Ejercicios Resueltos de Análisis Matemático 2 por Augusto Coda

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Part I

TP.1 - Ecuaciones diferenciales 1° Parte

5) Halle, según corresponda, la S.G. o la S.P. de las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales.

5) A)
$$y' = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2 - y}$$
 con $y(-3) = 4$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2 - y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (2 - y) dy = \int (x^2 + 1) dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{(2 - y)^2}{-2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C$$

S.G:
$$(2-y)^2 = \frac{-2}{3}x^3 - 2x - D$$

Reemplazando el punto y(-3) = 4:

$$(2-4)^2 = \frac{-2}{3}(-3)^3 - 6 - D \implies 20 = D$$

S.P:
$$(2-y)^2 = \frac{-2}{3}x^3 - 2x - 20$$

*Para que de como en la guía mutliplicar en ambos lados por 3

Nota: la integral $\int (2-y) dy$ también da: $2y - \frac{y^2}{2}$ con lo cual daría una solución distinta a la guía pero que estaría bien igual.

5) B)
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^2y$$

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^2y + y \quad \Rightarrow \quad x\frac{dy}{dx} = (2x^2 + 1)y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)dy = \int \left(2x + \frac{1}{x}\right)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln(y) = x^2 + \ln(x) + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln(x) + C \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{\ln(y)} = e^{x^2 + \ln(x) + C} \Rightarrow e^{\ln(y)} = e^{x^2} \cdot e^{\ln(x)} e^{C}$$

$$\mathbf{S.G:} y = e^{x^2} x D$$

5) C)
$$y' = 2x\sqrt{y-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{y-1}}dy = 2xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (y-1)^{\frac{-1}{2}}dy = \int (2x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2(y-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^2 + C$$

S.G:
$$2\sqrt{y-1} = x^2 + C$$

5) D)
$$x^2 dy = \frac{x^2 + 1}{3y^2 + 1} dx$$
 con $y(1) = 2$

$$\int (3y^2 + 1)dy = \int (1 + x^{-2})dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^3 + y = x + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^3 + y = x - x^{-1} + C$$

S.G:
$$xy^3 + xy = x^2 - 1 + xC$$

Reemplazando el punto y(1) = 2:

$$1.2^3 + 1.2 = 1^2 - 1 + C \implies C = 10$$

S.P:
$$xy^3 + xy = x^2 - 1 + 10x$$

5) E)
$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$$
 con $y(4) = 2$

$$\int dy = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} dx$$

Resolvemos la integral $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} dx$ por sustitución:

$$u=x^2+9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du=2xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{2}=xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}\frac{du}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}\int u^{\frac{-1}{2}}du \quad \Rightarrow \quad u^{\frac{1}{2}}+C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{2}=xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+9}+C$$

Volviendo a la ecuación principal:

S.G:
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 9} + C$$

Reemplazando el punto y(4) = 2

$$2 = \sqrt{4^2 + 9} + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 = 5 + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = -3$$

S.P:
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 9} - 3$$

5) F)
$$y' = xy + x - 2y - 2$$
 con $y(0) = 2$

$$y' = (x-2)y + x - 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = (x-2)(y+1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (y+1)^{-1} dy = \int (x-2) dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (y+1)^{-1} dy = \int (x-2)^{-1} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (y+1)^{-1} dy = \int (x-2)^{-1} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (y+1)^{-1} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (x-2)^{-1} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int (x-2)^{-1}$$

$$ln(y+1) = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + C \implies e^{ln(y+1)} = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 2x + C$$

S.G:
$$y+1=e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}e^{-2x}e^{C}$$

Reemplazando el punto y(0) = 2:

$$2 + 1 = e^0 e^0 D \quad \Rightarrow \quad D = 3$$

S.P:
$$y+1=e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}e^{-2x}3$$

9) Resuelva las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales lineales de 1° orden.

NOTA: los ejercicios están resueltos utilizando la fórmula: $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int P(x)dx} Q(x)dx\right)$

Siendo la forma: y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \land $Q(x) \neq 0$

9) A)
$$xy' - y - x^3 = 0$$

$$xy' - y = x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' - \frac{y}{x} = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e^{-\int \frac{-1}{x} dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int \frac{-1}{x} dx} x^2 dx \right)$$

$$y = e^{\ln|x|} \left(K + \int e^{-\ln|x|} \right) x^2 dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = x \left(K + \int x^{-1} x^2 dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = x \left(K + \int x dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = x \left(K +$$

$$y = x\left(K + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)$$

S.G:
$$y = Kx + \frac{x^3}{2}$$

9) B)
$$y' + y\cos(x) = \sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$y = e^{-\int \cos(x)dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int \cos(x)dx} \sin(x)\cos(x)dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e^{-\sin(x)} \left(K + \int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x)\cos(x)dx \right)$$

Resolviendo la integral $\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x) \cos(x) dx$ por sustitución:

$$p = \sin(x) \implies dp = \cos(x)dx \implies \int e^p p \, dp$$

Resolviendo esta nueva integral con el método por partes:

$$u = p \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = dp \quad \land \quad dv = e^p \quad \Rightarrow \quad v = e^p$$

$$uv - \int vdu \quad \Rightarrow \quad pe^p - \int e^p dp \quad \Rightarrow \quad pe^p - e^p$$

Volviendo a la ecuación principal:

$$y = e^{-\sin(x)} \left(K + \sin(x)e^{\sin(x)} - e^{\sin(x)} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e^{-\sin(x)} K + \sin(x)e^{\sin(x)} e^{-\sin(x)} - e^{\sin(x)} e^{-\sin(x)}$$

$$\mathbf{S.G:} y = Ke^{-\sin(x)} + \sin(x) - 1$$

9) C)
$$(x^2 + 4)y' - 3xy = x$$
 $con(x, y) = (0, 1)$

$$y' - \frac{3x}{x^2 + 4}y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e^{-\int \frac{-3x}{x^2 + 4} dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int \frac{-3x}{x^2 + 4} dx} \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e^{-\int \frac{-3x}{x^2 + 4} dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int \frac{-3x}{x^2 + 4} dx} \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \right)$$

$$y = e^{3} \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \left(K + \int e^{-3} \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \right)$$

Resolviendo la integral $\int \frac{x}{x^2+4} dx$ por sustitución:

$$u = x^2 + 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 2xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{2} = xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} ln(u) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} ln(x^2 + 4) = \frac{1}{2} ln(u)$$

Volviendo a la ecuación principal:

$$y = e^{\frac{3}{2}ln(x^2 + 4)} \left(K + \int e^{\frac{-3}{2}ln(x^2 + 4)} \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} \right)^3 \left(K + \int \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} \right)^{-3} \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx \right)$$

Resolviendo la integral $\int \left(\sqrt{x^2+4}\right)^{-3} \frac{x}{x^2+4} dx$ por sustitución:

$$v = x^2 + 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad dv = 2xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dv}{2} = xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(\sqrt{v}\right)^{-3} \left(\frac{1}{v}\right) \frac{dv}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \int v^{\frac{-3}{2}} dv \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(v^{\frac{-3}{2}}\right) \frac{-2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{3} (x^2 + 4)^{\frac{-3}{2}}$$

Volviendo a la ecuación principal:

S.G:
$$y = (x^2 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(K - \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 4)^{\frac{-3}{2}} \right)$$

Reemplazando el punto (x, y) = (0, 1):

$$1 = (0+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(K - \frac{1}{3}(0+4)^{\frac{-3}{2}} \right) \Rightarrow 1 = 8 \left(K - \frac{1}{24} \right) \Rightarrow 1 = 8K - \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$y = (x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}(x^2+4)^{\frac{-3}{2}} \right) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{6}(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{S.P:} \boxed{6y = (x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2}$$

9) D)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 2\frac{y}{x} = x^2 \sin(3x)$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{-2}{x} dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int \frac{-2}{x} dx} x^2 \sin(3x) dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e^{2\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(K + \int e^{-2\int \frac{1}{x} dx} x^2 \sin(3x) dx \right)$$

$$y = e^{2ln(x)} \left(K + \int e^{-2ln(x)} x^2 \sin(3x) dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = x^2 \left(K + \int x^{-2} x^2 \sin(3x) dx \right)$$

Resolviendo la integral $\int x^{-2}x^2\sin(3x)dx$ por sustitución:

$$u = 3x \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 3dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{3} = dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \sin(u) \frac{du}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3} \int \sin(u) du \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3} (-\cos(u)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{3} \cos(3x)$$

Volviendo a la ecuación principal:

S.G:
$$y = x^2(K - \frac{1}{3}\cos(3x))$$

12) Halle la familia de curvas ortogonal a la dada.

12) A)
$$y = 2x + C$$

$$y' = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{y'} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -dx = 2dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\int dx = \int 2dy$$

$$2y = -x + C$$

12) B)
$$y = Ce^x$$

$$y' = Ce^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{y}{e^x}e^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{y'} = y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int -1dx = \int ydy \quad \Rightarrow \quad -x + C = \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$-2x + D = y^2$$

12) C)
$$y = C \tan(2x)$$

$$y' = C \sec^2(2x)2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \left(\frac{y}{\tan(2x)}\right) \left(\frac{2}{\cos^2(2x)}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{y'} = \left(\frac{y}{\frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)}}\right) \left(\frac{2}{\cos^2(2x)}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{y'} = \frac{2y}{\sin(2x)\cos(2x)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\int \sin(2x)\cos(2x)dx = 2\int ydy$$

Resolviendo la integral $-\int \sin(2x)\cos(2x)dx$ por sustitución:

$$u = \sin(2x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = \cos(2x)2dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{2} = \cos(2x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\int u\frac{du}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{2}\int udu \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{u^2}{2}\right) + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sin^2(2x)}{2}\right) + C$$

Volviendo a la ecuación principal:

$$2\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{\sin^2(2x)}{4} + C$$

$$4y^2 = -\sin^2(2x) + D$$

12) D)
$$y = ln(x + C)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x+C} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{y'} = \frac{1}{x+C}$$

Dado que al derivar la constante C no desapareció, la despejamos en base a la función original:

$$e^y = e^{\ln(x+C)} \Rightarrow e^y = x+C \Rightarrow C = e^y - x$$

Volviendo:

$$\frac{-1}{y'} = \frac{1}{x + e^y - x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1}{y} = \frac{1}{e^y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\int dx = \int e^{-y} dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad -(x + C) = -e^{-y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x + C = e^{-y} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$ln(x+C) = -y$$

$$-ln(x+C) = y$$

15) Dada xy'' - 2y' = 0 halle la S.P./ y(1) = y'(1) = 3 aplicando la transformación w = y'.

$$w=y' \quad \Rightarrow \quad w'=w'' \quad \Rightarrow \quad xw'-2w=0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x\frac{dw}{dx}=2w \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{2w}dw = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2w}dx = \int \frac{1}{x}dx = \int$$

$$\frac{1}{2}ln(w) = ln(x) + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{ln\left(w^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)} = e^{ln(x)} + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad w^{\frac{1}{2}} = xD \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{w} = xD$$

Reemplazamos w por y':

$$\sqrt{y'} = xD \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = x^2.K$$

Reemplazamos el punto y'(1) = 3:

$$3 = 1^2 K \Rightarrow K = 3$$

$$y = \int x^2 3 dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 3\frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

Reemplazamos el punto y(1) = 3:

$$3 = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$y = x^3 + 2$$

16) Halle la S.G. de y" - 2y' = x.

$$y'' - 2y' = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad w' - 2w = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad w = e^{-\int -2dx} \left(K + \int e^{\int -2dx} x dx\right)$$

$$w = e^{2 \int dx} \left(K + \int e^{-2 \int dx} x dx \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad w = e^{2x} \left(K + \int e^{-2x} x dx \right)$$

Resolviendo la integral $\int e^{-2x} x dx$ por partes:

$$u = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = dx \quad \land \quad dv = e^{-2x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v = \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2}$$

$$uv - \int vdu \quad \Rightarrow \quad xe^{-2x} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) - \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad xe^{-2x} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$xe^{-2x} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{-2x}}{-2}\right) xe^{-2x} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) e^{-2x}$$

Volviendo:

$$w = e^{2x} \left(K + e^{-2x} \left(\frac{-x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad w = e^{2x} K + \left(\frac{-x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = e^{2x} K - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \int \left(e^{2x} K - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = K e^{2x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{4} x + C$$

$$\mathbf{S.G:} \quad y = A e^{2x} - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{4} x + C$$

Part II

TP.2 - Nociones de Topología - Funciones

Nada por aquí 0.o

Part III

TP.3 - Límite y Continuidad

1) Analice la existencia del
$$\lim_{u\to 0} \left(\frac{1-\cos(u)}{u^2}, 1+2u, \frac{\sin(u^2)}{u^3+u^2}\right)$$

^{*}Es muy teórico, leer los conceptos

$$\lim_{u \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(u)}{u^2} \quad \Rightarrow_{L'H} \quad \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\sin(u)}{2u} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{u \to 0} 1 + 2u = \boxed{1} \qquad \Rightarrow \boxed{\exists \quad \lim_{u \to 0} f}$$

$$\lim_{u \to 0} \frac{\sin(u^2)}{u^3 + u^2} = \boxed{1} \text{ (límite por acotado)}$$

2) ¿Por qué existe el $\lim_{u\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}, u.ln(u)\right)$ pero no existe el $\lim_{u\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}, u\right)$?

$$f_1 = \lim_{u \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}, u.ln(u) \right) \quad \land \quad f_2 = \lim_{u \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}, u \right)$$

Para f_1 , por estar el ln(u) se toma el lado derecho (+):

$$\lim_{u \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin(u)}{u} = \boxed{1} \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{u \to 0^{+}} u . ln(u) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{u \to 0^{+}} \frac{ln(u)}{\frac{1}{u}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{u \to 0^{+}} \frac{ln(u)}{u^{-1}} \quad \Rightarrow_{L'H} \quad \lim_{u \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{u}}{-u^{-2}} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{u \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{u}}{\frac{1}{u^{2}}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{u \to 0^{+}} -u = \boxed{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\exists \quad \lim f_{1}}$$

Para f_2 :

$$\lim_{u \to 0} u = \boxed{0}$$

Analizando por derecha y por izquierda $\lim_{u\to 0} \frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}$:

$$\lim_{u \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin(u)}{u} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\lim_{u \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin(u)}{-u} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{ \boxed{ \angle lim f_{2} }}$$

3) Analice la existencia de los siguientes límites:

3) A)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{e^{xy}-1}{xy}\right)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

Criterio 1 (acercamiento por los ejes):

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = \boxed{0} \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{0}{y^2} = \boxed{0}$$

Criterio 2 (radiales): y = mx

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x.mx}{x^2+(mx)^2}\quad \Rightarrow\quad \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^2m}{x^2(1+m)}=\boxed{\frac{m}{1+m^2}}\quad \Rightarrow\quad \boxed{\not\exists\quad \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}f}$$

3) B)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,1)} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y}$$

Criterio 1 (acercamiento por los ejes):

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-2}{x} = \boxed{-1} \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{y \to 1} \frac{y-2}{-y} = \boxed{1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\not \exists \quad \lim_{(x,y) \to (1,1)} f}$$

3) C)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{16-x^2y^2}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{16-(xy)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{(x,y)\to(2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{(4-xy)(4+xy)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$$

3) D)
$$\lim_{(x,y,z)\to(0,0,0)} \frac{x+y-z}{x+y+z}$$

Criterio 1 (acercamiento por los ejes):

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = \boxed{1} \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{y} = \boxed{1} \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{-z}{z} = \boxed{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\not \exists \quad \lim_{(x,y,z) \to (0,0,0)} f}$$

3) E)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,0)} \frac{(x-1)\sin(y)}{xy} = \boxed{0}$$
 (límite por acotado)

3) F)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \boxed{0}$$
 (límite por acotado)

4) Sea S la superficie de ecuación $z=x^2+y^2$, halle la ecuación de una curva C \subset S que pase por el punto (1, 2, 5); verifique por definición que realmente se trata de una curva.

$$S: z = x^2 + y^2$$
 $C \subset S/p(1, 2, 5) \in C$

Hay varias curvas que cumplen con lo pedido, por ejemplo:

A)
$$C: f(t) = \left(\frac{t}{2}, t, \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + t^2\right)$$
 si $t = 2 \Rightarrow p \in C$

B)
$$C: f(t) = (1, t, t^2 + 1)$$
 si $t = 2 \Rightarrow p \in C$

C)
$$C: f(t) = (1, 2t, 4t + 1)$$
 si $t = 1 \implies p \in C$

- **5)** Sea C la curva de ecuación $\bar{X} = (t, t^2, 2t^2) \wedge t \in \mathbb{R}$
- a) Exprese C como intesección de 2 superficies.
- b) Demuestre que C es una curva plana.
- c) Dada la superficie de ecuación $\bar{X}=(u+v,u-v,u^2+u+v^2-v+2uv)$ con $(u,v)\in\mathbb{R}^2$, demuestre que C está incluida en ella.

5) A)
$$C = \begin{cases} S_1: & 2y = z \\ S_2: & 2x^2 = z \end{cases} \land \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \\ z = 2t^2 \end{cases}$$

5) B)
$$C \subseteq \pi : 2y - z = 0 \Rightarrow C$$
 es plana

5) C)
$$S: \bar{X} = (u+v, u-v, u^2+u+v^2-v+2uv)$$
 con $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v \\ y = u - v \\ z = u^2 + u + v^2 - v + 2uv \end{cases} \Rightarrow S : z = x^2 + y \Rightarrow S = \frac{S_1 + S_2}{2} \land S_1 \text{ y } S_2 \text{ definidos en el } \mathbf{5})\mathbf{A})$$

$$\Rightarrow 2S = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow C \subseteq S$$

7) Analice la continuidad en el origen de los siguientes campos escalares:

7) A)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y} & si \quad x^2 + y \neq 0 \\ 0 & si \quad x^2 + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0, 0):

1)
$$f(0, 0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y} & \Rightarrow & \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2x}{x^2 + y} & \Rightarrow & \text{①} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

① Acercamiento por curvas: $y = x^3 - x^2$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^3}{x^2+x^3-x^2}=\boxed{1}\neq 0\quad \Rightarrow\quad \not\exists \lim_{(x,y)\to (0,0)}f(x,y)\quad \Rightarrow\quad \underline{\text{No es continua}}$$

7) B)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos(xy)}{x} & si \ x \neq 0 \\ 0 & si \ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

1)
$$f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{x} & \Rightarrow & \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{(1-\cos(xy))y}{xy} & \Rightarrow & \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{y-y\cos(xy)}{xy} = \boxed{0} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{Es \ continua}$$

7) C)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sin(y)\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,y) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,y) \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

1)
$$f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \sin(y) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \boxed{0} \text{ (límite por acotado)} \\ & \Rightarrow \quad \exists \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Es continua

7) **D)**
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

1) $f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$

2)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6} & \Rightarrow & \text{①} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \text{①} \end{cases}$$

① Acercamiento por curvas: $y^6 = xy^3 - x^2$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{xy^3}{x^2+xy^3-x^2}=\boxed{1}\neq 0\quad\Rightarrow\quad \not\exists \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}f(x,y)\quad\Rightarrow\quad \underline{\text{No es continua}}$$

7) F)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2} & si \quad |y| \neq |x| \\ 0 & si \quad |y| = |x| \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

1)
$$f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

2)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow & \textcircled{1} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

(1) Por radiales: y = mx

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot mx}{x^2 - (mx)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 m}{x^2 (1 - m^2)} = \boxed{\frac{m}{1 - m^2}} \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \not \exists \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\text{No es continual formula for the property of th$$

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8) Analice la posibilidad de redefinir la función extendiendo su dominio por continuidad.

