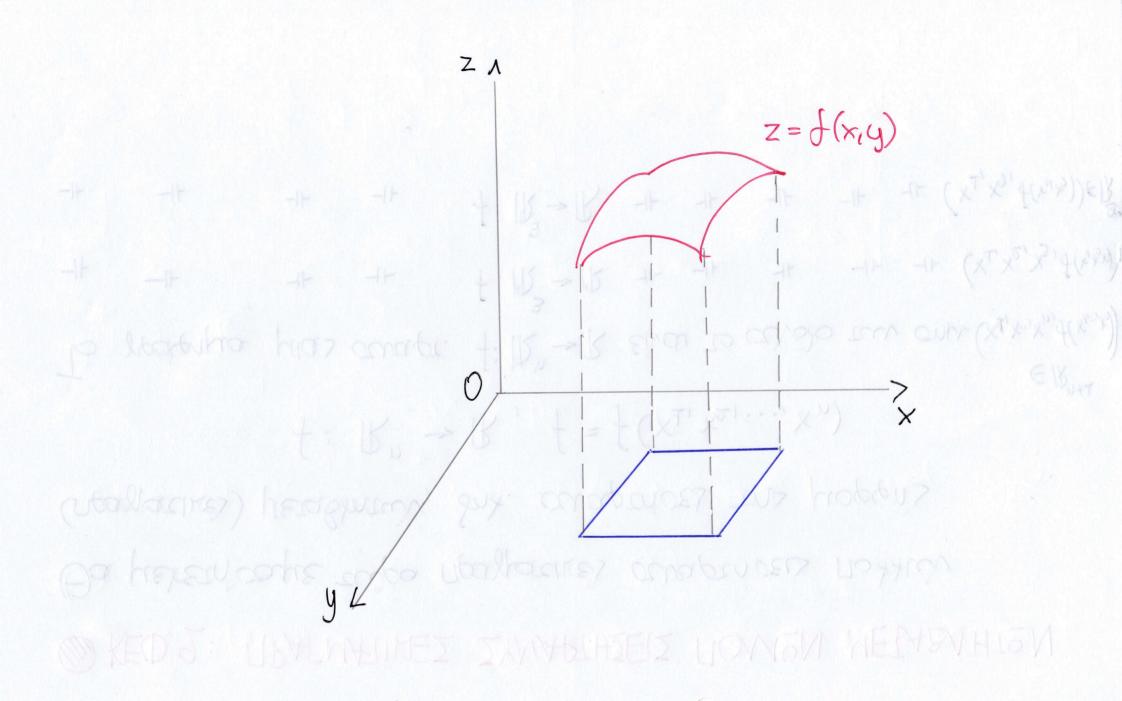
@ KED, 2: MPAFMATIHEZ ZYNAPTHZEIZ MOMEN METABNHTON

Oa preternioque reupa noaprairires ocuaprairires mothul (noaprairires) perabharul, sont. ocuaprairires tous proponis $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, $f = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$



Op. Hordan c ons f: R = R Elvae to advoto reev onjualeur tou R + 1 z.w.

 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \int_{$

Mapa J. θ empoyer $\pi v f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$.

To va booigne to otaiogn, hovorge the $\varepsilon \overline{s}iouon$ $\chi^2 + y^2 = c$

n onoile exel levous pa CZO, oriôte of liver siver kilder.

Low Ponjuelo tou R' kou act. Tôte

To adob the online X zw. $\|X-P\|<\alpha$ herefore avoirm probable B(P,a). If if if it is X if $\|X-P\|=\alpha$ if organize.

The n=2 is problem $B(P,\alpha)$ operation avoiros stores. In the the $B[P,\alpha]$ the Khenows Stores. It the the organization of the KNKhos.

π′5

Of To avolo UCR' Da répetal avoirs, av YPEU, Fael, zw.

 $B(P, a) \subset U$.

Op. Eoru V avoiré unaction ou IR kai e eoru $f: V \rightarrow IR$. Tota n jusques mus f us ness x_i opisetai cus $D_i f(X) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, ..., x_i + h, ..., x_n) - f(x_1, ..., x_n)}{h}$

ou to rapardu ôpio unalpxel payon or no

Magas. Na Boedar or prepires magazyor pa en ouropanen
$$f(x_iy_iz) = sin(xy) + cosz$$

000 onpelo (1,17,17).

