لها مشتقات من الرتبة الثانية مستمرة عند كل نقطة من المجال حيث

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

لأن دالة  $w$  لها مشتقات  
من الرتبة الثانية مستمرة

أثبت أن:  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 5 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$

الحل: لدينا:  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \cdot 2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \cdot 1 = 4 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

لدينا:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \cdot (-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 5 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

وبالتالي