8) A)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{\bar{0}\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{f}(x,y) = \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

Continuidad en (0,0): para $F_1 = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

Por radiales: y = mx

$$F_1: \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (mx)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2(1+m^2)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{1+m^2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \not\exists \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{No es continua}$$

⇒ No es posible redefinir el dominio

8) B)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x \sin(xy)}{y}$$
 $si (x,y) \neq (x,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,0)}\frac{x\sin(xy)}{y}\quad\Rightarrow\quad \lim_{(x,y)\to(a,0)}\frac{x^2\sin(xy)}{xy}=\boxed{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad f(x,y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{x \sin(xy)}{y} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (x,0) \\ x^2 & si \quad (x,y) = (x,0) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \quad \text{Se puede redefinir para} \left[f(x,0) = x^2 \right]$$

8) C)
$$g: \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3/\bar{g}(t) = \left(\frac{t}{|t|}, t.ln(t), \frac{1-\cos(t)}{t}\right)$$

Dado que t > 0 por el ln(t), entonces analizamos continuidad en $t = 0^+$:

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \bar{g}(t) = \begin{cases} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{t}{t} = \boxed{1} \\ \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} t. \ln(t) & \Rightarrow \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(t)}{t^{-1}} & \Rightarrow_{L'H} & \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{\frac{-1}{t^{-2}}} & \Rightarrow & \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{-t^{2}}{t} = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - \cos(t)}{t} & \Rightarrow_{L'H} & \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin(t)}{1} = \boxed{0}$$

 \Rightarrow Se puede redefinir para $\overline{g}(0) = (1,0,0)$

$$\mathbf{8)} \ \mathbf{D)} \quad \bar{g}(u) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{u^2}}{u}, \sqrt{u}\right) \quad si \ u > 0$$

$$\lim_{u \to 0^+} \bar{g}(t) = \begin{cases} \lim_{u \to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{u^2}}{u} \Rightarrow \lim_{u \to 0^+} \frac{|u|}{u} \Rightarrow \lim_{u \to 0^+} \frac{u}{u} = \boxed{1} \\ \lim_{u \to 0^+} \sqrt{u} = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

 \Rightarrow Se puede redefinir para $\overline{g}(0) = (1,0)$

11) Sea $f(x,y) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2}$ si $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$, f(0,0) = 0. a) Demuestre que f es continua en el origen. b) ¿Puede analizar el límite acercándose al origen por la línea de nivel 1 de f?

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

11) A) Continuidad en (0,0):

1)
$$f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} & \Rightarrow & \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2x}{x^2 + y^2} = \boxed{0} \text{ (límite por acotado)} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \boxed{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Es continua}}$$

11) B) Acercamiento por curvas:

Curva de nivel 1
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $C_1: \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^3 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 = y^2$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^3}{x^2+x^3-x^2}=\boxed{1}\neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{No podemos analizar el límite por acercamiento de curvas de nivel 1}.$$

$$y^2 = x^2(x-1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{x \ge 1 \quad \lor \quad x = 0}$$

Part IV

TP.4 - Derivabilidad - Recta Tangente y Plano

Normal

- 1) Definida la curva C como intersección de dos superficies S_1 y S_2 ($C = S_1 \cap S_2$):
- parametrícela convenientemente y halle una ecuación para la recta tangente a C en \bar{A} ,
- halle una ecuación cartesiana y una ecuación vectorial para el plano normal a C en \bar{A} ,
- ullet analice si C es una curva plana o alabeada.

1) A)
$$S_1: y = x^2$$
 $S_2: y + z = 5$ $\bar{A} = (2, 4, 1):$

$$x = t \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = t^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 5 - t^2$$

$$C: g(t) = (t, t^2, 5 - t^2) = t^2 (2, 4, 1) \Rightarrow t = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(t) = (1, 2t, -2t) \Rightarrow g'(2) = (1, 4, -4) \Rightarrow \boxed{r_{tg} : (x, y, z) = (2, 4, 1) + \lambda(1, 4, -4)}$$

$$\pi_{normal}: x + 4y - 4z + D = 0$$

Reemplazando con (2, 4, 1):

$$2 + 4.4 - 4.1 + D = 0 \implies D = -14 \implies \boxed{\pi_{normal} : x + 4y - 4z - 14 = 0}$$

$$C \subset \pi: z = 5 - y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{C \ es \ plana}$$

3) Halle la ecuación de un plano que contenga tres puntos no alineados de la curva C de ecuación $\bar{X} = (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t), t)$ con $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. Demuestre que C es alabeada (no es plana):

$$P_1: \bar{g}(0) = (2,0,0)$$

$$P_2: \bar{g}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(0, 2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$P_3: \bar{g}(2\pi) = (2,0,2\pi)$$

$$P_1 P_2 = \left(-2, 2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$P_{1}P_{3} = (0, 0, 2\pi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{n} = P_{1}P_{2} \quad \text{x} \quad P_{1}P_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\pi \end{vmatrix} = (4\pi, 4\pi, 0)$$

$$\pi: 4\pi x + 4\pi y + D = 0$$

Reemplazando con $(2,0,0) \in \pi$:

$$\Rightarrow 8\pi + D = 0 \Rightarrow D = -8\pi \Rightarrow \pi : 4\pi x + 4\pi y - 8\pi = 0$$

Calculando el determinante y si éste es $\neq 0$, entonces es alabeada:

$$P_4: \bar{g}(\pi) = (-2, 0, \pi) \Rightarrow P_1 P_4 = (-4, 0, \pi)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\pi \\ -4 & 0 & \pi \end{vmatrix} = -2(0) - 2(8\pi) + \frac{\pi}{2}(0) = -16\pi \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{alabeada}$$

4) Analice por definición la existencia de las derivadas parciales de f en el punto \bar{A} ; cuando sea posible verifique aplicando la regla práctica de derivación.

4) A)
$$f(x,y) = 3x^2 + 2xy$$
 , $\bar{A} = (1,2)$

$$f'_x(x,y) = 6x + 2y$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = 2x$$

$$f'_x(1,2) = 10$$

$$f'_x(1,2) = 2$$

4) B)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
, $\bar{A} = (0,0)$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = \boxed{0}$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{0-0}{k} = \boxed{0}$$

4) C)
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^4 + 2y^2}$$
 , $\bar{A} = (0,0)$

$$f_x'(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{h^4} - 0}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h^2|}{h}$$

$$(h^2 \text{ entonces sacamos las barras de modulo}) \Rightarrow \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^2}{h} = \boxed{0}$$

$$f'_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2k^{2}} - 0}{k}$$

$$\lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2}|k|}{k} = \begin{cases} \lim_{k \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{2}k}{k} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lim_{k \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\sqrt{2}k}{k} = \boxed{-\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\beta} \quad f'_{y}(0,0)$$

4) D)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + (y-1)^2}{x^2 + (y-1)^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,1) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = \bar{A} = (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f_x'(0,1) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,1) - f(0,1)}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^3}{h^3} = \boxed{1}$$

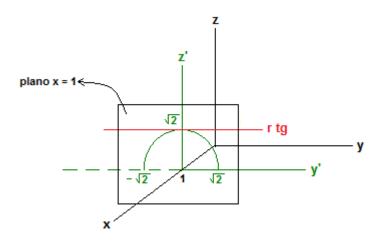
$$f_y'(0,1) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,1+k) - f(0,1)}{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\frac{k^2}{k^2} - 0}{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{1}{k} = \boxed{\infty} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\cancel{A} \quad f_y'(0,1)}$$

5) Dada $f(x,y)=\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}$, obtenga $f_y'(1,0)$ observando el gráfico de la curva intersección de $z=\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}$ con x=1.

Nota: Cuando $z = \sqrt{3 - x^2 - y^2}$ como no dice \pm delante de la raíz, entonces es la parte \oplus de z.

$$c: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} z = \sqrt{3-x^2-y^2} \\ x = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{2-y^2} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$de \, \textcircled{1}: z^2 + y^2 = 2 \quad \land \quad z \ge 0$$



$$\Rightarrow f'_y(1,0) = \boxed{0}$$
 (Es la pendiente de la recta tangente)

6) Estudie la derivabilidad en distintas direcciones en el punto \bar{A} que se indica en cada caso.

6) A)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy-x}{x^2 + (y-1)^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,1) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,1) \end{cases}$$
, $\bar{A} = (0,1)$

$$\breve{r} = (u, v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$f'((0,1), \check{r}) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda u, 1+\lambda v) - f(0,1)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\frac{\lambda u(1+\lambda v) - \lambda u}{\lambda^2 u^2 + \lambda^2 v^2} - 0}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda u + \lambda^2 uv - \lambda u}{\lambda^3 (u^2 + v^2)} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{uv}{\lambda^3 u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 0 si $\underline{u=0}$ \Rightarrow \exists \Rightarrow $u^2+v^2=1$ \Rightarrow $v^2=1$ \Rightarrow $\underline{v=\pm 1}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ∞ si $\underline{u \neq 0}$ \wedge $\underline{v \neq 0}$ \Rightarrow $\not\exists$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 0 si $\underline{v} = \underline{0}$ \Rightarrow \exists \Rightarrow $u^2 + v^2 = 1$ \Rightarrow $u^2 = 1$ \Rightarrow $u = \pm 1$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |\breve{r} = (0,1), (0,-1), (1,0), (-1,0)|$$

6) B)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{x} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,y) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,y) \end{cases}$$
, $\bar{A} = (0,0)$

$$\breve{r} = (u, v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$f'((0,0), \breve{r}) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda u, 0+\lambda v) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{\lambda u} - 0}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{\lambda^2 u} = \boxed{\frac{v^2}{u}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'((0,0),(u,v)) = \begin{cases} \frac{v^2}{u} & si & u \neq 0 \\ 0 & si & u = 0 \end{cases} con u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

6) C)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4}{x+y} & si \quad x+y \neq 0 \\ 0 & si \quad x+y = 0 \end{cases}$$
, $\bar{A} = (0,0)$

$$\ddot{r} = (u, v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$f'((0,0), \breve{r}) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda u, 0+\lambda v) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\frac{\lambda^4 u^4}{\lambda u + \lambda v} - 0}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda^4 u^4}{\lambda^2 (u+v)} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda^2 u^4}{u+v} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'((0,0), \breve{r}) = 0 \quad \forall \quad \breve{r}$$

6) D)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
, $\bar{A} = (0,0)$

$$\ddot{r} = (u, v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$f'((0,0),\check{r}) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda u, 0+\lambda v) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\frac{\lambda^2 u^2 \lambda v}{\lambda^2 u^2 + \lambda^2 v^2} - 0}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda^3 u^2 v}{\lambda^3 (u^2 + v^2)} = \boxed{u^2 v} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{u^2 = 1 - v^2} \textcircled{2}$$

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

$$(1-v^2)v = v - v^3$$
 \Rightarrow $g(v) = v - v^3$

$$\Rightarrow g'(v) = 1 - 3v^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 - 3v^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3} = v^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left| v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g''(v) = -6v \quad \Rightarrow \quad g''\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\right) = -6.\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{-6}{\sqrt{3}} < 0 & \Rightarrow & \underline{Max} \\ \\ \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} > 0 & \Rightarrow & Min \end{array} \right.$$

Direcciones de derivada Máxima:

$$\Rightarrow u^2 + v^2 = 1 \Rightarrow u^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow u^2 + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left[\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right]$$

Direcciones de derivada Nula:

$$\Rightarrow u^2v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 0 \Rightarrow v = \pm 1 \\ v = 0 \Rightarrow u = \pm 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{(1,0), (-1,0), (0,1), (0,-1)}$$

7) Demuestre por definición que $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}/f(x,y) = \sqrt{4x^2+y^2}$ es continua pero no admite derivadas parciales en el origen.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}/f(x,y) = \sqrt{4x^2 + y^2}$$
 , $\bar{A} = (0,0)$

Continuidad en (0, 0):

$$1)f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \sqrt{4x^2 + y^2} = \boxed{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists \ \lim f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\text{es continua}}$$

Derivadas parciales en (0,0):

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4h^{2} - 0}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2|h|}{h} = \begin{cases} \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{2h}{h} = \boxed{2} \\ \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{-2h}{h} = \boxed{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \not\exists \lim f$$

$$\Rightarrow \not\exists f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{4h^{2} - 0}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2|h|}{h} = \boxed{2}$$

$$f_y'(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{k^2} - 0}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{|k|}{k} = \begin{cases} \lim_{k \to 0^+} \frac{k}{k} = \boxed{1} \\ \lim_{k \to 0^-} \frac{-k}{k} = \boxed{1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\exists \lim f} \Rightarrow \boxed{\exists f_y'(0,0)}$$

8) Determine los dominios en los que quedan definidas las derivadas parciales de 1° y 2° orden de las siguientes funciones:

8) A)
$$f(x,y) = ln(x^2 + y^2) \wedge Dom_f = \mathbb{R}^2 - \bar{0}$$

Derivadas parciales de 1° orden:

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Dom_{f'} = Dom_f$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Derivadas parciales de 2° orden:

$$f''_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 2x(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{-2x(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Dom_{f''} = Dom_f$$

$$f''_{yx}(x,y) = \frac{-2y(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_{yy}''(x,y) = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

8) B)
$$f(x,y) = (x.\ln(y), \frac{y}{x}) \land Dom_f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x \neq 0 \land y > 0\}$$

Derivadas parciales de 1^{er} orden:

$$f'_x(x,y) = \left(ln(y), \frac{-y}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f'} = Dom_f}$$

Derivadas parciales de 2^{do} orden:

$$\begin{split} f_{xx}''(x,y) &= \left(0,\frac{2y}{x^3}\right) \\ f_{xy}''(x,y) &= \left(\frac{1}{y},\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) \\ f_{yx}''(x,y) &= \left(\frac{1}{y},\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) \\ f_{yy}''(x,y) &= \left(\frac{-x}{y^2},0\right) \end{split}$$

8) C)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Derivadas parciales en (x, y) = (0, 0):

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^2}{h^2} - 0}{h} = \boxed{\infty} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \not\exists \lim f \quad \Rightarrow$$

 $\not\exists$ derivada parcial para x en (0,0)

$$f_y'(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\frac{0}{k^2} - 0}{k} = \boxed{0}$$

Derivadas parciales en $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$:

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{2x(x^2+y^2) - x^2(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 2xy^2 - 2x^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \boxed{\frac{2xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}}$$
$$f'_y(x,y) = \boxed{\frac{-x^2(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}}$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \beta & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f'_x} = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{\bar{0}\}}$$

$$f'_{y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{-x^{2}(2y)}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f'_{y}} = \mathbb{R}^{2}}$$

Derivadas parciales de 2^{do} orden:

$$f_{xx}''(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2y^2(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2xy^2(2(x^2 + y^2)2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \not\exists & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f_{xx}''} = Dom_{f_x'}}$$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4xy(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2xy^2(2(x^2 + y^2)2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \not \exists & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f'_{xy}} = Dom_{f'_x}}$$

$$f_{yx}''(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{-4xy(x^2 + y^2)^2 + x^2(2y)(2(x^2 + y^2)2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f_{yx}''} = Dom_{f_y'}}$$

$$f_{yy}''(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{-2x^2(x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2(2y)(2(x^2+y^2)2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^4} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{f_{yy}''} = Dom_{f_y''}}$$

8) D)
$$f(x, y, z) = xy.ln(yz) \Rightarrow Dom_f = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / yz > 0\}$$

Derivadas parciales de 1^{er} orden:

$$\begin{split} f_x'(x,y,z) &= y.ln(yz) \\ f_y'(x,y,z) &= x.ln(yz) + xz \left(\frac{1}{yz}z\right) = x.ln(yz) + x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{Dom_{f'} = Dom_f} \\ f_z'(x,y,z) &= xy\frac{1}{yz}y = \frac{xy}{z} \end{split}$$

Derivadas parciales de 2^{do} orden:

$$\begin{split} f_{xx}''(x,y,z) &= 0 & f_{xy}''(x,y,z) = \ln(yz) + y \frac{1}{yz} z = \ln(yz) + 1 & f_{xz}''(x,y,z) = y \frac{1}{yz} y = \frac{y}{z} \\ f_{yy}''(x,y,z) &= x \left(\frac{1}{yz}z\right) = \frac{x}{y} & f_{yx}''(x,y,z) = \ln(yz) + 1 & f_{yz}''(x,y,z) = x \left(\frac{1}{yz}y\right) = \frac{x}{z} \\ f_{zz}''(x,y,z) &= \frac{-xy}{z^2} & f_{zy}''(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{z} & f_{zx}''(x,y,z) = \frac{y}{z} \end{split}$$

$$Dom_{f''} = Dom_f$$

16) Dada
$$f(x,y)=y^2+g(x)$$
, halle $g(x)$ para que $f''_{xx}+f''_{yy}=0$ si $f(\bar{0})=0$ \wedge $f'_x(\bar{0})=1$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x'(x,y) &= g'(x) &\Rightarrow f_{xx}''(x,y) = g''(x) \\ f_y'(x,y) &= 2y &\Rightarrow f_{yy}''(x,y) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''_{xx} + f''_{yy} = g''(x) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow g''(x) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $g'(x) = \int -2 dx \Rightarrow g'(x) = -2x + C$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $g(x) = \int -2x + C dx \Rightarrow g(x) = -x^2 + Cx + D$

$$f'_x = g'(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(0) = 1 = -2.0 + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{C = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \boxed{g(x) = -x^2 + x}$$

$$f'(\bar{0}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g(0) = 0 = -0^2 + 1.0 + D \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{D = 0}$$

Part V

TP.5 - Diferenciabilidad - Plano Tangente y Recta Normal

1) Exprese Df(X) y halle el conjunto W tal que Df sea continua en W.

1) A)
$$\bar{f}(t) = \left(t^3 - 2, \frac{t^2 - 1}{t + 1}, \frac{\cos t}{2t - \pi}\right)$$
 siendo $\bar{f}(t) = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$

Para
$$F_2: \frac{t^2-1}{t+1} = \frac{(t+1)(t-1)}{(t+1)} = t-1$$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla F_1 \\ \nabla F_2 \\ \nabla F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3t^2 \\ 1 \\ \frac{-\sin(2t - \pi) - \cos(t)2}{(2t - \pi)^2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow W = (t \in \mathbb{R}/t \neq -1 \land t \neq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

1) B)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$D_f = \left(\nabla f(x,y) \right) = \left(\frac{y(x^2 + y^2) - xy(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \qquad \frac{x(x^2 + y^2) - xy(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{W = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{\bar{0}\}}$$

1) C)
$$\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (x^2 + y, z.\ln(x^2 + z^2))$$
 siendo $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (F_1, F_2)$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla F_1 \\ \nabla F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 1 & 0 \\ & & & \\ z \frac{2x}{x^2 + z^2} & 0 & ln(x^2 + z^2) + z \frac{2z}{x^2 + z^2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x \neq 0 \land z \neq 0\}}$$

1) D)
$$\bar{f}(x, y, z) = \frac{k.\breve{r}}{r^2} \begin{cases} \bar{r} = (x, y, z) \\ r = ||\bar{r}|| \end{cases}$$
, $k = cte$

$$\begin{split} & \ddot{r} = \frac{\bar{r}}{||\bar{r}||} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{r} = \frac{\bar{r}}{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{f}(x,y,z) = \frac{k.\bar{r}}{r^3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{f}(x,y,z) = \frac{k(x,y,z)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} \\ & \Rightarrow \quad \bar{f}(x,y,z) = (\frac{kx}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{ky}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{kz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}) \quad \text{siendo} \quad \bar{f}(x,y,z) = (F_1, F_2, F_3) \\ & \nabla F_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad {}_1f'_x = \frac{k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - kx(\frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}2x)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3} \end{split}$$

$$(x^{2} + y^{2} - kx(\frac{3}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}2y)$$

$${}_{1}f'_{y} = \frac{-kx(\frac{3}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}2y)}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{3}}$$

$${}_{1}f'_{z} = \frac{-kx(\frac{3}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}2z)}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \begin{pmatrix} 1f'_x & 1f'_y & 1f'_z \\ & \nabla F_2 & \\ & \nabla F_3 & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{W = \mathbb{R}^3 - \{\bar{0}\}}$$

1) E)
$$\bar{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = \begin{cases} \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{y^2(x^2 + y^4) - xy^2(2x)}{(x^2 + y^4)^2} & \frac{2xy(x^2 + y^4) - xy^2(4y^3)}{(x^2 + y^4)^2} \end{array} \right) & si \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) & si \quad (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{W = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{\bar{0}\}}$$

Habría que analizar continuidad para darse cuenta

2) Siendo $f(x,y) = \sqrt{xy}$ si $xy \ge 0$ y f(x,y) = x si xy < 0, calcule f'((0,0),(2,-1)) aplicando la definición. Observe que en este caso $f'((0,0),(2,-1)) \ne \nabla f(0,0).(2,-1)$, ¿existe la derivada pedida?; si existe, ¿cuál es su valor?