An Eval

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y\cos(xy) + 0 \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(x,\eta,\eta)} = \pi \cdot \cos \eta = -\pi.$$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x\cos(xy) + 0 \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(x,\eta,\eta)} = 1\cos \eta = -1.$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 - \sin z \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}|_{(x,\eta,\eta)} = -\sin \eta = 0.$

Apr Na Bresal or peques rapigues or the occupanons $f(x_iy) = ln(tan \frac{x}{y})$, $x_iy \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$.

An Exoque
$$\frac{2f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\frac{2^{2}x}{\sqrt{3}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y \frac{\sin x}{y} \cdot \cos^{2}x} = \frac{1}{y \sin x} \frac{1}{y \cos x}$$

$$\frac{2f}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2^{2}x}{\sqrt{3}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{y \sin x} \cdot \cos^{2}x = \frac{1}{y \sin x} \cdot \cos^{2}x = \frac{1}{y^{2} \sin x} \cdot \cos^{2}x =$$

Apr Av
$$f(x,y,z) = ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})$$
, va $f(x,y,z) = ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})$, va $f(x,y) = ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})$, va $f(x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})$

An Ostage
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}. \quad \text{Tote}$$

$$\frac{24}{2x} = \frac{1}{x + r} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{24}{2x} = \frac{y}{x + r} = \frac{y}{x + r}$$

$$\frac{24}{2x} = \frac{y}{x + r} = \frac{y}{x + r}$$

$$\frac{24}{2x} = \frac{y}{x + r} = \frac{z}{x + r}$$

$$\frac{24}{2x} = \frac{z}{x + r} = \frac{z}{x + r}$$

$$Apa \times \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} =$$

$$= x \frac{1}{r} + y \frac{y}{r(x+r)} + z \frac{z}{r(x+r)} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x+r) + y^2 + z^2}{r(x+r)} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + xr + y^2 + z^2}{r(x+r)} = \frac{x^2 + xr + y^2 + z^2}{r(x+r)} = 1.$$

*KX10n

De Av nouvagonon f=f(x1,--,xn): U-R, dolors charles U and tou R', èxer ouexels préplicés napaquipous or U, tore kakeltal kkion ms f Kan oup BH Jevan pre Vf h Vf n gradf $\Delta t = \left(\frac{9x}{9t}, \frac{9x}{9t}, \dots, \frac{9x}{9t}\right)$

To Sidvopa Pf Elvou rollero on eniquivera no f.

Mapar To adjubato

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

Referent Siavopracion fragopinos

Teleoths avalsetra man ione ou $\vec{\nabla} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

1 Sistemas

1)
$$\nabla(f+g) = \nabla f + \nabla g$$

2) $\nabla(cf) = c\nabla f, ceR$

Aor Na Bowsel n known this ocualpenens
$$f(x_{cy}, z) = \ln \left[z + \sin(y^2 - x) \right]$$

000 onjuelo (1,-1,1).

$$\frac{A}{\Delta t} \cdot \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$Apa = \left(\frac{-\cos(y^2 + x)}{2 + \sin(y^2 + x)}, \frac{2y\cos(y^2 - x)}{z + \sin(y^2 - x)}, \frac{1}{z + \sin(y^2 - x)}\right)$$

$$\nabla f(1-1) = \left(\frac{-1}{1}, \frac{-2}{1}, \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$0 = (-1, -2, 1)$$
. grando At six of ranges

Apr Na Goedel n Kton ons audiomons $f(xy_1z) = e^{3xty} \sin(3z),$

000 onyelo (0,0,0).

