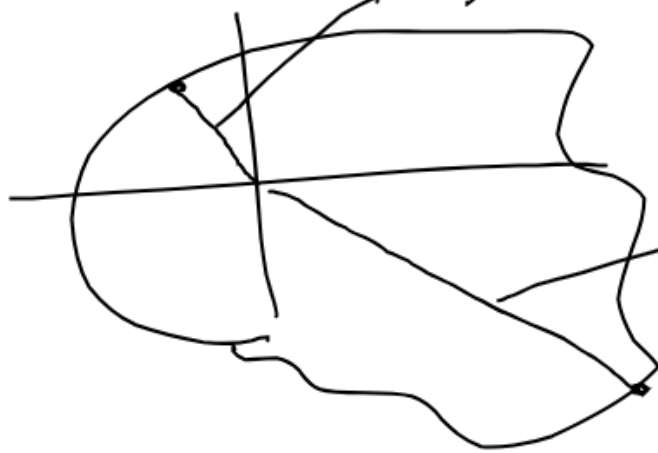


یک مثال دیگر از فرم‌گردی با قله:

گمین و بیسین‌ها، فاصلی نقاط یک خم از همی



بیشترین فاصله

تابعی که به فرم $f(x, y)$ فاصله (x, y) از مبدا است.

$$f(r) = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{مختصات قطبی}$$

$$g(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{خط}$$

f فرم $f(x, y) > 0$ است.

$$g(x, y) = 0 \rightarrow y = h(x) \quad \text{خط}$$
$$f(x, h(x)) \rightarrow \text{فرم}$$

یک راه دیگر: ضرب در لگرانژ:

$$\tilde{F}(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} + \lambda g(x, y)$$

معادلات فریبند:

$$0 = \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial y} = 2y + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial \lambda} = g$$

ضرب در λ

$$2x \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - 2y \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0$$

x, y

$$g(x, y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + d$$

$$\bar{c} : g=0$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

• a, b, c •

فرستاد: a, b, c

$$2x + \lambda(2ax + 2by) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x(bx + cy) = \\ y(ax + by) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$2y + \lambda(2bx + 2cy) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + d = 0$$

$$bx^2 - (c-a)xy - by^2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{(c-a)x \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2b} x$$

$$\Delta = (c-a)^2 + 4b^2$$

انتگرالی سے بر ختم:

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

ختم کے تابع، کس تسلسلی:

$$\mathbb{R}^n \leftarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ کس تسلسلی}$$

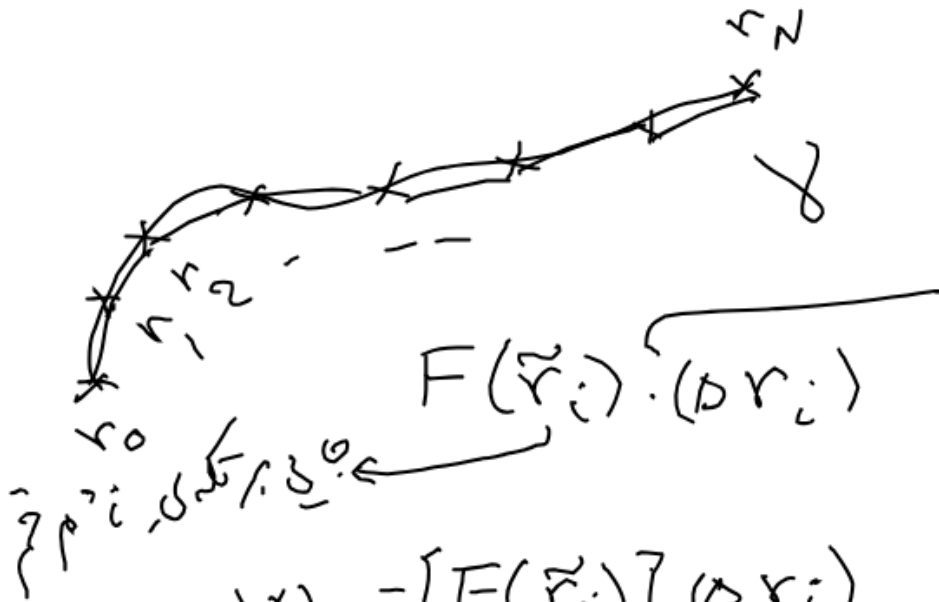
مثال: $n=2$

$$\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \gamma(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad F(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} F_1(x, y) \\ F_2(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} dr \cdot F \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{\gamma} F \cdot dr$$

