

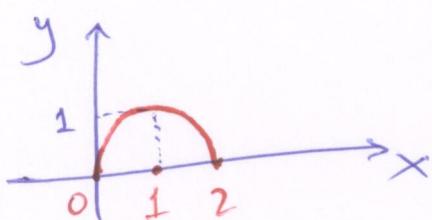
Καρνιδή οντ R^2

Αναδυμένη επίσκοπη: $\Gamma = \{(x,y) : f(x,y) = 0\}$, $f: A \subseteq R^2 \rightarrow R$

Καρνιδή επίσκοπη: $\Gamma = \{(x,y) : y = f(x), x \in I\}$

Παρατεταμένης επίσκοπης: $\Gamma = \{\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t)), t \in I\}$

1) Να λεγιγάφετε τις μορμώδη χρηστοποιήσεις
Αναδ. - Καρν. - Παρ. επίσκοπης.



Αναδ. επίσκοπη:

$$\Gamma = \{(x,y) : x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0, y \geq 0\}$$

Κύκλος (πρώτοντο)
κέντρου $(1,0)$ και
ύψης $r = 1$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0$$

Καρν. επίσκοπη:

$$\Gamma = \{(x,y) : y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}, x \in [0,2]\}$$

Παρατεταμένης επί:

$$\Gamma = \{\vec{r}(\theta) = (\cos \theta + 1, \sin \theta), \theta \in [0, \pi]\}$$

Οι παρατεταμένες οχι πορούσιες!

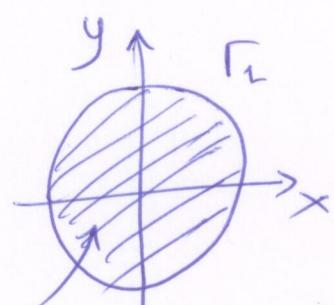
(2)

2) Na περιγραφή σε κανόνες επίπονων οι επίπονες μετρήσεις:

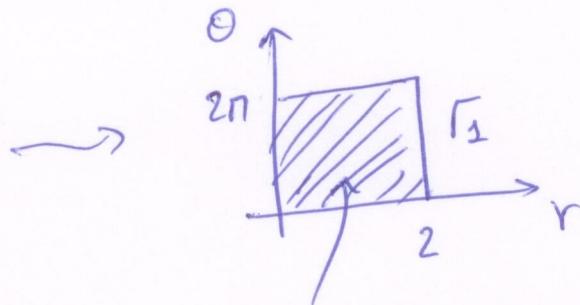
i) $\Gamma_1: x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2$$

$$F_1 = \{ \vec{r}(\theta) = (2 \cos \theta, 2 \sin \theta), \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \}$$



$$K = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$

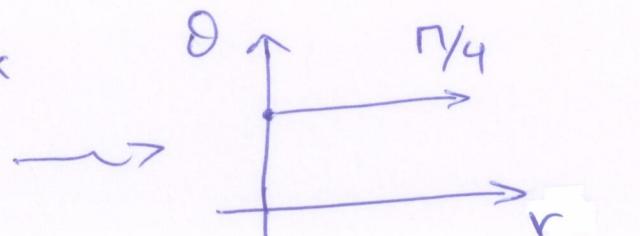
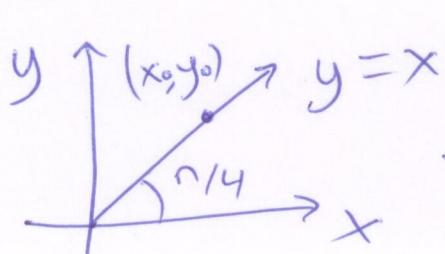


$$\vec{r}(u) = \{ (r, \theta) : 0 \leq r \leq 2, \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \}$$

ii) $y = x, x \geq 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} \exp \theta = 1 \\ (x = r \cos \theta) \\ (y = r \sin \theta) \end{array} \quad \mid \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, r \geq 0$$