 $\Delta T = (3e^{3x+y}\sin(3z), e^{3x+y}\sin(3z), 3e^{3x+y}\cos(3z)).$

 $A(0,0,\frac{\pi}{6}) = (3,1,0).$

Osupouple in autops f: U-IR Conou Davoires monviols or

* Kavovas akvoridas

Oscupaque en avapr. f:U-R (ónou U avoires unavivato au R) kan en kaperiolen X:I-R" (+1 I ++ Siabanpar ou R)

Tire naiveen run fixau X norsa ayubox15ezan

 $f \circ X : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ opizerou us $(f \circ X)(t) = f(X(t))$

Av or arrapences & man X Elvan Siaresplannes, rote orphéques per tos raviva this advoitas kay in advotion fox Elvan Fracespiorum owalpinon kay lower

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f\circ X)(t) = \nabla f(X(t)).\dot{X}(t)$$

X(t) = (x(t), y(t)) kon

Eoter f(X(t)) = f(x(t), y(t))Tore

 $\frac{d}{dt} f(X(t)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

Eoru f(x(t,s), y(t,s)).
Tôte

$$\frac{94}{94} = \frac{9x}{94} \cdot \frac{94}{9x} + \frac{94}{94} \cdot \frac{94}{94}$$

$$\frac{92}{94} = \frac{9x}{94} \cdot \frac{92}{9x} + \frac{9\lambda}{94} \cdot \frac{92}{9\lambda}$$

9.14

Magas Eau
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy$$
 ônou

$$x = x(r_0) = r\cos\theta$$
 vou $y = y(r_0) = r-sin\theta$.

Jôre

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= (2x+2y)(-rsin\theta) + (0+2x) \cdot (r \cdot cos\theta)$$

$$= (2ros0 + 2rsin0)(-rsin0) + (2rcos0)(rcos0)$$

$$= -2r^2\cos\theta\cdot\sin\theta - 2r^2\sin\theta + 2r^2\cos^2\theta$$

$$=-2r^2\left(\sin^2\theta+\sin^2\theta\cos\theta-\cos^2\theta\right).$$

Openus par 3+.

Mapais Eou
$$f(x_1y_1z) = e^{xy}\cos z$$
 kou

$$X = X(t, u) = tu$$

$$Y = y(t, u) = sm(tu)$$

$$Z = Z(t, u) = u^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$= (ye^{xy}\cos z) \cdot (t) + (xe^{xy}\cos z) \cdot (t\cos tu) + (-e^{xy}\sin z) \cdot (2u)$$

Opollus Eppaziquevou uno sopi Joyle kau in $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$.

Mapar. At
$$f(X(t)) = C$$
, once C order. Total $\frac{d}{dt}f(X(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(X(t)) \cdot \dot{X}(t) = 0$

Solve $\frac{d}{dt}f(X(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(X(t)) \cdot \dot{X}(t) = 0$

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And $\frac{d}{dt}f(X(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(X(t))$

$$\frac{An}{\delta t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

$$= (3x^2 + 3y^2) \cdot (2) + (3x^2 - 2y^2) \cdot (-1) + (3xy - y^2) \cdot (2t)$$

$$= 6(2t + s)^2 + 6(t + s)t^2 - 3(2t + s)t^2 - 2(t + s)t^2 - 6(2t + s)(t + s)t - 2(t + s)t.$$

Age Av
$$u=x^3 \cdot f(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}), v. \delta. 0$$

$$\times \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 3u.$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}x^{2}f + \frac{3}{3}\left[\left(0,f\right)\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(0,f\right)\cdot\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$\times_{3}\left[\left(\overrightarrow{0}^{+}\right)\left(\stackrel{\times}{+}\right)+\left(\overrightarrow{0}^{+}\right)\cdot\left(\overrightarrow{0}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

$$\times \left[\left(0^{2} + \right) \cdot \left(0 \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$x \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + z \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} =$$

$$=3x^{3}+1+1-y(0_{1}f)-z(0_{2}f)$$

$$+ 2 \left[\times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] =$$

$$=3x^3f=3u$$
.

Ack Na Breder n If na
$$t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 this accordance ovariants $f = f(t)$ in crosa opiseau and this $f(x,y) = xye^{xy}$, $f(x,y) = xye^{xy}$. (cost)

And $f(x,y) = xye^{xy}$, $f(x,y) = xye^{xy}$, $f(x,y) = xye^{xy}$. (cost)

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laggis Decupature in ourdportion q(XX=X+4+z=3)

* Epantopero Enlneso

Eou q pia Sacepionen oudponon kar X(t) pila françoiorun raprobn. Tore To alrobo tue on pereur X Zw. g(X)=c, coral anoralei Ma engavera.

