Análisis II-Análisis Matemático II-Matemática 3-Análisis II(LCD) Primer Parcial (16/05/2022)

Ejercicio 1. (2 puntos) Sean $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ la porción de la circunsferencia de centro cero y radio 1 en el primer cuadrante, recorrida de manera antihoraria, y el campo vectorial $\mathbf{F} \colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y) = \left(2xy - 4 - \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

Calcular $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\ell$.

Llamo

$$G(x_1) = (2xy - 4) x^2$$

$$H(x_1) = (-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$T(x_1) = (-\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{y}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{y}{2})$$

• Si
$$g_x = 2xy - 4 \Rightarrow g(x_1y) = x^2y - 4x + y(y)$$

$$. Sight = x^2 \qquad \Rightarrow g(x,y) = x^2 \cdot y + \overline{q}(x)$$

Encontré
$$g(x,y) = x^2y - 4x / \nabla g = 6$$

is G er C . G red.

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

$$O(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (0, 1)$$

$$\int_{C} G ds = g(\sigma(\Xi)) - g(\sigma(0))$$

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

$$= O - \left(O - 4\right)$$

$$\int_{C}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(H(\sigma(\theta)), \sigma'(\theta) \right) d\theta$$

$$\left(-nn\theta, \cos\theta \right), \left(-nn\theta, \cos\theta \right) \right)$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 ds = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 0 - (0 - 4)$$

$$= \sqrt{9(x,y)} = x^2y - 4x$$

$$H(x,y) = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

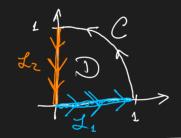
$$\delta(\theta) = \left(\cot \theta, \sin \theta\right)$$

Por Sltimo:
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\int I \cdot ds + \int I \cdot ds + \int I \cdot ds = \iint Qx - Pg dxdg$$

$$C \qquad L_1 \qquad L_2 \qquad D$$

Con L, Le lor regmentor que cierron le cur ve C



Color
$$Q_x - P_y$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{y}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{x}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{y}{2}\right)$$

$$Q_{XZ} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{X}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$P_{3} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 5in \times cor \frac{4}{2}$$

$$Q_X - Py = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} Qx - Py dxdy = 0$$

Repet orientalis Parame to 20 $O_L(t) = (t, 0) \quad t \in [0, 1)$ · L1 como · Le cono Oz(t) = (0, t) te [91] 1 Inviete le crienteción de Lz Calabo $\int_{\mathcal{L}_{1}}^{\mathbf{T} \cdot ds} \int_{0}^{\mathbf{T}} \left\langle \mathbf{T}(t,0), (1,0) \right\rangle dt$ $T(x_{1}y) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{y}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{x}{2}\cdot\cos\frac{y}{2}$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\left(0 \right) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{0}{2} \right), \left(1, 0 \right) \right)$ JI.05 = 0 $\int_{\gamma} T \cdot ds = -\int_{\gamma} T \cdot ds$

$$\int I \cdot ds = -\int I \cdot ds$$

$$= -\int \left(H(0,t), (0,1) \right) dt$$

$$= -\int \left((0, \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}), (0,1) \right)$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= - \sin \frac{t}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= - \sin \frac{1}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sin t = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}$$

Final mente

$$\int I \cdot ds + \int I \cdot ds + \int I \cdot ds = \iint Qx - Pg dxdy$$

$$C \qquad L_1 \qquad L_2 \qquad D$$

$$\int_{C} T \cdot ds + 0 - \sin \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\int_{C} T \cdot dz = 200 \frac{5}{1}$$

$$\int_{C} F \cdot ds = \int_{C} G \cdot ds + \int_{C} H \cdot ds + \int_{C} T \cdot ds$$

$$\int_{C} F \cdot ds = 4 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{1}{2}$$

Ejercicio 2. (2 puntos) Sean $C\subset\mathbb{R}^2$ la curva dada por la parametrización $\sigma\colon[0,\pi]\to\mathbb{R}^2$, $\sigma(t) = (-6\cos(t), 6\sin(t))$ y el campo vectorial

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y) = \left(y + x\sin(x^2) \cdot 3x - \cos\left(e^{y^2}\right)\right).$$

Calcular $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\ell$.

$$O_z(t) = (t,0)$$
 $t \in [-6,6]$

Como O(t) no rerpeta la orientación de Greon

$$\int_{C} F \cdot ds = -\int_{C} f \cdot ds$$

Por Green, como DD = CUI

$$\int_{C} F \cdot ds + \int_{L} F \cdot ds = \iint_{D} Qx - Py dxdy$$

$$-\int_{C} F \cdot ds + \int_{C} F \cdot ds = \iint_{D} Qx - Py dxdy$$

Colab Qx-Py

$$Q_{x} = 3$$

$$P_{y} = 1$$

$$Q_{x} - P_{y} = 2$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}} \mathbf{F} \cdot ds = \int_{\mathbf{t}=-6}^{6} \left(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{t},0), (1,0)\right) dt$$

$$\left((0+t\cdot\sin t^{2}, 3t-\cos t), (1,0)\right)$$

$$t\cdot\sin t^{2}$$

$$= \int_{-6}^{6} t\cdot\sin t^{2} dt$$

$$u = t^{2}$$

$$du = 2t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2} du = t \cdot dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{36} \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = 0$$

