Análisis II - Análisis Matemático II - Matemática 3

Curso de Verano 2021 – Recuperatorio Primer Parcial – 25/03/21

- 1) Sea C la imagen de la parametrización $\gamma: [-1,1] \to \mathbb{R}^2$ definida por $\gamma(t) = (t^2, \sqrt{1-t^4})$.
 - a) ¿Es γ una parametrización regular de C? ¿Por qué? Si la respuesta es no, mostrar una parametrización regular de la curva.
 - b) Calcular la longitud de la curva C.

$$\gamma'(t) = \left(zt, \frac{1}{z\sqrt{1-t^4}} - 4t^3\right) = 0 \quad \text{sin} \quad t=0$$

$$\mathcal{F}(-1) = \mathcal{F}(1) = (1,0)$$

Como les valures entre [-1,0] y [0,1] varion solo en el signo, y a den és

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = (-x)^2 & \forall x \in [0,1] \\ x^4 = (-x)^4 & \forall x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$

Pro por go uso t en vez de t² t en vez d t⁴

De este vanora, mentengo el conjuto de valorer en lor que re nueve ce de uno, y tonts. mentergre ru releción.

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

Es regular puer

- · 0'(t) \$ 0 Hte [0,1]
- es ongectiva por su l'opprende er la identidad.

Sea to etili) / 8(to) e { (to, 11-th): tet-1,1)} 2 4 O(to) ∈ {O(t): te [o,1)}

Tengo
$$(t_0^2, \sqrt{1-t_0^2})$$
 con to $e[-11]$

Si $t = t_0^2$
 $\Rightarrow (t_1 / 1 - t_2^2)$ con $t \in [-11]$
 $= \sigma(t)$
 $\Rightarrow (t_1) / \sigma(t) = (t_0, \sqrt{1-t_0})$
 $\Rightarrow (t_0) = (t_0, \sqrt{1-t_0})$
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So $t = t_0$
 $\Rightarrow (t_0) = (t_0, \sqrt{1-t_0})$
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6)
$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot D_{r=1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Otra Porma

$$\sigma'(t) = \left(1, \frac{-2t}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right) = \left(1, \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)$$

Vo Polore

$$f(t) = (cort, sint)$$
 te $[0, T]$

$$\int_{t=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \| \psi'(t) \| dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2) Sea C la curva plana definida y orientada por $\sigma(t) = (t, f(t))$ con $t \in [0,3]$, donde $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ es una función no negativa de clase C^1 . Considerar el capo vectorial $\mathbf{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ definido por $\mathbf{F}(x,y) = (-y,x)$. Sabiendo que $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = -4$ y que f(3) = 1, calcular

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{3} \left(+ \left(t, f(t) \right), \left(1, f'(t) \right) \right) dt = -4$$

$$\left(- f(t), t \right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} -f(t) + t \cdot f'(t) dt = -4$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} -f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{3} t \cdot f'(t) dt = -4$$

$$\mu = t$$
 $du = L dt$

$$n = f(t)$$
 $dv = f'(t) dt$

$$\int t \cdot f'(t) dt = t \cdot f(t) - \int f(t) \cdot dt$$

Voluindo

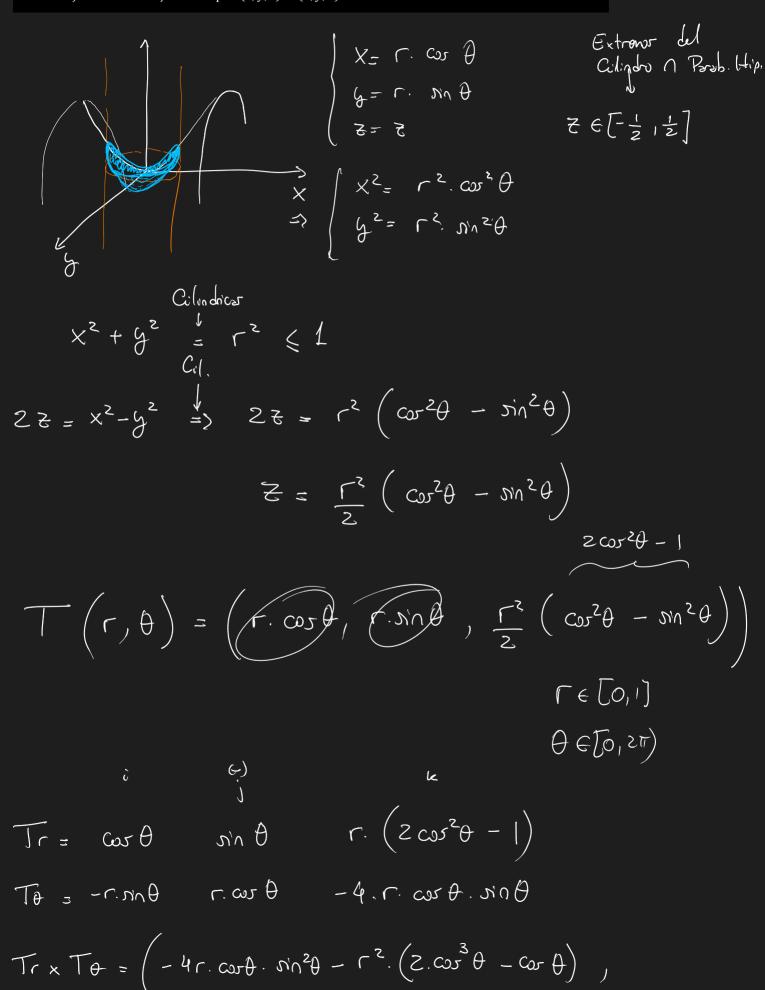
$$\int_{0}^{3} -f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{3} t \cdot f'(t) dt = -4$$