To enine do, nou nepuá anó Eva onuero P Kou Elvan Kalleto 000 Sidvuoja 17g(X) ovojuo Jeou Egamonero entreso kai Etter Estowan

 $X \cdot \nabla_g(P) = P \cdot \nabla_g(P)$

Magais Decuposite in ourdprison
$$g(X) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$$
, $X = (x,y,z)$ kou to ontelo $P = (1,1,1)$. Tota

$$\nabla_{g}(x) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right) \Rightarrow \nabla_{g}(x) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_{g}(x) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

Othère n estamon tou expantiqueux enintères da elveu n estamon tou enintéreux nous sièxetou and to onqueix P rou elveu raldero do sidvoqua $N = V_3(P)$, $En\lambda$.

$$X \cdot N = P \cdot N = \sum (x_1 y_1 z) \cdot (2_1 2_1 2) = (1_1 1_1 1_1) \cdot (2_1 2_2 2) = \sum 2x + 2y + 2z = 6$$

=> $x + y + z = 3$.

Magaz Mla snipálvela propei Enlors va bodel urb on proper $z = f(x_i y)$

Oriote f(xy)-2=0

Détaple $g(x_{i}y_{i}z) = f(x_{i}y) - z$

Kai unologisoque to Equitàpero eninedo, ònces riponjoupelais.

Mapail. Eou n Empairelle $z = x^2 + y^2$ Kou to onjueio P(1, 2, 5). Déragee $g(x_1y_1z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$ Kon Bblokonhe $\nabla_{9} = (2x, 2y, -1) \Rightarrow \nabla_{9}(P) = (2,4,-1) = N$ Apa to Equitopieus eniness et equ $X \cdot N = P \cdot N \implies$ (x,y,z).(2,4,-1)=(1,2,5).(2,4,-1)=> 2x + 4y - z = 5.

* Mapazujos Karta Sieulluon Eour f=U=1R Siacepolorun oudothen tou U avoirés unoocivolo tou R'. Eath Entons Ponjuelo ou U Kou A Tuxolo povaharo fravoga (11411=1). The plat in augr. f(P+t+) Exagre df f(P++A) = Vf(P++A) · df (P++A) =>

 $\frac{d}{dt} f(P+tA) = \nabla f(P+tA) \cdot A, \text{ Key av}$ $t=0, \text{ The } \frac{d}{dt}(P) = \nabla f(P) \cdot A$

Op H Maparingos Kara Katal Siewouvon (our D. J(P)) 200 sots ligo

 $D_{A}f(P) = \nabla f(P) \cdot A$

2x + 4y - z = 5

ÓПО |A| = 1.

Mapar. Av B Tuxallo un-movodiale Sarvona, Tôte Equaçio Joyce Th A = 13 SUICE

Magas. Dempayer on avalonon

$$f(x_1y) = x^2 + y^3$$

To Sidverper B=(1,2) kay to onjust P=(-1,3).

Opisage to provadiate diamage $A = \frac{B}{|B|} = \frac{1}{15}(1,2)$.

Ynstopi Jayre Thu Khion $\nabla f(P) = (2x, 3y^2)|_P = (-2, 27)$.

Enopérus n napayoupos mu f karal m dieucuron tou A (A/B) oro P elvou

$$D_{A}f(P) = V_{F}(P) \cdot A = (-2,27) \cdot (\frac{1}{16}\frac{2}{15}) = -\frac{2}{15} + \frac{54}{15} = \frac{52}{15}.$$

Aon Na Breder n rapalycupos
The occupations

$$f(x_iy_iz) = xyz^2$$

or on beiler P(0,1,1).

 $\frac{M}{P_0P_1} = (0-1)i + (1+1)j + (1-3)k$ = -i + 2j - 2kKar $\|P_0P_1\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} = 3.$

Opisages tupa to povasiaio siai. $\vec{a} = \frac{PP_1}{\|P_0P_1\|} = -\frac{1}{3}\vec{i} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{j} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{k}$

Enbas
$$\overline{\nabla}_f = 2xy^2z^2i + 2x^2y^2f + 2x^2y^2k \Rightarrow$$

Apa n mapolycurus Kara Siedluon à (ôrou à 1/PoP.) The foro Po Elvar

* Arrackion kai MEpiotpooph

Diarropacem ocrapenon mother resolution application mi direct $ECCOSEDIFER = \mathbb{R}^{n}$, $F(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n}) = (f_{1}(x_{1},...,x_{n}),...,f_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n}))$

Evre U avoirté unacololo tou IR.

