

Physical Necessity

1

Definir $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (a,b,c)} f(x,y,z)$ si $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ tal que $\forall (x,y,z) \in D \setminus \{(a,b,c)\}$ se cumple que $|f(x,y,z) - L| < \epsilon$.

$$\iiint_G f(x,y,z) \, dv = \int_a^b \int_c^d \int_k^l f(x,y,z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$G = [-1, 2] \times [0, 3] \times [0, 2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_G 12xy^2z^3 \, dV &= \int_0^2 \int_0^3 \int_0^2 12xy^2z^3 \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^3 [3xy^2z^4]_0^2 \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^3 48xy^2 \, dy \, dx = \int_0^2 [16xy^3]_0^3 \, dx = \int_0^2 432x \, dx = 216x^2 \Big|_0^2 = 648 \end{aligned}$$

ר-11 XY מושג כונני רוחב רוחב R י-ה י-טט

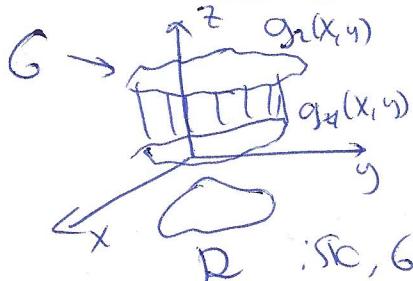
ANITA - 1237 137110 g₂(x,y), g₁(x,y)

ROUND , R phase 2nd S. R $\ni (x, y)$ Sd g_x $\leq q_2$

$$\text{If } \nabla f = 0 \text{ at } (x_0, y_0) \text{ then } f(x_0, y_0) \text{ is a local maximum or minimum.}$$

DO NOT USE ALCOHOLIC SOLVENTS OR GASES (NO)
FOR CLEANING

בנוסף ל- R ניתן לשים f_n , f ו- μ בראונס π_{λ} על \mathbb{R}^d (ב- \mathbb{R}^d נקבע π_{λ} על ידי $\pi_{\lambda}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{|x-y|}{\lambda}}$)



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 PUNI Z=g₂(x,y) 1158 00000

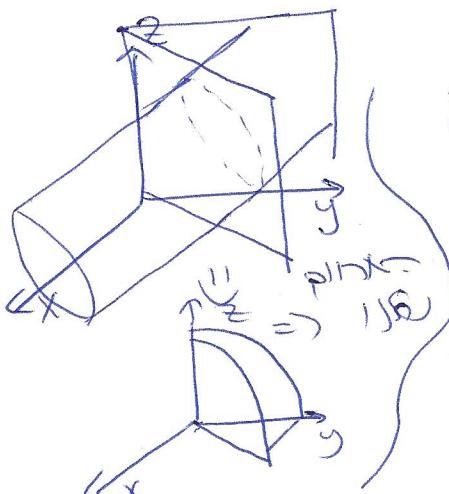
$$G \otimes S^1 \leftarrow R^{-1} \circ z = g_1(x,y) \quad | \text{and } \lambda$$

בנוסף ל- $f(x_1, y_1, z)$ פ. ק. ס. x_2 נקבע y_2 כפ. ק. ס. של $f(x_2, y_2, z)$

$$\iiint_G f(x, y, z) dV = \iint_R \left[\int_{g_1(x, y)}^{g_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dA = \iint_R \int_{g_1(x, y)}^{g_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

נ-טספִּים תְּשׁוּבָה וְעַמְלָה נִזְמָנִית בְּבֵין שְׂדֵךְ כָּלִיל וְכָלִיל.

SSS zdu air use



בנוסף לשלוח מילויים מודולריים, ניתן לשלוח מילויים מותאם אישית.

(18) 734-0810 86, 22nd

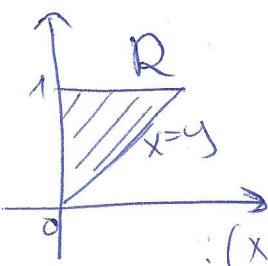
J- (אלה נר דבון נסיך) → 1913-1910 נר דבון

1.8- noun- ~~the~~ אל קְנָעִים

לעומת הדרישות הימניאליות, מטרת החקיקה היא לסייע לאם בהפחתת האבטלה.