$$-2. \int_{0}^{3} f(t) dt + t. f(t) \Big|_{0}^{3} = -4$$

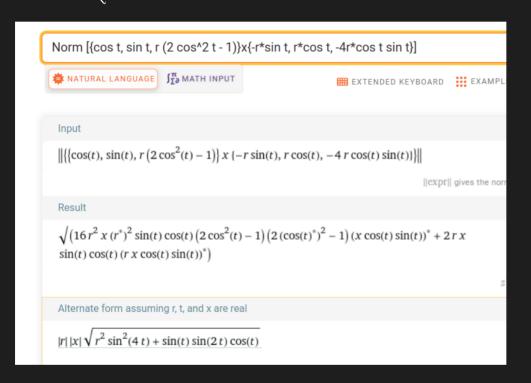
$$-2 \int_{0}^{3} f(x) dt = -4 - 3 = -7$$

$$\int_0^3 f(t) dt = \frac{7}{2}$$

- 3) Consideremos la superficie $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 2z = x^2 y^2, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ orientada de forma que la normal en todos sus puntos tiene coordenada z negativa.
 - a) Hallar el área de S.
 - b) Calcular el flujo del campo $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, 1)$ a través de S.



$$\left(\text{Tr} \times \text{Te}\right)^{2} = \left(\text{r. cor}\theta \cdot \text{n'n}^{2}\theta + \text{r.}^{2} \cdot \left(\text{Z. cor}^{2}\theta \cdot \text{n'n}\theta - \text{n'n}\theta\right)\right)$$



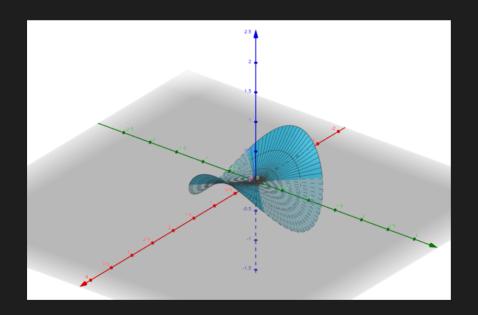
$$\int_{C_{5}} F \cdot ds = \iint_{C_{5}} rot F dS$$

$$\int_{C_{5}} rot F = 1$$

$$\int_{S} rot F dS = Areo (S)$$

$$S = (-y, x, 0)$$

Pruebo con otro porom



Lo parmetrizo como

- 3) Consideremos la superficie $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 2z = x^2 y^2, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ orientada de forma que la normal en todos sus puntos tiene coordenada z negativa.
 - a) Hallar el área de S.
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$$\begin{cases}
x = r \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \\
y = r \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta
\end{cases} \Rightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} = r^{2} \cdot \sin^{2} \theta \leq 1$$

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$$\begin{cases}
x = r \cdot \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \cos^{2} \theta \cdot \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \sin^{2} \theta
\end{cases} \Rightarrow x^{$$

$$T(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x,y, & x^2 - y^2 \\ x,y, & \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{con } x^2 + y^2 \in I$$

$$T_{x} = I \quad \text{o} \quad x \quad \text{o} \quad \text$$

$$T_{x} \times T_{y} = \left(-x, -(-y), 1\right)$$
$$= \left(-x, y, 1\right)$$

$$\|T_{x} \times T_{y}\| = \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + 1\right)$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \frac{\left(-\times, 3, 1\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$$

$$\int_{\Xi} ds = \iint_{\Xi} \nabla_x E dv$$

$$C = \delta S$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

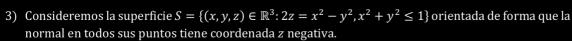
$$M = r^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = r dr$$

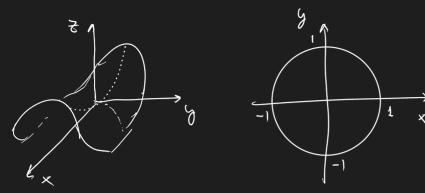
$$2T\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \int M \cdot dn$$

Tr.
$$\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{3}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}.\pi.\left(2\sqrt{2}-1\right)$$



- a) Hallar el área de S.
- b) Calcular el flujo del campo $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, 1)$ a través de S.