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{xy} & si \quad xy \ge 0\\ x & si \quad xy < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'((0,0),(2,-1)) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+2\lambda,0-\lambda) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} \begin{cases} \text{①} & si \quad xy \ge 0\\ \text{②} & si \quad xy < 0 \end{cases}$$

Para (1):

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{-2\lambda^2} - 0}{\lambda} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -2\lambda^2 < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'((0,0),(2,-1)) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda} = \boxed{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\text{existe}}$$

Derivadas parciales de 1^{er} orden:

$$f_x'(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \begin{cases} & \textcircled{1} \quad si \quad xy \ge 0 \\ & \textcircled{2} \quad si \quad xy < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ ya que } h.0 \ge 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{h.0} - 0}{h} = \boxed{0}$$

$$f_y'(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k} = \begin{cases} & \textcircled{1} \quad si \quad xy \ge 0 \\ & \textcircled{2} \quad si \quad xy < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ ya que } k.0 \ge 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{0.k} - 0}{k} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \nabla f(0,0) = (0,0) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'((0,0),(2,-1)) \neq \nabla f(0,0).(2,-1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \neq (0,0).(2,-1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{2 \neq 0}$$

3) Sea $f(x,y) = x^2/y$ si $(x,y) \neq (x,0)$ con f(x,0) = 0. Demuestre que f es derivable en toda dirección en (0,0) pero no es diferenciable en dicho punto.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{y} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (x,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (x,0) \end{cases}, \quad \bar{A} = (0,0)$$

Derivada direccional en (0,0): $\breve{r} = (u,v) \implies u^2 + v^2 = 1$

$$f'((0,0),\check{r}) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda u, 0+\lambda v) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda^2 u^2}{\lambda^2 v} = \boxed{\frac{u^2}{v}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'((0,0),\check{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{u^2}{v} & si \quad v \neq 0 \\ 0 & si \quad v = 0 \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

$$1)f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2)\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}f(x,y)=\left\{\begin{array}{c}\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{x^2}{y}\quad\Rightarrow\quad\textcircled{1}\\\\\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}0=\boxed{0}\end{array}\right.$$

Para ①, acercamiento por los ejes:

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^2}{0}=\boxed{\infty}\quad \Rightarrow\quad \lim_{y\to 0}\frac{0}{y}=\boxed{0}\quad \Rightarrow\quad \not\exists \ \text{lim}\quad \Rightarrow\quad \text{No es continua en } (0,0)\quad \Rightarrow\quad \underline{\text{No es diferenciable}}$$

4) Considere la función del TP Nº 4 - ítem 6)c). ¿Es diferenciable en el origen?

No, porque no es continua en el origen.

5) Analice si la gráfica de f del ítem 1)e) admite plano tangente en (0,0,0).

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

$$1)f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \text{\textcircled{1}} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \text{\textcircled{0}} \end{cases}$$

Para ①, acercamiento por curvas: $y^4 = xy^2 - x^2$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{xy^2}{x^2+xy^2-x^2}=\boxed{1}\neq 0\quad\Rightarrow\quad\not\exists \ \text{lim}\quad\Rightarrow\quad \text{No es continua en }(0,0)\quad\Rightarrow\quad$$

No es diferenciable en (0,0) \Rightarrow f no admite plano tangente en (0,0,0)

6) Analice si la función del TP Nº 4 - ítem 6)d) es diferenciable en el origen (recuerde que tiene cuatro direcciones de derivada nula y dos direcciones de derivada máxima en el origen).

No es diferenciable en (0,0) porque tiene 2 derivadas máximas.

7) Optativo: Siendo $f(x,y) = (x^3 - xy^2)/(x^2 + y^2)$ si $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ y f(0,0) = 0, demuestre que f es continua y derivable en toda dirección en (0,0) pero no es diferenciable en (0,0).

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} & si \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Continuidad en (0,0):

$$1) f(0,0) = \boxed{0}$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \boxed{0} \text{ (límite por acotado)} \\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 0 = \boxed{0} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \exists \lim \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Es continua en } (0,0)}$$

Derivadas direccionales en (0,0): $\check{r}=(u,v) \implies u^2+v^2=1$

$$f'((0,0),\check{r}) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{f(0+\lambda u, 0+\lambda v) - f(0,0)}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\frac{\lambda^3 u^3 - \lambda u \lambda^2 v^2}{\lambda^2 u^2 + \lambda^2 v^2} - 0}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{\lambda^3 (u^3 - uv^2)}{\lambda^3 (u^2 + v^2)} = \boxed{u^3 - uv^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'((0,0), \check{r}) = u^3 - uv^2 \quad \forall \text{ directiones}$$

Diferenciabilidad en (0,0):

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Veamos si existen $f'_x(0,0) \wedge f'_y(0,0)$

Derivadas parciales de 1° orden en (0,0):

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0}{h} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f'_x(0,0) \land \exists f'_y(0,0)$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\frac{0}{k^2} - 0}{k} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(0+h,0+k)-f(0,0)-h.f_x'(0,0)-k.f_y'(0,0)}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} \frac{\frac{h^3-hk^2}{h^2+k^2}-h}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = \lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} \frac{h^3-hk^2-h(h^2+k^2)}{(h^2+k^2)\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = \lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} \frac{-2hk^2}{(h^2+k^2)\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = \mathbb{D}$$

Para (I), acercamiento por rectas: k = mh

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-2hm^2h^2}{(h^2 + m^2h^2)\sqrt{h^2 + m^2h^2}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-2hm^2h^2}{h^2(1 + m^2)\sqrt{h^2}\sqrt{1 + m^2}} = \frac{-2m^2}{(1 + m^2)\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

 \Rightarrow $\not\exists \lim$ \Rightarrow No es diferenciable

8) Calcule mediante aproximación lineal y compare el resultado con el obtenido con calculadora.

8) A)
$$f(1.96, 0.96)$$
 cuando $f(x, y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$.

$$f(2-0.04; 1-0.04) \approx f(2,1) + \nabla f(2,1).(-0.04; -0.04)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_x(x,y) = \frac{-4x}{2\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow f'_x(2,1) = \frac{-8}{2.4} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad f_y'(x,y) = \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_y'(2,1) = \frac{-2}{2.4} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad f(2-0,04;1-0,04) \approx 4 + \left(-1,\frac{-1}{4}\right).(-0,04;-0,04) \approx 4 + 0,04 + 0,01 \approx \boxed{4,05}$$

10) Sea S la superficie de ecuación $\bar{X}=(u-v^2,v^2/u,u/v)$ con $(u,v)\in\mathbb{R}^2/uv\neq 0$, verifique que $\bar{A}=(-2,2,1)$ es un punto regular de S. Determine y exprese en forma cartesiana el plano tangente y la recta normal a S en \bar{A}

$$S:\bar{X}=\left(u-v^2,\frac{v^2}{u},\frac{u}{v}\right)=(x,y,z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 = u - v^2 \\ y = 2 = \frac{v^2}{u} \Rightarrow 2 = u \Rightarrow 2 = v \\ z = 1 = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow v = u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad f_u'(u,v) = \left(1, \frac{-v^2}{u^2}, \frac{1}{v}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_u'(2,2) = \left(1, -1, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_v(u,v) = \left(-2v, \frac{2v}{u}, \frac{-u}{v^2}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'_v(2,2) = \left(-4, 2, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \bar{n}_{\pi} = f'_{u}(2,2) \times f'_{v}(2,2) = \begin{vmatrix} \check{i} & \check{j} & \check{k} \\ 1 & -1 & \frac{-1}{2} \\ -4 & 2 & \frac{-1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}, -2\right) \neq \bar{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\bar{A}} \text{ es regular}$$

$$\pi_{tg}: \frac{-x}{2} - \frac{3y}{2} - 2z + d = 0$$

 \Rightarrow Reemplazando \bar{A} en $\pi_{tg}: 1-3-2+d=0 \Rightarrow \underline{d=4}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\pi_{tg}: \frac{-x}{2} - \frac{3y}{2} - 2z + 4 = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \overline{\bar{r}_n : (x, y, z) = (-2, 2, 1) + \lambda\left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}, -2\right)}$$

$$\bar{r}_n: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -2x - 4 = \lambda \\ \\ y = 2 - \frac{3\lambda}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 2 - \frac{3}{2}.(-2x - 4) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 2 + 3x + 6 \\ \\ z = 1 - 2\lambda \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 1 - 2.(-2x - 4) \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 1 + 4x + 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bar{r}_n: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y - 3x = 8 \\ z - 4x = 9 \end{array} \right.$$
 Forma cartesiana

13) Halle las direcciones de derivada direccional máxima, mínima y nula de las siguientes funciones en el punto \bar{A} :

13) A)
$$f(x,y) = x^2 - xy^2$$
 $\bar{A} = (1,3)$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (2x - y^2, -2xy) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla f(1,3) = (-7, -6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{\check{r} \text{ máx}} = \frac{\nabla f(1,3)}{||\nabla f(1,3)||} = \frac{(-7,-6)}{\sqrt{85}} = \boxed{\left(\frac{-7}{\sqrt{85}},\frac{-6}{\sqrt{85}}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{\breve{r} \text{ min}} = \frac{-\nabla f(1,3)}{||\nabla f(1,3)||} = \frac{(7,6)}{\sqrt{85}} = \boxed{\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{85}}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{\breve{r} \text{ nula}} \colon \nabla f(1,3) \perp \breve{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (-7,-6) \perp \breve{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left[\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{-6}{\sqrt{85}} \right) \quad \lor \quad \left(\frac{-7}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{85}} \right) \right]$$

13) B)
$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 - yz^3$$
 $\bar{A} = (5, 2, 0)$

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = (2x, -z^3, -3yz^2) \Rightarrow \nabla f(5, 2, 0) = (10, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{\breve{r} \text{ máx}} = \frac{\nabla f(5,2,0)}{||\nabla f(5,2,0)||} = \frac{(10,0,0)}{\sqrt{100}} = \boxed{(1,0,0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{\breve{r} \text{ m\'in}} = \frac{-\nabla f(5,2,0)}{||\nabla f(5,2,0)||} = \frac{(-10,0,0)}{\sqrt{100}} = \boxed{(-1,0,0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{\breve{r} \text{ nula}} \colon \nabla f(5,2,0) \perp \breve{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (10,0,0) \perp \breve{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{(0,u,v)} \quad / \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

14) Sea $f \in C^1$, si $f'(\bar{A}, (3,4)) = 4$ y $f'(\bar{A}, (2,7)) = -6$. a) Calcule $f'(\bar{A}, (5,9))$, b) Determine el valor de la derivada direccional máxima de f en \bar{A} , c) Sabiendo que $f(\bar{A}) = 3$, calcule en forma arpoximada $f(\bar{A} + (0.01, -0.02))$

$$f'\left(\bar{A},(x,y)\right) = \nabla f(\bar{A}).(x,y) = (a,b).(x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\bar{A},(3,4)) = 4 \land f'(\bar{A},(2,7)) = -6$$

$$(a,b).\left(\frac{3}{4},1\right)=1 \quad \wedge \quad (a,b).\left(\frac{-1}{3},\frac{-7}{6}\right)=1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}a + b = 1 \\ \frac{-1}{3}a - \frac{7}{6}b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}a + b = \frac{-1}{3}a - \frac{7}{6}b \Rightarrow \frac{13}{12}a = \frac{-13}{6}b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{4}a - \frac{1}{2}a = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{a = 4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{b = -2}$$

14) A)
$$f'(\bar{A}, (5,9)) = (4, -2).(5,9) = 20 - 18 = \boxed{2}$$

14) B)
$$\underline{\check{r}}$$
 máx: $\frac{\nabla f(\bar{A})}{||\nabla f(\bar{A})||} = \frac{(4, -2)}{\sqrt{20}} = \boxed{\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{20}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{20}}\right)}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \nabla f(\bar{A}).\breve{r} \text{ máx} = (4, -2).\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{20}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{20}}\right) = \frac{16}{\sqrt{20}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{20}}.\frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{20\sqrt{20}}{20} = \boxed{2\sqrt{5}}$$

14) C)
$$f(\bar{A}) = 3 \implies f'(\bar{A} + (0,01;-0,02)) \approx f(\bar{A}) + \nabla f'(\bar{A}).(0,01;-0,02) \approx 3 + (4,-2).(0,01;-0,02)$$

Part VI

TP.6 - Funciones compuestas e implícitas

1) Dadas f y g, analice en cada caso si quedan definidas $f \circ g y g \circ f$. Además, para cada función generada mediante la composición, determine su dominio natural y obtenga su matriz jacobiana en algún punto interior al mismo.

1) A)
$$\bar{f}(x,y) = (xy, x - y) \land \bar{g}(u,v) = (u^2, v - u)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $h_1 = f \circ g : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2 / D_{h_1} = D_f . D_g$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = f(g(u, v)) = (u^2(v - u), u^2 - (v - u))$$

$$Dom_{h_1} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{h_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u(v-u) + u^2(-1) & u^2 \\ & & \\ 2u+1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{A} = (1,1) \in Dom_{h_1} \Rightarrow D_{h_1}(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = g \circ f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2 / D_{h_2} = D_g . D_f$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = g(f(x,y)) = (x^2y^2, x - y - xy)$$

$$Dom_{h_2} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{h_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy^2 & 2x^2y \\ 1-y & -1-x \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{A} = (1,1) \in Dom_{h_2} \Rightarrow D_{h_2}(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) B)
$$f(x,y) = x\sqrt{y} \implies \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{g}(u) = (u, 2 - u) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$h_1: f \circ g = f\left(g(u)\right) = u\sqrt{2-u} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{Dom_{h_1} = \{u \in \mathbb{R}/2 - u \ge 0\}}$$

$$D_{h_1} = \left(\sqrt{2-u} + u\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-u}}\right) \quad \wedge \quad \bar{A} = (1) \in Dom_{h_1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{D_{h_1}(1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2: g \circ f = g\left(f(x,y)\right) = \left(x\sqrt{y}, 2 - x\sqrt{y}\right) \Rightarrow Dom_{h_2} = \left\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \ge 0\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2: g \circ f = g\left(f(x,y)\right) = \left(x\sqrt{y}, 2 - x\sqrt{y}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{Dom_{h_2} = \left\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2/y \ge 0\right\}}$$

$$D_{h_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{y} & \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}} \\ -\sqrt{y} & \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{y}} \end{pmatrix} \land \bar{A} = (1,1) \in Dom_{h_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{D_{h_2}(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}$$

4) Dada $w=u^3-xv^2$ con $u=x\sqrt{y-x}$ \wedge $v=2x+y^2$, resulta w=f(x,y). Aplicando la regla de derivación de funciones compuestas (sin realizar la composición), calcule $f'_x(0,1)$.

$$f: w \begin{cases} u \\ y \\ v \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} \otimes \\ v \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'_x(x,y) = w'_x(u,v,x) + w'_u(u,v,x) \cdot u'_x(x,y) + w'_v(u,v,x) \cdot v'_x(x,y) \\ \\ \otimes \\ \Rightarrow f'_x(x,y) = -v^2 + 3u^2 \left(\sqrt{y-x} + \frac{(-x)}{2\sqrt{y-x}}\right) + (-2xv)2 \\ \\ \Rightarrow f'_x(x,y) = -(2x+y)^2 + 3\left(x\sqrt{y-x}\right)^2 \left(\sqrt{y-x} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y-x}}\right) - 4x(2x+y^2) \Rightarrow f'_x(0,1) = -1 + 0 - 0 = \boxed{-1} \end{cases}$$

8) La ecuación $xy - e^{z-x} = ln(z)$ define implícitamente z = f(x, y), halle una expresión lineal que permita aproximar los valores de f en un entorno del punto (1,1).

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $F(x,y,z): xy - e^{z-x} - ln(z) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $F(1,1,z_0) = 1 - e^{z_0 - 1} = ln(z_0)$ \Rightarrow Calculando a ojo vemos que: $\underline{z_0 = 1}$ \Rightarrow $\underline{f(1,1) = 1}$

$$F \begin{cases} x \\ y \\ z: f \begin{cases} x \\ x \\ y \end{cases} \Rightarrow F'_x(x, y, z) + F'_z(x, y, z).z'_x(x, y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z_x' = \frac{-F_x'}{F_z'} = f_x' \quad \land \quad z_y' = \frac{-F_y'}{F_z'} = f_y'$$

$$\Rightarrow F'_x = y + e^{z-x} \qquad \land \qquad F'_y = x \qquad \land \qquad F'_z = -e^{z-x} - \frac{1}{z}$$

$$z_x'(1,1) = \frac{-F_x'(1,1,1)}{F_z'(1,1,1)} = \frac{-2}{-2} = \boxed{1} = f_x'(1,1)$$

$$z_y'(1,1) = \frac{-F_y'(1,1,1)}{F_z'(1,1,1)} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} = f_y'(1,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = f(x,y) \approx f(1,1) + f'_x(1,1)(x-1) + f'_y(1,1)(y-1) \approx 1 + 1(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) \approx 1 + (x-1) + (x-1$$

Part VII

TP.7 - Polinomio de Taylor - Extremos

Nada por aquí 0.o

Part VIII

TP.8 - Curvas - Integrales de línea - Función potencial

- 1) Dados los siguientes arcos de curva, halle dos parametrizaciones que los orienten en sentido opuesto y plantee el cálculo de su longitud verificando que el resultado no dependa de su orientación.
- 1) A) Arco de parábola de ecuación $y=x^2$ entre los puntos (-1,1) y (2,4).

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(t) = (t, t^2) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (1, 2t) \land -1 \le t \le 2$$

$$\text{Longitud de arco} = \int\limits_{-1}^{2} ||f'(t)|| \, dt = \int\limits_{-1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} \, dt = \int\limits_{-1}^{2} \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + t^2} \, dt = 2 \int\limits_{-1}^{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + t^2} \, dt$$

$$=2\left(\frac{t.\sqrt{t^2+\frac{1}{4}}}{2}+\frac{1}{8}ln\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+\frac{1}{4}}\right|\right)\int\limits_{-1}^{2}=\left(t.\sqrt{t^2+\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{1}{4}ln\left|t+\sqrt{t^2+\frac{1}{4}}\right|\right)\int\limits_{-1}^{2}=4,47-(-1,65)=\boxed{6,12}$$

Otra parametrizacin posible es:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x=-u \\ y=u^2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow -1 \leq -u \leq 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -2 \leq u \leq 1$$

Nota: como parametrizamos x=t entonces t varía según los límites de x $(-1 \le x \le 2)$. Lo mismo para x=-u.

1) B) Circunferencia de radio 2 con centro en (2,1).

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2 = 2\cos(t) \\ y - 1 = 2\sin(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\cos(t) + 2 \\ y = 2\sin(t) + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(t) = (2 + 2\cos(t), 1 + 2\sin(t))$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $f'(t) = (-2\sin(t), 2\cos(t)) \land 0 \le t \le 2\pi$

Longitud de arco =
$$\int_{c} ||f'(t)|| dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{4\sin^{2}(t) + 4\cos^{2}(t)} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2 dt = \boxed{4\pi}$$

Otra parametrizacin posible es: $f(u) = (2 + 2\sin(u), 1 + 2\cos(u)) \land 0 \le u \le 2\pi$

1) C) Elipse de ecuación $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} = 1$ con $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos(t) \\ y = b\sin(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(t) = (a\cos(t), b\sin(t)) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (-a\sin(t), b\cos(t)) \land 0 \le t \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Otra parametrización posible es: $f(u) = (a\sin(u), b\cos(u)) \land 0 \le u \le 2\pi$

Dato curioso: El cálculo del perímetro de una Elipse es de los mas complejos que hay, es por eso que el ejercicio termina acá sin resolver la integral.