Kale auapanon f: U-IR réjetau aprofuncitio MESTO

H H F: U=1R3 H Snavoquazinó resib.

De Dempager to franquaceixo negro

 $F: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $F(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z))$

Harriskhon tou F opisetau ws $div F = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}.$

Magar. Deupahras Tor

Siarpopies Teleoth

Hou to Siamonatho nesto

$$\vec{F} = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$$

n orrowhon elvar to

Educephio mojuero

Magais Eoru to Slav. nedto

$$F(x_1y_1z) = \left(\frac{\sin xy}{f_1}, \frac{e^{xz}}{f_2}, \frac{2x + yz^4}{f_3}\right)$$

Tôte n attoichion tou F Elvau

$$\operatorname{div} F = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}$$

$$=y\cos xy+4yz$$
.

Op Oscipalite to Scarragianiso

Resto

$$F = F(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$$

H replotpaged of otpaged to F

optimized us

 $f_1(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_2(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_3(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_1(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_2(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_1(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_1(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_1(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$
 $f_1(x,y,z) = (f_1(x,y,z), f_2(x,y,z), f_3(x,y,z)).$

Magad Eoru To Slav. nedo $F(x_1y_1z) = (\sin xy, e^{xz}, 2x + yz^4)$ Τότε η περιστραφή του F είνου $= \left(\frac{4}{2} \times e^{\times z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(0 - 2 \right) \vec{j} + \left(z e^{\times z} - x \cos y \right) \vec{i}$ $= \left(\frac{4}{2-xe}\right)^{\frac{2}{1}} - 2^{\frac{2}{1}} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2e-x\cos xy}\right)^{\frac{2}{1}}.$

Na Goedel (a) nouroixtion trai (B) n replotpaged tou F.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y \ln x \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \ln y \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(x \cdot y \cdot \ln z \right)$$

$$\frac{y}{x} + \frac{xy}{y} + \frac{xy}{z}.$$

B)
$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \vec{j} & \vec{k} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ |y| |n_{X}| |xy| |n_{Z}| = (x |n_{Z} - 0)\vec{i} + (0 - y |n_{Z})\vec{j} + (|n_{Y} - |n_{X})\vec{k}$$

$$=(x \ln z) i - (y \ln z) j + (\ln \frac{y}{x}) k$$

Op Eva Slavoquatiko résib É katelzon authvoerses nesto otav

div F = 0

Slavopatikó nesto F kaltetra ampóblito nesto, Jav $rot \vec{F} = \vec{0}$

Op. Eva Javoopario resto F=F(X) katelia

NEUTUNO NESTO, ON

$$\vec{F}(\vec{X}) = C \frac{\vec{X}}{\|\vec{X}\|^3}$$

onou Cotalepa.

2.30

AON N. S. O. TO NEUTUINO MESTO $F(X) = (\frac{X}{\|X\|^3})$, Elvoi our bourseles, ôrou cell oradepa.

An. Fow $X = (x_i y_i z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ kou $\|X\| = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = r^{\frac{1}{2}}$

350T

$$F(X) = F(x_{1}y_{1}z) = \left(\frac{cX}{r^{3}e}, \frac{cy}{r^{3}e}, \frac{cz}{r^{3}e}\right).$$

 $\frac{\partial vF}{\partial vF} = \nabla \cdot F = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{cx}{r^{3/2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{cy}{r^{3/2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{cz}{r^{3/2}}$

$$= C \left[\frac{r^{32} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} r^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{r^{3}} + \frac{r^{\frac{3}{2}} - y^{\frac{3}{2}} r^{\frac{1}{2}} xy}{r^{3}} + \frac{r^{\frac{3}{2}} - z^{\frac{3}{2}} r^{\frac{1}{2}} xy}{r^{3}} \right]$$

$$= c \frac{3r^{3/2} - 3r^{1/2}(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{r^{3}} = c \frac{3r^{3/2} - 3r^{1/2}r}{r^{3}} = 0,$$

nou onpairer du 10 Neurours nessio F eivou our hvoerses.

