

$T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ נקרא T הפונקציה הנגזרת של f בנקודה $a \in G$ - 2. נרצה להוכיח f - c.1

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(a+h) - f(a) - Th\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$Df(A)(x) = A^2x + Ax + xA^2$$

$$\frac{\|f(A+x) - f(A) - (A^2x + Ax + xA^2)\|}{\|x\|} =$$

$$\frac{\|(A+x)^3 - A^3 - (A^2x + Ax + xA^2)\|}{\|x\|} =$$

$$= \frac{\|x^2A + xAx + Ax^2 + x^3\|}{\|x\|} \leq \frac{\|x^2A\| + \|xAx\| + \|Ax^2\| + \|x^3\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$\leq \frac{3\|A\|\|x\|^2 + \|x\|^3}{\|x\|} = 3\|A\|\|x\| + \|x\|^2 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$h(x) = (x_1x_2x_3x_4 - 24, x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 - 30)$ יר $h: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$. 2. k

$$Dh(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2x_3x_4 & x_1x_3x_4 & x_1x_2x_4 & x_1x_2x_3 \\ 2x_1 & 2x_2 & 2x_3 & 2x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(f(x)) = 0 \quad \text{כאשר } f(x) \in M$$

$$0 = D(h \circ f)(0) = Dh(f(0)) Df(0) = Dh(1,2,3,4) \cdot A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 12 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} A$$

נניח u, v ונרצה להוכיח $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^4$ ונרצה להוכיח $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^4$

$$v = (2, 4, 6, 8) \quad u = (24, 12, 8, 6) \quad \text{כאשר } \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 12 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let $T: [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow M$

(22)

$$T(\phi, \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \cos \theta, \frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \sin \theta, \cos \phi \right)$$

$$N_T(\phi, \theta) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} \times \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = \sin \phi \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \cos \theta, \frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \sin \theta, \frac{1}{4} \cos \phi \right)$$

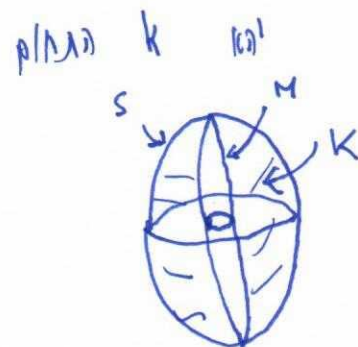
$$\int_T f d\sigma = \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} f(T, \phi) \cdot N_T(\phi, \theta) d\phi d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \cos \theta, \frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \sin \theta, \cos \phi \right) \cdot \sin \phi \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \cos \theta, \frac{1}{2} \sin \phi \sin \theta, \frac{1}{4} \cos \phi \right)}_1 d\phi d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \sin \phi d\phi d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{4} = \pi$$

$K = \{(x, y, z) : \begin{matrix} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \\ 4x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 \geq 1 \end{matrix}\}$

is the region between



$$0 = \int_K \text{div } f = \int_{\partial K} f d\sigma = \int_S f d\sigma - \int_M f d\sigma$$

$$= \int_S f d\sigma - \pi \Rightarrow \int_S f d\sigma = \pi$$

is $\nabla \times g = f = 0$ for g is a vector field.

$$0 = \int_{\partial} g dr = \int_{\partial S} g dr = \int_S \nabla \times g d\sigma = \int_S f d\sigma = \pi$$

is g is a vector field.

$$(*) \quad \nabla \times f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot (-x_0, -y_0, z_0) = 0 \quad \text{if } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \times f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot (-x_0, -y_0, z_0) > 0$$

$$\text{if } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \times f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot (-x_0, -y_0, z_0) > 0$$

$$r > 0 \quad \text{if } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \times f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot (-x_0, -y_0, z_0) > 0$$

$$(x, y, z) \in S_r = B((x_0, y_0, z_0), r) \cap S \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \times f(x, y, z) \cdot (-x, -y, z) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$N(x, y, z) = \frac{(-x, -y, z)}{|(-x, -y, z)|}$$

$$0 = \int_{\partial S_r} f \, dr = \int_{S_r} \nabla \times f \, d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{(x, y, z) \in S_r} \nabla \times f(x, y, z) \cdot N(x, y, z) = \int_{(x, y, z) \in S_r} \nabla \times f(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{(-x, -y, z)}{|(-x, -y, z)|} \geq$$

