

Práctica 2 (Área de superficies)

I

• Área: Sea S una superficie y supongamos que

$T: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ es parametrización (\neq e inyectiva de S ,
(a lozcos))

entonces

$$\boxed{\text{Área}(S) = \iint_D \|T_u \times T_v\| du dv}$$

1) Hallar el área del plano $2x + y + 2z = 16$ (limitado por
 $x=0, y=0, x=2, y=3$)

Consideramos

$$T(x, y) = \left(x, y, \frac{16 - 2x - y}{2} \right) \quad (x, y) \in \underbrace{[0, 2] \times [0, 3]}_D$$

$$= \left(x, y, 8 - x - \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

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

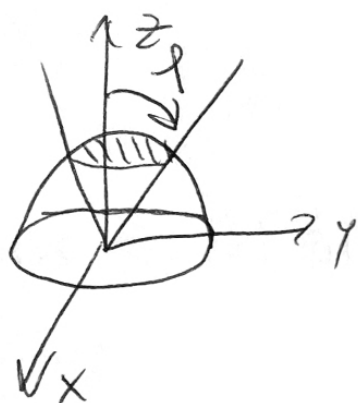
$$T_y = (0, 1, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow T_x \times T_y = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) \quad (\neq (0, 0, 0) \text{ en } D \checkmark)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T_x \times T_y\| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Área}(S) = \int_0^2 \int_0^3 \frac{3}{2} dy dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = \boxed{9}.$$

2) Calcular el área del casquete esférico $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ limitado por $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



Parametricas:

1º) Usando esféricas:

$$T: \begin{cases} x = \text{sen } \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \text{sen } \varphi \text{sen } \theta \\ z = \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi], \\ \varphi \in [0, \pi/4]$$

$$T_\varphi(\varphi, \theta) = (\cos \varphi \cos \theta, \cos \varphi \text{sen } \theta, -\text{sen } \varphi)$$

$$T_\theta(\varphi, \theta) = (-\text{sen } \varphi \cos \theta, \text{sen } \varphi \text{sen } \theta, 0)$$

$$T_\varphi \times T_\theta(\varphi, \theta) = \dots = (\text{sen}^2 \varphi \cos \theta, \text{sen}^2 \varphi \text{sen } \theta, \text{sen } \varphi \cos \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T_\varphi \times T_\theta\| = \sqrt{\text{sen}^2 \varphi} = |\text{sen } \varphi| \underset{\substack{\text{sen } \varphi > 0 \\ \text{sen } [0, \pi/4]}}{=} \text{sen } \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Área}(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \|T_\varphi \times T_\theta\| d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \text{sen } \varphi d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = 2\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1\right) = 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \boxed{\pi \cdot (2-\sqrt{2})}$$

2º) usando coordenadas cartesianas:

(Ejercicio)

$$T(x,y) = (x, y, \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}), (x,y) \in \{x^2+y^2 \leq 1/2\}.$$

3) Dada la superficie

$$S = \{(x,y,z) \mid z = x+y^2, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$$

a) Calcular el área de S

b) Integrar la función $g(x,y,z) = z - x$ sobre S.

a) obs: Si $S = \text{Gráf}(f) = \{(x,y, f(x,y)) \mid (x,y) \in D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2\}$

con $f \in C^1$, entonces:

$T(x,y) = (x, y, f(x,y))$ es una parametrización inyectiva, C^1

$$T_x = (1, 0, f_x(x,y))$$

$$T_y = (0, 1, f_y(x,y))$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{T_x \times T_y} = (-f_x(x,y), -f_y(x,y), 1)$$

$$\text{Sea } f(x,y) = x + y^2 \text{ (EC1 ✓)}$$

$$Y \cap = \{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y \}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \text{Gráf}(f).$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x,y) = (x, y, x + y^2) \text{ es parametrización de } S \text{ ✓}$$

$$T_x T_y(x,y) = (-1, -2y, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Área}(S) = \iint_D \|(-1, -2y, 1)\| \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^y \sqrt{2 + 4y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 y \cdot \sqrt{2 + 4y^2} \, dy$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{u = 4y^2 + 2 \\ du = 8y \, dy}}{=} \frac{1}{8} \int_2^6 \sqrt{u} \, du = \frac{1}{8} \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_2^6$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{12} (6^{3/2} - 2^{3/2})}$$

b) Recordar (teórica): La integral de una función $g(x, y, z)$
 $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Sobre una superficie S , parametrizada por:

$T: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ se define:

$$\int_S g \, dS = \iint_D g \circ T(x, y) \cdot \|T_x \times T_y\| \, dx \, dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_S g \, dS &= \iint_D g \circ T(x, y) \cdot \|T_x \times T_y\| \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y (x + y^2 - x) \cdot \sqrt{2 + 4y^2} \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y^3 \cdot \sqrt{2 + 4y^2} \, dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{l} u = 4y^2 + 2 \\ du = 8y \, dy \\ \frac{1}{4}(u-2) = y^2 \end{array} \right) &= \frac{1}{32} \int_2^6 (u-2) \sqrt{u} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right) \Big|_2^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \dots = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{30}}$$