Parametrizo todo el paraboloide hiperbó lico

$$T(x,y) = \left(x, y, \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) \qquad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Luego agregaré le rentricción:

con
$$x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
equivalentemente
$$X \in [-1, 1]$$

$$-\sqrt{1-x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Colarlo derivodos porcidos

$$T_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$$
 $T_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -y \end{pmatrix}$
 $T_{x} \times T_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} -x & -(-y) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} -x & y & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Tomber

$$\|T_{x} \times T_{y}\| = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + 1}$$

$$\int_{X=-1}^{4} \int_{y=-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+1} dy dx =$$

Uso poleres

$$\begin{cases} X = \Gamma \cdot \cos \theta & \text{con Jecobieno} = \Gamma \\ y = \Gamma \cdot \sin \theta & \text{re } [0,1] \\ \theta \in [0,2\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4\pi} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4\pi} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4\pi} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4\pi} \int_{r=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{4\pi} \int_{r=0$$

$$M = r^2 + 1$$

$$du = zr \cdot dr \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} du = r \cdot dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \int_{u=1}^{2} \int u \frac{1}{2} \cdot du$$

$$= T, \frac{3}{3} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{3/2} \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi \left(2\sqrt{2}-1\right) = Areo\left(5\right)$$

$$\frac{CA}{\partial u} \stackrel{3/2}{=} \frac{2}{3} \stackrel{3}{=} u^{1/2}$$

$$= u^{1/2}$$



- 3) Consideremos la superficie $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 2z = x^2 y^2, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ orientada de forma que la normal en todos sus puntos tiene coordenada z negativa.
 - a) Hallar el área de S
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$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = -\int_{x=-1}^{2} \int_{y=-1-x^{2}}^{1-x^{2}} \left(\frac{x}{1}, \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right), (-x, y, t) dy dx$$

$$= -\int_{x=-1}^{2} \int_{y=-1-x^{2}}^{1-x^{2}} \left(\frac{x}{1}, \frac{y}{1}, \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= -\int_{x=-1}^{2} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{1} dy dx$$

$$= -\int_{x=-1}^{2} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} + \frac{y^{3}}{3} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{y^{3}}{2} - \frac{1-x^{2}}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \left(\sqrt{1-x^{2}} + \sqrt{1-x^{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left((1-x^{2})^{3/2} + (1-x^{2})^{3/2} \right) - 2\sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} 2 \cdot x^{2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} -\frac{8}{3} \left(1-x^2\right)^{3/2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^{3/2} dx$$

$$A = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} A = \sum_{x=0}^$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 5in^{2} u)^{3/2} \cdot Cos u du$$

$$= (Cos^{2} u)^{3/2} = (Cos^{3} u)^{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = Cos^{3} u$$

$$= -\frac{9}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \mu \cdot \cos \mu \, d\mu$$

$$= -\frac{9}{3} \cdot \int_{\mathbb{T}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} Gx^{4} \mu \cdot du$$

$$= -\frac{9}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{17}{2}}^{\frac{7}{2}} \cos^{4} \mu \cdot du$$

$$CA = \cos^{2} \mu \cdot \cos^{2} \mu$$

$$Cor^{4} \mu = \cos^{2} \mu \cdot \cos^{2} \mu$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \cos^4 4x \right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{9}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \cos 4\pi d\pi$$

$$CA$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \cos 4\pi d\pi$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \cos 4\pi d\pi$$

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$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \cos 4\pi d\pi$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \cos 4\pi d\pi$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{3}{8} \cdot \pi + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin 2\mu \right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin 4\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

- 4) Considerar la curva C parametrizada por $\sigma(t)=(0,t^2,t)$ con $t\in[0,1]$. Sea S la superficie obtenida al rotar la curva C alrededor del eje z.
 - a) Dar una parametrización de S.
 - b) Considere el campo $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = (x_0,y,z)$ y la superficie S orientada con normal de coordenada z siempre positiva. Calcular

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{F}. \, d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(t) = (0, t^3, t)$$

T(
$$t,\theta$$
) = (t^2 , cor θ , t^3 , $nn\theta$, t)

 $t \in [0,1)$

$$T_t = (2t. cor \theta, 2t. sin \theta, 1)$$

$$T_{t} = \left(2t \cdot \cos \theta, 2t \cdot \sin \theta, 1\right)$$

$$T_{\theta} = \left(-t^{2} \cdot \sin \theta, t^{2} \cdot \cos \theta, 0\right)$$

$$T_{t} \times T_{\theta} = \left(-t^{2} \cdot \cos \theta, -t^{2} \cdot \sin \theta, 2t^{3}\right)$$

of without

repete le orienteción

b) If
$$\pm \cdot ds = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\langle \mp \left(\mp \left(\mp \left(+ 2 \right) \right) + \mp x \mp \right) \right\rangle d\theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\langle \pm \left(\mp \left(+ 2 \right) + 2 \right) \right\rangle d\theta d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} t^{4} dt$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \int_{0}^{1} t^{5} dt$$