1) D) Segmento \bar{AB} , con $\bar{A} = (2, 3, -1)$ y $\bar{B} = (3, 2, 1)$.

$$\bar{AB} = (1, -1, 2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad ||\bar{AB}|| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

Al calcular la longitud de arco nos tiene que dar igual a $\sqrt{6}$.

$$\bar{r}:(x,y,z)=(2,3,-1)+t(1,-1,2)$$

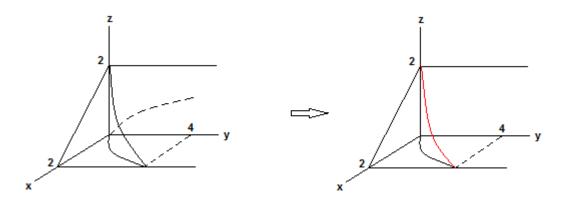
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + t & dx = dt \\ y = 3 - t & \Rightarrow dy = -dt & \Rightarrow \text{Parametrizamos respecto a } x : 2 \le x \le 3 \\ z = -1 + 2t & dz = 2dt \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = (2+t, 3-t, -1+2t) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (1, -1, 2) \land 2 \le t \le 3$$

Longitud de arco =
$$\int\limits_{2}^{3} \sqrt{1+1+4} \, dt = \int\limits_{2}^{3} \sqrt{6} \, dt = \boxed{\sqrt{6}}$$

Otra parametrización: para que sea en sentido inverso \Rightarrow invertimos el director: -(1,-1,2)=(-1,1,-2) $f(u)=(3-u,2+u,1-2u) \quad \land \quad 2\leq u\leq 3$

1) E) $C \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, intersección de $y = x^2$ con x + z = 2 en el 1° octante.

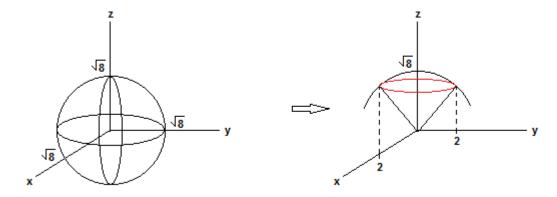


$$(0,0,2) \rightarrow (2,4,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \\ z = -2 - t \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(t) = (t, t^2, 2 - t) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (1, 2t, -1) \land 0 \le t \le 2$$

Longitud de arco =
$$\int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1 + 4t^{2} + 1} dt = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{2 + 4t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + t^{2}} dt = 2 \left(\frac{t \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + t^{2}}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln\left|t + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + t^{2}}\right| \right) \int_{0}^{2} dt = 2(2, 47 - (-0, 086)) = \boxed{5, 11}$$

1) F) $C \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, intersección de $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8$ con $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.



$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \implies 2x^2 + 2y^2 = 8 \implies x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$f(t) = (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(t) = (-2\sin(t), 2\cos(t)) \quad \land \quad 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

Longitud de arco =
$$\int\limits_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4\sin^2(t) + 4\cos^2(t)}\,dt = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} 2\,dt = \boxed{4\pi}$$

Otra parametrización posible es: $f(u) = (2\sin(t), 2\cos(t)) \land 0 \le u \le 2\pi$

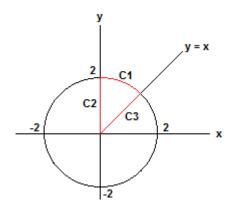
1) G) C: línea coordenada de u=3, correspondiente a la superficie de ecuación $\bar{X}=(u^2v,u-v,v+u) \wedge (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ entre los puntos (9,2,4) y (18,1,5).

$$\bar{X} = g(u, v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad g(3, v) = (9v, 3 - v, 3 + v) = \begin{cases} (9, 2, 4) & \Rightarrow v = 1 \\ (18, 1, 5) & \Rightarrow v = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(3,v) = (9,-1,1) \land 1 \le v \le 2$$

Longitud de arco =
$$\int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{81+1+1} \, dv = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{83} \, dv = \boxed{\sqrt{83}}$$

2) Calcule la longitud de la frontera de la región plana definida por: $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$, $y \ge x$, $x \ge 0$.



$$C_1 = x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \quad \land \quad C_2 = x \le 0 \quad \land \quad C_3 = y \ge x$$

Longitud de arco = Longitud C_1 + Longitud C_2 + Longitud C_3

Para C_1 :

$$f(t) = (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(t) = (-2\sin(t), 2\cos(t)) \quad \land \quad \text{Del gráfico vemos que: } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Longitud
$$C_1 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4\sin^2(t) + 4\cos^2(t)} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 dt = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Para C_2 :

$$f(t) = (0, t)$$
 \Rightarrow $f'(t) = (0, 1)$ \land $0 \le t \le 2$

Longitud
$$C_2 = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1} dt = \boxed{2}$$

Para C_3 :

$$f(t) = (t, t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(t) = (1, 1) \quad \land \quad 0 \le t \le \sqrt{2}$$

Longitud
$$C_3 = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} dt = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - 0) = \boxed{2}$$

Longitud de arco =
$$2 + 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{4 + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

3) Calcule la longitud de la trayectoria de una partícula que se mueve sobre la superficie de ecuación $z = x^2 - 4y^2$ desde el punto (1, 2, -15) hasta el (3, 1, 5), si la proyección de su recorrido sobre el plano x, y es el segmento de puntos

extremos (1, 2, 0) y (3, 1, 0).

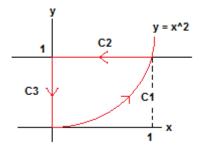
$$(3,1,0) - (1,2,0) = (2,-1,0) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{r}: (x,y,z) = (1,2,0) + t(2,-1,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 2 - t \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(t) = (1 + 2t, 2 - t, (1 + 2t)^2 - 4(2 - t)^2) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (2, -1, 4(1 + 2t) + 8(2 - t)) \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(t) = (2, -1, 4 + 8t + 16 - 8t) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (2, -1, 20) \land 0 \le t \le 1$$

Longitud de arco =
$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{405} dt = \sqrt{405} = \boxed{9\sqrt{5}}$$

11) Calcule la circulación de $\bar{f}(x,y)=(y,-x)$ a lo largo de la frontera de la región definida por $x^2 \le y \le 1$ \land $0 \le x \le 1$. En este ejemplo aún con camino cerrado el resultado no es nulo.



$$\oint\limits_C \bar{f}\,\bar{ds} = \int\limits_{C_1} \bar{f}\,\bar{ds} + \int\limits_{C_2} \bar{f}\,\bar{ds} + \int\limits_{C_3} \bar{f}\,\bar{ds}$$

Para C_1 :

$$g(t) = (t, t^2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(t) = (1, 2t) \quad \wedge \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int\limits_{C_1} f(g(t))g'(t)\,dt = \int\limits_0^1 (t^2,-t)(1,2t)\,dt = \int\limits_0^1 t^2 - 2t^2\,dt = -\int\limits_0^1 t^2\,dt = -\frac{t^3}{3}\int\limits_0^1 = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

Para C_2 :

 $g(t)=(t,1) \Rightarrow g'(t)=(1,0) \land 1 \leq t \leq 0$? No, entonces hacemos que vaya de 0 a 1 pero le cambiamos el sentido a la circulación: $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$-\int_{C_2} f(g(t))g'(t) dt = -\int_0^1 (1, -t)(1, 0) dt = -\int_0^1 dt = -t \int_0^1 = \boxed{-1}$$

Para C_3 :

 $g(t)=(0,t) \Rightarrow g'(t)=(0,1) \land 1 \leq t \leq 0$? No, entonces hacemos lo mismo que para C_2 : $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$-\int_{C_3} f(g(t))g'(t) dt = -\int_0^1 (t,0)(0,1) dt = \boxed{0}$$

$$\oint_C \bar{f} \, d\bar{s} = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 0 = \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}}$$

12) Calcule la circulación de $\bar{f}(x, y, z) = (x - y, x, yz)$ a lo largo de la curva intersección de $z = x - y^2$ con $y = x^2$ desde (1, 1, 0) hasta (-1, 1, -2).

 $g(t)=(t,t^2,t-t^4) \Rightarrow g'(t)=(1,2t,1-4t^3) \land 1 \leq t \leq -1$? No, entonces hacemos que vaya de -1 a 1 pero le cambiamos el sentido a la circulación: $-1 \leq t \leq 1$

$$-\int_{-1}^{1} f(g(t))g'(t) dt = -\int_{-1}^{1} (t - t^{2}, t, t^{3} - t^{6})(1, 2t, 1 - 4t^{3}) dt = -\int_{-1}^{1} t - t^{2} + 2t^{2} + t^{3} - t^{6} - 4t^{6} + 4t^{9} dt = -\int_{-1}^{1} t + t^{2} + t^{3} - 5t^{6} + 4t^{9} dt = -\left(\frac{t^{2}}{2} + \frac{t^{3}}{3} + \frac{t^{4}}{4} - \frac{5t^{7}}{7} + \frac{4t^{10}}{10}\right) \int_{-1}^{1} = -\left(\frac{323}{420} - \frac{643}{420}\right) = \boxed{\frac{16}{21}}$$

13) Calcule el trabajo de $f(x,y,z) = 3x\tilde{i} - xz\tilde{j} + yz\tilde{k}$ a lo largo de la curva de ecuación $\bar{X} = (t-1,t^2,2t)$ con $t \in [1,3]$. ¿Cuáles son los puntos inicial y final del recorrido?, ¿puede asegurar el mismo resultado si manteniendo dichos puntos se utiliza otra curva?

$$C: g(t) = (t-1, t^2, 2t) \Rightarrow g'(t) = (1, 2t, 2) \land 1 \le t \le 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Trabajo} = \int\limits_{1}^{3} f(g(t))g'(t) \, dt = \int\limits_{1}^{3} (3t - 3, (1 - t)2t, 2t^3)(1, 2t, 2) \, dt = \int\limits_{1}^{3} 3t - 3 + 4t^2 - 4t^3 + 4t^3 \, dt = \\ & \frac{3t^2}{2} - 3t + \frac{4t^3}{3} \int\limits_{1}^{3} = \frac{81}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \boxed{\frac{122}{3}} \\ & g(1) = \boxed{p_i = (0, 1, 2)} \quad \land \quad g(3) = \boxed{p_f = (2, 9, 6)} \end{aligned}$$

Si la matriz jacobiana del campo (f) es simétrica, entonces es independiente del camino:

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & z \\ 0 & -x & y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{No es simétrica} \Rightarrow \text{No es independiente del camino}$$

14) Verifique si los siguientes campos admiten función potencial; de existir, determínela.

Nota: De ser la matriz jacobiana del campo simétrica, entonces el campo es conservativo con lo cual existe la función potencial.

14) A)
$$\bar{f}(x,y) = (y - 2xy + 1, x + 1 - x^2)$$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} - & 1 - 2x \\ 1 - 2x & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Es simétrica} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists \varphi$$

$$\nabla \varphi = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\varphi_x', \varphi_y') = (P, Q)$$

En este punto hay 2 métodos para obtener la función potencial, en este ejercicio lo resolveré por ambos, luego aplicaré solo uno de ellos.

Método 1 (el que exijía mi profesora):

Una vez obtendio φ_x , calculamos A(y) igualando Q(que es igual a φ'_y) con la derivada de φ_x respecto de y para despejar A'(y); integramos A'(y) respecto de y para obtener A(y); luego reemplazamos y obtendremos la función potencial.

$$\varphi_x = \int P dx = \int y - 2xy + 1 dx = \underline{yx - x^2y + x + A(y)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x + 1 - x^2 = \varphi_y' = x - x^2 + A'(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A'(y) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad A(y) = \int dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{A(y) = y + C}$$

$$\varphi(x,y) = yx - x^2y + x + y + C$$

Método 2 (el más usado):

$$\varphi_x = \int P \, dx = \int y - 2xy + 1 \, dx = \underline{yx - x^2y + x + A(y)}$$

$$\varphi_y = \int Q \, dy = \int x + 1 - x^2 \, dy = \underline{yx + y - x^2y + B(x)}$$

Repetidos y no repetidos 1 sola vez: $\varphi(x,y) = yx - x^2y + x + y + C$

14) B)
$$\bar{f}(x,y) = (x - y^2, y - x^2)$$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} - & -2y \\ -2x & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{No es simétrica} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\beta\varphi}$$

14) C) $\bar{f}(x, y, z) = (z\cos(xz), z, y + x\cos(xz))$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} - & 0 & \cos(xz) - x\sin(xz)z \\ 0 & - & 1 \\ \cos(xz) - z\sin(xz)x & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Es simétrica} \Rightarrow \exists \varphi$$

$$\nabla \varphi = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\varphi_x', \varphi_y', \varphi_z') = (P, Q, R)$$

$$\varphi_x = \int P \, dx = \int z \cos(xz) \, dx = z \int \cos(xz) \, dx = z \frac{\sin(zx)}{z} + A(y,z) = \underline{\sin(zx)} + A(y,z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = \varphi_y' = A_y'(y,z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_y'(y,z) = z \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(y,z) = \int z \, dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{A(y,z) = yz + B(z)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y + x\cos(xz) = \varphi_z' = y + B'(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad B'(z) = x\cos(xz) \quad \Rightarrow \quad B(z) = \int x\cos(xz) dz \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{B(z) = \sin(xz) + C}$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \sin(xz) + yz + C$$

14)
$$\mathbf{D}$$
 $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (2x + y + 1, x + z, y + 2z)$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} - & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & - & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Es simétrica} \Rightarrow \exists \varphi$$

$$\nabla \varphi = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\varphi_x', \varphi_y', \varphi_z') = (P, Q, R)$$

$$\varphi_x = \int P \, dx = \int 2x + y + 1 \, dx = \underline{x^2 + yx + x + A(y, z)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x+z=\varphi_y'=x+A_y'(y,z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_y'(y,z)=z \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(y,z)=\int z\,dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{A(y,z)=yz+B(z)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y + 2z = \varphi_z' = y + B'(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad B'(z) = 2z \quad \Rightarrow \quad B(z) = \int 2z \, dz \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{B(z) = z^2 + C}$$

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = x^2 + xy + x + yz + z^2 + C$$

18) Sea $\bar{f} \in C^1/\bar{f}(x,y) = (xy^2,yg(x))$, determine g de manera que \bar{f} admita función potencial; suponga que $\bar{f}(2,1) = (2,6)$.

$$\bar{f}(2,1) = (2,6) \implies g(1) = 3$$

$$D_f = \begin{pmatrix} - & yg'(x) \\ 2xy & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Si tiene que } \exists \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2xy = yg'(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2x = g'(x)$$

$$g(x) = \int 2x \, dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad g(x) = x^2 + C$$

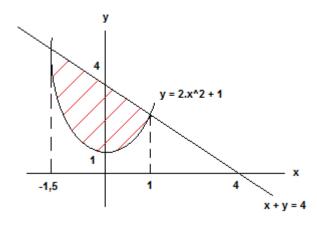
$$g(1) = 3 = 1^2 + C \implies C = 2 \implies g(x) = x^2 + 2$$

Part IX

TP.9 - Integrales múltiples

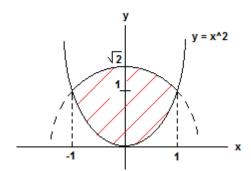
1) Calcule el área de las siguientes regiones planas mediante integrales dobles; se recomiendo <u>no aplicar</u> propiedades de simetría, plantee los límites para toda la región.

1) A)
$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \ge 2x^2 + 1 \land x + y \le 4\}.$$



$$4 - x = 2x^{2} + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3 = 2x^{2} + x \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

1) B)D: definida por $x^2 \le y \le \sqrt{2-x^2}$.



$$x^2 = \sqrt{2 - x^2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{ Área} = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \int\limits_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dy \, dx = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{2-x^2} - x^2 \, dx = \left(\frac{x\sqrt{2-x^2}}{2} + \frac{2}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \int\limits_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}$$

1) C)D: dominio del campo $\bar{f}(x,y) = \left(ln(x+y-2), \sqrt{y-2x+2}, (2x+2-y-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}}\right)$.

$$x + y - 2 > 0$$

$$y > 2 - x$$
 (1)

$$y - 2x + 2 \ge 0$$

$$y - 2x + 2 \ge 0$$
 \Rightarrow $y \ge 2x - 2$ ②

$$2x + 2 + y - x^2 \ge 0$$
 $y \le 2x + 2 - x^2$ 3

$$y \le 2x + 2 - x^2 \quad (3)$$

De ③: $x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \implies y_v = f(x_v) = f(1) = 2 + 2 - 1 = 3 \implies \underline{v = (1,3)}$

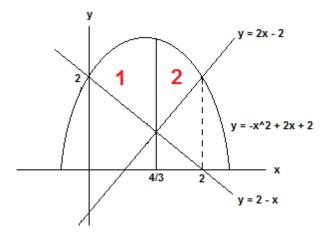
De ①=②:
$$2 - x = 2x - 2 \implies 4 = 3x \implies x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4 = 3x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{x = \frac{4}{3}}$$

De ②=③:
$$2x - 2 = 2x + 2 - x^2 \implies x^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x=2}{x} \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 4 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x=2}{x} \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$



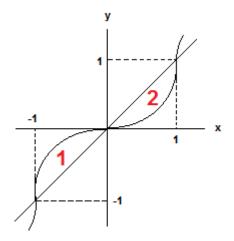
 $\acute{A}rea = \acute{A}rea_1 + \acute{A}rea_2$

$$\text{Area}_1 = \int\limits_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \int\limits_{2-x}^{-x^2+2x+2} dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^{\frac{4}{3}} -x^2+2x+2-2+x \, dx = \int\limits_0^{\frac{4}{3}} -x^2+3x \, dx = \left(-\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}\right) \int\limits_0^{\frac{4}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{152}{81}}$$

$$\operatorname{Área}_2 = \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^2 \int_{2x-2}^{-x^2+2x+2} dy \, dx = \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^2 -x^2+2x+2-2x+2 \, dx = \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^2 -x^2+4 \, dx = \left(-\frac{x^3}{3}+4x\right) \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^2 = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{368}{81} = \boxed{\frac{64}{81}}$$

$$\text{Área} = \frac{152}{81} + \frac{64}{81} = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}$$

1) D) D: limitada por las curvas de ecuación $y = x^3$ e y = x.



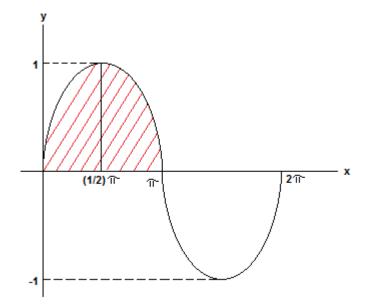
 $\acute{A}rea = \acute{A}rea_1 + \acute{A}rea_2$

$$\operatorname{Area}_{1} = \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{x}^{x^{3}} dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^{0} x^{3} - x \, dx = \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \int_{-1}^{0} = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Área}_2 = \int_0^1 \int_{x^3}^x dy \, dx = \int_0^1 x - x^3 \, dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4}\right) \int_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Área} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- 2) Calcule las siguientes integrales en ambos órdenes de integración y verifique que los resultados coinciden.
- **2)** A) $\iint_D dx dy$, D definido por $0 \le y \le \sin(x)$, $0 \le x \le \pi$.



 1° forma:

Área =
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\sin(x)} dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x) \, dx = -\cos(x) \int_{0}^{\pi} = 1 - (-1) = \boxed{2}$$

 2° forma:

$$\text{Área} = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\arcsin(y)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \, dy + \int_{1}^{0} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\arcsin(y)} dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin(y) \, dy - \int_{0}^{1} \arcsin(y) - \frac{\pi}{2} \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin(y) \, dy - \int_{0}^{1} \arcsin(y) \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin(y) \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}y - \left(y\arcsin(y) + \sqrt{1-y^2}\right)\right) \int_0^1 - \left(y\arcsin(y) + \sqrt{1-y^2} - \frac{\pi}{2}y\right) \int_0^1 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1)\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} - (1)\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left$$

$$1 + 1 = \boxed{2}$$

2) B)
$$\iint_D x \, dx \, dy$$
, $D = [-1, 1]x[-1, 1]$.