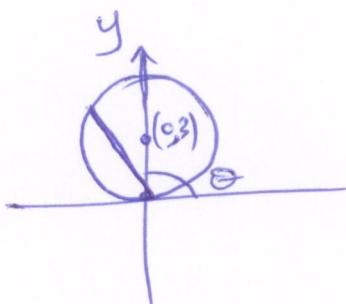
$$\vec{r}(r) = \left\{ \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \right), r \geq 0 \right\}$$



(3)

$$\text{iii) } x^2 + y^2 - 6y = 0$$

$$x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$$

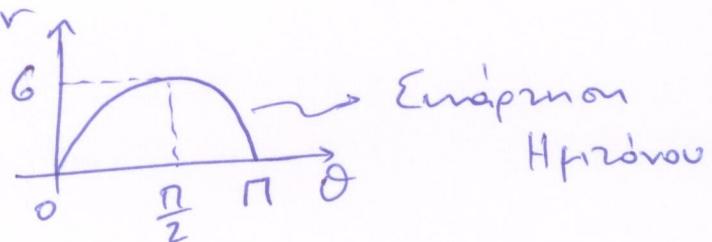


$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r^2 - 6r \sin \theta = 0$$

$$r = 6 \sin \theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]$$



3) Na tētāzhanov oj roduvis efloures
mū uafwidur oj naprotivov's:

$$\text{i) } r = \frac{1}{2}, \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

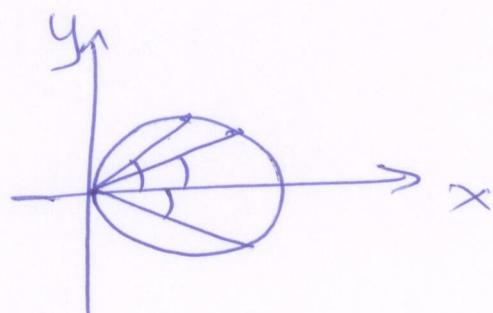
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \\ x, y \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \end{array} \right), \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\text{ii) } r = 2 \cos \theta, \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$r^2 = 2r \cos \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

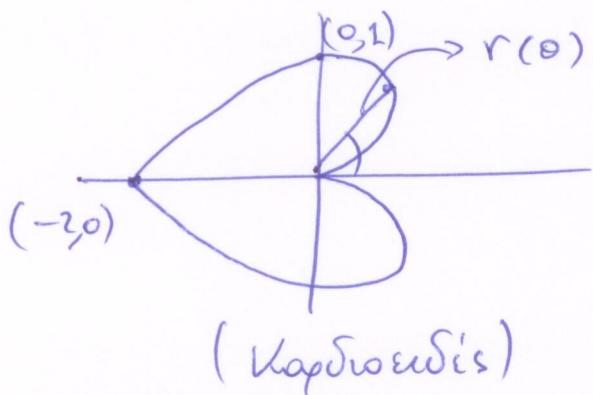


iii) $r = 1 - \cos\theta$

$$r^2 = r - r \cos\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x$$

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



Εγγάρεια στην R^3

Anadunni επιφάνεια:

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 : F(x, y, z) = 0\}$$

$$F: A(\subseteq R^3) \rightarrow R$$

Koordinatini επιφάνεια:

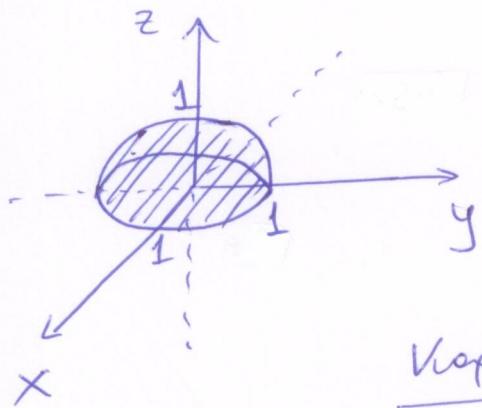
$$S = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in B\}$$

Παρεξηρίνις επιφάνειας:

$$S = \{ \vec{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)), (u, v) \in D \}$$

Παρασήμα:

1) Να λειτουργήσει την εγγάρεια:



