

2) Evalúe la integral de línea de $\vec{a} = x\hat{i} + \frac{y^2}{2}\hat{j} - \frac{z^2}{c}\hat{k}$ 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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: $\oint_C (Pdx + Qdy) = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \rightarrow \oint_C y(4x^2+y^2)dx + x(2x^2+3y^2)dy = \iint_D (6x^4+3y^2-4x^2-3y^2) dA \quad x = au, y = bv \rightarrow u^2+v^2 \leq 1$

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

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

$$u = r\cos\theta \quad v = r\sin\theta \quad \begin{cases} D \\ u^2+v^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = ab$$

$$dA = r dr d\theta \quad dudv = r^2 \cos^2\theta dr d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2ab \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 \cos^2\theta dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^3 b \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} a^3 b \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} a^3 b \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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 $\nabla \phi = \vec{a}$:

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, y, z)}{\partial x} = a_x \rightarrow \phi(x, y, z) = \int (3x^2(y+z)+y^3+z^3) dx = x^3y + x^3z + x^3y + x^3z + f(y, z) \quad \rightarrow \phi(x, y, z) = x^3(y+z) + y^3(x+z) + z^3(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, y, z)}{\partial y} = a_y \rightarrow x^3+3y^2x + \partial_y f(y, z) = 3y^2x + 3y^2z + x^3 + z^3 + f(y, z) = y^3x + y^3z + g(z) \quad \boxed{\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(P_2) - \phi(P_1) = [2^3(3) + 1^3(4) + 2^3(3)] - [1^3(0) + (-1)^3(2) + 1^3(0)] = 52 - (-2) = 54}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, y, z)}{\partial z} = a_z \rightarrow x^3+3z^2x + 3z^2y + \partial_z g(z) = 3z^2x + 3z^2y + x^3 + y^3 + g(z) = y^3z$$

12) Demuestre la validez del Teorema de Gauss:

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

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

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

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 $|r| = \sqrt{3}a$

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

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

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

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