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Parcial II

1* El campo vectorial $\vec{F}(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}i + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}j$ es conservativo

Según la definición, como F es conservativo existe una F donde
 $F = \nabla F$

Se sabe que $P(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ y $Q(x,y) = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$ entonces,

$$P(x,y)i + Q(x,y)j = \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial y}j$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad (1) \quad \bullet \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \quad (2)$$

• Si se integra la ecuación 1 se tiene

$$\int \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x} = \int \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dx + g(y) \Rightarrow F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} + g(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2+y^2 \\ du &= 2x \cdot dx \\ \frac{1}{2} du &= x \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + g(y)$$

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+y^2| + g(y) \quad (3)$$

• Ahora derivamos con respecto a y la ecuación (3)

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + g'(y) \quad \text{igualamos a la 2da ecuación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2+y^2 \\ u' &= 2y \cdot dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + g'(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(y) &= 0 \\ g(y) &= \int 0 \cdot dy \end{aligned}$$

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3* Un alambre tiene forma.....



$$d(x,y) = -x + |y|$$

Si conocemos la densidad entonces la masa

$$m = \int_C d(x,y) \cdot ds$$

Se sabe que una parametrización de la circunferencia es

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = a \cos t \mathbf{i} + a \sin t \mathbf{j} \quad t \in [\pi/2, \pi/2]$$

$$m = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (-a \cos t + |a \sin t|) = -a \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos t \, dt + a \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\sin t| \, dt$$

$$m = -a (\sin(t)) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \quad |\sin(t)| = \begin{cases} -\sin(t), & t = -\pi/2 \\ \sin(t), & t = \pi/2 \end{cases}$$

$$m =$$

5* Al evaluar la integral....

$$\oint_C 4x^3y dx + (x^4 + 3\pi) dy \quad C: y = 1 - |x - 1| \quad (0,0) \quad (2,0)$$

Aplicando el teorema de Green se sabe que

$$P(x,y) = 4x^3y \quad ; \quad Q(x,y) = x^4 + 3\pi$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4x^3 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4x^3$$

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_D 4x^3 - 4x^3 \cdot dx \cdot dy = 0$$

6* Considere el campo vectorial.....

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \vec{i} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \vec{j}$$

Primero debemos evaluar si F es conservativo.

Si $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ entonces F es conservativo

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-(x^2+y^2) - (-y \cdot 2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - y^2 + 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - (x \cdot 2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \quad \text{es conservativo}$$

$$\iint_D \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \cdot dA = 0$$

*Pregunta de desarrollo

$$F(x, y) = x + \cos(\pi x) + 3y \mathbf{i} + y + \sin(3\pi y) + 5x \mathbf{j} \quad \text{Aplicamos Green}$$

$$P(x, y) = x + \cos(\pi x) + 3y \quad ; \quad Q(x, y) = y + \sin(3\pi y) + 5x$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0 \\ -3 &\leq x \leq 3-3 \\ -3 &\leq x \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^3 \int_{-3}^0 3-5 \cdot dx \cdot dy = - \int_0^3 x \Big|_{-3}^0 \cdot dy$$

$$= - \int_0^3 (-3) \cdot dy = -3y \Big|_0^3 = -9$$

$$\text{Sabiendo que } \oint F \cdot dr = \oint F(x, y) \cdot ds = \iint_D \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot dA$$

$$\underline{\oint F \cdot dr = -9}$$