Araduz. Mopuh:

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \geq 0\}$$

Koordinatini topuh:

$$S = \{z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in B\}$$

$$\mu \Sigma \quad B = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

Napatezimi topuh:

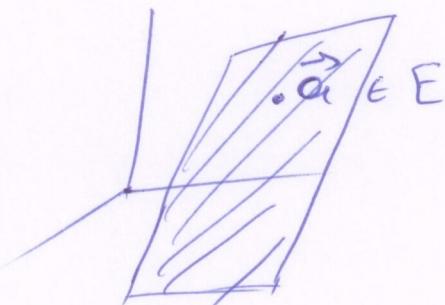
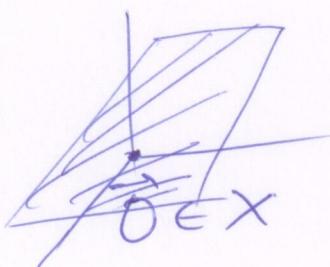
$$S = \{\vec{r}(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}), (x, y) \in B\}$$

Grinida orov \mathbb{R}^3

(eivai perapoteis diavopannis xwprw)

Èow \vec{u}, \vec{v} op. avt. wst. x èvas 2-sikas

op. mòxwpos tou \mathbb{R}^3 : $X = \{\lambda \vec{u} + \mu \vec{v} : \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$$\vec{a} = (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$E = \vec{a} + X = \{\vec{a} + \lambda \vec{u} + \mu \vec{v} : \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

(nepria ovoi \vec{a} , || ova \vec{u}, \vec{v})

$$\vec{r}(\lambda, \mu) = (x_0 + \lambda u_1 + \mu v_1, y_0 + \lambda u_2 + \mu v_2, z_0 + \lambda u_3 + \mu v_3)$$

⑥

$$x = x_0 + \lambda u_1 + \mu v_1$$

$$y = y_0 + \lambda u_2 + \mu v_2$$

$$z = z_0 + \lambda u_3 + \mu v_3$$

$$\cdot \text{Av} \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

d.h. ws rpos. Z.

$$z = ax + by + c$$

$$\Delta \text{vareperuna} \quad \text{enidign} \quad \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_3 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} \text{ in } \begin{vmatrix} u_2 & v_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Azonon: Na Bpcisi n cf. zw emnidou

nau rphai osi zo $\vec{a} = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ na

eiws nádoro oso Siáruota $\vec{n} = (a, b, g) \neq (0, 0, 0)$

Lion: $\vec{x} \in E$ uxoio, apa $\vec{x} - \vec{a}$ Swr. zw E.

$$E: (\vec{x} - \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \cdot (a, b, g) = 0$$

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + g(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$ax + by + gz = c, \text{ f.c. } c = ax_0 + by_0 + gz_0$$

Naparmpion:

$$(E): 2x - 3y + z = 5 \quad (\text{cf. emnidou}).$$

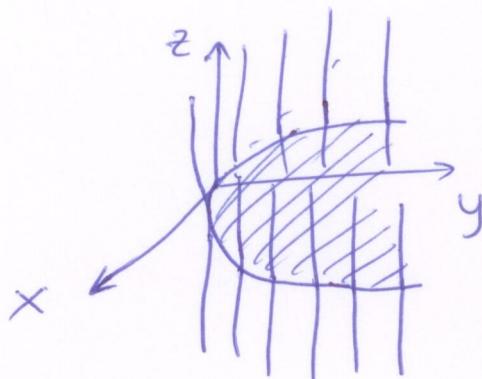
To $\vec{n} = (2, -3, 1)$ eiws Siáruota
nádoro oso emnidou.