معنی؟



$$\Delta r_i = r_i - r_{i-1}$$

$$1 \leq i \leq N$$

مربوط به

F بردار می‌شود

$$1 \times 1 = \left[\begin{matrix} F(r_i) \end{matrix} \right] \begin{matrix} (\Delta r_i) \\ 1 \times n \quad n \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

F بردار می‌شود

$$\lim_{\Delta r \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N [F(\vec{r}_i)] \Delta r_i = \int_{\gamma} [F(r)] dr$$

$\Delta r \rightarrow 0$
 \downarrow
 $\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0$

(معمولی) $\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0$
 \downarrow

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$$

$$\forall i \quad \|\Delta r_i\| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| I + \sum_{i=1}^N [F(\vec{r}_i)] \Delta r_i \right| < \epsilon$$

$$I =: \lim_{\Delta r \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N [F(\vec{r}_i)] \Delta r_i \right\} \quad \text{درای صورت}$$

$$F(\tilde{r}_i) = F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \quad t_{i-1} \leq \tilde{t}_i \leq t_i$$

$$r_i = r(t_i) \quad t_0, t_1, \dots, t_N$$

$$\Delta r_i = r_i - r_{i-1} = r(t_i) - r(t_{i-1})$$

$$\frac{r(t_i) - r(t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} \xrightarrow{t_{i-1} \rightarrow t_i} \dot{r}(t_i)$$

$$\frac{r(t_i) - r(t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} - \dot{r}(t_i) = \epsilon_i \quad \lim_{t_{i-1} \rightarrow t_i} \epsilon_i = 0$$

$$\frac{r_i - r_{i-1}}{t_i - t_{i-1}} - \dot{r}(\tilde{t}_i) = \varepsilon_i \quad \lim_{t_{i-1} \rightarrow t_i} \varepsilon_i = 0$$

$$\Delta r_i = r_i - r_{i-1} = [\dot{r}(\tilde{t}_i)] \Delta t_i + \varepsilon_i \Delta t_i$$

$$t_i - t_{i-1} = \Delta t_i \quad N = \infty, \Delta t_i \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_i F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \Delta r_i = \sum_i F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \dot{r}(\tilde{t}_i) \Delta t_i + \sum_i F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \varepsilon_i \Delta t_i$$

$\Delta t_i \rightarrow 0$
 $t_0 = t_N$
 $(t_f - t_0)$
 $N \Delta t \varepsilon F$

$$\sum_i \underbrace{F[r(\vec{r}_i)]}_{\text{مقدار}} \underbrace{\dot{r}(\vec{r}_i)}_{\text{سکون}} \Delta t_i$$

کمی، اولی:

F سکون، سن F او
 نزدیک
 یعنی

$$\sum_i f(\vec{r}_i) \Delta t_i$$

$$f(\vec{r}_i) = F[r(\vec{r}_i)] \dot{r}(\vec{r}_i)$$

$$\sum_i f(\tilde{t}_i) \Delta t_i \xrightarrow{\text{for } \omega \Delta t_i} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} f(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \Delta r_i &= \sum_i \underbrace{F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \dot{r}(\tilde{t}_i)}_{f(\tilde{t}_i)} \Delta t_i \\ &+ \underbrace{\sum_i F[r(\tilde{t}_i)] \varepsilon_i \Delta t_i}_{\leftarrow \omega \Delta t_i} \end{aligned}$$

$\leftarrow \omega \Delta t_i \downarrow \int_{t_0}^{t_f} f(t) dt$

$$\sum_i F[r(\vec{r}_i)] \Delta r_i \xrightarrow{\Delta t_i \rightarrow 0} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} F[r(t)] \dot{r}(t) dt$$

$$\int_{\gamma} F(r) \cdot dr = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} F[r(t)] \dot{r}(t) dt \quad \text{راهی، نهایی}$$

$t_0 > t_f$ و، امتهای، ابته، انتهای، خم.

