

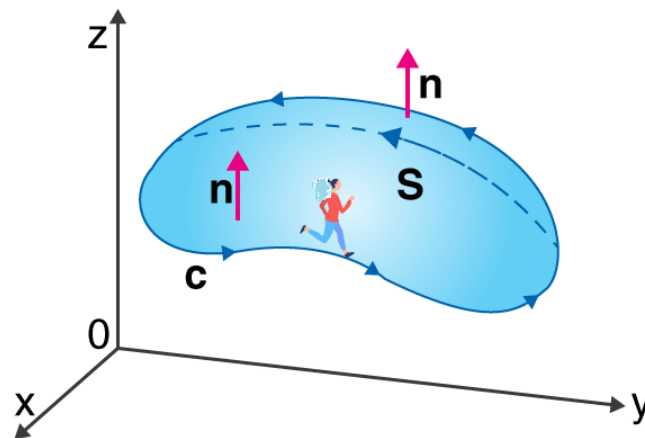
Summary of Math-203

(All material only in 7 pages)

Prepared by:

Lecturer: Fawaz bin Saud Al-Otaibi

Mathematics department-KSU



$\{a_n\}$ Diverges if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow \infty$ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow \text{D.N.E}$

8.1 (Sequences): $[0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 0]$ $\cup \infty \cup -\infty$ $\cup \frac{\infty}{\infty} \cup \frac{0}{0}$ (حالات اللانهاية)

- 1- L'Hôpital's rule: $\frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ (فقط)
- 2- Sandwich Theorem: $-1 \leq \sin(x) \leq 1$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \tan^{-1}(x) \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\sin(x) \in [-1, 1]$

في حالة اللانهاية
(-)

3- $|a_n| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$
 $|a_n| \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow a_n \text{ div}$

4- الضرب في المرافقة (توحيد المتغيرات) فهو بين مربعين أو مكعبين...

r عدد ثابت

5- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |r| < 1 \\ \infty & \text{if } |r| > 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } r = 1 \\ \text{D.N.E} & \text{if } r = -1 \end{cases}$

6- $\int \ln(x) dx = x \ln(x) - x + C$ $\Rightarrow y = (1-n)^{\ln n}$ $\frac{\ln n}{n}$

8.2 (Convergent and divergent series): $(\sum a_n)$

N-term test: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ div}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$ (??)

n
r=1

Geometric series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n \rightarrow |r| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{conv} \Rightarrow \text{sum} = \frac{a}{1-r}$
 $|r| > 1 \Rightarrow \text{div}$

Partial sum: $\sum a_n \rightarrow S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$

(كتابة S_n بكتابة الكسور)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \rightarrow \text{div} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ div}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \rightarrow \text{conv} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ conv} \Rightarrow \text{sum} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$

ملاحظة

$\sum (\text{conv} \pm \text{div}) = \text{div}$; $\sum (\text{conv} \pm \text{conv}) = \text{conv}$;
 $\sum (\text{div} \pm \text{div}) = \text{??}$

عدد p

p-series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \rightarrow p > 1 \Rightarrow \text{conv}$
 $p \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{div}$, $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ harmonic div

الأسس:

$a^{n+m} = a^n \cdot a^m$
 $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$
 $\frac{a^n}{b^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n$

$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$
 $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$
 $(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$

$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

$(n+1)! = (n+1)n!$

الرجوع بالبرهان إلى
 إلى المقام فيجوز الإرجاع



8.4 + 8.3: (Positive-term series) : $\sum a_n$ (في السؤال)

① Integral Test: $f(x) \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\geq 0} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{continuous}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{decreasing}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Conv} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ conv} \\ \rightarrow \text{div} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ div} \end{cases}$

② Basic Comparison Test: $\sum a_n \leq \sum b_n \xrightarrow{\text{conv}} \sum a_n \text{ conv}$

معلومة

$$\ln(n) \leq n$$

$\sum a_n \geq \sum b_n \xrightarrow{\text{div}} \sum a_n \text{ div}$

③ Limit Comparison Test: Give us $\sum b_n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l > 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$

نفس مع $\sum b_n$

④ Ratio Test: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l \begin{cases} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ conv} \\ > 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ div} \\ = 1 \Rightarrow \text{يفشل الاختبار} \end{cases}$

⑤ Root Test: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l \begin{cases} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ conv} \\ > 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ div} \\ = 1 \Rightarrow \text{يفشل الاختبار} \end{cases}$

في حال $\sum b_n$ نفس

8.5: (Alternating series and absolute convergence) $\sum (-1)^n a_n$

$a_n \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\geq 0} \\ \xrightarrow{\lim a_n = 0} \\ \xrightarrow{a_n \text{ is decreasing}} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{AST}} \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ conv}$

(إذا حصل أحد الشرط) $\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ div}$

