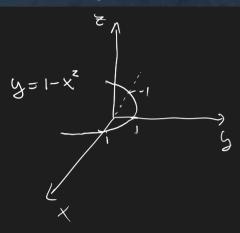
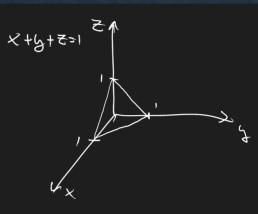
Análisis II-Análisis Matemático II-Matemática 3-Análisis II(LCD) RECUPERATORIO DEL PRIMER PARCIAL (13/07/2022)

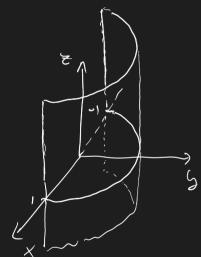
Ejercicio 1. (2 puntos) Sea

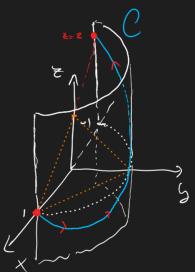
$$C = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \colon y = 1 - x_{\ell}^2 x + y + z = 1, \ y \ge 0\}.$$

- (a) Obtener una parametrización regular de C de manera tal que se la recorra desde el punto (1,0,0) hasta el punto (-1,0,2).
- (b) Calcular $\int 2xdx + ydy zdz$, con la orientación de C dada en el ítem (a)









$$\begin{cases} S = 1 - x^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{-x^2 + z} = X \\ Z = x^2 - x \end{cases}$$

Parmetrizo C como:

$$\sigma(x) = (-x, 1-x^2, x^2+x)$$
 $xe[-1, 1]$

Respeta orientación

$$O(1) = (-1, 0, 2)$$

$$b) = (2x, y, -z)$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} f_{x} = 2x \Rightarrow f = x^{2} + y(y, z)$$

S:
$$f_y = y$$
 \Rightarrow $f_z = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \sqrt{(x,z)}$

$$Si \quad fz = -z \Rightarrow f = -\frac{1}{2}z^2 + \hat{q}(x,y)$$

Como
$$F = \nabla f$$
 con $f(x_1 y_1 z) = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right)$

$$\int_{C} F d\vec{s} = f(\sigma(1)) - f(\sigma(-1))$$

$$= f(-1,0,z) - f(1,0,0)$$

$$= 1-2-1$$

$$\int_{C} \mp d\vec{s} = -2$$

Ejercicio 2. (2 puntos) Sea $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ la curva dada en coordenadas cilíndricas como

$$r = \sin(\theta), \quad z = \theta \quad \text{con } \theta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

(a) Calcular la la longitud de la curva.

(b) Si
$$C$$
 está recorrida desde el punto $(0,1,\frac{\pi}{2})$ al $(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{\pi}{4})$, calcular $\int_C x dx + \sqrt{y} dy + z^2 dz$.

$$\begin{cases}
X = \Gamma \cdot \cos \theta \\
Y = \Gamma \cdot \sin \theta
\end{cases} \begin{cases}
X = \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \\
X = \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta = \sin^2 \theta \\
X = \theta
\end{cases}$$

$$\theta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

Parametrizo C como:

$$O(\theta) = \left(\sin \theta, \cos \theta, \sin^2 \theta \right)$$

$$O'(\theta) = \left(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta, Z.\sin\theta.\cos\theta, L\right)$$

$$= \cos(2\theta) \qquad \sin(2\theta)$$

$$\| \Theta_1(\theta) \| = \left(\cos_5(s\theta) + \sin_5(s\theta) + 1 \right)_{5}$$

$$=$$
 $\sqrt{2}$

Longitud (C) =
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \|\sigma'(\theta)\| d\theta$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(0,1,\overline{2})}{(0,1,\overline{2})} \right) = \left(\frac{(0,1,\overline{2})}{(0,1,\overline{2})} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(0,1,\overline{2})}{(0,1,\overline{2})} \right) = \left(\frac{(0,1,\overline{2})}{(0,1,\overline{2})} \right)$$

