

Problema 4.81

$$\int_C \phi dr \text{ donde } (1, 1, 0) \text{ hasta } (2, 4, 0)$$

(a) para $\phi = x^3y + 2y$

$$y = x^2, z = 0$$

(b) C $(0, 0, 0)$ y $(1, 1, 0)$

para el inciso (a)

$$x = t \Rightarrow y = t^2, z = 0$$

$$r = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$r = t\hat{i} + t^2\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$dr = (\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j})dt$$

$$\phi = t^5 + 2t^2$$

$$\int_C \phi dr = \int (t^5 + 2t^2)(\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j}) dt = \int_0^1 (t^5 + 2t^2) dt + \int_0^4 (2t^6 + 4t^3) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^6}{6} + \frac{2}{3}t^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2}{7}t^7 + t^4 \right]_0^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{91}{6} \right] \hat{i} + \left[\frac{3304}{7} \right] \hat{j}$$

$$= \left(\frac{91}{6}, \frac{3304}{7}, 0 \right)$$

$$\text{param el } \mathfrak{g}_n \text{ en } \mathfrak{so}(3) \quad A = (1, 1, 0) \quad B = (2, 4, 0)$$

$$x = (1-t)A_1 + tB_1 \Rightarrow x = 1+t$$

$$y = (1-t)A_2 + tB_2 \Rightarrow y = 1+3t$$

$$z = (1-t)A_3 + tB_3 \Rightarrow z = 0$$

$$v = (1+t)\lambda + (1+3t)\mu$$

$$dv = \lambda + 3\mu$$

$$\phi = (1+t)^3(1+3t)\lambda + (1+3t)^3\mu$$

$$\phi = 3t^4 + 10t^3 + 12t^2 + 9t + 2$$

$$\int_C (3t^4 + 10t^3 + 12t^2 + 9t + 2)(\lambda + 3\mu) dt$$

$$= \lambda \int_1^2 (3t^4 + 10t^3 + 12t^2 + 9t + 2) dt$$

$$+ \mu \int_1^4 (9t^4 + 20t^3 + 36t^2 + 27t + 6) dt$$

$$= \lambda \left[\frac{3}{5}t^5 + \frac{10}{4}t^4 + \frac{12}{3}t^3 + \frac{9}{2}t^2 + 2t \right] \Big|_1^2 + \mu \left[\frac{9}{5}t^5 + \frac{20}{4}t^4 + \frac{36}{3}t^3 + \frac{27}{2}t^2 + 6t \right] \Big|_1^4$$

$$= \lambda [160] + \mu [4806]$$

$$= [160, 4806, 0]$$

Problema 4.82

$$\int_C f \cdot dr \quad \text{para } f = y\hat{i} + (x+z)^2\hat{j} + (x-z)^2\hat{k}$$

desde $(0,0,0)$ hasta $(2,1,0)$

(a) $y = x^2, z = 0$

(b) $y = 2x$

para el caso (a)

$$x = t \quad y = t^2 \quad z = 0$$

$$r = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$r = t\hat{i} + t^2\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$dr = \hat{i} + 2t\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$f = t^2\hat{x} + t^2\hat{y} + t^2\hat{z}$$

$$t_0 \cdot dr = t^2 + 2t^2$$

$$\int_0^2 f \cdot dr = \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{2t^3}{4} = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + 8 = \frac{29+8}{2} = \boxed{\frac{37}{3}}$$

Parm el inciso (b)

$$x = t, \quad y = 2x, \quad z = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2t$$

$$r = t\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$dr = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$F = 2t\hat{i} + t^2\hat{j}$$

$$F \cdot dr = 2t + 2t^2$$

$$\int_0^2 F \cdot dr = \frac{2t^2}{2} + \frac{2}{3}t^3 = 4 + \frac{16}{3} = \frac{12+16}{3} = \boxed{\frac{28}{3}}$$

Problema 4.83 $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

$$\mathbf{F} = 2xy^2 \mathbf{i} + 2(x^2y + y) \mathbf{j} \quad \text{dada } (0,0,0) \text{ hasta } (2,1,0)$$

