

المسألة الأولى: التمثيل المتجهي لحاصل تقاطع المستويين

$\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  المعريف الأول

$t \mapsto \gamma(t) = (3t - t^2, 3t^2, 3t + t^2)$

(1)  $t = 0$  - جميع التوسيطات عند  $t = 0$

$\gamma'(t) = (3 - 2t^2, 6t, 3 + 2t^2)$

$\|\gamma'(t)\| = \sqrt{(3-2t^2)^2 + (6t)^2 + (3+2t^2)^2} = \sqrt{18 + 36t^2 + 12t^4}$

$\|\gamma'(t)\| = \sqrt{18}$

2 - حساب طول  $\gamma$  في المجال  $[0, 2]$ :

$L(\gamma) = \int_{[0,2]} \|\gamma'(t)\| dt = \int_0^2 \sqrt{18 + 36t^2 + 12t^4} dt$

$= \sqrt{18} \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + 2t^2 + t^4} dt = 3\sqrt{2} \int_0^2 (1 + t^2) dt$

$= 3\sqrt{2} \left[ u + \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 3\sqrt{2} \left( 1 + \frac{8}{3} \right) =$

$3\sqrt{2} \frac{3+8}{3} = 4\sqrt{2}$

$L(\gamma) = 4\sqrt{2}$   
 $[0, 2]$

(2) - حركات التماس للمستويين عند  $t \in [0, 1]$

$\vec{T} = \frac{\gamma'}{\|\gamma'\|} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{3-2t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{6t}{1+t^2}, \frac{3+2t^2}{1+t^2} \right)$

$\vec{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{t}{1+t^2}, 1 \right)$

(3) حركات التماس للمستويين عند  $t \in [0, 1]$

$\vec{N} = \frac{\gamma''}{\|\gamma''\|} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{-6t}{1+t^2}, \frac{6}{1+t^2}, \frac{6t}{1+t^2} \right)$

$\vec{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{-2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right)$

$$\phi(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ 2 \tan(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1 - \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}{1 + \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}, \frac{2 \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})}{1 + \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}, 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}{1 + \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{2 \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})}{1 + \tan^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = 2 \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \sin \theta \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

من (1) و (2) نجد:

$$\phi'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1)$$

$$\phi(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta, \theta) \quad \text{منه}$$

(4) نوع التوسيط  $\phi(\theta)$ :

$$\|\phi'(\theta)\| = 1 \quad \text{نوع التوسيط ناظم}$$

(5) معلم عزيمته  $\{\phi(\theta), \vec{T}, \vec{N}, \vec{B}\}$

$$\vec{T}(\theta) = \phi'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1)$$

$$\vec{N}(\theta) = \phi''(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\vec{B}(\theta) = \phi' \wedge \phi'' = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos \theta, -\sin \theta, 1)$$

(6) الانحناء  $k(\theta) = \|\phi''(\theta)\|$ :

$$k(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a > b \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

المسألة الثانية :

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

$$\phi(u, v) = \left( (a + b \cos v) \cos u, (a + b \cos v) \sin u, b \sin v \right)$$

(1) حساب  $G, F, E$

$$E = \left\| \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial u} \right\|^2 = \left\| -(a + b \cos v) \sin u, (a + b \cos v) \cos u, 0 \right\|^2$$

$$E = (a + b \cos v)^2$$

$$G = \left\| \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v} \right\|^2 = \left\| -b \sin v \cos u, -b \sin v \sin u, b \cos v \right\|^2$$

$$G = b^2$$

$$F = 0$$

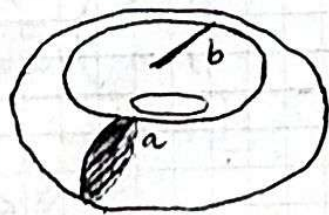
(2) حساب الجزء المتكامل من المساحة

$$A_{\text{inv}}(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{EG - F^2} \, du \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{b^2 (a + b \cos v)^2} \, du \, dv$$

$$= b \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (a + b \cos v) \, du \, dv = 2b\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (a + b \cos v) \, dv$$

$$A_{\text{inv}}(S) = 4ab\pi^2$$



التمرين الثالث : اريد بعم اول

1 ← د : لأن في المنحنيات المستوية لا يوجد شعاع خارجي  
 ثانوي (1)

2 ← (2) صحيح (2)

3 ← د : الدخلاء معدوم (1)

4 ← د : الذي غير موجود في المنحنيات المستوية (1)

5 ← لا : منحنى مستقيم معناه  $\delta \neq 0$  ،  $\nabla t$  (1)

وانتهى

$$-ab \cdot ab \cdot \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\} = (2) \text{ mA}$$

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