

$$Df(A)H = -A^{-1}HA^{-1}$$

דוגמה 1

$\|H\| < \|A^{-1}\|^{-1}$ $\rho(A) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \ni H$ $\text{for } \|A\| < 1$

$\rho(A) < 1$, $(I - A)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$

$$(A+H)^{-1} = (A(I + A^{-1}H))^{-1} = (I + A^{-1}H)^{-1} A^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (A^{-1}H)^k \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}HA^{-1} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^k (A^{-1}H)^k A^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\|f(A+H) - f(A) - (-A^{-1}HA^{-1})\|}{\|H\|} = \frac{\left\| \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^k (A^{-1}H)^k A^{-1} \right\|}{\|H\|}$$

$$\leq \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \|A^{-1}\|^{k+1} \cdot \|H\|^k}{\|H\|} = \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|A^{-1}\|^{k+3} \|H\|^k = O(\|H\|)$$

דוגמה 2

$g: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$ $g(X) = X^2$

$M_2(\mathbb{R}) \ni A, H$ $\text{for } Dg(A)H = AH$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad g \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11}(x) & g_{12}(x) \\ g_{21}(x) & g_{22}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x_{ij}}(x) h_{ij} & \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial g_{12}}{\partial x_{ij}}(x) h_{ij} \\ \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial g_{21}}{\partial x_{ij}}(x) h_{ij} & \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial g_{22}}{\partial x_{ij}}(x) h_{ij} \end{bmatrix} = Dg(X)H = XH = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}h_{11} + x_{12}h_{21} & x_{11}h_{12} + x_{12}h_{22} \\ x_{21}h_{11} + x_{22}h_{21} & x_{21}h_{12} + x_{22}h_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

לכן $Dg(X)H = XH$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_{11}}{\partial x_{11} \partial x_{12}} = \frac{\partial^2 g_{11}}{\partial x_{12} \partial x_{11}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x_{12}} = 0, \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x_{21}} = x_{12} \quad \text{לכן } x_{11}h_{11} + x_{12}h_{21} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial g_{11}}{\partial x_{ij}}(x) h_{ij}$$

דוגמה 3

$$Df(x) = \begin{bmatrix} (2\lambda - 1) \cos x_1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \cos x_2 & 4 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Df(p) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda - 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{psf}$$

$$(g, g_v) = g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad | \quad (q_0) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{نقطة, نقطة, نقطة}$$
$$U \ni (s, t) \mapsto f(s, t, g_1(s, t), g_n(s, t)) = (0, 0)$$

rk $D^2 f(p) = 2$ - e h h a d n n o z $D^2 f(p) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$'s k $\lambda = 2$

$\det \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = -10 \neq 0$ -! (invertierbar)

$$(s, t) \in V \text{ for } f(h_1(s, t), h_2(s, t), s, t) = 0 \text{ and } s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} Df(0,0) \\ 1 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot Df(0,0) + \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Dh(0,0) = - \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2f)$$

$$g: [0, a] \times [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow T \quad : T \text{ ኢንተርጋል}$$

$$g(r, \theta, \phi) = (r \cos \theta, (1+r \sin \theta) \cos \phi, (1+r \sin \theta) \sin \phi)$$

$$h: [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \partial T \quad : \partial T \text{ ኢንተርጋል}$$

$$h(\theta, \phi) = g(a, \theta, \phi)$$

$$Dg(r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & -(1+r \sin \theta) \sin \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi & r \cos \theta \sin \phi & (1+r \sin \theta) \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \cdot K$$

$$Jg(r, \theta, \phi) = \det Dg(r, \theta, \phi) = \cos \theta \cdot r \cos \theta (1+r \sin \theta) + r \sin \theta \sin \theta (1+r \sin \theta)$$

$$= r(1+r \sin \theta)$$

$$\text{vol}(T) = \int_{r=0}^a \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} r(1+r \sin \theta) dr d\theta d\phi = \boxed{2\pi^2 a^2}$$

$$N_h(\theta, \phi) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial h}{\partial \phi} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin \theta, a \cos \theta \cos \phi, a \cos \theta \sin \phi \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0, -(1+r \sin \theta) \sin \phi, (1+r \sin \theta) \cos \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a \cos \theta (1+a \sin \theta), a \sin \theta (1+a \sin \theta) \cos \phi, a \sin \theta (1+a \sin \theta) \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{area}(\partial T) = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} |N_h(\theta, \phi)| d\phi d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} a(1+a \sin \theta) d\phi d\theta$$

$$= \boxed{4\pi^2 a}$$

$$\Gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

5. חשב את האינטגרל $\int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ כאשר $\mathbf{f}(x,y,z) = (x^2+y^2, x^2+z^2, y^2+z^2)$ ו- C היא הלינייה $\Gamma(t) = (-2\sin t, \cos t + 2\sin t, 0)$ עבור $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