 1° forma:

Área =
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} x \, dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^{1} 2x \, dx = x^{2} \int_{-1}^{1} = 1 - (1) = \boxed{0}$$

 2° forma:

$$Area = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} x \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \right) \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} 0 \, dy = \boxed{0}$$

2) C)
$$\iint_D |x| dx dy$$
, $D = [-1, 1]x[-1, 1]$.

1° forma:

$$\text{\'Area} = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \int\limits_{-1}^{1} |x| \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} |x| \left(y \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \right) \, dx = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} |x| 2 \, dx = 2 \left(\int\limits_{-1}^{0} -x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{-1}^{0} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{1} \right) \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) = 2 \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{0} +x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \,$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \boxed{2}$$

2° forma:

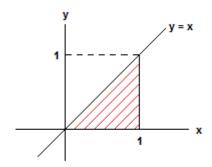
$$\text{ Área} = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \int\limits_{-1}^{1} |x| \, dx \, dy = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \left(\int\limits_{-1}^{0} -x \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \, dx \right) \, dy = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{-1}^{0} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{1} \right) \right) \, dy = \int\limits_{-1}^{1} \, dy = y \int\limits_{-1}^{1} = \boxed{2}$$

5) Calcule las siguientes integrales, en algunos casos puede convenirle invertir el orden de integración.

5) A)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}{3}\right) \int_{0}^{1} = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

5) B)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{y}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx dy$$

 $0 \le y \le 1 \quad \land \quad y \le x \le 1$



 $0 \le x \le 1 \quad \land \quad 0 \le y \le x$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} x dx$$

Resolvemos por sustitución:

$$u=x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du=2xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{2}=xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int\limits_0^1 e^u \, \frac{du}{2}=\frac{1}{2}e^u \int\limits_0^1=\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} \int\limits_0^1=\frac{e}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=\boxed{\frac{e-1}{2}}$$

5) C)
$$\int_{-4}^{0} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y+4}}^{\sqrt{y+4}} dx + \int_{0}^{5} dy \int_{y-2}^{\sqrt{y+4}} dx = \int_{-4}^{0} 2\sqrt{y+4} dy + \int_{0}^{5} \sqrt{y+4} - y + 2 dy$$

$$2\left(\frac{2}{3}(y+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\int\limits_{-4}^{0} + \left(\frac{2}{3}(y+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y\right)\int\limits_{0}^{5} = 2\left(\frac{16}{3} - 0\right) + \left(18 - \frac{25}{2} + 10 - \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)\right) = \boxed{\frac{125}{6}}$$

6) Resuelva los siguientes ejercicios usando el cambio de coordenadas indicado.

6) A)
$$\iint_D (6-x-y)^{-1} dx dy$$
, $D: |x+y| \le 2$ \land $y \le x+2 \le 4$, usando $(x,y) = (v, u-v)$.

$$\begin{cases} x+y \leq 2 & \land & y \leq 2-x & \textcircled{1} \\ x+y \geq -2 & \land & y \geq -2-x & \textcircled{2} \\ y \leq x+2 & \textcircled{3} \\ x \leq 2 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} x = v & & & \underbrace{u \leq 2} & & \underbrace{u \leq 2} & & \underbrace{u = v \leq v + 2} & \Rightarrow & \underbrace{v \geq \frac{u - 2}{2}} \\ y = u - v & & & & & & \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$h(u,v) = (x,y) = (v,u-v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad |D_h| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = |-1| = \boxed{1}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{\frac{u-2}{2}}^{2} \frac{1}{6-v-u+v} |D_h| \, dv \, du = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{\frac{u}{2}-1}^{2} \frac{1}{6-u} \, dv \, du = \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{6-u} \left(2 - \frac{u}{2} + 1\right) \, du = \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{6-u} \left(3 - \frac{u}{2}\right) \, du = \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{6-u} \, du = \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{6-u} \left(\frac{6-u}{2} \right) du = \frac{1}{2} \left(u \int_{-2}^{2} \right) = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$$

6) B) Calcule el área de la región plana definida por $1 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 4$, $(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^+$ aplicando la transformación $(x,y) = (a.r\cos(\sigma), b.r\sin(\sigma))$.

$$\begin{cases} x = a.r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = b.r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 \le \frac{a^2.r^2\cos^2(\sigma)}{a^2} + \frac{b^2.r^2\sin(\sigma)}{b^2} \le 4 \Rightarrow 1 \le r^2 \le 4 \Rightarrow 1 \le r \le 2 \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi$$

$$|D_h| = \begin{vmatrix} a\cos(\sigma) & b\sin(\sigma) \\ -a.r\sin(\sigma) & b.r\cos(\sigma) \end{vmatrix} = |a.b.r\cos^2(\sigma) + a.b.r\sin^2(\sigma)| = \underline{a.b.r}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{1}^{2} |D_{h}| dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{1}^{2} a.b.r dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a.b \left(\frac{r^{2}}{2} \int_{1}^{2}\right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a.b \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) d\sigma = a.b. \frac{3}{2} \left(\sigma \int_{0}^{2\pi}\right) = \boxed{a.b.3\pi}$$

6) C) $\iint_D (x-y)^4 dx dy$, $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2/|x| + |y| \le 4\}$, con una transformación lineal apropiada.

$$x+y \leq 4 \qquad \land \qquad -x+y \leq 4 \qquad \land \qquad \begin{array}{c} x-y \leq 4 \\ -x+y \geq -4 \end{array} \qquad \land \qquad \begin{array}{c} -x-y \leq 4 \\ x+y \geq -4 \end{array}$$

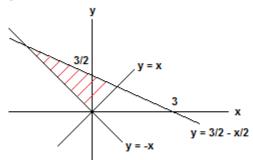
$$\begin{cases} u = x + y & \textcircled{1} \\ v = -x + y & \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow -4 \le u \le 4 \land -4 \le v \le 4$$

$$\int_{-4}^{4} \int_{-4}^{4} \left(\frac{u}{2} - \frac{v}{2} - \frac{u}{2} - \frac{v}{2} \right)^{4} |D_{f}| \, dv \, du = \int_{-4}^{4} \int_{-4}^{4} (-v)^{4} \frac{1}{2} \, dv \, du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^{4} \left(\frac{v^{5}}{5} \int_{-4}^{4} \right) \, du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2048}{5} \cdot 8 = \boxed{1638, 4}$$

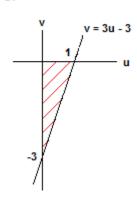
6) D) $\iint_D (x+y-2)^2 dx dy$ aplicando el cambio de variables definido por: (x,y)=(u+v,u-v), con $D=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2/y\geq |x|\ ,\ x+2y\leq 3\}.$

$$y \ge x \qquad \land \qquad y \ge -x \qquad \land \qquad x + 2y \le 3$$

Plano xy



Plano uv



$$\begin{cases} x = u + v \\ y = u - v \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = |-2| = \boxed{2}$$

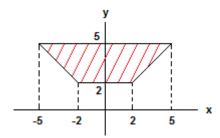
$$u - v \ge u + v \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 \ge 2v \quad \Rightarrow \quad v \le 0$$

$$u - v \ge -u - v \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2u \ge 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u \ge 0$$

$$u + v + 2u - 2v \le 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3u - v \le 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{v \ge 3u - 3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{3u-3}^{0} (u+v+u-v-2)^{2} |D_{f}| \, dv \, du = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{3u-3}^{0} 2(u+v+u-v-2)^{2} \, dv \, du = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{3u-3}^{0} 2(2u-2)^{2} \, dv \, du = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{3u-3}^{0} 2(2u-2)^{2} \, dv \, du = \int_{0}^{1} 2(4u^{2}-8u+4)(-3u+3) \, du = \int_{0}^{1} 2(u^{2}-2u+1)4(3(-u+1)) \, du = 24 \int_{0}^{1} (u^{2}-2u+1)(-u+1) \, du = 24 \int_{0}^{1} -u^{3}+2u^{2}-u+u^{2}-2u+1 \, du = 24 \int_{0}^{1} -u^{3}+3u^{2}-3u+1 \, du = 24 \left(\left(-\frac{u^{4}}{4}+u^{3}-\frac{3u^{2}}{2}+u\right)\int_{0}^{1}\right) = 24 \left(\frac{1}{4}-0\right) = \boxed{6}$$

6) E) Siendo D la región sombreada del dibujo, calcule $\iint_D y(x^2+y^2)^{-1} dx dy$ usando coordenadas polares.



$$2 \leq y \leq 5 \quad \land \quad |x| = y \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \leq y \text{ (1)} \quad \land \quad y \leq 5 \text{ (2)} \quad \land \quad x = y \text{ (3)} \quad \land \quad -x = y \text{ (4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r}$$

De ①:
$$2 \le r \sin(\sigma) \implies r \ge \frac{2}{\sin(\sigma)}$$

De ②:
$$r\sin(\sigma) \le 5 \implies r \le \frac{5}{\sin(\sigma)}$$

De ③:
$$r\cos(\sigma) = r\sin(\sigma) \implies \cos(\sigma) = \sin(\sigma) \implies \underline{\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

De
$$\textcircled{4}$$
: $-r\cos(\sigma) = r\sin(\sigma) \implies -\cos(\sigma) = \sin(\sigma) \implies \underline{\sigma = -\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}}$

Nota: trabajamos siempre con la parte \oplus , por eso le sumamos π a $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sin(\sigma)}{\sin(\sigma)}}^{\frac{5}{\sin(\sigma)}} r \sin(\sigma) (r^2 \cos^2(\sigma) + r^2 \sin^2(\sigma))^{-1} |D_f| dr d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sin(\sigma)}{\sin(\sigma)}}^{\frac{5}{\sin(\sigma)}} r^2 \sin(\sigma) \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sin(\sigma)}{\sin(\sigma)}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} r \sin(\sigma) \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sin(\sigma)}{\sin(\sigma)}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} r \sin(\sigma) \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sin(\sigma)}{\sin(\sigma)}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r \sin(\sigma) \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r \sin(\sigma) \frac{1}{r^2} dr d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r d\sigma d\sigma d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r d\sigma d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r d\sigma$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi} \sin(\sigma) \left(\frac{3}{\sin(\sigma)}\right) d\sigma = 3\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

7) A) Calcule el área de la región plana limitada por las curvas de niveles e^4 y e^8 de $f(x,y) = e^{x^2 + 2y^2}$.

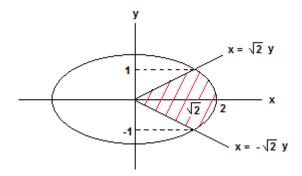
$$4 \le x^2 + 2y^2 \le 8 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \le \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 \le 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}.r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2}\cos(\sigma) & \sin(\sigma) \\ -\sqrt{2}.r\sin(\sigma) & r\cos(\sigma) \end{vmatrix} = |\sqrt{2}.r\cos^2(\sigma) + \sqrt{2}.r\sin^2(\sigma)| = \boxed{\sqrt{2}.r\sin^2(\sigma)} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}.r\cos^2(\sigma)} = \boxed$$

$$2 \le \frac{2r^2\cos^2(\sigma)}{2} + r^2\sin^2(\sigma) \le 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \le r^2 \le 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{2} \le r \le 2 \quad \land \quad 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} |D_{f}| dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} \sqrt{2} \cdot r dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{r^{2}}{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} d\sigma = \boxed{2\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

7) B) Calcule
$$\iint_D e^{x^2 + 2y^2} dx dy$$
 con $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + 2y^2 \le 4 \land x \ge \sqrt{2}|y|\}$. $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} \le 1$



$$\begin{cases} x = 2r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = \sqrt{2}r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos(\sigma) & \sqrt{2}\sin(\sigma) \\ -2r\sin(\sigma) & \sqrt{2}r\cos(\sigma) \end{vmatrix} = |2\sqrt{2}r\cos^2(\sigma) + 2\sqrt{2}r\sin^2(\sigma)| = \boxed{2\sqrt{2}.r\cos^2(\sigma)} = \boxed{2}.r\cos^2(\sigma)} = \boxed{2}.r\cos^2(\sigma)$$

$$\frac{4r^2\cos^2(\sigma)}{4} + \frac{2r^2\sin^2(\sigma)}{2} \le 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r^2 \le 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 \le r \le 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2r\cos(\sigma) \ge \sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}r\sin(\sigma) & \Rightarrow & \cos(\sigma) \ge \sin(\sigma) \Rightarrow & \sigma = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 2r\cos(\sigma) \ge -\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}r\sin(\sigma) & \Rightarrow & \cos(\sigma) \ge -\sin(\sigma) \Rightarrow & \sigma = -\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \le \sigma \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} e^{x^{2}+2y^{2}} \, dx \, dy = \int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int_{0}^{1} e^{4r^{2}\cos^{2}(\sigma)} + 2 \cdot 2r^{2}\sin^{2}(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int_{0}^{1} e^{4r^{2}} 2\sqrt{2} \cdot r \, dr \, d\sigma$$

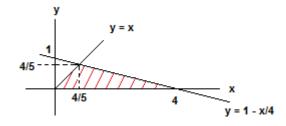
Resolviendo por sustitución:

$$u = 4r^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 8rdr \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{8} = rdr \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^1 e^{u} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8}\right) \, du \, d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(e^{4r^2} \int_0^1 d\sigma \, d\sigma\right) \, d\sigma$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (e^4 - 1) d\sigma = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (e^4 - 1) \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

9) Calcule $\iint\limits_{D} \frac{x+4y}{x^2}\,dx\,dy$ con $D:x\geq y$, $x+4y\leq 4$, $y\geq 0$ usando coordenadas polares.

$$x \ge y \quad \land \quad y \le 1 - \frac{x}{4} \quad \land \quad y \ge 0$$



$$x = 1 - \frac{x}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5x}{4} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r}$$

$$r\cos(\sigma) \ge r\sin(\sigma) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos(\sigma) \ge \sin(\sigma) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$r\sin(\sigma) \ge 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{r=0} \quad \lor \quad \underline{\sigma=0}$$

$$r\sin(\sigma) \leq 1 - \frac{r\cos(\sigma)}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r\sin(\sigma) + \frac{r\cos(\sigma)}{4} \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r \leq \frac{1}{\sin(\sigma) + \frac{\cos(\sigma)}{4}}$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int\limits_{0}^{\sin(\sigma)} \frac{1}{\sin(\sigma)} \frac{1}{4} \frac{r\cos(\sigma) + 4r\sin(\sigma)}{r^2\cos^2(\sigma)} |D_f| dr d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sin(\sigma)}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{r\cos(\sigma)} \frac{r\cos(\sigma) + 4r\sin(\sigma)}{r^2\cos^2(\sigma)} r dr d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int\limits_{0}^{\sin(\sigma)} \frac{1}{\sin(\sigma)} \frac{1}{4\pi \sin(\sigma)} \frac{1}{\pi \cos(\sigma)} \frac{1}{$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos(\sigma) + 4\sin(\sigma)}{\cos^{2}(\sigma)} \right) \left(\frac{4}{4\sin(\sigma) + \cos(\sigma)} \right) d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^{2}(\sigma)} \right) d\sigma = 4 \left(\tan(\sigma) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\sigma \right) d\sigma$$

-) Calcule mediante integrales triples el volumen del cuerpo H, usando el sistema de coordenadas que crea más conveniente.
- **10)** A) H definido por $2y \ge x^2 + z$, $x + y \le 4$, 1° octante.

$$\underline{z \leq 2y - x^2} \quad \land \quad \underline{y \leq 4 - x} \quad \land \quad \underline{x \geq 0} \quad \land \quad \underline{y \geq 0} \quad \land \quad \underline{z \geq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2y-x^2 \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2y \geq x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y \geq \frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x^2}{2} \leq 4-x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2+2x-8 \leq 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \underline{x \leq 2} \\ \cancel{/} \underline{x \leq -4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int \frac{4^{4} - x}{2^{2}} \int_{0}^{2y - x^{2}} dz \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \int \frac{x^{2}}{2} 2y - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left(y^{2} - x^{2}y \int_{4 - x}^{2z} dy \, dx \right) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (4-x)^{2} - x^{2}(4-x) - \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} - x^{2}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)\right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} 16 - 8x + x^{2} - 4x^{2} + x^{3} + \frac{x^{4}}{4} dx = 0$$

$$16x - 4x^2 - x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{20} \int_0^2 = \boxed{\frac{68}{5}}$$

10) B)
$$H = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x + y + z \le 6 \land z \ge x + y \land x \ge 0 \land y \ge 0\}.$$

$$z \le 6 - x - y \quad \land \quad z \ge x + y$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 6 - x - y \ge x + y \quad \Rightarrow \quad 6 \ge 2x + 2y \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3 \ge x + y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y \le 3 - x} \quad \land \quad \underline{y \ge 0}$$

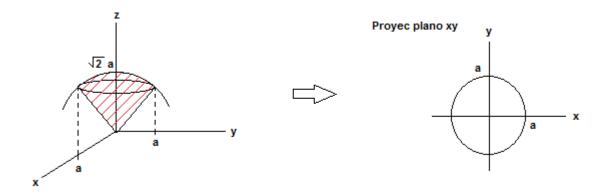
$$\Rightarrow$$
 3 - x \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \le 3 \land x \ge 0

$$\int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3-x} \int_{x+y}^{6-x-y} dz \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3-x} 6 - x - y - x - y \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3-x} 6 - 2x - 2y \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} 9 - 6x + x^{2} dx = 9x - 3x^{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{3} = \boxed{9}$$

10) D) *H* definido por
$$z \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2a^2$ con $a > 0$.

Nota: Como la figura se forma con una esfera o cono (en este caso, esfera + cono = "cono de helado"), entonces conviene resolverlo por coordenadas cilíndricas o esféricas.



$$x^2 + y^2 + \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2 \le 2a^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2x^2 + 2y^2 \le 2a^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$$

Por coordenadas cilíndricas:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma) \quad \Rightarrow \quad |D_f| = \boxed{r} \quad \land \quad 0 \le r \le a \quad \land \quad 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \\ z \end{cases}$$

$$z \ge \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2(\sigma) + r^2 \sin^2(\sigma)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad z \ge r$$

$$z \le 2a^2 - r^2 \cos^2(\sigma) - r^2 \sin^2(\sigma) \quad \Rightarrow \quad z \le \sqrt{2a^2 - r^2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{r}^{\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}}} |D_{f}| dz dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}} - r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(2a^{2}-r^{2})^{3}}}{3} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{a} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}} - r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(2a^{2}-r^{2})^{3}}}{3} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{a} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}} - r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(2a^{2}-r^{2})^{3}}}{3} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{a} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}} - r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(2a^{2}-r^{2})^{3}}}{3} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{a} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}} - r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r\sqrt{2a^{2}-r^{2}} - r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(2a^{2}-r^{2})^{3}}}{3} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{a} r^{2} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3} \left(-2a^3 + \sqrt{8}a^3 \right) d\sigma = \frac{a^3}{3} (-2 + \sqrt{8}) \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\sigma = \frac{a^3}{3} (-2 + \sqrt{8}) 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{4\pi a^3}{3} (-1 + \sqrt{2})}$$

Ahora por coordenadas esféricas:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma)\sin(\varphi) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma)\sin(\varphi) \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r^2\sin(\varphi)} \land 0 \le r \le \sqrt{2}a \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \\ z = r\cos(\varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2.2a^2 \cos^2(\varphi) = 2a^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^2(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^2(\varphi) = \frac{$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\int\limits_0^{\pi}\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\int\limits_0^{\sqrt{2}a}|D_f|\,dr\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_0^{\pi}\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\sin(\varphi)\left(\frac{r^3}{3}\int\limits_0^{\sqrt{2}a}\right)\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_0^{\pi}\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\frac{(\sqrt{2}a)^3}{3}\sin(\varphi)\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_0^{\pi}\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\frac{(\sqrt{2}a)^3}{3}\sin(\varphi)\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_0^{\pi}\int\limits_0^{2\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(\varphi) \frac{2\sqrt{2}a^{3}}{3} \left(\sigma \int_{0}^{2\pi} \right) d\varphi = \frac{4\pi\sqrt{2}a^{3}}{3} \left(-\cos(\varphi) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = \frac{4\pi\sqrt{2}a^{3}}{3} \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \right) = \boxed{\frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3}(-1 + \sqrt{2})}$$

10) E)
$$H = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / z \ge x^2 \land x \ge z^2 \land x \ge |y|\}.$$

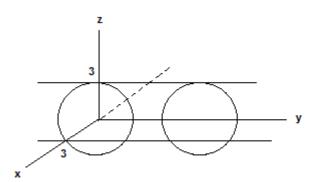
$$\underline{z \geq x^2} \quad \land \quad \underline{\sqrt{x} \geq z} \quad \land \quad \underline{x \geq y} \quad \land \quad x \geq -y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{-x \leq y}$$

$$x^2 = \sqrt{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x=1}{x=0} \end{array} \right.$$

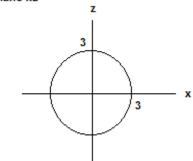
$$\int\limits_{0}^{1} \int_{-x}^{x} \int\limits_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} dz \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} \int_{-x}^{x} \sqrt{x} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} \left(\sqrt{x}y - x^{2}y \int_{-x}^{x} \right) \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} + x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} + x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} + x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} + x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} + x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} + x \sqrt{x} - x^{3} +$$

$$2\int_{0}^{1} x\sqrt{x} - x^{3} dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{3} dx = 2\left(\frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{x^{4}}{4}\int_{0}^{1}\right) = \boxed{\frac{3}{10}}$$

10) F) H definido por
$$x^2 + z^2 \le 9$$
, $y \ge 2x$, $y \le 2x + 4$.