* MEDILES Mapayuron Avintepns Taisns

Eorw J: U-IR Ginou U avaité unocivolo tou IR2), pula répaparent auditain. Tôte propagre va opioogre (av autes unopouve) tis perpuis naparulous:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \qquad (\text{N} D_1(D_1 f) = D_1^2 f),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \qquad (\text{N} D_2(D_1 f) = D_2 D_1 f),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2 y} \qquad (\text{N} D_1(D_2 f) = D_1 D_2 f),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \qquad (\text{N} D_2(D_2 f) = D_2^2 f).$$

$$\frac{3x}{2} = y \cdot \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{34}{34} = -y^2 \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{3^2 t}{3^2 t} = \cos(xy) + xy \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial f} = x \cos(xg)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \omega(xy) - xy\sin(xy)$$

Demp Eστω J: U-IR, όπου U avoirté unaction του IR². Au or μερικες παράχωχοι ετ ετ εξι εξι

 $\frac{9x}{9t}$, $\frac{9a}{9t}$, $\frac{9x9n}{95t}$ kan $\frac{9h9x}{95t}$

unaprouv von eivan ocherenz

का मार्कण n 136x01 अर्टें

$$\frac{9\times99}{9\cancel{1}}=\frac{9\cancel{1}}{9\cancel{1}}.$$

Op Mia avalonnon f(x,y,z) la têple ôu Havorroiei The Estowan ou Laplace, av

$$\Delta f = \nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

Mapas. Osupouper tou $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2$. Exocuse

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x, \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y, \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -4z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -4,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -4,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2 + 2 - 4 = 0,$$

nou onpraire ôti n fixavoriolei tru Esiamon tou Laplace.

AOK AV nouvaponon f: R3-1R, f=f(x,y,12) Exa ouexeis MEDILES Mapaguipas Ins kan 2ns to 3ns, tota v.S.o. $rot(qrad +) = 0 \quad (\forall \nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0).$

$$rot (groud f) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$=\left(\frac{32}{34}-\frac{32}{32}\right)\vec{i}-\left(\frac{32}{323}\right)\vec{j}+\left(\frac{32}{323}\right)\vec{j}+\left(\frac{32}{323}\right)\vec{k}=\vec{0}.$$

* O TUTOS TOU Taylor

Deup. (Taylor) Eoru U avolitió utoalvolo tou IR Kar f:U>R oudonon le averels l'éplies maparillous toisns ét, na Kondo reZ* Eotu P onpelo tou U kar H(h, h) Siavuojua TOU \mathbb{R}^{2} . Av $\forall t \in [0,1]$ to onjue a $P+tH \in U$, tota $\exists \tau \in (0,1)$ τ, ω . $f(P+H) = J(P) + \frac{1}{1!}(H-V)f(P) + \frac{1}{9!}(H-V)^{2} f(P) + \dots +$ $+\frac{1}{(r-1)!}(H\cdot\nabla)^{r-1}f(P)+\frac{1}{r!}(H\cdot\nabla)^{r}f(P+zH).$

Mapos. Na avarrandei de depot taylor eus 2° Tolsno opeur m ouralpanon $f:\mathbb{R}^2_+\to\mathbb{R}$; $f(x,y)=\ln(1+x+2y)$ oto anprelo P=(2,1).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + x + 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{1 + x + 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{1 + x + 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (2,1) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(1 + x + 2y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2}{(1 + x + 2y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{4}{(1 + x + 2y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (2,1) = -\frac{4}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (2,1) = -\frac{4}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + x + 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (2,1) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{1 + x + 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (2,1) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(1 + x + 2y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{(1 + x + 2y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (2,1) = -\frac{2}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{4}{(1 + x + 2y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (2,1) = -\frac{4}{25}$$

$$f(P+H) = f(2,1) + \left[h_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2,1) + h_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2,1)\right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[h_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2,1) + 2h_1h_2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2,1) + h_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(2,1)\right]$$

