## Análisis II-Análisis Matemático II-Matemática 3-Análisis II(LCD) PRIMER PARCIAL (23/2/2022) Verano

1. Sea 
$$C$$
 la curva con punto inicial  $(1,0)$ , que es imagen de  $\gamma: [-1,1] \to \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\gamma(t) = (t^6, \sqrt{1-t^{12}})$ .

- a) Probar que  $\gamma$  no es una parametrización regular.
- b) Probar que C es una curva suave y simple. ¿Es cerrada?
- c) Sea F el campo definido como

$$F(x,y) = (4xe^{2x^2+y^2} + 3x^2y + 2x + y + 1, 2ye^{2x^2+y^2} + x^3 + 1).$$

Hallar el trabajo de F a lo largo de C.

$$6t^{5} = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{1-t^{12}})' = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1 \circ -1$$
:.  $\gamma'(t) \neq \vec{0} \; \forall t \in G_{1}$ 

Cons 
$$Y(-1) = Y(1) = (1,0)$$

b) Si 
$$\exists \sigma(t)$$
 prom. regular  $\Rightarrow$  C er snowe

$$\gamma(t) = (t^6, \sqrt{1-t^2}) \quad t \in [t^{-1}, 1]$$

$$\sigma(t) = (t, \sqrt{1-t^2}) \quad t \in [t^{-1}, 1]$$

$$\gamma(t) = (t^6, \sqrt{1-t^2}) \quad t \in [t^{-1}, 1]$$

$$\gamma(t^6) = (t^6, \sqrt{1-t^2})$$

$$= (t^6, \sqrt{1-t^2})$$

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So  $t = t^6$ 

$$\Rightarrow t \in [t^{-1}, 1]$$

$$\gamma t^2 \in [t^{-1}, 1]$$

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$$\Rightarrow \forall (t_0) = (t_1, \sqrt{1-t^2})$$

$$= \forall (t_0) \vee \forall t_0 \in 0$$

 $=\sqrt{t_0}^2$ 

$$O(t) \stackrel{?}{\leq} Y(t)$$
So to  $\in$  to,  $| 1 - t^2 |$ 

$$So t = t^{1/6} \qquad to > 0$$

$$= (t^6, | 1 - t^{1/2}) \qquad con t \in t_0, 1)$$
o see que
$$O \subseteq Y$$

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$$Parnetrizan le mis me curve$$

Como O(t) er injective \*

er C<sup>1</sup>

y o'(t) fo Ht e[o,i]

The or regular oo C er suave.

· Z Compo

$$t_i^2 = t_i^2$$
 como  $t_i > 0$ ,  $t_i > 0$ 

.. es injective,

er injectiva en [0,1] cerrado zo er un a cur ua simple about a

$$F(x,y) = (4xe^{2x^2+y^2} + 3x^2y + 2x + y + 1, 2ye^{2x^2+y^2} + x^3 + 1).$$

$$\int_{C} F \cdot ds = ?$$

$$Q_X = 2y.4x.e^{2x^2+y^2} + 3x^2$$

$$Q_x - P_y = -1$$

Sea C la curva con punto inicial (1,0), que es imagen de  $\gamma: [-1,1] \to \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\gamma(t) = (t^6, \sqrt{1-t^{12}})$ .

$$O(t) = (t, \int_{1-t^2}^{\infty}$$

$$O(t) = (t, \sqrt{1-t^2})$$
 orientedo en rentido opuerto

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow O\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \\
0, 5 \approx 0.87
\end{cases}$$

Lz ciero con 
$$(f,(t) = (1-t,0), (f_z(t) = (0,t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \int F \cdot ds + \int F \cdot ds = \iint Q_x - P_y \, dy dx$$

$$C \qquad \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2 \qquad \mathcal{D}$$

$$\int \int Q_{x} - P_{y} dy dx = \iint \int \int I dx dy$$

$$= -\int_{x=0}^{1} \int \int I - X dx$$

$$= -\int_{x=0}^{1} \int I - X dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} \int I - X dx$$

$$du = -dx \Rightarrow dx = -du$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} \int I du$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{3/2} \int_{0}^{1} du \frac{du}{du} \frac$$