Proyec plano xz



 $y \ge 2r\cos(\sigma) \quad \land \quad y \le 2r\cos(\sigma) + 4$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{3} \int\limits_{2r\cos(\sigma)}^{2r\cos(\sigma)+4} |D_{f}| \, dy \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 2r^{2}\cos(\sigma) + 4r - 2r^{2}\cos(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 4r \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2r^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3}\right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2r^{2} \int\limits_{0$$

 $18.2\pi = \boxed{36\pi}$

10) G) *H* definido por $y \ge x^2$, $x^2 + y^2 \le 2$, $z \ge 0$, $z \le x$.

$$\underline{y \geq x^2} \quad \land \quad \underline{y \leq \sqrt{2 - x^2}} \quad \land \quad \underline{z \geq 0} \quad \land \quad \underline{z \leq x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{0 \leq x}$$

$$x^2 \le \sqrt{2 - x^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{x = 1} \\ \not x = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int\limits_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \int\limits_0^x \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 x \sqrt{2-x^2} - x^3 \, dx = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{(2-x^2)^3}}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \right) = -\frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \left(-\frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \right) = -\frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \left(-\frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \right) = -\frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \left(-\frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \right) = -\frac{x^4}{4} \int\limits_0^1 \left(-\frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \right) \right) dx \right]$$

$$-\frac{7}{12} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{7}{12} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}$$

10) H)H definido por $x^2 + 2y^2 + z \le 32$, $z \ge x^2$.

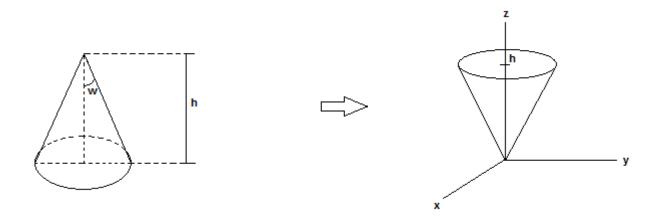
$$2x^2 + 2y^2 \le 32 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 \le 16$$

$$z > x^2 \quad \land \quad z < 32 - x^2 - 2y^2$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{32 - r^{2} \cos^{2}(\sigma) - 2r^{2} \sin^{2}(\sigma)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |D_{f}| dz dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) - 2r^{3} \sin^{2}(\sigma) - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) - 2r^{3} \sin^{2}(\sigma) - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4\pi} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4\pi} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4\pi} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4\pi} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4\pi} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4\pi} 32r - r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 32r - 2r^{3} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(16r^{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{4} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 256 - 128 d\sigma = 128.2\pi = \boxed{256\pi}$$

13) Determine el volumen de un cuerpo cónico (cono circular recto) de altura h y ángulo de apertura ω ; úbiquelo en la posición más conveniente para facilitar los cálculos.



$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos(\sigma) \sin(\varphi) \\ y = r \sin(\sigma) \sin(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad |D_f| = \boxed{r^2 \sin(\varphi)} \quad \land \quad 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \quad \land \quad 0 \le \varphi \le \omega \\ z = r \cos(\varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$h = z = r\cos(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = \frac{h}{\cos(\varphi)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 \le r \le \frac{h}{\cos(\varphi)}$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\omega}\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{h}{\cos(\varphi)}}|D_{f}|\,dr\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_{0}^{\omega}\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{h}{\cos(\varphi)}}r^{2}\sin(\varphi)\,dr\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_{0}^{\omega}\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\sin(\varphi)\frac{h^{3}}{3\cos^{3}(\varphi)}\,d\sigma\,d\varphi=\int\limits_{0}^{\omega}\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\sin(\varphi)\frac{h^{3}}{3\cos^{3}(\varphi)}d\varphi$$

$$\int\limits_0^\omega \sin(\varphi) \frac{h^3}{3\cos^3(\varphi)} 2\pi \, d\varphi = \frac{2\pi h^3}{3} \int\limits_0^\omega \frac{\sin(\varphi)}{\cos^3(\varphi)} \, d\varphi = \frac{2\pi h^3}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2\cos^2(\varphi)} \int\limits_0^\omega \right) = \frac{2\pi h^3}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2\cos^2(\omega)} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{2\pi h^3}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2\cos^2(\omega)} -$$

$$\frac{\pi h^3}{3} \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2(\omega)}{\cos^2(\omega)} \right) = \frac{\pi h^3}{3} \left(\frac{\sin^2(\omega)}{\cos^2(\omega)} \right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi h^3}{3} \left(\tan^2(\omega) \right)}$$

- 15) Calcule la masa de los siguientes cuerpos:
- **15)** A) cuerpo limitado por $z = 4 x^2 y^2$, $z = 8 2x^2 2y^2$ si la densidad en cada punto es proporcional a la distancia desde el punto al eje z.

Densidad proporcional al eje z, entonces masa = $K \iiint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx$.

$$4 - x^2 - y^2 = 8 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} \land 0 \le r \le 2 \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \land 4 - r^2 \le z \le 8 - 2r^2$$

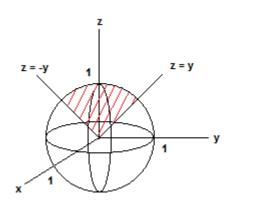
$$K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{0}^{2}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}\cos^{2}\sigma+r^{2}\sin^{2}(\sigma)}|D_{f}|\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{0}^{2}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dz\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi}\int\limits_{4-r^{2}}^{8-2r^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}}r\,dz\,dz\,dz\,dz$$

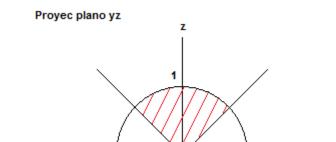
$$K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}r^{2}(8-2r^{2}-4+r^{2})\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}r^{2}(4-r^{2})\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2}4r^{2}-r^{4}\,dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}dr\,d\sigma=K\int_{0}^{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}dr$$

$$K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{4r^{3}}{3} - \frac{r^{5}}{5}\int\limits_{0}^{2}\right) \,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{64}{15} \,d\sigma = \boxed{\frac{K128\pi}{15}}$$

15) B) cuerpo definido por $z \ge |y|$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$ si la densidad en cada punto es proporcional a la distancia desde el punto al plano xy.

Densidad proporcional al plano xy, entonces $masa = K \iiint z \, dz \, dy \, dx$.





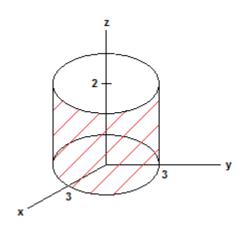
$$x^2 + r^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \pm \sqrt{1 - r^2}$$

$$K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}\int_{0}^{1}\int\limits_{-\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}r\sin(\sigma)|D_{f}|\,dx\,dr\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}\int_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\sin(\sigma)\sqrt{1-r^{2}}\,dr\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\int_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\sin(\sigma)\sqrt{1-r^{2}}\,dr\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\int_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\sin(\sigma)\sqrt{1-r^{2}}\,dr\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\int\limits_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\sin(\sigma)\sqrt{1-r^{2}}\,dr\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\int\limits_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\sin(\sigma)\sqrt{1-r^{2}}\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\int\limits_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\sin(\sigma)\sqrt{1-r^{2}}\,d\sigma = K\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\int\limits_{0}^{1}2r^{2}\int\limits_{0}^{1}2r^{$$

$$K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{r\sqrt{(1-r^2)^3}}{4} + \frac{r\sqrt{1-r^2}}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\arcsin(r) \int_0^1 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin(\sigma) \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{16} + 0 \right) \, d\sigma = K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{\pi}$$

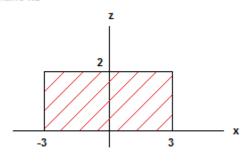
$$K\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - \frac{\pi}{8}\sin(\sigma)\,d\sigma = -K\frac{\pi}{8}\left(-\cos(\sigma)\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right) = K\frac{\pi}{8}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \boxed{\frac{K\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}}$$

15) C) cuerpo definido por $x^2 + y^2 \le 9$, $0 \le z \le 2$ con densidad en cada punto proporcinal a la distancia desde el punto al plano xz.



Proyec plano xz





$$-3 \le x \le 3 \quad \land \quad 0 \le z \le 2 \quad \land \quad y = \pm \sqrt{9 - x^2}$$

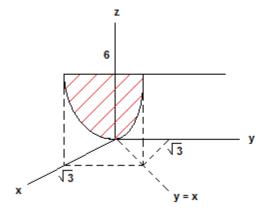
$$K\int\limits_{-3}^{3}\int\limits_{0}^{2}\int\limits_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}}y\,dy\,dz\,dx = K\int\limits_{-3}^{3}\int\limits_{0}^{2}\frac{9-x^2}{2} + \frac{9-x^2}{2}\,dz\,dx = K\int\limits_{-3}^{3}(9-x^2)2\,dx = 2K\left(9x - \frac{x^3}{3}\int\limits_{-3}^{3}\right) = 2K\left(9x - \frac{x^3}{3}\int\limits_{-3}^{3}\left(9 - \frac{x^2}{3}\right)^2\right) = 2K\left(9x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right)$$

$$2K(18+18) = \boxed{72K}$$

Part X

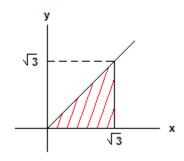
TP.10 - Integrales de Superficie - Flujo

- 5) Calcule el área de las siguientes superficies:
- 5) A) Trozo de superficie cilíndrica $z=2x^2$ con $y\leq x$, $z\leq 6$, 1° octante.



Proyec plano xy





$$6 = 2x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$g(x,y) = (x,y,2x^2) \quad \land \quad T(x,y) = (0 \le x \le \sqrt{3} \quad , \quad 0 \le y \le x)$$

$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S||}{|S_z'|} = \frac{||(4x, 0, -1)||}{|-1|} = \sqrt{16x^2 + 1}$$

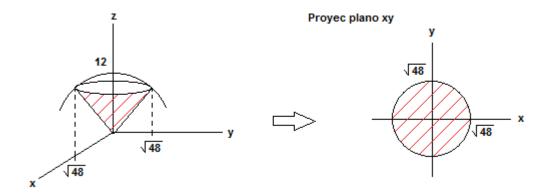
$$\int\limits_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x} ||\bar{n}|| \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x} \sqrt{16x^2 + 1} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} x \sqrt{16x^2 + 1} \, dx =$$

Resolviendo la integral por sustitución:

$$u = 16x^2 + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 32xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{32} = xdx$$

$$\frac{1}{32} \int \sqrt{u} \, du = \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \int \right) = \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{2}{3} (16x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{686}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \boxed{\frac{57}{8}}$$

5) B) Trozo de superficie cónica $z = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2}$ interior a la esfera de radio 12 con centro en $\bar{0}$.



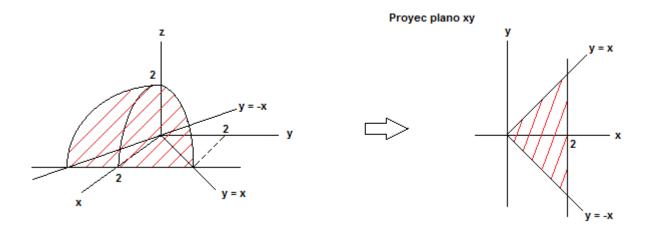
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 144 \quad \land \quad z = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2 + 2y^2 = 144 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 = 48$$

$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S||}{|S_z'|} = \frac{||(4x, 4y, -2z)||}{|2z|} = \frac{\sqrt{16x^2 + 16y^2 + 4z^2}}{2z} = \frac{\sqrt{16r^2\cos^2(\sigma) + 16r^2\sin^2(\sigma) + 4.2r^2}}{2\sqrt{2}r} = \frac{\sqrt{24r^2}}{2\sqrt{2}r}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{48}} ||\bar{n}|| \cdot |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{48}} r \frac{\sqrt{24r^2}}{2\sqrt{2}r} \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{48}} \frac{\sqrt{24r^2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \, dr \, d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{48}} \sqrt{12r^2} \, dr \, d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{48}} \sqrt{12r^2} \, dr \, d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{12r^2} \, dr \, d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{r^2}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{48}} \right) d\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} 24 d\sigma = 24\sqrt{12}\pi = \boxed{48\sqrt{3}\pi}$$

5) C) Trozo de superficie cilíndrica $x^2+z^2=4$ con $-x\leq y\leq x$, $z\geq 0$.



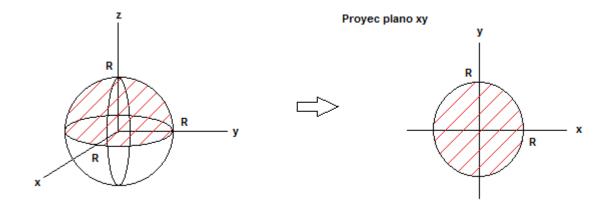
$$g(x,y) = (x, y, \sqrt{4 - x^2}) \quad \land \quad T(x,y) = (0 \le x \le 2 \quad , \quad -x \le y \le x)$$

$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S||}{|S_z'|} = \frac{||(2x,0,2z)||}{|2z|} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4z^2}}{2z} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4(4-x^2)}}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{-x}^{x} \bar{n} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2}}} 2x \, dx = 4 \left(-\sqrt{4 - x^{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \right) = 4(0 + 2) = \boxed{8}$$

5) D) Superfici esférica de radio R.

$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$



El área de S es el de toda la esfera, el área de S' es el de la parte superior sombreada de la esfera, con lo cual:

$$\acute{A}rea(S) = 2.\acute{A}rea(S')$$

$$g(\sigma, z) = \begin{cases} x = R\cos(\sigma) \\ y = R\sin(\sigma) \Rightarrow 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \land 0 \le z \le R \\ z \end{cases}$$

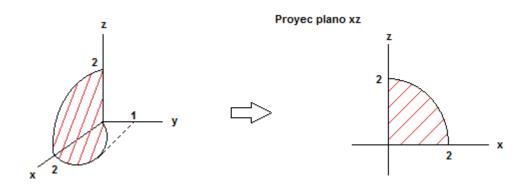
$$||\bar{n}|| = ||g_\sigma' \ge g_z'|| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \check{i} & \check{j} & \check{k} \\ -R\sin(\sigma) & R\cos(\sigma) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = ||(R\cos(\sigma), -R\sin(\sigma), 0)|| = R$$

Nota: Dado que calculamos \bar{n} con el producto vectorial de las derivadas parciales de la parametrización, entonces no hace falta calcular $|D_f|$.

$$\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\int\limits_0^R||\bar{n}||\,dz\,d\sigma=\int\limits_0^{2\pi}\int\limits_0^RR\,dz\,d\sigma=\int\limits_0^{2\pi}R^2\,dz\,d\sigma=\underline{R^22\pi}=\mathrm{\acute{A}rea}(S')$$

Área
$$(S) = 2$$
.Área $(S') = 4\pi R^2$

5) E) Trozo de superficie cilíndrica $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ con $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4$ en el 1° octante.



$$x^{2} - 2x + y^{2} = 0 \implies (x - 1)^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$

$$g(x,z) = (x, \sqrt{2x - x^2}, z) \quad \land \quad T(x,z) = (0 \le x \le 2 \quad , \quad 0 \le z \le \sqrt{4 - 2x})$$

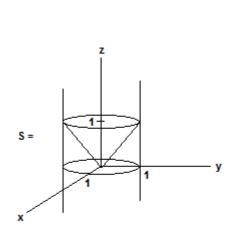
$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S||}{|S_z'|} = \frac{||(2x - 2, 2y, 0)||}{|2y|} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 8x + 4 + 4y^2}}{2y} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 8x + 4 + 8x - 4x^2}}{2\sqrt{2x - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}}$$

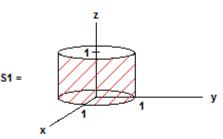
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{4 - 2x}} ||\bar{n}|| \, dz \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{4 - 2x} \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{2(2 - x)} \, dx = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\infty}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{4 - 2x} \, dx = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\infty}^{4 - 2x}$$

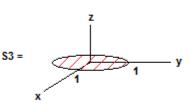
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-2x}} ||\bar{n}|| \, dz \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{4-2x}{2x-x^2}} \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{2(2-x)}{x(2-x)}} \, dx = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx =$$

$$\sqrt{2}\left(2\sqrt{x}\int_{0}^{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}\left(2\sqrt{2}\right) = \boxed{4}$$

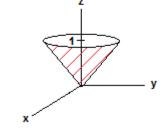
5) F) Superficie frontera del cuerpo definido por $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, $0 \le z \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.







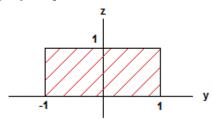
S2 =



 $\text{Área}(S) = \text{Área}(S_1) + \text{Área}(S_2) + \text{Área}(S_3)$

Para S_1 :

Proyec plano yz



$$g(y,z)=(\sqrt{1-y^2},y,z) \quad \wedge \quad T(y,z)=(-1\leq y\leq 1 \quad , \quad 0\leq z\leq 1)$$

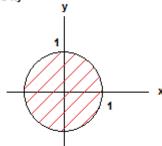
$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S_1||}{|S_{1_Z}'|} = \frac{||(2x,2y,0)||}{|2x|} = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2}}{2x} = \frac{\sqrt{4(1-y^2) + 4y^2}}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} ||\bar{n}|| \, dz \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}} \, dy = \arcsin(y) \int_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{\pi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Área}(S_{1}) = \boxed{2\pi}$$

Aclaración: π es el área de la mitad del cilindro ya que, a diferencia de en volumen, al calcular áreas de superficies debe haber unicidad punto por punto, es decir, al proyectar los puntos de la superficie sobre un plano (en este caso el yz) éstos no deben superponerse.

