

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln |0 = C \text{ const.}|$$

— לישן (על-ישר) (3)

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln \cdot dy$$

$B = (1, 0)$ | $A = (0, -1)$ — ל-ישרים ישרים ויש Γ ישרים
יש להם בעליהם וה-2-3 זוג (B | A | \vec{F} | \vec{r})

יש $F = \nabla r$ של \vec{r} (ה-1) בעל-ישר \vec{r} ישר

$$\int_{\Gamma} F \cdot dr = f(B) - f(A)$$

יש להם A ו- B יש להם \vec{r} ישרים

$$\Rightarrow I = f(1, 0) - f(0, -1) = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$\vec{F} = \left(\frac{x}{(x-y)^2}, \frac{y}{(x-y)^2} \right)$$

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y < x\}$$

ישו פתור

$$u = \int \frac{x}{(x-y)^2} dx = \frac{x}{x-y} + \ln|x-y| + C_1$$

$$du = \left(\frac{x}{(x-y)^2} dx - \frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dy \right) + dx$$

$$\left(-\frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dx - \frac{dx}{(x-y)^2} dy \right) + dx$$

$$-\frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dx + \frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dy = \frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dx$$

ישו פתור?

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{y}{(x-y)^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{(x-y)^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{(x-y)^2} \right)$$

\vec{F} is conservative. \Rightarrow path independent.

$$C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup C_4 \cup C_5 \cup C_6 \cup C_7 \cup C_8 \cup C_9 \cup C_{10} \cup C_{11} \cup C_{12}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{y}{(x-y)^2} dx + \frac{x}{(x-y)^2} dy \right) = \ln|x-y| + \frac{x}{x-y} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|x-y| + C$$

1) $M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$

2) $M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \geq 0\}$

3) $M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$

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Find the volume of the region M.

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Use spherical coordinates to find the volume of M.

1) $M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$

$0 = d^2W \in \mathbb{R}^n - N \text{ Ker } - \text{je } W \text{ en } (k, 0)$
 part.

- Bases:

$\alpha = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ et $\omega = dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$
 . add the line dx_1, \dots, dx_n

$$d\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_i \right) \wedge dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$$

$$d(\omega) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} dx_i \wedge dx_j \wedge (dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n)$$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} dx_i \wedge dx_j - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} dx_j \wedge dx_i \right) \wedge (dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n)$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} \right) dx_i \wedge dx_j \wedge dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = 0$$

$$\omega = dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 - dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 - dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 - dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3$$

$$\xi_1 = (1, 2, 3) \quad \xi_2 = (-2, 1, -1) \quad \text{et } \xi_3 = (1, 1, 1)$$

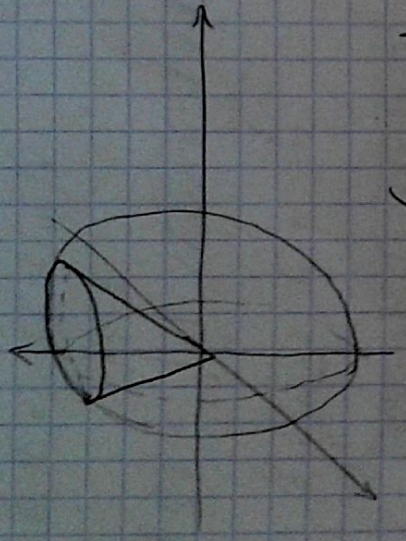
$$dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - (-2) \cdot 2 = 5$$

$$dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - (-1) \cdot 1 = -5$$

$$= \omega \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix} \right) = 5 - 5 = 0$$

4) für die Fläche A von M :

$$M = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z\}$$



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all ρ :

Parameter

Ball: $(r, \theta, \phi) \rightarrow (4, \theta, \phi)$

$$\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi} \leq r \cos \phi \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \theta = \cos \phi \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq \pi \Rightarrow \phi \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]$$