בגדי נס

$$0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-y^2} ; \text{ when } z \geq \sqrt{1-y^2}$$



~~the volume of the solid above the region R in the xy-plane is given by~~

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$$\iiint_R z \, dz \, dx \, dy = \iiint_R \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \, dx \, dy = \iiint_R \frac{1-y^2}{2} \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^{1-y^2} (1-y^2)(x \Big|_0^1) \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (y-y^3) \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

volume of the solid above the plane

6. If $f(x,y)$ is a function of x and y , then the volume of the solid above the region R in the xy -plane is given by

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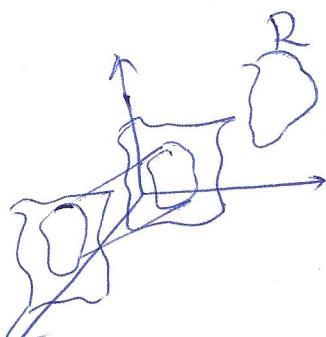
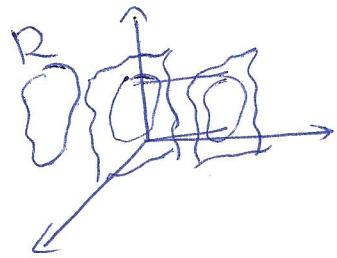
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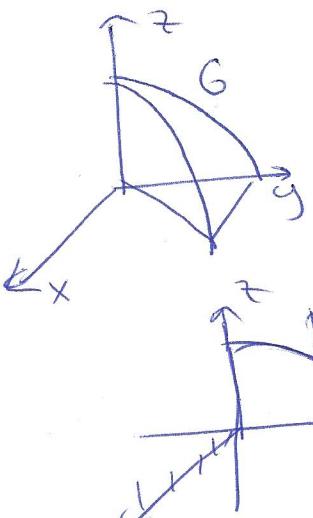
$$\iiint_G f(x,y,z) \, dV = \iint_R \left[\int_{g_1(y,z)}^{g_2(y,z)} f(x,y,z) \, dx \right] \, dA$$

the volume of the solid above the region G in the xy -plane is given by

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(3)

לעומת נורמלית נסמן (y_1, z) על מנת לא לבלבל בין המרחב ו- \mathbb{R}^2 .
 מינימום של x הוא $-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$ ו- $\max(x) = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$.
 מינימום של y הוא $-R$ ו- $\max(y) = R$.
 מינימום של z הוא $-R$ ו- $\max(z) = R$.
 מינימום של $x^2 + y^2$ הוא 0 ו- $\max(x^2 + y^2) = R^2$.
 מינימום של $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ הוא R^2 ו- $\max(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 2R^2$.
 מינימום של $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$ הוא 0 ו- $\max(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2) = R^2$.
 מינימום של $x^2 + y^2 - R^2$ הוא $-R^2$ ו- $\max(x^2 + y^2 - R^2) = R^2$.
 מינימום של $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2R^2$ הוא $-R^2$ ו- $\max(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2R^2) = R^2$.
 מינימום של $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2 - 2R^2$ הוא $-3R^2$ ו- $\max(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2 - 2R^2) = R^2$.

$0 \leq x \leq y \iff x=0 \vee x=y$

$$\iiint z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \iiint_0^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \iiint_0^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} z \times 1_0 \, dz \, dy =$$

$$= \iiint_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} z y \, dz \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(1-y^2)} \frac{1}{2} z^2 y \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(1-y^2)} \frac{1}{2} (1-y^2) y dy = \frac{1}{8}$$