Evolúo
$$O\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times \text{Inverte le}$$

$$O\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \times \text{Other con}$$

$$F = (x, \sqrt{y}, z^2)$$

$$f_{x=x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{(y_1z)}$$

$$f_{y=y} \Rightarrow z_{\overline{x}} y^{3/2} + \sqrt{(x_1z)}$$

$$f_{z=z^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}z^3 + \sqrt{(x_1y)}$$

Como
$$F = \nabla f$$
 con $f(x_1y_1z) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{3}z^3$
 $\Rightarrow F$ er C . Grad.

$$= -\left(f\left(O\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) - f\left(O\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$= f\left(\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) - f\left(\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(0/1/\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{43} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{43} - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3.43} \cdot \pi^{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{24} \cdot \pi^{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} - \frac{13}{24} - \frac{7}{192} + \frac{13}{3}$$



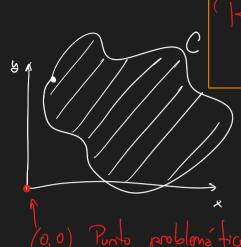
$$\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$= \cos(2\theta)$$

$$Z \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y) = \left(\frac{yx^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \frac{-x^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\right)$$

y $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ una curva cerrada simple tal que exite una región acotada de tipo 3 que tiene a C como borde. ¿Cuáles son todos los posibles valores de $\int_{C^+} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\ell$?



Revolución Incorrecto! más abajo bien reruel to

· Asimo que (0,0) & D

siento D Isregión que encierro

5; (0,0) ∈ D ≥ No predo wo Gren.

$$Q = -x^3 - \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{-2}$$

$$Q_{x=} -3x^{2} \cdot \left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{-2} + \left(-x^{3}\right) \cdot \left(-2\right) \cdot \left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{-3} \geq x$$

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

$$Q_{x} = \frac{-3x^{4} - 3x^{2}y^{2} + 4x^{4}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}} = \frac{x^{4} - 3x^{2}y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}}$$

$$P_{y} = x^{2} \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})^{-2} + y \cdot x^{2} \cdot (-2)(x^{2} + y^{2})^{-3} \cdot 2y$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}} - \frac{4y^{2} \cdot x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}}$$

$$P_{y} = \frac{x^{4} + x^{2}y^{2} - 4x^{2}y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}} = \frac{x^{4} - 3x^{2}y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}}$$

$$Q_{x} - P_{y} = \frac{x^{4} - 3x^{2}y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}} - \frac{x^{4} - 3x^{2}y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}}$$

$$\int_{C^{+}} F \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{C} Q_{x} - P_{y} dxdy$$

$$\int_{C}^{t} + \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

El vision parible valor er coro.

torma Correcta: No arumo nada

Fer C. Grac y Cercurus cerrodo

Gradient
$$f(x,y)= 1/2 (-(x y)/(x^2 + y^2) - tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

Gradient
$$f(x,y) = 1/2 (-(x y)/(x^2 + y^2) - \tan^{-1}(y/x))$$
 \Rightarrow C

Result in 2D Cartesian coordinates

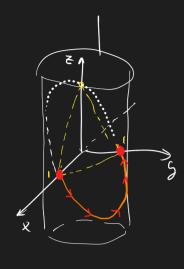
grad
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \right) = \left(\frac{x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, -\frac{x^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right)$$

Ejercicio 4. (3 puntos) Sea $c:[0,1] \to \mathbb{R}^3$ una parametrización regular simple de

$$\mathcal{C} = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cap \{x + y + z = 1\}$$

de modo que recorre $\mathcal C$ de (1,0,0) a (0,1,0). Sea $F:\mathbb R^3\longrightarrow\mathbb R^3$ el campo definido por F(x,y,z)= $(-y^3, x^3, -z^3)$. Calcular

