

2) Evalúe la integral de línea de $\vec{a} = x\hat{i} + \frac{y^2}{2}\hat{j} - \frac{z^2}{2}\hat{k}$ a lo largo de la curva C: $x = a \cos(\pi\lambda/2)$, $y = b \sin(\pi\lambda/2)$, $z = c\lambda$, desde el punto (a,0,0) al (0,b,c).

$$(a,0,0) \rightarrow a = a \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) \quad (0,b,c) \rightarrow 0 = a \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) \quad \vec{r}(\lambda) = a \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{i} + b \sin(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{j} + c\lambda\hat{k} \quad \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\lambda} = -\frac{\pi a}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{i} + \frac{\pi b}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$$

$$0 = \pi\lambda/2 \rightarrow \lambda = 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi\lambda}{2} \rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$\int_C \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 (a \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{i} + b \sin^2(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{j} - c\lambda^2\hat{k}) \cdot (-\frac{\pi a}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{i} + \frac{\pi b}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})\hat{j} + c\hat{k}) d\lambda$$

$$= \int_0^1 (-\frac{\pi a^2}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) \sin(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) + \frac{\pi b^2}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) \sin^2(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) - c^2 \lambda^2) d\lambda$$

$$= -\frac{\pi a^2}{2} \int_0^1 \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) \sin(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) d\lambda + \frac{\pi b^2}{2} \int_0^1 \cos(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) \sin^2(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}) d\lambda - c^2 \int_0^1 \lambda^2 d\lambda$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} (\sin^2(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})|_0^1) + \frac{b^2}{3} (\sin^3(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2})|_0^1) - \frac{c^2}{3} (\lambda^3|_0^1) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{b^2}{3} - \frac{c^2}{3}$$

3) Evalúe la siguiente integral $\oint_C y(4x^2+y^2)dx + x(2x^2+3y^2)dy$ alrededor de la elipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

Teorema de Green: $\oint_C (Pdx + Qdy) = \iint_D (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \oint_C y(4x^2+y^2)dx + x(2x^2+3y^2)dy = \iint_D (6x^2+3y^2-4x^2-3y^2) dA$

$$P = 4x^2y + y^3 \quad Q = 2x^3 + 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4x^2 + 3y^2 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6x^2 + 3y^2$$

$$u = r \cos \theta \quad v = r \sin \theta \rightarrow \begin{aligned} dA &= r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (2a^2u^2)(ab) du dv \\ &= 2a^3b \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^3b \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} a^3b \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} a^3b (\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta)|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi a^3b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = au, \quad y = bv \rightarrow u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = ab$$

8) Dado el campo vectorial $\vec{a} = [3x^2(y+z) + y^3+z^3]\hat{i} + [3y^2(x+z) + x^3+z^3]\hat{j} + [3z^2(x+y) + x^3+y^3]\hat{k}$:

a) Calcule $\nabla \times \vec{a}$:

$$\nabla \times \vec{a} = [\partial_y a_z - \partial_z a_y]\hat{i} + [\partial_z a_x - \partial_x a_z]\hat{j} + [\partial_x a_y - \partial_y a_x]\hat{k} = [(3z^2+3y^2)-(3y^2+3z^2)]\hat{i} + [(3x^2+3z^2)-(3z^2+3x^2)]\hat{j} + [(3y^2+3x^2)-(3x^2+3y^2)]\hat{k} = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

b) Evalúe la integral $\int_C \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r}$ a lo largo de cualquier línea que conecte el punto (1,-1,1) con el punto (2,1,2)

Ya que $\nabla \times \vec{a} = 0$, el campo es irrotacional y conservativo. Por lo tanto, la integral de línea entre dos puntos es independiente de la trayectoria. Encontremos el potencial escalar $\phi(x,y,z)$ tal que $\nabla \phi = \vec{a}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi(x,y,z)}{\partial x} &= a_x \rightarrow \phi(x,y,z) = \int (3x^2(y+z) + y^3+z^3) dx = x^3y + x^3z + f(y,z) \\ \frac{\partial \phi(x,y,z)}{\partial y} &= a_y \rightarrow x^3 + 3y^2x + \partial_y f(y,z) = 3y^2x + 3y^2z + x^3 + z^3 \rightarrow f(y,z) = y^3x + y^3z + g(z) \\ \frac{\partial \phi(x,y,z)}{\partial z} &= a_z \rightarrow x^3 + 3z^2x + 3z^2y + \partial_z g(z) = 3z^2x + 3z^2y + x^3 + y^3 \rightarrow g(z) = y^3z \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(x,y,z) = x^3(y+z) + y^3(x+z) + z^3(x+y)$$

$$\int_1^2 \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(P_2) - \phi(P_1) = [2^3(3) + 1^3(4) + 2^3(3)] - [1^3(0) + (-1)^3(1) + 1^3(0)] = 52 - (-1) = 51$$

12) Demuestre la validez del Teorema de Gauss:

a) Calculando el flujo del campo vectorial $\vec{a} = \frac{\alpha \vec{r}}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}}$ a través de la superficie $|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{3}a$

\vec{a} es un campo radial pues es paralelo a \vec{r} , con módulo $= \frac{\alpha}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}}$, por lo tanto podemos usar simetría esférica: $\vec{r} = |\vec{r}|\hat{r} = r\hat{r}$

$$\text{Flujo: } \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{\alpha r}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} (\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}) r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{\alpha r^3}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi dr = \frac{\alpha r^3}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos \theta)|_0^\pi d\varphi = \frac{2\alpha r^3}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{4\pi \alpha r^3}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{4\pi \alpha (\sqrt{3}a)^3}{(3a^2+a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi \alpha$$

b) Demostrando que $\nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{3\alpha a^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}}$ y evaluando la integral de volumen de $\nabla \cdot \vec{a}$ sobre el interior de la esfera $|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{3}a$

Ya que $\nabla \cdot (\vec{r} f(r)) = f(r) \nabla \cdot \vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \nabla f(r)$

$$= f(r) (\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}) + \vec{r} \cdot (f'(r) \hat{r})$$

$$= 3f(r) + f'(r) (\vec{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r})$$

$$= 3f(r) + r f'(r)$$

módulo de \vec{a}

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \nabla \cdot (g(r)\hat{r}) = 3g(r) + r g'(r) \rightarrow g(r) = \frac{\alpha}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow g'(r) = \frac{-3\alpha r}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{3\alpha}{(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} + \left(\frac{-3\alpha r^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}} \right) = \frac{3\alpha (r^2+a^2) - 3\alpha r^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}} = \frac{3\alpha a^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{3\alpha a^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 3\alpha a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \frac{r^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}} \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 3\alpha a^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8a^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \alpha \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos \theta)|_0^\pi d\varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \alpha \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi \alpha$$

$\vec{r} = a \tan \theta \rightarrow \sqrt{3}a = a \tan \theta \rightarrow \theta = \pi/3$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{r^2}{(r^2+a^2)^{5/2}} \sin \theta dr = \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{a^2 \sec^2 \theta}{a^5 \sec^5 \theta} \cdot a \sec \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^2 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right)|_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8a^2}$$