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

$$F(x,y) = (4xe^{2x^2+y^2} + 3x^2y + 2x + y + 1, 2ye^{2x^2+y^2} + x^3 + 1).$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}_{1}}^{\mathcal{L}_{2}} F \cdot ds = -\int_{\mathcal{L}_{2}}^{\mathcal{L}_{3}} \left( + \left( 1 - t, 0 \right), \left( -1, 0 \right) \right) dt$$

$$\left(\left(4.\left(1-t\right).e^{2\left(1-t\right)^{2}}+2\left(1-t\right)+1,\left(1-t\right)^{3}+1\right)/\left(-1,0\right)\right)$$

$$= + \int_{t=0}^{1} 4 \cdot (1-t) \cdot e^{2(1-t)^{2}} + 2(1-t) + \int_{t=0}^{1} dt$$

$$2t \Big|_{0}^{1} - 2t \Big|_{0}^{2} + t \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$2t \Big|_{0}^{1} - 2t \Big|_{0}^{2} + t \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$2t \Big|_{0}^{2} - 2t \Big|_{0}^{2} + t \Big|_{0}^{2}$$

$$= 2 + \int_{0}^{1} 4 \cdot \mu \cdot e^{2\mu^{2}} d\mu$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} e^{2\mu^{2}} = 4\mu e^{2\mu^{2}}$$

$$= 2 + \left( e^{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 1 + e^{2}$$

$$((t) = (1-t,0), (t) = (0,t)$$

$$F(x,y) = (4xe^{2x^2+y^2} + 3x^2y + 2x + y + 1, 2ye^{2x^2+y^2} + 2x + 1).$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}_{2}}^{\mathcal{T}} F \cdot ds = -\int_{\mathcal{L}_{2}}^{\mathcal{L}} \left\langle F\left(o, t\right), \left(o, l\right) \right\rangle dt$$

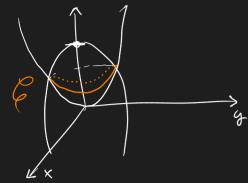
$$((t+1, 2.t.e^{t^2}+1), (0,1))$$

$$\int F.ds = -\frac{1}{4}\pi - 1 - e^{2} + e$$

$$= e^{2} - \frac{1}{4}\pi - 1$$

$$z = 2x^2 + y^2$$
 y  $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$ .

Calcular la circulación  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} F \cdot ds$  del campo  $F(x,y,z) = (2yxe^{x^2} + z,e^{x^2},x)$  a lo largo de la porción de C con  $y \ge 0$ , indicando la orientación elegida.



$$2 - 6 = -(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$2x^{2}+y^{2}=6-x^{2}-y^{2}$$

$$3x^2 + 2y^2 = 6$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{\chi^2}{(\sqrt{5})^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$$

Curva 6

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{2})^2} + \frac{6^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$$

$$Z = \frac{x^2}{2} + 3$$

$$O(t) = (a, cort, b, sint, a^2 cor^2 t + 3) t = (5,27)$$

$$= \left( \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos t, \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin t, 2 \cdot \cos^2 t + 3 \right)$$

Corro 
$$F \in C^{\perp} = U_{0}$$
 Stokes

 $V \times F = \begin{vmatrix} i & i & k \\ 2/6x & 7/68 & 7/22 \\ 2/2xe^{x^{2}} + 2 & e^{x^{2}} \times x \end{vmatrix}$ 
 $= (O_{1} - (1 - 1)_{1}, 2x \cdot e^{x^{2}} - 2x \cdot e^{x^{2}})$ 
 $= \tilde{O}$ 

Llamo  $C_{6}$  a  $C$  con  $f \ge 0$ 

Parametrizada por

 $\tilde{O}(t) = (J_{2} \cdot C_{0}r \cdot t_{1}, J_{3} \cdot S_{1}r \cdot t_{1}, 2 \cdot C_{0}r^{2}t + 3)$ 
 $t \in [G_{1}r]$ 

Cuya orientación es positiva

 $f(t) = (t_{1}, 0, z_{0}) \quad t \in [-I_{2}, J_{2}]$ 

 $Con Z_0 = Z(IZ) = IZ^2 + 3 = 4$ 

$$\int F \cdot ds = \int \left( F(t,0,4), (1,0,0) \right) dt$$

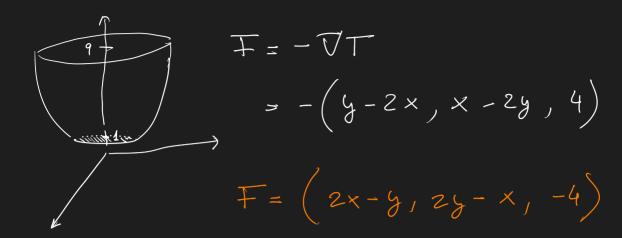
$$t = -12$$

$$= 4 + 0 + 0$$

$$\int F \cdot ds = -852$$
Eyro

3. Una taza descripta por  $\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3\colon 4z=x^2+y^2, 1\leq z\leq 9\}$  está llena de sopa, cuya temperatura está dada por  $T(x,y,z)=38+xy-x^2-y^2+4z$ . Calcular el flujo de calor saliente a través de la taza con base.