$$= \left[h_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \left[\frac{1}{5} h_1 + \frac{2}{5} h_2\right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{25} h_1^2 - \frac{4}{25} h_1h_2 - \frac{4}{25} h_2^2\right].$$

$$Aok$$
 = $Eotw$ $2 = 2(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x-y}$. N.5.0. $x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y(x-y) - xy}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{-y^2}{(x-y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y^2}{(x-y)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial 2}{\partial y} = \frac{\chi(\chi - y) + \chi y}{(\chi - y)^2} = \frac{\chi^2}{(\chi - y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2\chi^2}{(\chi - y)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x(x-y)^{2} - x^{2}2(x-y)}{(x-y)^{4}} = \frac{2x(x-y) - 2x^{2}}{(x-y)^{3}} = \frac{-2xy}{(x-y)^{3}}$$
Onote
$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{-2xy}{(x-y)^{3}}$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} =$$

$$= \times^{2} \frac{2y^{2}}{(x-y)^{3}} + 2xy \frac{-2xy}{(x-y)^{3}} + y^{2} \frac{2x^{2}}{(x-y)^{3}} =$$

$$=\frac{2x^2y^2-4x^2y^2+2y^2x^2}{(x-y)^3}=0.$$

AOK FORW $F(x_1g_12) = (x^2y, -2x_2, 2y_2)$. No Boseder to

rot (rot F)

AT.
$$rot \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{\tau} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & -2xz & 2yz \end{vmatrix} = (2z+2x)\vec{i} + (0-0)\vec{j} + (-2z-x^2)\vec{k}.$$

$$Apa$$

$$vot (rot \vec{F}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{0} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = (0-0)\vec{i} + (2+2x)\vec{j} + (0-0)\vec{k}$$

$$2(z+x) \quad 0 \quad -2z-x^2$$

$$= 2(x+1)j$$

AOK! Eou
$$\vec{F}(xy,2)=(x^2y,-2xz,2yz)$$
. No speciel to grad (dNF) ($\vec{V}(\vec{V}\cdot\vec{F})$).

An Exagre

$$dNF = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-2xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(2yz) = 2xy + 2y$$

Kai avenus

$$grad(div\vec{F}) = (2y, 2x+2, 0)$$

$$=(2y, 2(x+1), 0).$$

Aor Eou
$$f = f(x^2 + y^2)$$
. N.S.o. $y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$.

An Opizoque
$$u=u(x,y)=x^2+y^2$$
. Onôte

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{du}{dt} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 2x \cdot \frac{du}{du},$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}.$$

$$y\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - x\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = y \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} - x \cdot 2y \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 0.$$

$$\vec{r}(x,y) = (\vec{e}^* \sin(\lambda y), \vec{e}^* \cos(\lambda y)), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

NS.0.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial y^2} = \vec{0}.$$

$$\frac{An}{2\pi} = \left(-\lambda e^{-\lambda x} \ln(\lambda y), -\lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\lambda y)\right),$$

$$\frac{\vartheta^2 \vec{r}}{\vartheta x^2} = \left(\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} \sin(\lambda y), \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\lambda y) \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} x} \cos(\frac{1}{2} y), -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} x} \sin(\frac{1}{2} y) \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial y^2} = \left(-\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} \sinh(\lambda y), -\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\lambda y)\right).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial y^2} = (0, 0) = \vec{0}.$$

Agy Eorw
$$2 = 2(x_1y_1t) = e^{-t}(slnx + cosy)$$
. N.S.o. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$.

And
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-t}\cos x \implies \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -e^{-t}\sin x,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-t}(-\sin y) \implies \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -e^{-t}\cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = -e^{-t}(\sin x + \cos y).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -e^{-t} \sin x - e^{-t} \cos y = -e^{-t} \left(\sin x + \cos y \right) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}.$$