הנחיה:

$$\Gamma(t) = (-2\sin t, \cos t + 2\sin t, 0)$$

הנחיה: $\mathbf{f}$ היא פונקציה וקטורית.

$$\int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} \mathbf{f}(\Gamma(t)) \cdot \Gamma'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} \frac{(\cos t + 2\sin t, 2\sin t, 4\sin t - (\cos t + 2\sin t))}{(2\sin t)^2 + 4\cos^2 t} \cdot (-2\cos t, -\sin t + 2\cos t, 0) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} (-2\cos^2 t - 4\cos t \sin t - 2\sin^2 t + 4\sin t \cos t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} (-2) dt = \boxed{-\pi}$$

התשובה היא $-\pi$.

2. חשב את האינטגרל $\int_C \mathbf{g} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ כאשר $\mathbf{g}(x,y,z) = (x^2+y^2, x^2+z^2, y^2+z^2)$ ו- C היא הלינייה $\Gamma(t) = (t, t, t)$ עבור $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

$$\int_C \mathbf{g} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{g} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} \mathbf{g}(\Gamma(t)) \cdot \Gamma'(t) dt = \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} \mathbf{0} \cdot dt = 0$$

3. חשב את האינטגרל $\int_C \mathbf{h} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ כאשר $\mathbf{h}(x,y,z) = \boxed{\ln((z-x)^2 + 4(x+y+z)^2)}$ ו- C היא הלינייה $\Gamma(t) = (t, t, t)$ עבור $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

$$f(x, y, z) = (z - 2y + y^2 + Az^2, 2(x - z) + z^2, 2y - x + By^2)$$

4

$$T = \int \langle \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r} \rangle \cdot \mathbf{N} = (2, 1, 2)$$

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2.1.2

$$C \text{ area}(S) = \int_{\partial S=r} f \, dr = \int_S \nabla \times f \cdot d\sigma$$

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~~Referring to~~

$$\nabla \times f \cdot \mathbf{N}$$

$$\nabla \times f = (4 + 2By - 2z, 2 + 2Az, 4 - 2y)$$

$$(\nabla \times f) \cdot \mathbf{N} = (4 + 2By - 2z, 2 + 2Az, 4 - 2y) \cdot (2, 1, 2)$$

$$= 18 + (4B - 4)y + (2A - 4)z$$

$$\nabla \times f = (4 + 2y - 2z, 2 + 4z, 4 - 2y) \quad |A=2, B=1|$$

$$C \text{ area}(S) = \int_{\partial S=r} f \, dr = \int_S \nabla \times f \cdot d\sigma = \text{area}(S) \cdot \frac{(\nabla \times f) \cdot \mathbf{N}}{|\mathbf{N}|}$$

$$= \text{area}(S) \cdot \frac{18}{3} = \text{area}(S) \cdot 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{C=6}$$

$$\partial K = T \cup S_x \cup S_y \cup S_z$$

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

~~Referring to~~

$$\text{div } g = 3$$

$$S_x = \{(x, y, z) \in K : x=0\}$$

$$\text{normal} = -e_1$$

$$S_y = \{(x, y, z) \in K : y=0\}$$

$$\text{normal} = -e_2$$

$$S_z = \{(x, y, z) \in K : z=0\}$$

$$\text{normal} = -e_3$$

$$1 = 3 \cdot \text{vol}(K) = \int_T g + \int_{S_x} g \, d\sigma + \int_{S_y} g \, d\sigma + \int_{S_z} g \, d\sigma = \int_T g - (\text{area}(S_x) + \text{area}(S_y) + \text{area}(S_z))$$

$$= \int_T g \, d\sigma - \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \int_T g \, d\sigma = \boxed{\frac{7}{2}}$$