به انتگرال بر خم به یک انتگرال یک معنوی تبدیل می شود.



$$u \cdot v = \sum_i u_i v_i$$

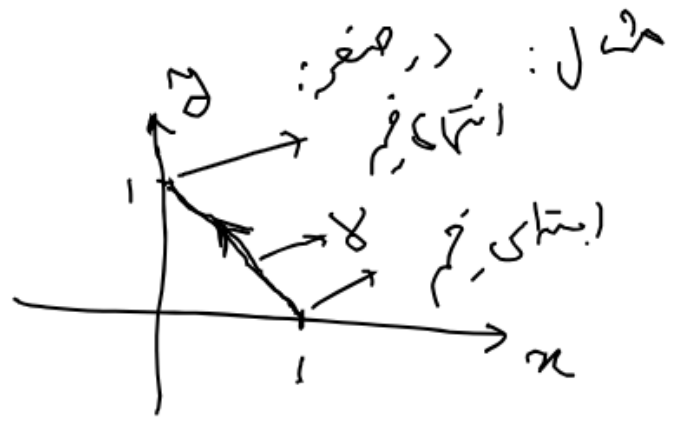
ضرب درونی:

$$F \cdot dr = F_1 dr_1 + F_2 dr_2 + \dots$$

$$= F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz$$

دفعتی، یعنی

$$F = \hat{x}(x+y) + \hat{y}y$$

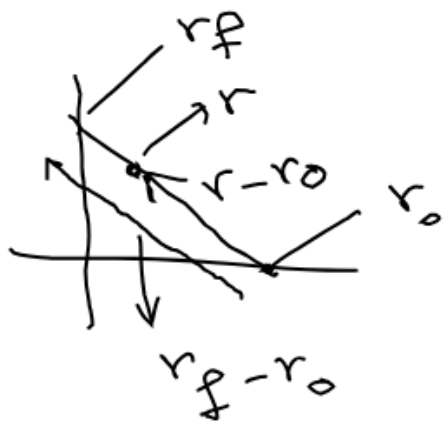


لا: نقطه خط، از (1,0) ← (0,1)

$$I = \int_C F \cdot dr$$

خم با امتری / $r(t)$ ، t (نقطه)

$$I = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \underbrace{F[r(t)] \cdot \dot{r}(t)}_{t, \text{ points}} dt$$



$$(r - r_0) \parallel (r_f - r_0)$$

$$(r - r_0) = (\lambda) (r_f - r_0)$$

\rightarrow إذا $r = r_0$ ، $\leftarrow r = r_f$
 \rightarrow إذا $r = r_f$ ، $\leftarrow r = r_0$

النتيجة: t ، t_f : $t_0 = 0$ ، $t_f = 1$

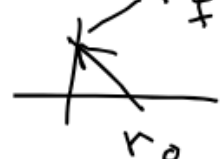
$$r = r_0 + t (r_f - r_0)$$

$$t = 0 : r_0 \rightarrow t = 1 : r_f$$

$$r(t) = r_0 + t (r_f - r_0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 r(0) = r_0 \\
 \uparrow \\
 t : 0 \rightarrow 1 \\
 t_0 = 0 \quad t_f = 1 \quad \nearrow \\
 r(1) = r_f
 \end{array}$$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{dr}{dt} = r_f - r_0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_f - x_0 \\ y_f - y_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 \\ 1 - 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\hat{x} + \hat{y}$$


$$\bar{I} = \int_{t_0=0}^{t_f=1} dt \underbrace{\left\{ (x+y)(t) \right\}}_{F(r(t))} \hat{x} + \underbrace{\left\{ y(t) \right\}}_{\dot{r}(t)} \hat{y} - \underbrace{(-\hat{x} + \hat{y})}_{\dot{r}(t)}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dt \left[-(x+y)(t) + y(t) \right] = \int_0^1 dt \left[-x(t) \right]$$

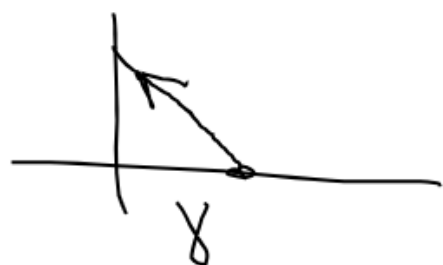
$$r(t) = r_0 + t(r_f - r_0) \quad x(t) = x_0 + t(x_f - x_0) = 1 - t$$

$$\bar{I} = \int_0^1 dt (t-1) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} [(x+y)dx + ydy] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\gamma \quad \cdot \quad F \cdot dr = F_x dx + F_y dy$$