2.43

AOK. Forw
$$f(x_iy) = e^{xy^2}$$
. Now unadoproted in $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_i \partial u^2}$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^{2}e^{xy^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y \cdot e^{xy^{2}} + y^{2} \cdot 2xy e^{xy^{2}} = 2y e^{xy^{2}} + 2y^{3} \cdot e^{xy^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y^{3}} = 2e^{xy^{2}} + 2y^{3} \cdot y^{2} + 6y^{2} \cdot e^{xy^{2}} + 2y^{3} \cdot 2y^{2} \cdot e^{xy^{2}}$$

$$= 2e^{xy^{2}} + 4xy^{2}e^{xy^{2}} + 6y^{2} \cdot e^{xy^{2}} + 4y^{4} \cdot e^{xy^{2}}$$

$$= 2e^{xy^{2}} (1 + 1 + 5xy^{2} + 2x^{2}y^{4}).$$

AOK N-8.0. TO Savoparello nesto $\vec{F}(x_1y_1z)=(x_1^2+x_2^2,x_2^2+y_3^2,2z)$ Elvau aorpòbito.

An. Example
$$rod\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & x\hat{y} + y^3 & 2z \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\vec{i} + (0 - 0)\vec{j} + (2xy - 2xy)\vec{k}$$

$$= \vec{0}.$$

Aor Na unatoporei n april mi oralepois a, Étor Worse to Siavoquatario 1786/0

 $\vec{F}(xy,z) = \alpha xy^2 i + 3x^2 y j$

va siva a orpòbilo.

To Slavopauko nesio \vec{F} Eivau ôpus a orpóblito, Eriquèvus rot $\vec{F} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (6xy - 20xy)\vec{k} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow 6xy = 2axy \Rightarrow \alpha = 3$.

be unshappored in Equit Turv oracleptury a value, étor work

Aon No unatopotein april reur otadepoùr a rai B, Étor ware to Siavroparais resto

$$\vec{F}(xyz) = ayzi + xzj - 6xyk$$

Va Elvau a orpo Bixo.

* DIADOPIZH DIANYZMATIKON ZYNAPTHZEON MOMON METABAHTON

Eou V avoirio unocholo Tou R".

Decepaque auaptron F: U->1Rm ME

$$P(X) = (f_1(X), f_2(X), ..., f_m(X))$$

Au or pephies mapajorou tour f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m unapoxour, tôte

Source to nivara

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t} 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In median nou n=m, propages va optocyce kar the designer lake optocyce that the designer lake optocopies are the forms of the same optocopies are the forms of the same optocopies.

Παραδ. Εσιω $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $F(x_1, x_2) = (f_1(x_1, x_2), f_2(x_1, x_2)) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2, e^{x_1x_2})$

Tire o lavoublavois Mivarous ons F oro onjuelo (1,1) la sivou:

$$J_{p}(X) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1} & 2x_{2} \\ x_{2}e^{x_{1}x_{2}} & x_{1}e^{x_{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ x_{2}e^{x_{1}x_{2}} & x_{1}e^{x_{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -x_{1}x_{2} & x_{1}e^{x_{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Kai n artistoirn lakubiard opisoura ms F da Elvai:

$$\Delta_{F}(X) = \begin{vmatrix} 2\pi_{1} & 2\pi_{2} \\ \pi_{1} & \pi_{2} \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot x_{1}^{2} e^{\pi_{1} \cdot x_{2}} - 2 \cdot x_{2}^{2} e^{\pi_{1} \cdot x_{2}} = 2(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2}) e^{x_{1} \cdot x_{2}} = \lambda_{1}(1,1) = 0.$$

Mapad. Démodre en avapoiron

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
, $F(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 x_2, 5 \ln x_1, x_1 x_2)$

Example, vote tor la rendravio nivara

$$J_{f}(x_{1},x_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} & x_{1} \\ 0 & x_{1} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{f}(\pi,\frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} & \pi \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2x_{1}x_{2} & x_{1}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

read, rsind

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Magas. Décupaque en ouvalornon $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, F(r,0) = (f_1(r,0), f_2(r,0)) = (rood, rsind).$

Bpiorage apxied Tor law biard nivara

$$\int_{c} (r_{i}0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{24} & \frac{3}{20} \\ \frac{3}{24} & \frac{3}{20} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 0 & -\sin 0 \\ \sin 0 & \cos 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iuverius, navioroism laxubiam opisoura sivai

$$\Delta(\eta\theta) = \frac{|\cos\theta - r\sin\theta|}{|\sin\theta|} = r\cos^2\theta + r\sin^2\theta = r.$$

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