השאלה מושג בפתרון

$z(u,v,w), y(u,v,w), x(u,v,w) \rightarrow \exists u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}$
 xyz כפונקציית u, v, w ו- $xyz = f(u, v, w)$
 $xyz = f(u, v, w)$ כפונקציית u, v, w ו- $xyz = g(u, v, w)$
 $f(u, v, w) = g(u, v, w) \iff z(u, v, w) = z(u, v, w)$
 $\therefore \exists u, v, w \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } f(u, v, w) = g(u, v, w)$

$$J = J(u, v, w) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix}$$

השאלה מושג בפתרון

$x = x(u, v, w), y = y(u, v, w), z = z(u, v, w) \rightarrow J \neq 0$
 $\therefore \int_R f(x, y, z) \, dv_{xyz} = \int_S f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) |J| \, dv_{uvw}$

$$\int_R f(x, y, z) \, dv_{xyz} = \int_S f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) |J| \, dv_{uvw}$$

(3)

נפח פירמידה וטז

בפירמידה שבסיסו עיגול רדיוס r וגובה z שטח הבסיס πr^2

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$$

השטח שטח הplans של הפירמידה הוא πr^2

$$\iiint f(x, y, z) dV = \iiint f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

ר' ניקיון

$$(1732) T = T(r, \theta, z) = r$$

למה?

השאלה היא $\iint_D x^2 dA$ בהמישור $z = g - x^2 - y^2$

$$\iint_{D'} x^2 dxdy$$

ר' ניקיון

השאלה

$$D = \{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 9 - x^2 - y^2 \}$$

בהמישור $z = 0$ מוגדרת D כREGION

$$-3 \leq x \leq 3, -\sqrt{9-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

השאלה מבקשת חישוב $\iint_D x^2 dA$

השאלה מבקשת חישוב $\iint_D x^2 dA$ כREGION D בהמישור $z = 0$

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$$\iint_D x^2 dxdy = \iiint_D x^2 dV = \iint_D \left[\int_0^{g-r^2} r^2 \cos^2 \theta dz \right] dA =$$

: $k1 = \pi/2$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{g-r^2} (r^2 \cos^2 \theta) r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{g-r^2} r^3 \cos^2 \theta dz dr d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} z r^3 \cos^2 \theta \Big|_0^{g-r^2} dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (gr^3 - r^5) \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\left(\frac{9r^4}{4} - \frac{r^6}{6} \right) \cos^2 \theta \right]_0^{g-r^2} d\theta = \frac{243}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{243}{4}\pi$$

4. Volume eines Körpers

$$\iiint_D (x+y+z) dx dy dz$$

D

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4 - y^2 - z^2}\}$$

: Volumen des Kreiszyinders

$$x = x$$

$$y = r \cos \varphi$$

$$z = r \sin \varphi$$

$$r \leq x \leq \sqrt{4 - r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Radius } r \leq \sqrt{4 - r^2} \quad \Rightarrow r^2 \leq 4 - r^2 \quad \Rightarrow 2r^2 \leq 4 \quad \Rightarrow r^2 \leq 2 \quad \Rightarrow r \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\iiint_D (x + r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi) r d\varphi dx dr =$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (rx \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi - r \cos \varphi) dr d\varphi dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} rx dr dx = 2\pi$$

Integration über r

$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \varphi$$

$$z = r \cos \varphi$$

$$(r, \varphi, \psi) \in [0, \infty) \times [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi]$$

Nur im ersten Quadranten ist $x > 0$, $y > 0$, $z > 0$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\psi = \arccos\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right)$$

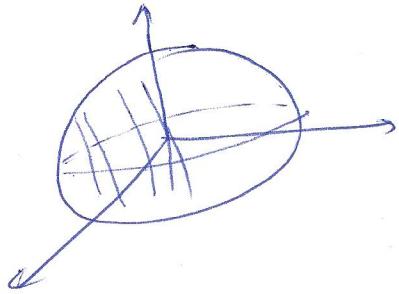
$$\mathcal{T}(r, \varphi, \psi) = r^2 \sin \varphi$$

: Integration über φ

$$\iiint_D x dx dy dz$$

D

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1, x \geq 0\}$$



$$U = \frac{x}{a} \quad V = \frac{y}{b} \quad W = \frac{z}{c}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc \Rightarrow dx dy dz = abc dudvdw$$