Para S_2 :

Proyec plano xy



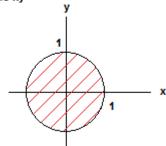
$$g(\sigma, r) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos(\sigma) \\ y = r \sin(\sigma) \quad \Rightarrow \quad |D_f| = \boxed{r} \quad \land \quad 0 \le r \le 1 \quad \land \quad 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \\ z = r \end{cases}$$

$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S_2||}{|S'_{2z}|} = \frac{||(2x, 2y, 2z)||}{|2z|} = \frac{(2r\cos(\sigma), 2r\sin(\sigma), 2r)}{2r} = \frac{\sqrt{4r^2\cos^2(\sigma) + 4r^2\sin^2(\sigma) + 4r^2}}{2r} = \frac{\sqrt{8r^2}}{2r} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^1 ||\bar{n}|| \cdot |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{2}r \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2} \, d\sigma = \boxed{\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

Para S_3 :

Proyec plano xy



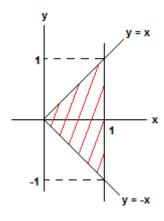
$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S_3||}{|S_{3_{\mathcal{T}}}'|} = \frac{||(0,0,1)||}{|1|} = \frac{1^2}{1} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} ||\bar{n}|| \cdot |D_{f}| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} r \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \, d\sigma = \boxed{\pi}$$

Área(S) =
$$2\pi + \sqrt{2}\pi + \pi = \boxed{(3 + \sqrt{2})\pi}$$

5) G) Superficie de ecuación $z=x^2-y$ con $|y|\leq x$, $x\leq 1$.

 $y \le x$, $-y \le x$ \Rightarrow $y \ge -x$, $x \le 1$



$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S||}{|S_z'|} = \frac{||(2x, -1, -1)||}{|-1|} = \sqrt{4x^2 + 2}$$

$$\int\limits_0^1 \int_{-x}^x ||\bar{n}|| \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \int_{-x}^x \sqrt{4x^2 + 2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 2x \sqrt{4x^2 + 2} \, dx =$$

Resolviendo la integral por sustitución:

$$u = 4x^2 + 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 8xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{8} = xdx$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{u = 2} \land x = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{u = 6}$$

$$\int\limits_{2}^{6} 2\sqrt{u} \, \frac{du}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \int\limits_{2}^{6} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\sqrt{216} - \sqrt{8} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\sqrt{8} \sqrt{9} \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{8} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{6} \left(3\sqrt{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \left($$

$$\sqrt{6} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

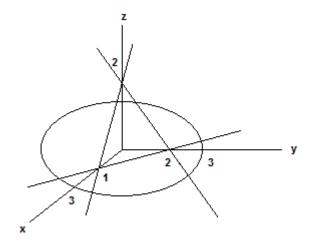
5) H) Trozo de plano tangente a $z = x + \ln(xy)$ en $(1, 1, z_0)$ con $x^2 + y^2 \le 9$.

$$z_0 = 1 + \ln(1.1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_0 = 1$$

$$\nabla S = \left(1 + \frac{y}{xy}, \frac{x}{xy}, -1\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla S(1, 1, 1) = (1 + 1, 1, -1) = \underline{(2, 1, -1)}$$

$$\pi_{tg}: 2x + y - z + D = 0 \implies 2.1 + 1 - (-1) + D = 0 \implies D = -2$$

$$\pi_{tg}: 2x + y - z = 2$$



$$g(\sigma, r) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos(\sigma) \\ y = r \sin(\sigma) \\ z = 2r \cos(\sigma) + r \sin(\sigma) - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} \land 0 \le r \le 3 \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi$$

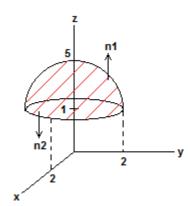
$$||\bar{n}|| = \frac{||\nabla S||}{|S_z'|} = \frac{||(2,1,-1)||}{|-1|} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{3} ||\bar{n}|| . |D_{f}| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{6}r \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{6} \left(\frac{r^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{3}\right) \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{6} \frac{9}{2} \, d\sigma = \boxed{9\pi\sqrt{6}}$$

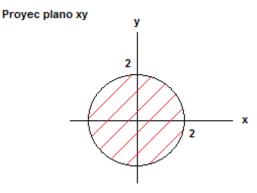
10) Calcule el flujo de f a través de S, indicando gráficamente la orientación del versor normal que ha elegido, o bien que se le solicite en cada caso.

10) A) $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (x^2 + yz, xz, 2z^2 - 2xz)$ a través de la superficie frontera del cuerpo definido por $1 \le z \le 5 - x^2 - y^2$.

$$1 \le 5 - x^2 - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 \le 4$$







$$\iint_{S} f.\bar{n} \, ds = \iint_{S_{1}} f.\bar{n_{1}} \, ds + \iint_{S_{2}} f.\bar{n_{2}} \, ds$$

Para S_1 :

$$\bar{n_1} = \frac{\nabla S_1}{|S_{1_{\mathcal{Z}}}'|} = \frac{(2x, 2y, 1)}{|1|} = (2x, 2y, 1) = (2r\cos(\sigma), 2r\sin(\sigma), 1)$$

$$\iint\limits_{S_1} f.\bar{n_1} \, ds = \iint\limits_{S_1} (x^2 + yz, xz, 2z^2 - 2xz)(2x, 2y, 1) \, ds = \iint\limits_{S_1} 2x^3 + 2xyz + 2xyz + 2z^2 - 2xz \, ds = \int\limits_{S_1} (x^2 + yz, xz, 2z^2 - 2xz)(2x, 2y, 1) \, ds$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \left[2r^{3} \cos^{3}(\sigma) + 4r \cos(\sigma)r \sin(\sigma)(5 - r^{2}) + 2(5 - r^{2})^{2} - 2r \cos(\sigma)(5 - r^{2}) \right] |D_{f}| dr d\sigma = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} 2r^{4} \cos^{3}(\sigma) + 4r^{3} \cos(\sigma) \sin(\sigma)(5 - r^{2}) + 2r(25 - 10r^{2} + r^{4}) - 2r^{2} \cos(\sigma)(5 - r^{2}) dr d\sigma =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} 2r^{4} \cos^{3}(\sigma) + 4 \cos(\sigma) \sin(\sigma) (5r^{3} - r^{5}) + 50r - 20r^{3} + 2r^{5} - 2 \cos(\sigma) (5r^{2} - r^{4}) dr d\sigma =$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2\cos^{3}(\sigma)\frac{r^{5}}{5} + 4\cos(\sigma)\sin(\sigma)\left(5\frac{r^{4}}{4} - \frac{r^{6}}{6}\right) + 25r^{2} - 5r^{4} + \frac{r^{6}}{3} - 2\cos(\sigma)\left(5\frac{r^{3}}{3} - \frac{r^{5}}{5}\right)\int\limits_{0}^{2}\right) \, d\sigma = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{64}{5} \cos^{3}(\sigma) + \frac{112}{3} \cos(\sigma) \sin(\sigma) + 100 - 80 + \frac{64}{3} - \frac{208}{15} \cos(\sigma) d\sigma =$$

$$\left(\frac{64}{5}\left(\sin(\sigma) - \frac{\sin^3(\sigma)}{3}\right) + \frac{112}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin^2(\sigma)\right) + \frac{124}{3}\sigma - \frac{208}{15}\sin(\sigma)\right)\int_{0}^{2\pi} = \frac{248\pi}{3} - 0 = \boxed{\frac{248\pi}{3}}$$

Para S_2 :

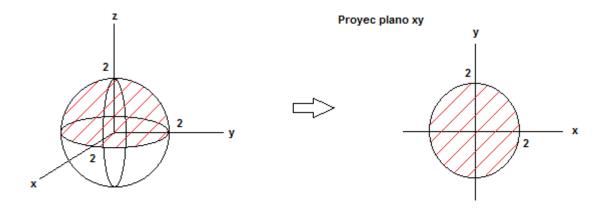
$$\bar{n_2} = \frac{\nabla S_2}{|S'_{2z}|} = \frac{(0,0,-1)}{|-1|} = (0,0,-1)$$

$$\iint\limits_{S_2} f.\bar{n_2} \, ds = \iint\limits_{S_2} (x^2 + yz, xz, 2z^2 - 2xz)(0, 0, -1) \, ds = \iint\limits_{S_2} -2z^2 + 2xz \, ds = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{S_2} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} (-2.1^2 + 2r\cos(\sigma).1) |D_f| \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} -2r + 2r^{2} \cos(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-r^{2} + \frac{2r^{3}}{3} \cos(\sigma) \int_{0}^{2} \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} -4 + \frac{16}{3} \cos(\sigma) d\sigma = \left(-4\sigma + \frac{16}{3} \sin(\sigma) \right) \int_{0}^{2\pi} = -8\pi + 0 - (0) = \boxed{-8\pi}$$

$$\iint\limits_{S} f.\bar{n} \, ds = \frac{248\pi}{3} - 8\pi = \boxed{\frac{224\pi}{3}}$$

10) B) $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (x,y,z)$ a través de la superficie esférica de ecuación $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.



El flujo de S es el de toda la esfera, el flujo de S' es el de la parte superior sombreada de la esfera, con lo cual:

$$\iint\limits_{S} f.\bar{n} \, ds = 2 \iint\limits_{S'} f.\bar{n} \, ds$$

$$g(\sigma, r) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos(\sigma) \\ y = r \sin(\sigma) \\ z = \sqrt{4 - r^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} \land 0 \le r \le 2 \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi$$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{\nabla S}{|S_z'|} = \frac{(2x, 2y, 2z)}{|2z|} = \frac{(2r\cos(\sigma), 2r\sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4-r^2})}{2\sqrt{4-r^2}}$$

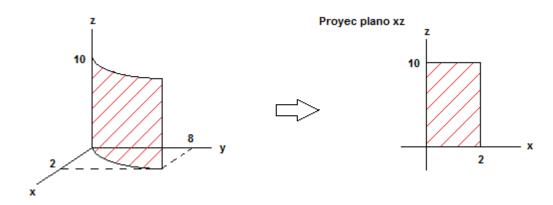
$$\iint\limits_{S'} f.\bar{n} \, ds = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \sin(\sigma), \sqrt{4 - r^2} \right) \frac{(2r \cos(\sigma), 2r \sin(\sigma), 2\sqrt{4 - r^2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^2}} |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(r \cos(\sigma), r \cos(\sigma),$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2r^{3} \cos^{2}(\sigma) + 2r^{3} \sin^{2}(\sigma) + 2r(4 - r^{2})}{2\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r^{3} + 4r - r^{3}}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4 - r^{2}}} dr d\sigma = 4 \int_{$$

$$4\int\limits_0^{2\pi} \left(-\sqrt{4-r^2}\int\limits_0^2\right)\,d\sigma = 8\pi(0+2) = \boxed{16\pi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \iint\limits_S f.\bar{n}\,ds = 2.16\pi = \boxed{32\pi}$$

10) C) $\bar{f}(x,y,z)=(xy,zx,y-xz^2)$ a través del trozo de superficie cilíndrica de ecuación $y=x^3$ con $0 \le z \le x+y$, $x+y \le 10$

$$x + x^3 - 10 \le 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{x = 2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 8$$



$$g(x,z)=(x,x^3,z) \quad \wedge \quad T(x,z)=(0\leq x\leq 2, 0\leq z\leq x+x^3)$$

$$ar{n} = g_x' \times g_z' = \left| egin{array}{ccc} reve{i} & reve{j} & reve{k} \\ 1 & 3x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = (3x^2, -1, 0)$$

$$\iint\limits_{S} f.\bar{n} \, ds = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x+x^{3}} 3x^{6} - xz \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{2}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{3}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3} - xz^{2})(3x^{3}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3}, -1, 0) \, dz \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, xz, x^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{x+x^{3}} (xx^{3}, -1, 0) \, dx \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \left(3x^{6}z - x\frac{z^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{x+x^{3}} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{3} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{9} + 3x^{7} - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + 2x^{4} + x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{3} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{9} + 3x^{7} - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + 2x^{4} + x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{3} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{9} + 3x^{7} - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + 2x^{4} + x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{3} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{9} + 3x^{7} - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + 2x^{4} + x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{3} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{9} + 3x^{7} - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{3} + x) - \frac{x}{2}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6}(x^{6} + x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 3x^{6$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} 3x^{9} + 3x^{7} - \frac{x^{7}}{2} - x^{5} - \frac{x^{3}}{2} dx = \left(\frac{3x^{10}}{10} + \frac{3x^{8}}{8} - \frac{x^{8}}{16} - \frac{x^{6}}{6} - \frac{x^{4}}{8}\right) \int_{0}^{2} = \frac{1536}{5} + 96 - 16 - \frac{32}{3} - 2 = \boxed{\frac{5618}{15}}$$

10) D) $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (y,x,y) \land (x,z,y)$ a través del trozo de plano tangente a la superficie de ecuación $z = x^2 - yx^3$ en el punto (1,2,-1) con $(x,y) \in [0,2]x[1,3]$.

$$\nabla S(x,y,z) = (2x - 3yx^2, -x^3, -1) = (3yx^2 - 2x, x^3, 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla S(1,2,-1) = (4,1,1) = \bar{n}$$

$$\pi_{tq}: 4x + y + z + d = 0 \implies \pi_{tq}(1, 2, -1): 4.1 + 2 - 1 + d = 0 \implies d = -5$$

 $\pi_{tg}: 4x + y + z = 5$

$$\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (y,x,y)\mathbf{x}(x,z,y) \begin{vmatrix} y & x & y \\ x & z & y \end{vmatrix} = (xy - yz, yx - y^2, yz - x^2)$$

$$g(x,y) = (x, y, 5 - 4x - y) \land T(x,y) = (0 \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 3)$$

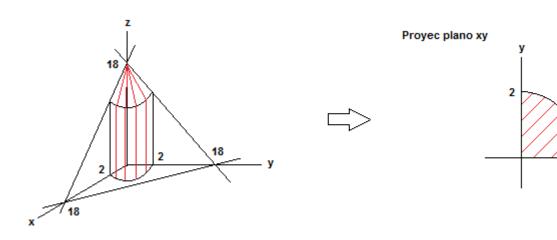
$$\iint\limits_{S} f.\bar{n} \, ds = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int_{1}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y^{2}, y(5 - 4x - y) - x^{2})(4, 1, 1) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} (xy - y(5 - 4x - y), yx - y(5 - 4x$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 4xy - 20y + 16xy + 4y^{2} + yx - y^{2} + 5y - 4xy - y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{1}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{3} 17xy - 15y + 2y^{2} - x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{2} 17xy + 2y^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2} + y^{$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \left(17x \frac{y^{2}}{2} - 15 \frac{y^{2}}{2} + 2 \frac{y^{3}}{3} - x^{2}y \int_{1}^{3} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{153x}{2} - \frac{135}{2} + 18 - 3x^{2} - \left(\frac{17x}{2} - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - x^{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{153x}{2} - \frac{135}{2} + 18 - 3x^{2} - \left(\frac{17x}{2} - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - x^{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{153x}{2} - \frac{135}{2} + 18 - 3x^{2} - \left(\frac{17x}{2} - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - x^{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{153x}{2} - \frac{135}{2} + 18 - 3x^{2} - \left(\frac{17x}{2} - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - x^{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{153x}{2} - \frac{135}{2} + 18 - 3x^{2} - \left(\frac{17x}{2} - \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - x^{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{153x}{2} - \frac{135}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} 68x - 60 + 18 - \frac{2}{3} - 2x^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 68x - \frac{128}{3} - 2x^{2} dx = \left(34x^{2} - \frac{128x}{3} - \frac{2x^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{2}\right) = 136 - \frac{256}{3} - \frac{16}{3} - (0) = \boxed{\frac{136}{3}}$$

10) E) $\bar{f}(x,y,z)=(xy,z,y)$ a través de la superficie frontera del cuerpo limitado por $x^2+y^2\leq 4$, $x+y+z\leq 18$, en el 1° octante. Nota: en este caso, como en muchos otros, el cálculo de flujo puede realizarse en forma más sencilla aplicando el teorema de la divergencia (ver T.P. siguiente).



Por T. de la Divergencia (Gauss):

$$\mathrm{flujo}_S f = \iiint_S \operatorname{div} f \, ds \quad \Rightarrow \quad \operatorname{div} f = P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z = y + 0 + 0 = y$$

$$g(\sigma, r) = \begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} \land 0 \le r \le 2 \land 0 \le \sigma \le \frac{\pi}{2} \land 0 \le z \le 18 - r\cos(\sigma) - r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint\limits_{S} \operatorname{div} f \, ds = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)} \int\limits_{0}^{r \sin(\sigma) |D_f|} \operatorname{d}z \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) (18 - r \cos(\sigma) - r \sin(\sigma)) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r^2 \sin(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2} 18r^{2} \sin(\sigma) - r^{3} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - r^{3} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin^{2}(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} d\sigma \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \cos(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(6r^{3} \sin(\sigma) - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \sin(\sigma) \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 48\sin(\sigma) - 4\sin(\sigma)\cos(\sigma) - 4\sin^{2}(\sigma) d\sigma = \left(-48\cos(\sigma) - 2\sin^{2}(\sigma) - 4\left(\frac{\sigma}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\sigma)}{4}\right)\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) = 0$$

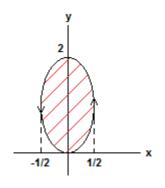
$$0 - 2 - \pi + 0 - (-48 - 0 - 0) = 46 - \pi$$

TP.11 - Teoremas integrales (Green, Gauss,

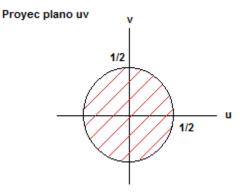
Stokes)

2) Calcule la circulación de $\bar{f}(x,y)=(x^2+y^2,3xy+\ln(y^2+1))$ a lo largo de la frontera de la región definida por $4x^2+(y-1)^2\leq 1$ recorrida en sentido positivo.

$$4x^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} \le \frac{1}{4}$$







Por T. de Green:

$$\oint\limits_C f\,ds = \iint\limits_D (Q'_x - P'_y)\,dy\,dx$$

$$\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = 2v + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u^2 + v^2 \le \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = r\cos(\sigma) \\ v = r\sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r\cos(\sigma) \\ y = 2r\sin(\sigma) + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$|D_f| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\sigma) & -r\sin(\sigma) \\ 2\sin(\sigma) & 2r\cos(\sigma) \end{vmatrix} = 2r\cos^2(\sigma) + 2r\sin^2(\sigma) = \boxed{2r} \quad \land \quad 0 \le r \le \frac{1}{2} \quad \land \quad 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi$$

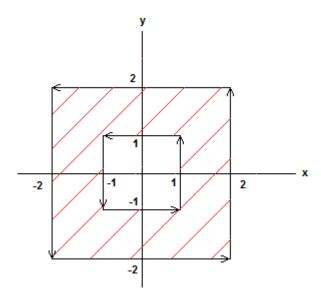
$$Q'_{x} - P'_{y} = 3y - 2y = y = 2r\sin(\sigma) + 1$$

$$\iint_{D} (Q'_{x} - P'_{y}) \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} |D_{f}| (Q'_{x} - P'_{y}) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} 4r^{2} \sin(\sigma) + 2r \, dr \, d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(4 \sin(\sigma) \frac{r^{3}}{3} + r^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \, d\sigma \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(4 \sin(\sigma) \frac{r^{3}}{3} + r^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \, d\sigma \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(4 \sin(\sigma) \frac{r^{3}}{3} + r^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \, d\sigma \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(4 \sin(\sigma) \frac{r^{3}}{3} + r^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \, d\sigma \right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(4 \sin(\sigma) \frac{r^{3}}{3} + r^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \, d\sigma \right) d\sigma$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin(\sigma)}{3} + \frac{1}{2} d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos(\sigma)}{3} + \frac{\sigma}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \pi - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

3) Verifique el teorema de Green con $\bar{f}(x,y)=(x^2y,y^2)$, en la región plana $D=D_1-D_2$ donde $D_1=[-2,2]x[-2,2]$ y $D_2=[-1,1]x[-1,1]$.

$$D_1:-2\leq x\leq 2 \quad \wedge \quad -2\leq y\leq 2 \quad \wedge \quad D_2:-1\leq x\leq 1 \quad \wedge \quad -1\leq y\leq 1$$