Volviendo

$$-\int F \cdot ds + \int F \cdot ds = \iint Qx - Py dxdy$$

$$= 0$$

$$36T$$

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Ejercicio 3. (3 puntos) Sean S_1 , y $S_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ dos superficies regulares orientadas tales que $\partial S_1 = \partial S_2 = C$, donde C es una curva suave. Probar que

$$\left(\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}\right)^2 - \left(\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}\right)^2 = 0$$

para todo vector $B \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Planteo Sto has
$$(\mp e e^1)$$

$$\int_{C=\lambda S} \int_{S} \nabla_x + ds$$

$$C=\lambda S \int_{S} \nabla_x + ds$$
Quieo $\nabla_x + de$, de forma que $\nabla_x + ds$

$$\nabla_x + de \int_{S} \int$$

$$F(x,y,z) = (6.2, cx, ay)$$
 ab, com

Note que
$$V_x F = (a,b,c)$$
 puede represents todar lor vecterer $B \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Para Si;

$$\int_{C=351}^{\infty} F \cdot ds = \int_{S_1}^{\infty} \nabla_x F \cdot ds$$

=>
$$\int F \cdot ds = \int F \cdot ds$$
 | Si twier on oriente ción opwerto |

 $C = 352$ | $\int F \cdot ds = -\int F \cdot ds$ |

 $V \times F \cdot ds = \int V \times F \cdot ds$

Como
$$\nabla_x F = B$$
 para cualquier $B \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{S_1} B \cdot ds = \iint_{S_2} B \cdot ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\iint_{S_1} B \cdot ds\right)^2 \left(\iint_{S_2} B \cdot ds\right)^2$$

$$\left(\int_{S_1}^{S_1} \mathbb{R} \cdot ds\right)^2 - \left(\int_{S_2}^{S_2} \mathbb{R} \cdot ds\right)^2 = 0$$

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para todo vector $B \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Ejercicio 4. (3 puntos) Sean

$$D_1 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \le 1, z = 2\}, \quad D_2 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \le 1, z = -1\},$$

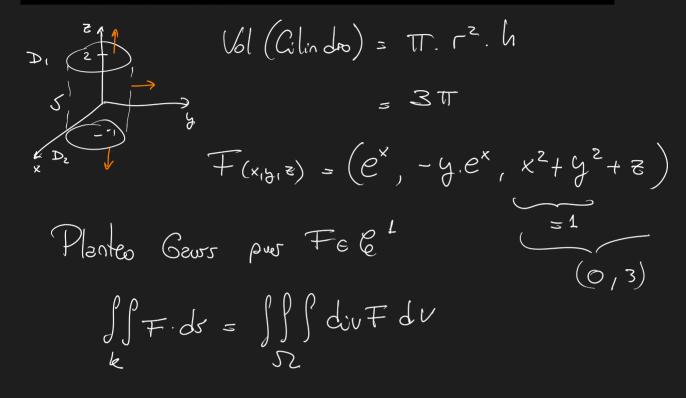
y $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ una superficie regular orientable tal que

$$K = S \cup D_1 \cup D_2$$

es una superficie cerrada regular orientable que encierra una región acotada Ω de \mathbb{R}^3 (donde vale el teorema de la divergencia). Asumiendo que el volumen de Ω es 3π y que D_1 , D_2 y S se orientan de manera que K quede orientada con la normal exterior, calcular todos los posibles valores de

$$\iint_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

donde $F(x, y, z) = (e^z, -ye^x, x^2 - y^2 + z)$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot ds + \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot ds = \iiint_{\Sigma} div F dv$$

Colcho
$$div F = e^{x} - e^{x} + 1 = 1$$

$$\iint \int 1 \, dv = 3\pi$$

Calcolo

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

r e [0,1) 0 e [0,217)

$$O_{2r} \times O_{2\theta} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \text{Cor}\theta & \text{Sin}\theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-\text{rin}\theta & \text{r.cor}\theta & 0$$

$$=$$
 $(0,0,1)$ $=$ invierte le oriente aixin

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$= -2\pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int$$

$$= -2\pi \left(\frac{-4}{4} - \frac{7}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4} \right)$$

$$= -2.\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

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

$$\iint_{T} F \cdot ds + \iint_{T} F \cdot ds + \iint_{T} F \cdot ds = \iiint_{T} du F dV$$

$$\iint_{T} F \cdot ds + \sum_{z=1}^{z} T + \sum_{z=1}^{z} T = 3T$$