پارامیٹرک مساواتوں کے ذریعے



$$r(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

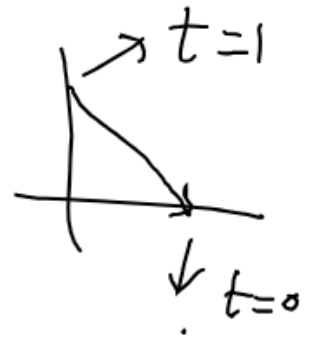
$$r_0 \rightarrow r_{\neq}$$

$$r_{\neq} \rightarrow r_0$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$t=0$$

$$t=1$$

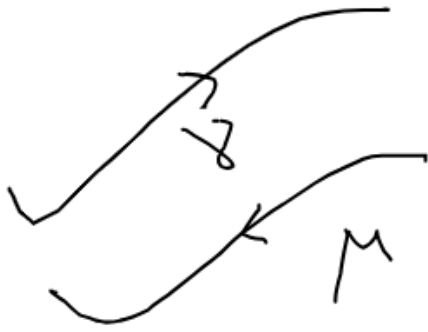


مبدأ

مبدأ

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} F \cdot dr = \int_1^0 dt \{ F[r(t)] \} \cdot [r'(t)]$$

$$= \int_1^0 dt (t-1) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t \right)_1^0 = +\frac{1}{2}$$



۴: مثال ۸ که درست است

دارد که می‌تواند می‌شود

$$\int_{\mu} [F(r)] \cdot dr = - \int_{\delta} [F(r)] \cdot dr$$

اثر خم محض α ، وحي سرودته، خم محض γ ؟



مثال:

ا! يك ربع دائره

سرودته، α ، همال سرودته، γ

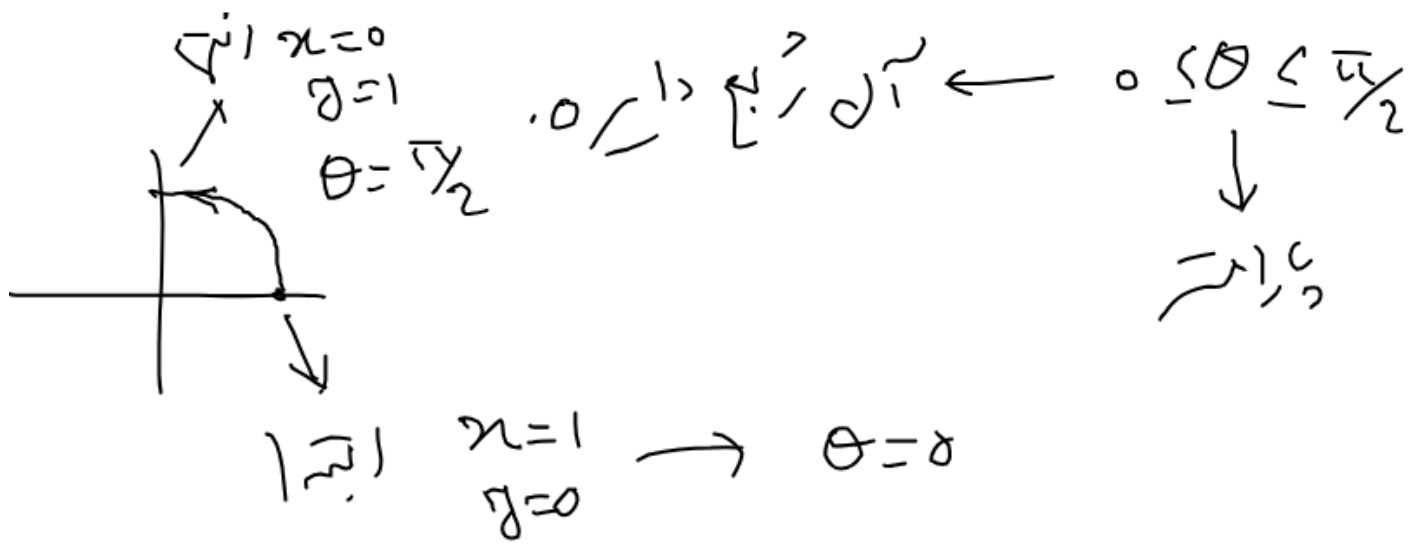
$$F(x, y) = (x+y)\hat{n} + y\hat{t}$$

$$\int_{\alpha} F(r) \cdot dr = ?$$

پارامتری کردن ربع دایره: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
 (البته آن را با ربع معادلی، مرکز مربع، دایره ربع، دایره به شعاع 1