(a)

$$y = x^2, z = 0$$

(b) $y = 2x$

param de la curva (a)

$$x = t, y = t^2, z = 0 \Rightarrow y = t^2$$

$$\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}$$

$$dr = \mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = 2t^5\mathbf{i} + (2t^4 + 2t^2)\mathbf{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F} \cdot dr &= 2t^5 + 4t^5 + 4t^3 \\ &= 6t^5 + 4t^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^2 (6t^5 + 4t^3) dt = [t^6 + t^4] \Big|_0^2 = \boxed{80}$$

param el hinciso (b)

$$x=t \quad y=2x \quad z=\emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow y=2t$$

$$r = t\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j} + t\hat{k}$$

$$v = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$F = 8t^3\hat{i} + (4t^3 + 4t)\hat{j}$$

$$F \cdot dr = 8t^3 + 8t^3 + 8t = 16t^3 + 8t$$

$$\int_0^2 F \cdot dr = \left[\frac{16t^4}{4} + \frac{8t^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 4t^4 + 4t^2 = [80]$$

Problema 4.84

$$\int_C f \cdot d\mathbf{r} \quad F = 3x\hat{i} + (2xz-y)\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

donde $(0,0,0)$ hasta $(2,1,3)$ a lo largo

de

(a)

$$x = 2t^2, y = t, z = 4t^2 - t$$

(b)

luego de $(0,0,0)$ hasta $(2,1,3)$

para el inciso (a)

$$\mathbf{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = 2t^2\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + (4t^2 - t)\hat{k}$$

$$d\mathbf{r} = 4t\hat{i} + \hat{j} + (8t - 1)\hat{k}$$

$$F = 3(2t^2)\hat{i} + (4(2t^2)(4t^2 - t))\hat{j} + (4t^2 - t)\hat{k}$$

$$F = 6t^2\hat{i} + (16t^4 - 4t^3)\hat{j} + (4t^2 - t)\hat{k}$$

$$F \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 24t^3 + 16t^4 - 4t^3 + 32t^3 - 12t^2 + t$$

$$\int_0^1 F \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \left[\frac{16t^5}{5} + \frac{16t^4}{4} - \frac{12t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{16}{5}t^5 + 16t^4 - 4t^3 + \frac{t^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{16}{5} + 16 - 4 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{16}{5} + \frac{19}{2} = \frac{32 + 95}{10}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{127}{10}} \cancel{x}$$

para el caso (b)

$$x = 2t \quad y = t \quad z = 3t$$

$$v = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$v = 2t\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + 3t\hat{k}$$

$$dv = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$f = 6t\hat{i} + 11t\hat{j} + 3t\hat{k}$$

$$f \cdot dv = 12t + 11t + 9t = 32t$$

$$\int_0^1 f \cdot dv = \left. \frac{32t^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = \boxed{16}$$

Problems 4.85

$$\int_C f_x dz \quad (= y \hat{i} + x \hat{j}) \cdot d\omega \text{ where } (0,0,0) \text{ starts } (3,9,0)$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3}, z=0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C f_x dz &= \lambda \int_C (f_1 dz - f_2 dy) + \lambda \int_C (f_3 dx - f_1 dz) \\ &\quad + \hat{K} \int_C (f_1 dy - f_2 dx) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \int_{(0,0)}^{(9,0)} x dz - \alpha dy + \lambda \int_{(0,0)}^{(3,0)} \alpha dx - \beta dz$$

$$+ \hat{K} \int_{(0,0)}^{(3,9)} y dy - x dx$$

$$= \cancel{\lambda [xz]}_{(0,0)}^{(9,0)} + \cancel{\lambda [yz]}_{(0,0)}^{(3,0)} + \hat{K} \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{(0,0)}^{(3,9)}$$

$$= \lambda[0] + \lambda[0] + 36\hat{K}$$

$$= [0, 0, 36]$$

problema 4.86 $\oint \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0$?

dcl:

Si \mathbf{q} es un vector cte

\Rightarrow la ecuación para rectas de una cte
es una cte

$$\mathbf{v} = C\mathbf{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow d\mathbf{v} = 0$$

entonces

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0$$

qed

$$\oint \mathbf{a} \times d\mathbf{r} = 0 ?$$

dem:

Si \mathbf{a} es un vector cte

las ecuaciones para rotacion son

$$x=0, y=0, z=0$$

$$r=0$$

$$\Rightarrow d\mathbf{r} = 0\hat{x} + 0\hat{y} + 0\hat{z}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times d\mathbf{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times d\mathbf{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \mathbf{a} \times d\mathbf{r} = 0$$

qed