

حل التمرين 01:

$$D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\} = \mathbb{R}^2 .$$

$$2. f(0, 0) = 2(0)^2 + (0)^2 + 7 = 7$$

$$f(-1, 2) = 2(-1)^2 + (2)^2 + 7 = 13$$

$$f(3, 5) = 2(3)^2 + (5)^2 + 7 = 50$$

$$f(0, -1) = 2(0)^2 + (-1)^2 + 7 = 8 .$$

حل التمرين 02:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \text{ or } D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$$

$$\text{or } D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{5x + y^2 - 3}{x - y}$$

$$D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x - y \neq 0\}$$

$$\text{or } D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \neq x\}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{3xy}{x^2 + y^2 + 3}$$

لاحظ أن المقام  $x^2 + y^2 + 3 \neq 0$  لأي  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  . وعليه فإن

$$D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

بما أن

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm x$$

فإن منطلق الدالة هو جميع النقاط  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  في المستوى XY ما عدا تلك النقاط الواقعة

على المستقيمين  $y = \pm x$  . لذا

$$D_f = \{(x, y): (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \neq \pm x\}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{y+x}$$

$$D_f = \{(x,y): (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: y \geq -x\}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{y^2 - 5x + 6y}$$

$$D_f = \{(x,y): (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: y^2 - 5x + 6y \geq 0\}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{4+x^2+y^2}}$$

بما أن  $\sin(xy)$  معرفة لجميع  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  وأن  $4 + x^2 + y^2 > 0$  لأي  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$D_f = \{(x,y): (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{فأن}$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{5x-y^2+1}$$

$$D_f = \{(x,y): (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{xy} + \ln(xy)$$

الدالة  $e^{xy}$  معرفة لجميع  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . أما دالة اللوغاريتم  $\ln(xy)$  فهي معرفة فقط للقيم

الموجبة، أي أن هذه الدالة معرفة عندما  $xy > 0$ . وعليه فإن

$$D_f = \{(x,y): (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, xy > 0\}$$

حل التمرين 03:

$$\bullet f(x,y) = (x^2 + 4y^3)^5$$

$$f_x = 5(x^2 + 4y^3)^4 \cdot 2x = 10x(x^2 + 4y^3)^4$$

$$f_y = 5(x^2 + 4y^3)^4 \cdot 12y^2 = 60y^2(x^2 + 4y^3)^4$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + xy - 5$$

$$z_x = 2x + y$$

$$z_y = 2y + x$$

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

$$f_x = \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x = 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$f_y = \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y = 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2)$$

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

$$f'_x = 3x^2$$

$$f'_y = 2y$$

$$f(x, y) = e^{2x} \cos(3y)$$

$$f'_x = 2e^{2x} \cos 3y$$

$$f'_y = -3e^{2x} \sin 3y$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f'_x = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

حل التمرين الرابع:

$$f'_x = \frac{1}{1+xy^2} \times y^2 = \frac{y^2}{1+xy^2} \Rightarrow f'_x(1, -1) = \frac{(-1)^2}{1+1 \times (-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{x}{1+xy^2} \times 2y = \frac{2yx}{1+xy^2} \Rightarrow f'_y(1, -1) = \frac{2 \times (-1)}{1+1 \times (-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

حل التمرين الخامس:

$$1. \quad f'_x = 2x + y^2 \Rightarrow f''_{xx} = 2$$

$$f'_y = 2xy \Rightarrow f''_{yy} = 2x \quad f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} \text{ نلاحظ ان}$$

$$2. \quad f'_x = \frac{3}{3x-5y} \quad f''_{xy} = \frac{15}{(3x-5y)^2}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{-5}{3x-5y} \quad f''_{yx} = \frac{15}{(3x-5y)^2}$$

$$2. \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - \frac{x^3}{y}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 4y + \frac{x^3}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) = 2 - 6\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = 4 - 2\frac{x^3}{y^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = \frac{3x^2}{y^2}$$

$$3. f(x, y) = e^{2x^2+xy+7x+y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = (4x + y + 7)f(x, y).$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = (x + 2y)f(x, y).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) = (4 + (4x + y + 7)^2)f(x, y).$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = (1 + (x + 2y)(4x + y + 7))f(x, y).$$

$$4. f(x, y) = \sin(xy).$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = y \cos(xy).$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = x \cos(xy).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) = -y^2 \sin(xy).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = -x^2 \sin(xy).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy).$$

حل التمرين 06:

$$f(x, y) = e^{-3y} \cos 3x \quad \text{تحقق معادلة لابلاس}$$

$$f_x = -3e^{-3y} \sin 3x \quad \text{الحل:}$$

$$f_y = -3e^{-3y} \cos 3x$$

$$f_{xx} = -9e^{-3y} \cos 3x$$

$$f_{yy} = 9e^{-3y} \cos 3x$$

$$f_{xx} + f_{yy} = -9e^{-3y} \cos 3x + 9e^{-3y} \cos 3x = 0$$

وعليه فان الدالة  $f(x, y) = e^{-3y} \cos 3x$  تحقق معادلة لابلاس