یک شکل، پارامتری کردن: $x = \cos \theta$
 $y = \sin \theta$ → معادلی، پارامتری، دایره:

آن ربع، دایره: $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$r(\theta) = \hat{r} \cos \theta + \hat{g} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\hat{r} \sin \theta + \hat{g} \cos \theta$$

$$F(r(\theta)) = \hat{n}[\alpha(\theta) + \gamma(\theta)] + \hat{j}[\gamma(\theta)]$$

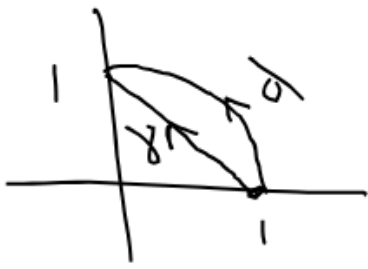
$$= \hat{n}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + \hat{j}(\sin\theta)$$

$$\dot{r}(\theta) = \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\hat{n}\sin\theta + \hat{j}\cos\theta$$

$$\{F[r(\theta)]\} \cdot \dot{r}(\theta) = -\sin^2\theta$$

$$\int_{\gamma} (dr) \cdot [F(r)] = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta (-\sin^2\theta)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \frac{\cos(2\theta) - 1}{2} = \left[\frac{\sin(2\theta)}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\int_{\gamma} F \cdot dr = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} F \cdot dr = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} F \cdot dr = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$F \rightarrow G \quad G(x,y) = (x+y)\hat{n} + x\hat{j}$$

$$\gamma: \quad r = \hat{x} + t(\hat{j} - \hat{x}) \quad \dot{r} = \hat{j} - \hat{x}$$

$$x(t) = 1-t \quad y(t) = t \quad x+y = 1$$

$$\int_{\gamma} dr \cdot G = \int_0^1 dt \underbrace{(\hat{j} - \hat{x})}_{\dot{r}} \cdot \underbrace{[1\hat{x} + (1-t)\hat{j}]}_G$$

$$= \int_0^1 dt (-t) = -\left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} dr \cdot G = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d: \quad x = \cos \theta \\ \quad \quad y = \sin \theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$\theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\hat{x} \sin \theta + \hat{y} \cos \theta$$

$$G[r(\theta)] = \hat{x} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + \hat{y} (\cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{G[r(\theta)]\} \cdot \frac{dr}{d\theta} &= -\sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \cos(2\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\alpha} dr \cdot G = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left[\cos(2\theta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sin(2\theta)}{2} + \frac{\cos(2\theta)}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{\alpha} dr \cdot G = \int_{\gamma} dr \cdot G = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \int_{\alpha} dr \cdot F \neq \int_{\gamma} dr \cdot F = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$G \cdot dr = (u+g) du + u dg$$

$$= u du + (g du + u dg)$$

$$= d \frac{u^2}{2} + d(gu) = d \left(\frac{u^2}{2} + ug \right)$$

$$\int G \cdot dr = \int d \left(\frac{u^2}{2} + ug \right)$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{d \left(\frac{u^2}{2} + ug \right)}{dt} dt = \left(\frac{u^2}{2} + ug \right) (t_f) - \left(\frac{u^2}{2} + ug \right) (t_0)$$

$$\int G \cdot dr = \left(\frac{x_f^2}{2} + x_f y_f \right) - \left(\frac{x_0^2}{2} + x_0 y_0 \right)$$

نقطه مقصد، (x_f, y_f) و نقطه مبدا، (x_0, y_0)

$$F \cdot dr = (x+y) dx + y dy$$

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

$$B = \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = x + y$$

$$B = \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = x + y$$

$$B + x = \frac{\partial A}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = x + y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) = 1$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right)$$

سواء كان $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) = 1$ أو $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) = 0$

أو $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right)$

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

$$A = \frac{y^2}{2} + B$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial y} = 0$$

B ثابت، فقط x

$$A = \frac{g^2}{2} + B \quad \rightarrow \text{فوق } x \text{، } g$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = x + g$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = \frac{dB}{dx} = x + g$$

$$\frac{dB}{dx} - x = g$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial g}$$

$$= (x - \frac{dB}{dx}) \frac{\partial}{\partial g} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$$

X

انتقال، F بر \bar{F} برای بعضی F ها نام.

فقط سرود، \bar{F} است.

برای بعضی F ها حسن منه به \bar{F} (علاوه بر

سرود، \bar{F} بشع دارد.