AC, CC, D: $\sum (-1)^n a_n$:

$\sum |(-1)^n a_n| \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{conv} \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ AC} \Rightarrow \sum |(-1)^n a_n| \text{ conv} \\ \rightarrow \text{div} \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ conv} \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ is CC} \\ \rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ div} \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ is D} \end{cases}$

8.6: Power Series

Interval of convergence of Power series: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \dots < 1 \rightarrow$ تطغ فتقارب التقارب (فذلك تباقي عند طرفي الفترة)

$$\text{radius} = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

8.7: power series representation of functions. (at $a = |u| < 1$)

$\frac{1}{1-u} = \sum_0^{\infty} u^n$; $|u| < 1$ $\cos(u) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n}}{(2n)!}$; $u \in \mathbb{R}$

$\int \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \ln(1+u) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{n+1}}{n+1}$; $|u| < 1$ $\sin(u) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$; $u \in \mathbb{R}$

$e^u = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{n!}$; $u \in \mathbb{R}$ $\tan^{-1}(u) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n u^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)}$; $u \in [-1, 1]$

8.8: Maclaurin and Taylor Series

$$\text{Maclaurin series: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x^n}{n!}$$

$$f^{(0)} = f$$

$$\text{Taylor Series: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c) (x-c)^n}{n!}$$

8.2 Power series في القسم السابق

Maclaurin Series (تعريف)



لا يكتب في هذا الهامش

ch 13: Multiple Integrals

$$dA = \begin{cases} dy dx \\ \text{or} \\ dx dy \\ \text{or} \\ r dr d\theta \end{cases}$$

صالة التوزيع
 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$
 (أفقية)

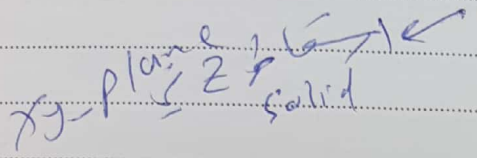
(Polar coordinates)

درجات: فتح استعمل الكامل
 نعمل reverse
 - حدود الكامل داخل المحاور الشريفة

Area: $A = \iint_R 1 \, dA$ (area of region R)

Volume: $V = \iint_R z \, dA = \iint_R f(x,y) \, dA$ (R is projection of $z=f(x,y)$ into xy-plane)

Surface area: $S = \iint_R \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} \, dA$, $z = f(x,y)$



mass of solid: $m = \iiint_Q \delta(x,y,z) \, dV$

mass of lamina: $m = \iint_R \delta(x,y) \, dA$

Moment M_x : $M_x = \iint_R y \delta(x,y) \, dA$

Moment M_y : $M_y = \iint_R x \delta(x,y) \, dA$

Center of mass (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) of lamina: $\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{m}$, $\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m}$

Moments of inertia of lamina: $I_x = \iint_R y^2 \delta(x,y) \, dA$

$I_y = \iint_R x^2 \delta(x,y) \, dA$

$I_0 = \iint_R (x^2 + y^2) \delta(x,y) \, dA$

$m = \iiint_Q \delta(x,y,z) \, dV$

$M_{xy} = \iiint_Q z \delta(x,y,z) \, dV$

$M_{xz} = \iiint_Q y \delta(x,y,z) \, dV$

$M_{yz} = \iiint_Q x \delta(x,y,z) \, dV$

Volume by triple integral

$$V = \iiint_Q 1 \, dV$$

منطقة في 3D

$dV = dx dy dz$

$dV = r dr d\theta dz$

$dV = \rho^2 \sin \theta d\rho d\theta d\phi$

Centroid
 center of mass
 $\delta = 1$
 Moments and

Center of mass in 3-D
 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$

$\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m}$, $\bar{y} = \frac{M_{xz}}{m}$

$\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m}$

الخط في xy-plane
 فحين حدودها

كروية $\rightarrow \rho^2 \sin \theta$

من 3-D $\rightarrow z$

xy-plane



لا يكتب في هذا الهامش

moments of inertia of solids: $I_z = \iiint_Q (x^2 + y^2) \delta(x, y, z) dV$

المساحة المحيطة

$$I_x = \iiint_Q (y^2 + z^2) \delta(x, y, z) dV$$

$$I_y = \iiint_Q (x^2 + z^2) \delta(x, y, z) dV$$

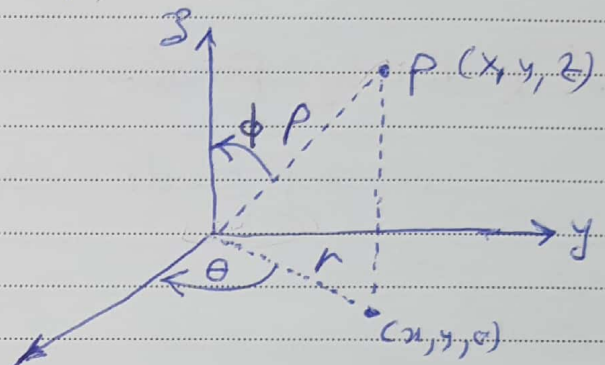
الاجزاء الكروية

Spherical coordinates: (ρ, ϕ, θ)

$$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \quad z = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