Por T. de Green:

$$\oint\limits_C f \, ds = \iint\limits_{D_1} (Q'_x - P'_y) \, dy \, dx - \iint\limits_{D_2} (Q'_x - P'_y) \, dy \, dx \quad \wedge \quad Q'_x - P'_y = 0 - x^2 = -x^2$$

Para D_1 :

$$\int\limits_{-2}^2 \int_{-2}^2 -x^2 \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_{-2}^2 -4x^2 \, dx = \left(-\frac{4x^3}{3} \int\limits_{-2}^2 \right) = \boxed{-\frac{64}{3}}$$

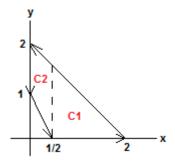
Para D_2 :

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} -x^{2} \, dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^{1} -2x^{2} \, dx = \left(-\frac{2x^{3}}{3} \int_{-1}^{1} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\oint_C f \, ds = -\frac{64}{3} - \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \boxed{-20}$$

4) Calcule la circulación en sentido positivo de $\bar{f}\in C^1$ a lo largo de la frontera de la región plana definida por $x+y\leq 2$, $2x+y\geq 2$, 1° cuadrante, siendo:

4) \mathbf{A}) $\bar{f}(x,y) = (2y - g(x), 5x - h(y))$



$$\oint\limits_C f \, ds = \iint\limits_{C_1} (Q'_x - P'_y) \, dy \, dx - \iint\limits_{C_2} (Q'_x - P'_y) \, dy \, dx \quad \wedge \quad Q'_x - P'_y = 5 - 2 = 3$$

Para C_1 :

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \int_{0}^{2-x} 3 \, dy \, dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} 6 - 3x \, dx = \left(6x - \frac{3x^2}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}\right) = 6 - \left(3 - \frac{3}{8}\right) = \boxed{\frac{21}{8}}$$

Para C_2 :

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int\limits_{2-2x}^{2-x} 3\,dy\,dx = \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} 3(2-x-2+2x)\,dx = \left(\frac{3x^2}{2}\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \boxed{\frac{3}{8}}$$

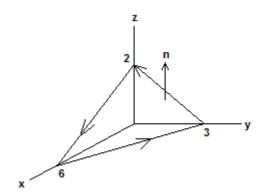
$$\oint_{G} f \, ds = \frac{21}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \boxed{3}$$

4) B)
$$\bar{f}(x,y) = (2y + g(x-y), 2x - g(x-y))$$

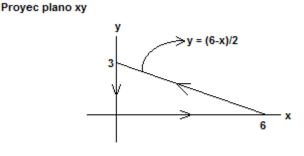
$$Q'_x - P'_y = 2 - g'(x - y) - 2 - g'(x - y)(-1) \implies Q'_x - P'_y = 0$$

$$\oint_C f \, ds = \iint_D 0 \, dy \, dx = \boxed{0}$$

18) Calcule la circulación de $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (x-y,x+y,z-x-y)$ a lo largo de la curva intersección del plano x+2y+3z=6 con los planos coordenados aplicando el teorema del rotor. Indique gráficamente la orientación que ha elegido para recorrer la curva.







$$\oint\limits_{C} f \, ds = \iint\limits_{S} rot f. \bar{n} \, ds \quad \Rightarrow \quad rot f = (R'_y - Q'_z, P'_z - R'_x, Q'_x - P'_y) = (-1 - 0, 0 - (-1), 1 - (-1)) = (-1, 1, 2)$$

$$0 \le x \le 6 \quad \land \quad 0 \le y \le \frac{6 - x}{2}$$

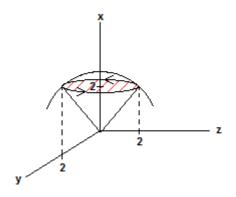
$$\bar{n} = \frac{\nabla S}{|S_z'|} = \frac{(1,2,3)}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right)$$

$$\oint\limits_C f \, ds = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 2 \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{6-x}{2}\right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},1\right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int_0^{\frac{6-x}{2}} (-1,1,2) \, dx = \int\limits_0^6 \int$$

$$\int_{0}^{6} 7 - \frac{7x}{6} \, dx = \left(7x - \frac{7x^{2}}{12}\right) \int_{0}^{6} = 42 - 21 = \boxed{21}$$

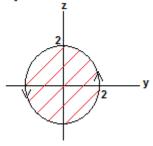
19) Calcule la circulación de $\bar{f}(x,y,z)=(xy,y-x,yz^2)$ a lo largo de la curva intersección de $x^2+y^2+z^2=8$ con $x=\sqrt{y^2+z^2}$ aplicando el teorema del rotor. Indique gráficamente la orientación que ha elegido para recorrer la curva.

$$2y^2 + 2z^2 = 8$$
 \Rightarrow $y^2 + z^2 = 4$ \Rightarrow $x = \sqrt{4}$ \Rightarrow $x = 2$





Proyec plano yz



$$\oint_C f \, ds = \iint_S rot f. \bar{n} \, ds \quad \Rightarrow \quad rot f = (R'_y - Q'_z, P'_z - R'_x, Q'_x - P'_y) = (z^2 - 0, 0 - 0, -1 - x) = (z^2, 0, -1 - x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = r\cos(\sigma) \\ z = r\sin(\sigma) & \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} & \Rightarrow 0 \le r \le 2 \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \\ x = r \end{cases}$$

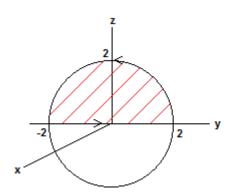
$$\bar{n} = \frac{\nabla S}{|S_x'|} = \frac{(1,0,0)}{1} = (1,0,0)$$

$$\oint\limits_C f \, ds = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (r^2 \sin^2(\sigma), 0, -1 - r)(1, 0, 0) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(\sigma) \left(\frac{r^4}{4} \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int\limits_0^2 (r^2 \sin^2(\sigma), 0, -1 - r)(1, 0, 0) |D_f| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int\limits_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int\limits_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int\limits_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int\limits_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^{2\pi} \int\limits_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_0^2 \int\limits_0^2 r^3 \sin^2(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits$$

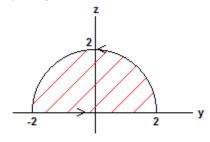
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} 4\sin^{2}(\sigma) d\sigma = 4\left(\frac{\sigma}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\sigma)}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi}\right) = 4(\pi - 0) = \boxed{4\pi}$$

20) Siendo $\bar{f} \in C^1$, $rot(\bar{f}(x,y,z)) = (3,1,2y)$, calcule la circulación de \bar{f} a lo largo del arco de curva de ecuación $\bar{X} = (0,2\cos(u),2\sin(u))$ con $u \in [0,\pi]$, sabiendo que la circulación de \bar{f} por el segmento desde (0,-2,0) hasta (0,2,0) es igual a 16/3.

Proyec plano yz







$$\begin{cases} y = r\cos(\sigma) \\ z = r\sin(\sigma) & \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} & \Rightarrow 0 \le r \le 2 \land 0 \le \sigma \le \pi \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{\nabla S}{|S_x'|} = \frac{(1,0,0)}{1} = (1,0,0)$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2} (3,1,2r\cos(\sigma))(1,0,0) |D_{f}| \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2} 3r \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\pi} 3 \left(\frac{r^{2}}{2} \int\limits_{0}^{2}\right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{\pi} 6 \, d\sigma = \boxed{6\pi}$$

 $\oint_C f \, ds = \boxed{6\pi - \frac{16}{3}} \quad \text{Se restan los } \frac{16}{3} \, \text{ de la circulación de } (0, -2, 0) \, \text{ a } (0, 2, 0), \, \text{ ya que pide la circulación de la curva que va de } (0, 2, 0) \, \text{ a } (0, -2, 0).$

21) Verifique el teorema de la divergencia con el campo $\bar{f}(x,y,z)=(xy,yz,xz)$ y la superficie frontera del paralepípedo [0,1]x[0,2]x[0,3].

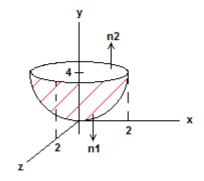
$$\operatorname{flujo}_S f = \iiint\limits_S \operatorname{div} f \, ds \quad \Rightarrow \quad \operatorname{div} f = P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z = y + z + x$$

$$\int\limits_0^1 \int\limits_0^2 \int\limits_0^3 y + z + x \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \int\limits_0^2 \left(yz + \frac{z^2}{2} + xz \int\limits_0^3 \right) \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \int\limits_0^2 3y + \frac{9}{2} + 3x \, dy \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \right) \, dx = \int\limits_0^1 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + 3xy \int\limits_0^2 \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} + \frac{9$$

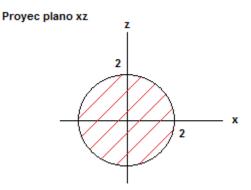
$$\int_{0}^{1} 6 + 9 + 6x \, dx = \left(15x + 3x^{2} \int_{0}^{1}\right) = 15 + 3 = \boxed{18}$$

23) Calcule el flujo de $\bar{f}(x,y,z) = (x^2z^2, 1+xyz^2, 1-xz^3)$ a través del trozo S de paraboloide de ecuación $y=x^2+z^2$ con $y \leq 4$ aplicando convenientemente el teorema de la divergencia. Indique gráficamente la orientación que ha elegido para el versor normal a S.

$$x^2 + z^2 < 4$$







$$\mathrm{flujo}_{S_1}f = \iiint\limits_{S} \operatorname{div} f \, ds - \iint\limits_{S_2} f.\bar{n_2} \, ds \quad \Rightarrow \quad \operatorname{div} f = P'_x + Q'_y + R'_z = 2xz^2 + xz^2 - 3xz^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \iiint\limits_{S} \operatorname{div} f \, ds = \boxed{0}$$

Para S_2 (la tapa):

$$\bar{n_2} = \frac{\nabla S_2}{|S_{2y}'|} = \frac{(0,1,0)}{|1|} = (0,1,0)$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} (r^{4} \cos^{2}(\sigma) \sin^{2}(\sigma), 1 + 4r^{3} \cos(\sigma) \sin^{2}(\sigma), 1 - r^{4} \cos(\sigma) \sin^{3}(\sigma)).(0, 1, 0).|D_{f}| dr d\sigma =$$

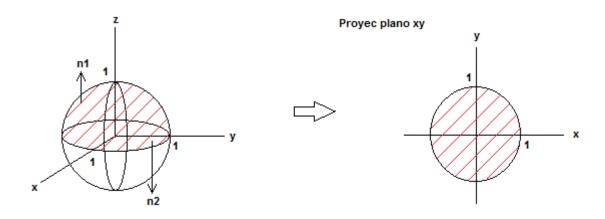
$$\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2} r + 4 r^4 \cos(\sigma) \sin^2(\sigma) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{4 r^5}{5} \cos(\sigma) \sin^2(\sigma) \int\limits_{0}^{2} \right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2 + \frac{128}{5} \cos(\sigma) \sin^2(\sigma) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2 \sin^2(\sigma) \,$$

$$\left(2\sigma + \frac{128}{5} \left(\frac{\sin^3(\sigma)}{3}\right) \int_0^{2\pi}\right) = 4\pi + 0 - (0) = \boxed{4\pi}$$

 $\mathrm{flujo}_{\textstyle S_1}f=0-4\pi=\boxed{-4\pi} \quad \textit{Con $\bar{n_1}$.} (0,1,0)<0 \ \textit{ya que lo orientamos hacia abajo (ver gráfico)}.$

25) Calcule el flujo de $f \in C^1$ a través de la superficie de ecuación $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ sabiendo que $\bar{f}(x, y, 0) = (x, y, x^2)$, siendo $div(\bar{f}(x, y, z)) = 2(1 + z)$.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$



$$\mathrm{flujo}_{S_1}f = \iiint\limits_S \operatorname{div} f \, ds - \iint\limits_{S_2} f.\bar{n_2} \, ds \quad \wedge \quad \operatorname{div} f = 2 + 2z$$

Para S:

$$g(\sigma, r) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos(\sigma) \\ y = r \sin(\sigma) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |D_f| = \boxed{r} \land 0 \le r \le 1 \land 0 \le \sigma \le 2\pi \land 0 \le z \le \sqrt{1 - r^2}$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} \int\limits_{0}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} (2+2z) |D_f| \, dz \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} \left(2rz + rz^2 \int\limits_{0}^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right) \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{1} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} 2r\sqrt{1-r^2} + r - r^3 \, dr \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2$$

$$\int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^3}}{3}\right) + \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4}\int\limits_{0}^{1}\right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \, d\sigma = \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{11}{12} \, d\sigma = \boxed{\frac{11\pi}{6}}$$

Para S_2 (la tapa):

$$\bar{n_2} = \frac{\nabla S_2}{|S_{2z}'|} = \frac{(0,0,-1)}{|-1|} = (0,0,-1)$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (r\cos(\sigma), r\sin(\sigma), r^{2}\cos^{2}(\sigma))(0, 0, -1)|D_{f}| dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} -r^{3}\cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}(\sigma) \left(-\frac{r^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{1}\right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (r\cos(\sigma), r\sin(\sigma), r^{2}\cos^{2}(\sigma))(0, 0, -1)|D_{f}| dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} -r^{3}\cos^{2}(\sigma) dr d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{4}\cos^{2}(\sigma) d\sigma = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sigma}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\sigma)}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \right) = -\frac{1}{4}(\pi) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

flujo
$$S_1f=rac{11}{6}\pi+rac{\pi}{4}=\boxed{rac{25}{12}\pi}$$

Part XII

TP.12 - Ecuaciones diferenciales - 2° Parte

1) Resuelva las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales homogéneas de 1° orden.

1) A)
$$y' = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$
 con $y(1) = 1$

$$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x} + \frac{\lambda^2 y^2}{\lambda^2 x^2} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = f(x, y)$$

$$y' = f(x, y) = f(\lambda x, \lambda y) \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = \frac{f(1, v) = v + v^2}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = vx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y' = v'x + v}$$

$$y' = f(1, v)$$
 \Rightarrow $v'x + v = v + v^2$ \Rightarrow $v'x = v^2$ \Rightarrow $\frac{dv}{dx}x = v^2$ \Rightarrow $\frac{dv}{v^2} = \frac{dx}{x}$ \Rightarrow $\int \frac{1}{v^2} dv = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$-\frac{1}{v} = \ln|x| + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{x}{y} = \ln|x| + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{x}{\ln|x| + C} = y$$

Reemplazando
$$y(1)=1:-\frac{1}{\ln|1|+C}=1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{C}=1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{C=-1}$$

S.P:
$$-\frac{x}{y} = \ln|x| - 1 \implies \boxed{y \ln|x| - y + x = 0}$$

1) B)
$$(x^2 + y^2) dx - 2xy dy = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2) dx = 2xy dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2xy} = y'$$

$$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda^2 x^2 + \lambda^2 y^2}{2\lambda x \lambda y} = \frac{\lambda^2 (x^2 + y^2)}{\lambda^2 (2xy)} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2xy} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = f(x, y)$$

$$y' = f(x, y) = f(\lambda x, \lambda y) \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = vx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y' = v'x + v}$$

$$y' = f(1, v) \implies v'x + v = \frac{1 + v^2}{2v} \implies v'x = \frac{1 + v^2 - 2v^2}{2v} \implies v'x = \frac{1 - v^2}{2v} \implies \frac{2v}{1 - v^2} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{2v}{1 - v^2} \, dv = \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

Resolviendo la integral $\int \frac{2v}{1-v^2} dv$ por sustitución:

$$u = 1 - v^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = -2v \, dv \quad \Rightarrow \quad -du = 2v \, dv \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int -\frac{1}{u} \, du = -\ln|u| = -\ln|1 - v^2|$$

$$-\ln|1 - v^2| = \ln|x| + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{-\ln|1 - v^2|} = e^{\ln|x|} + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{-\ln|1 - v^2|} = e^{\ln|x|} e^C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{1 - v^2} = xD$$

$$1 = xD - \frac{y^2D}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{y^2D}{x} = xD - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{y^2 = x^2 - \frac{x}{D}}$$

1) C)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y + x\cos^2(y/x)}{x}$$
 con $y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} + \cos^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x} + \cos^2\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right) = \frac{y}{x} + \cos^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = f(x, y)$$

$$y' = f(x, y) = f(\lambda x, \lambda y) \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{x} \\ = \underline{f(1, v) = v + \cos^2(v)} \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = vx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y' = v'x + v}$$

$$y' = f(1, v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad v'x + v = v + \cos^2(\sigma) \quad \Rightarrow \quad v'x = \cos^(v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2(v)} \, dv = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(v)} \, dv = \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$\tan(v) = \ln|x| + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + C$$

Reemplazando
$$y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} : \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \ln|1| + C \implies C = 1$$

S.P.:
$$\tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + 1$$

1) D)
$$y' = y/(x-y)$$

$$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda y}{\lambda(x-y)} = \frac{y}{x-y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = f(x,y)$$

$$y' = f(x, y) = f(\lambda x, \lambda y) \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{x} \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases} = f(1, v) = \frac{v}{1 - v}$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = vx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y' = v'x + v}$$

$$y' = f(1,v) \quad \Rightarrow \quad v'x + v = \frac{v}{1-v} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v'x = \frac{v-v+v^2}{1-v} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1-v}{v^2} \, dv = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int v^{-2} - \frac{1}{v} \, dv = \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} - \ln|v| = \ln|x| + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{x}{y} - \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln|x| + C + \frac{x}{y} + \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\ln\left(x\frac{y}{x}\right) + C + \frac{x}{y} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln(y) + C + \frac{x}{y} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{y\ln(y) + Cy + x = 0}$$

4) Resuelva las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales totales exactas o convertibles a este tipo.

Método de resolución, por si no lo conocen, explicado en el T.P 8 - Ej. 14) A).

4) A)
$$2xy dx + (x^2 + \cos(y)) dy = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} P=2xy \\ Q=x^2+\cos(y) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \quad P_y'=2x=Q_x' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Jacobiano simétrico}$$

$$\nabla \varphi = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\varphi_x', \varphi_y') = (P, Q)$$

$$\varphi = \int P dx = \int 2xy dx = \underline{x^2y + A(y)}$$

$$x^2 + \cos(y) = \varphi'_y = x^2 + A'(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A'(y) = \cos(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(y) = \int \cos(y) \, dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{A(y) = \sin(y) + C}$$

$$\varphi(x,y): x^2y + \sin(y) + C = 0$$

4) B)
$$y' = \frac{xy^2 - 1}{1 - x^2y}$$
 con $y(-1) = 1$

$$(1 - x^2 y) dy = (xy^2 - 1) dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad (1 - x^2 y) dy - (xy^2 - 1) dx = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (1 - x^2 y) dy + (1 - xy^2) dx = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} P=1-xy^2 & \\ Q=1-x^2y \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \quad P_y'=-2xy=Q_x' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Jacobiano simétrico}$$

$$\nabla \varphi = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\varphi_x', \varphi_y') = (P, Q)$$

$$\varphi = \int P dx = \int 1 - xy^2 dx = x - \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + A(y)$$

$$1 - x^2 y = \varphi_y' = -xy + A'(y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A'(y) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(y) = \int 1 \, dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{A(y) = y + C}$$

$$\varphi(x,y): x - \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + y + C = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi(-1,1): -1 - \frac{(-1)^21^2}{2} + 1 + C = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi(x,y): x - \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + y + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\varphi(x,y): 2x - x^2y^2 + 2y + 1 = 0}$$

9) Halle la S.G. de las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales.

9) A)
$$y'' + 8y' + 25y = 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 25 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4.1.25}}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{-8 \pm 6i}{2} = -4 \pm 3i$$

Como hay parte de la raíz que es real (-4) y otra parte imaginaria $(\pm 3i)$:

$$y = e^{-4x}(C\sin(3x) + K\cos(3x))$$

9) B)
$$y''' - 5y'' + 8y' - 4y = 2$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{x_2 = 2} \quad \land \quad \underline{x_3 = 2}$$

Como hay raíz simple y doble:

$$y = A.e^x + B.e^{2x} + C.x.e^{2x} - 2^{-1}$$