(7)

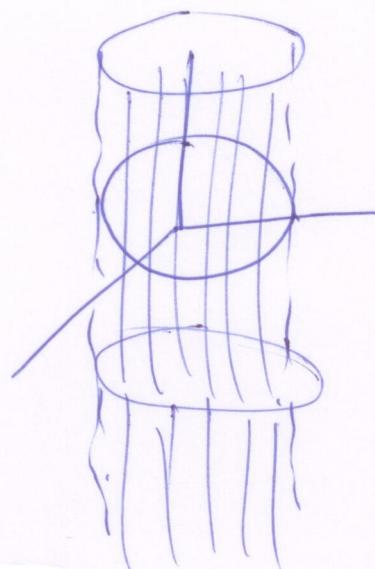
Eisiniis Gyvybės orov R^3 : kudinėjimis

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 : F(x, y, z) = \varphi(xy) = 0\}$$

i) $y = x^2$



ii) $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z \in R$

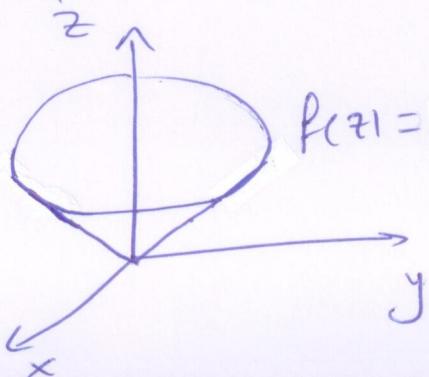


Eu Neklopėjimis:

Eu $z \rightarrow f(z) = y$ (oro $0y z$ emislo)

$$(f(z))^2 = x^2 + y^2 \quad (\text{ikišas or/arc's})$$

Neklopėjimui dėl yra $z \geq 0$



$$f(z) = z, z \geq 0$$

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

Vilnos

4) Na parametrisación de superficies en el espacio:
una expresión de la forma:

$$\text{i)} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \cos \theta \\ y = 5 \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\text{ii)} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$$

$$\left(x^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$r^2 + z^2 = r \cos \theta \quad (\text{reparametrización})$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad z = x^2 + y^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad z = r^2$$

(9)

5) Na parametru or cflorans siu Minkovici's
siu Koepenekis:

$$\text{i)} \quad r^2 + z^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x, z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad r^2 = 2z \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ x = r \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ y = r \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 4z \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4zxy$$

(10)

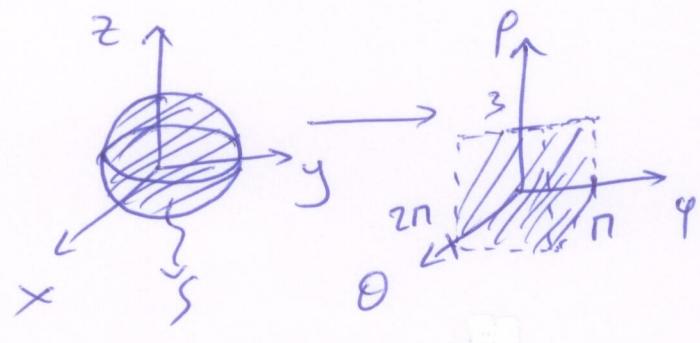
6) Na perečenjevju ozi Kopzorovičevih izhodov
ozi Šparinkev:

$$i) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$$

$$\rho = 3$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\varphi \in [0, \pi]$$



$$ii) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho^2 = \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho = \sin \varphi, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad (z \geq 0)$$

$$iii) \quad z^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2, \quad x, y \geq 0$$

$$\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi = 2\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Leftarrow \varphi = 207^\circ \text{ or } 152^\circ \quad (\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \rho \geq 0)$$

7) Να τεραπονήσεις εξαρκείς επίπεδων

(11)

α) Καρτονές:

i) $\rho = 10$ (αρτόρμος θ, φ)

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100 \quad (\text{σχήμα})$$

ii) $\rho = u + \theta + \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = y$$

iii) $\rho u + \varphi = 10 \Rightarrow$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 100$$

iv) $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \rho \sin \theta u + \frac{\rho}{4} \\ y = \rho u + \theta u + \frac{\rho}{4} \\ z = \rho \cos \frac{\pi}{4} (20) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 u^2 + \frac{\rho^2}{4} \\ z^2 = \rho^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2} = 1 \Rightarrow z^2 = x^2 + y^2, z \geq 0$$