0 ϕ π
 ϕ θ



density $\delta(x, y)$ or $\delta(x, y, z)$

كثافة

density \sim distance $\rho \rightarrow y$ -axis

$$\delta = k|y|$$

\sim distance $\rho \rightarrow x$ -axis

$$\delta = k|x|$$

density \sim distance of $P \rightarrow xy$ -plane

$$\delta = k|z|$$

\sim distance of $P \rightarrow xz$ -plane

$$\delta = k|y|$$

density \sim distance of $P \rightarrow yz$ -plane

$$\delta = k|x|$$

Sphere: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = k^2$ or $\rho = k$

Cone: $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ or $\phi = \pi/4$

Cylinder: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

Paraboloid: $z = x^2 + y^2$

Plane: $x + 3y + z = 5$

density \sim distance of $P \rightarrow z$ -axis

$$\delta = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

density \sim distance of $P \rightarrow xz$ -plane

$$\delta = k(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\delta = k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

Chapter 14 Vector Calculus



لا يكتب في
هذا الهامش

$F(x, y, z)$ is conservative iff $F = F(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z)$, for some $f(x, y, z)$

$\text{curl } F = \nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ M & N & P \end{vmatrix}$, where $F = M\mathbf{i} + N\mathbf{j} + P\mathbf{k}$

$\text{div } F = \nabla \cdot F = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$
Scalar

$\nabla f = f_x \mathbf{i} + f_y \mathbf{j} + f_z \mathbf{k}$

Work done by F along C :

$W = \int_C F \cdot dr$, $r = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$

Line integral

$dr = dx\mathbf{i} + dy\mathbf{j} + dz\mathbf{k}$

$\int_C F \cdot dr$ is independent of path iff $F(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y)$ (Potential)

and $\int_C F \cdot dr = \int_C (M dx + N dy) = f(x_2, y_2) - f(x_1, y_1)$ for some $f(x, y)$

$\int_C M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy$ is independent of path iff $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ in D

Green's Theorem: $\oint_C M dx + N dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dA$

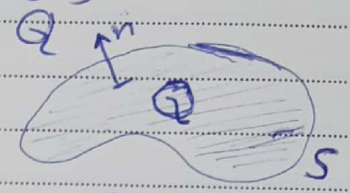
Area: $A = \oint_C x dy = - \oint_C y dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx$

Surface integral = $\iint_S g(x, y, z) = \iint_{R_{xy}} g(x, y, f(x, y)) \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} dA$

Flux of $F(x, y, z)$ over surface $S = \iint_S F \cdot n ds$



Divergence Theorem: $\iiint_Q \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$



S: Surface

Q: المنطقة في الفراغ التي داخل S

n: متجه عمودي على السطح = وحدة S خارجة

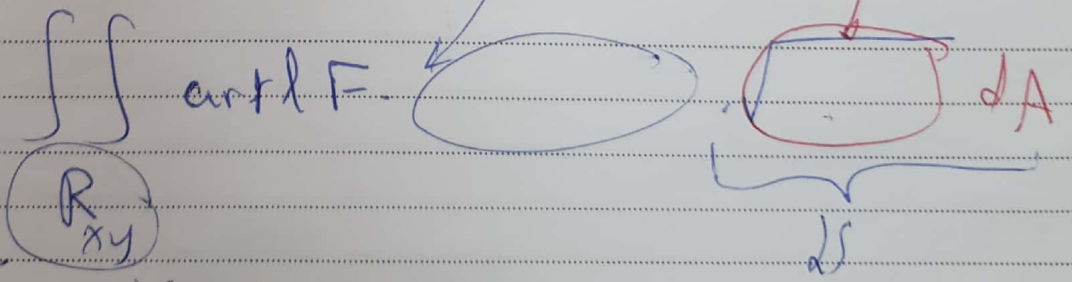
STOKE'S Theorem: $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\text{curl } \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} ds$

line integral surface integral

و g يجعل متجه السطح متجه

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\nabla g(x, y, z)}{\|\nabla g(x, y, z)\|}$$

كيفية حساب surface integral



المتجه العمودي على السطح
في المستوى xy
z=0
الزاوية (وختار)
الدالة
z=0

$$\oint_C f(x, y, z) ds \quad x=f(t), y=g(t), z=h(t)$$

$$ds = \sqrt{[f'(t)]^2 + [g'(t)]^2 + [h'(t)]^2} dt$$