Nota: Recordar que el flujo de calor es el flujo del campo  $-\nabla T$ .



Sea 52 el volumen de la taza con tapa T T (Tapa)

Por Gauss

Como ga conozco el éres de una circunferencia deradio r

$$= \frac{16\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{1}$$

$$= 8.\pi \cdot \left(81 - 1\right)$$

Tapa de arriba: La oriento con Not hacia arriba

 $T(r,\theta) = (r.\cos\theta, r.\sin\theta, 9)$ 

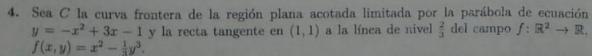
r < To, 6)

 $\theta \in [0, er]$ 

$$= -\frac{8\pi}{2} \left( \left[ \right]_{6}^{2} \right)$$

$$T_{\sigma}(r,\theta) = (r, \cos\theta, r, \sin\theta, 1)$$
  $r \in [0, 1]$   $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 

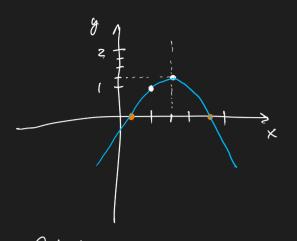
$$\begin{aligned}
& = \int_{\Gamma = 0}^{1} \int_{0=0}^{2\pi} \left\langle \mp \left( T_{B} \left( r_{i} \right) \right), T_{i} \times T_{0} \right\rangle d\theta dr \\
& = \left\langle \frac{0}{2} \right\rangle \int_{0=0}^{2\pi} \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle d\theta dr \\
& = \left\langle \frac{8\pi}{2} \right\rangle \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle d\theta dr \\
& = \left\langle \frac{8\pi}{2} \right\rangle \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle d\theta dr \\
& = \left\langle \frac{4\pi}{2} \right\rangle d\theta dr \\
& = \left\langle \frac{4$$



Supongamos que C se orienta en sentido positivo y sea  $G\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ 

$$G(x,y) = (2xy + 3y, x^2 + e^{y^2})$$

Hallar la circulación de G a lo largo de C,  $\int_C G \cdot ds$ .



$$0 = -x^2 + 3x - 1 = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$Cdab$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta^3 = \chi^2 - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y^3 = 3x^2 - 2$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} = 3 - \frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{2} = 1 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \left(3x^2 - 2\right)^{1/3}$$

den vo

$$y' = \frac{1}{3} (3x^2 - 2) \cdot 6x$$

$$\omega = z \times (3x^2 - z)^{-2/3} = 0$$

6 m con x = 1 er 2

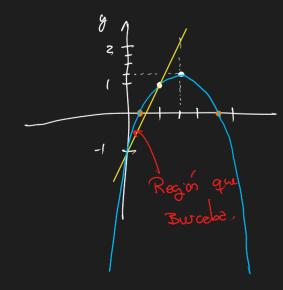
Recta

Derpejo 6

$$b = 1 - m(1)$$

$$= 1 - z \cdot 1 \left(3.1^2 - z\right)^{-2/3}$$

## Findmente la recta es



$$\int_{C} G \cdot ds = ?$$

$$Q = \chi^2 + e^{g^2} = Q_x = Zx$$

$$Q_x - P_y = 2x - \left(2x + 3\right) = -3$$

$$\int_{C} G \cdot ds = \int_{\mathcal{L}_{1}} G \cdot ds + \int_{\mathcal{L}_{2}} G \cdot ds$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}_{1}} G \cdot ds + \int_{\mathcal{L}_{2}} G \cdot ds = \iint_{\mathcal{L}_{3}} -3 dxdy$$

$$\iint -3 \, dxdy = -3, \quad \iint \int -x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$\chi = 0 \quad \mathcal{G} = 2x - 1$$

$$= -3 \int_{0}^{1} -x^{2} + 3x - 1 - 2x + 1 dx$$

$$-x^{2} + x$$

$$= -3 \left( -\frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{C} G \cdot ds = -\frac{1}{z}$$