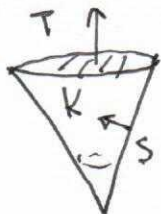
$$\int_{(x, y, z) \in S_r} \frac{\epsilon}{2 |(-x, -y, z)|} > 0$$

$$\nabla \times f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \lambda xy - y^2 + z^2 & 3x^2 + z^2 & x^2 y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2(y-z) & 2(z-x) & 6x - \lambda x + 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = (\nabla \times f) \cdot (-x, -y, z) = -2x(y-z) - 2y(z-x) + z(6x - \lambda x + 2y)$$

$$= 6xz - \lambda xz \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 6}$$



$$T = \{(x, y, 1) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$(a) \quad .2.4$$

$$K = \{(x, y, z) : z \geq x^2 + y^2, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$$

$$(a)'$$

$$\text{pfl} \quad \partial K = T - S$$

$$|S|K$$

o/lit

$$\int_K \operatorname{div} g \stackrel{\text{o/lit}}{=} \int_{\partial K} g \, d\sigma = \int_T g \, d\sigma - \int_S g \, d\sigma$$

$$\int_T g \, d\sigma = \int_{(x,y,1) \in T} g(x,y,1) \, d\sigma = \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} g(x,y,1) \cdot (0,0,1) \, dx \, dy$$

! 11r

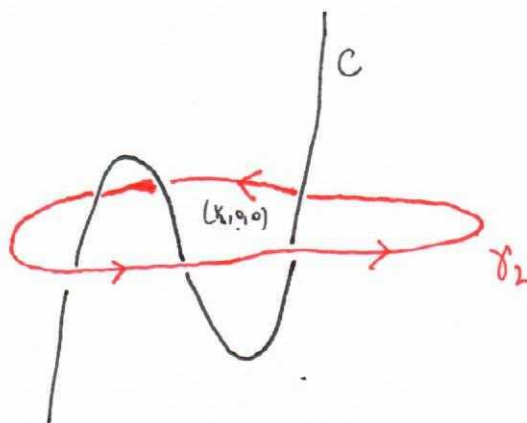
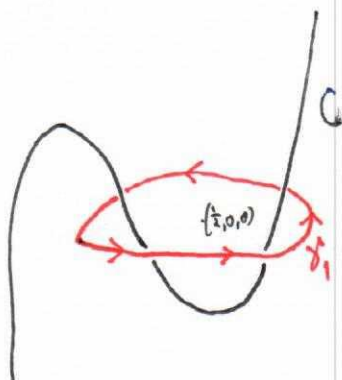
$$= \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 3x^2 \, dx \, dy = \int_{r=0}^1 \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} 3r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \cdot \int_{r=0}^1 3r^3 \, dr$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{div} g = (\pi \sin \pi z - 3x^2) + 0 + ((3x^2+1) - \pi \sin \pi z) = 1 \quad \text{p/w}$$

$$\text{pfl} \quad \int_K \operatorname{div} g = \operatorname{vol}(K) = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{pfl}$$

$$\int_S g \, d\sigma = \int_T g \, d\sigma - \int_K \operatorname{div} g = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{12}}$$



10.5

10f $\nabla \times f = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ $\nabla f = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ f is constant

$$0 = \nabla \times f = \nabla \times \frac{(\lambda x^2 - 1)y, z + x - x^3, -y}{y^2 + (z + x - x^3)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{(\lambda x^2 - 1)y}{y^2 + (z + x - x^3)^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{-y}{y^2 + (z + x - x^3)^2} \right) \quad \text{10g}$$

$$(\lambda x^2 - 1)y \cdot 2(z + x - x^3) = -y \cdot 2(z + x - x^3)(1 - 3x^2) \quad \text{10d}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 3} \quad \text{10e}$$

10f $\lambda = 3$ $\Rightarrow$ $\nabla \times f = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ f is constant

$$\int_{\delta_1} f \, dr = 0$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \quad \Gamma(t) = (0, \cos t, \sin t)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} f \, dr = \int_{\delta_2} (-y, z, -y) \, dr =$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} (-\cos t, \sin t, -\cos t) \cdot (0, -\sin t, \cos t) \, dt = - \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} 1 \, dt = \boxed{-2\pi}$$