→ M ist ein Kegel

$$\psi = (\theta, \phi) \rightarrow (4 \sin \theta \cos \phi, 4 \sin \theta \sin \phi, 4 \cos \theta)$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int \int \int_S \mathcal{A}(\psi) = \int \int_S \|\psi_\theta \times \psi_\phi\| d\theta d\phi$$

→ $\mathcal{A} = 16 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

$$\mathcal{A}_\theta = (-4 \sin \theta \sin \phi, 4 \sin \theta \cos \phi, 0) \quad \|\mathcal{A}_\theta\| = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\phi = (4 \cos \theta \cos \phi, 4 \cos \theta \sin \phi, -4 \sin \theta) \quad \|\mathcal{A}_\phi\| = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{u}_0 \times \vec{u}_4 = 16 \sin^2 \theta_1 \cdot \vec{e}_3$$

$$-16 \sin^2 \theta_1 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\|\vec{u}_0 \times \vec{u}_4\| = 16 \sin^2 \theta_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |S| = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 16 \sin^2 \theta_1 \, d\theta_1 \, d\phi_1 = 16\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})$$

Fläche des Kugelkapsels $F = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4\pi r^2$

$$S = M \cup \left\{ (x, y, z) : \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = z, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{3}{4} \right\}$$

Normalenvektor $\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2)$
 Normalenvektor $\vec{n} = \vec{e}_3$ oberer Kugelkapsel

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = |M|$$

$$\iiint_V \operatorname{div} F \, dV = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

$$\operatorname{div} F = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{3}{4} (x, y, z) \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= |S| = \iiint_V \frac{3}{4} \, dV = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} r^2 \sin \theta_1 \, dr \, d\theta_1 \, d\phi_1$$

$$= 16\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} \Delta \mathcal{L} = \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 = M \int_{-1}^1 - M \int_{-1}^1 \Delta \mathcal{L}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$0 = \epsilon_{15} \epsilon_{50} \int_{-1}^1 - \epsilon_{15} \epsilon_{50} \int_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{50}} \left[\epsilon_{15} \int_{-1}^1 - \frac{\epsilon_{15}}{\epsilon_{50}} \int_{-1}^1 \right] = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_{50}} \right) \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1$$

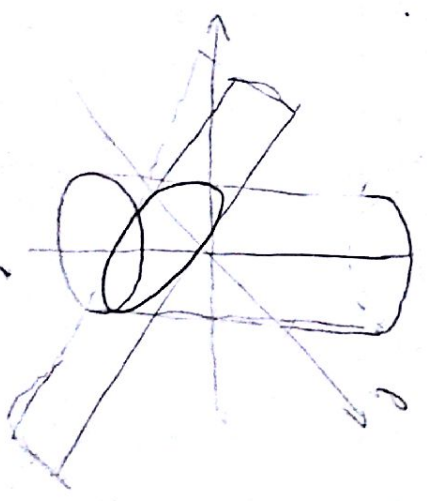
$$\left(\frac{\epsilon_{15}}{\epsilon_{50}} \right) \left(\frac{\epsilon_{50}}{\epsilon_{50}} \right) \left(\epsilon_{15} \int_{-1}^1 \right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{50}} \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \epsilon_{15} \epsilon_{50} \int_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{\epsilon_{15}}{\epsilon_{50}} \right) \left(\frac{\epsilon_{50}}{\epsilon_{50}} \right) \left(\epsilon_{15} \int_{-1}^1 \right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{50}} \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1$$

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Basic part - M index



Calculation:

1) No general use of ϵ_{15} and ϵ_{50} .

2) There are 2 types of calculation $\Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1$ for calculation

3) $\Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1$ calculation $\{ \Delta \mathcal{L} = \epsilon_{15} \epsilon_{50} \int_{-1}^1 \}$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \epsilon_{15} \epsilon_{50} \int_{-1}^1 = \Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1 \epsilon_{15} \epsilon_{50} \int_{-1}^1$$

4) $\Delta \mathcal{L} \int_{-1}^1$ calculation only use