$D' = \{u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1\} = \text{Ball}$

$$\int_{B'} SSS = \int_{B'} SSS(au)(abc) du dv dw = a^2 b c \int_{B'} SSS u v w du dv dw$$

D D

Recall that specific similarity occurs when

$$u = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \quad \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$v = r \sin\theta \sin\varphi \quad (\theta \in [0, \pi])$$

$$w = r \cos \alpha \quad r \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 (r \cos \theta \sin \phi) (r^2 \sin \theta) dr d\phi d\theta = 0$$

מילון (מילון)

13) guate av (ea-pis) 6 (vanuololo)

$$V = \frac{SSS}{G} dN$$

16. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ exists.

$$G = \{(x, y, z) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 - z^2\}$$

every: (everyday English) 每天

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = z$$

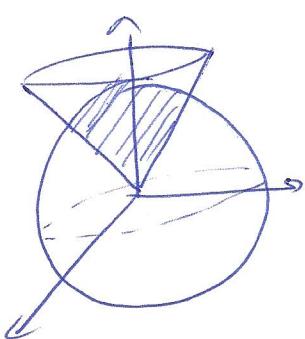
$$1 \leq r \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2} \quad : |C| = r \text{ 时 } \sin \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

נ' סעיפים ז' ו' י' סעיף ז' פסוקים אלה מתקיימים רק אם $0 \leq z \leq 3$.

(K) - 1150 besides

$$\iiint_B dx dy dz = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} \int_0^z r dr d\theta dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_0^z dz = 2\sqrt{3}\pi$$

6) הוכיחו $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ בנוסף, $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$



הנפח $= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
 $\Rightarrow z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 $\Rightarrow \cos\varphi = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$g \cos \varphi = g \sin \varphi$$

$$\tan \varphi = 1$$

$$\varphi = \pi/4$$

$$V = \iiint_D g^2 \sin \varphi d\vartheta d\varphi d\alpha = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[\frac{g^3}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \right]_0^{\pi/2} d\vartheta d\alpha =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{64}{3} \sin^4 \varphi d\vartheta d\alpha = \frac{64}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[-\cos^4 \varphi \right]_0^{\pi/2} d\alpha = \frac{64\pi}{3} (2 - \sqrt{2})$$

Example: If we consider a 3D surface $z = f(x, y)$ where $x \in [0, 1]$ and $y \in [0, 1]$, then the volume under the surface can be calculated as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \int \int dv &= \int_6^8 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-x} dz dy dx = \\
 &= \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} 5-x-1 dy dx = \dots = 8 \left[\int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx - \int_{-3}^3 2x \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \right] dk = \\
 &= 8 \left[\int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx \right] = 72\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = 5x^2 + 5y^2 \quad \text{with } x = 1 - \cos(\theta) \quad \text{and} \quad y = \sin(\theta)$$

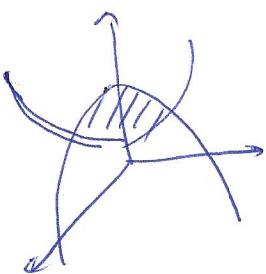
$$z = 6 - 7x^2 - y^2$$

אקלים טרופי - מוגן או לא מוגן

$$5x^2 + 5y^2 = 6 - 7x^2 - y^2 \quad | \cdot 5$$

$$12x^2 + 6y^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

→ ellipse 11617



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-2x^2}} \int_{5x^2+5y^2}^{6-7x^2-y^2} dz dy dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-2x^2}} (6-7x^2-y^2-5x^2-5y^2) dy dx \quad (7) \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-2x^2}} (6-12x^2-6y^2) dy dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left[6y - 12x^2 y - 2y^3 \right]_{-\sqrt{1-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-2x^2}} = \\
 &= 3 \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (1-2x^2)^{3/2} dx = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(+) សំគាល់ និង សំគាល់ តាម លក្ខណៈ

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^n u du = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n u du = \begin{cases} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots n} \frac{\pi}{2} & (n \geq 2) \\ \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (n-1)}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots n} & (n \leq 1) \end{cases}$$