 $\int Fds$



$$X \in [0,1)$$

$$\mathcal{C}(x) = \left(x, \sqrt{1-x^2}, 1-x-\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) \quad X \in [0,1]$$

Inighte le orients avon

Veo ni por 4° vez, el ej er con Compo Grad.

$$Si f_{x} = -g^{3} \Rightarrow f = -x.g^{3} + \varphi(g_{1} = g)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \chi^3.6$$

$$f_y = x^3 \implies f = x^3 \cdot y + y \left(x, z\right)$$

Ejercicio 4. (3 puntos) Sea $c:[0,1] \to \mathbb{R}^3$ una parametrización regular simple de

$$\mathcal{C} = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cap \{x + y + z = 1\}$$

de modo que recorre $\mathcal C$ de (1,0,0) a (0,1,0). Sea $F:\mathbb R^3\longrightarrow\mathbb R^3$ el campo definido por F(x,y,z)= $(-y^3, x^3, -z^3)$. Calcular

$$\int_{c} F ds$$

$$O'(x) = \left(x, \sqrt{1-x^2}, 1-x-\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) \times G[0,1]$$
Uso Rolero
$$\left(x = 1 \cdot \cos \theta + G[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]\right)$$

$$y = 1 \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\partial \left(\theta\right) = \left(\cos\theta, \sqrt{1-\cos^2}, 1-\cos\theta - \sin\theta\right)$$

$$\sin\theta = \sin^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$$

$$\sin^2\theta = \sin^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$$

Stoleer?

$$\nabla_{x} = \begin{cases}
 i & j & le \\
 3/x & 3/36 & 3/36 \\
 -y^{3} & x^{3} & -z^{3}
\end{cases}$$

$$= \left(0, 0, 3x^{2} + 3y^{2}\right) \quad \text{Sospechoso!} \quad \hat{\omega}$$

$$3\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)$$

C con L le arva que cierre C 25 = Cul

Celalo

$$\int \int \nabla_x \mp \cdot d\vec{S} =$$

Parametriza 5 como

$$T(r,\theta) = (r,\cos\theta, r,\sin\theta), 1-r,\cos\theta-r,\sin\theta)$$

$$\int \int \nabla_x + \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\theta=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\nabla_x + \left(T(r,\theta) \right), T_{r} \times T_{\theta} \right) dr d\theta$$

$$Tr = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\cos \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\theta = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta & \cos \theta \\ -\cos \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 + \cos \theta - \cos \theta$$

$$T\theta = \left(-r.\sin\theta, r.\cos\theta, 1+r.\sin\theta - r.\cos\theta\right)$$

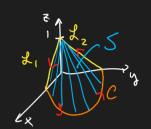
$$\iint \nabla_x \mp \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint \left((0,0,3r^2), (--,--,r) \right) drd\theta$$

$$=3\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{3} dr$$

$$\int\int \nabla_x \mp \cdot d\vec{S} = 3 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Llemo 2 a la unión de L1 y 22



Lire prometrize con:

$$X, (x) = (x, 0, 1-x) \times \in [0,1]$$

Respets orientation!

2 re prometrize con:

$$V_2(y) = (0, y, 1-y)$$
 $y \in [0,1)$

Thierte la oriente won de \mathcal{L}_2

$$\int_{X=0}^{1} \left(\mp (x_{1}0, 1-x), (1_{1}0, -1) \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (1-x)^{3} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu &= 1 - x \\
du &= - dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} - \lambda^{3} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{1} \lambda^{3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \lambda^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{2}^{1} + \frac{1}{4} dx = -\int_{2}^{1} \left(-6^{3}, 0, -(1-6)^{3} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}} \overline{+} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\mathcal{L}_{1}} \overline{+} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\mathcal{L}_{2}} \overline{+} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\int_{C} \overline{T} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{Z} \overline{T} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{Z} \nabla_{x} \overline{T} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\int_{C} \overline{+} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \nabla_{x} \overline{+} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\int_{C} \overline{+} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{3}{8} T$$