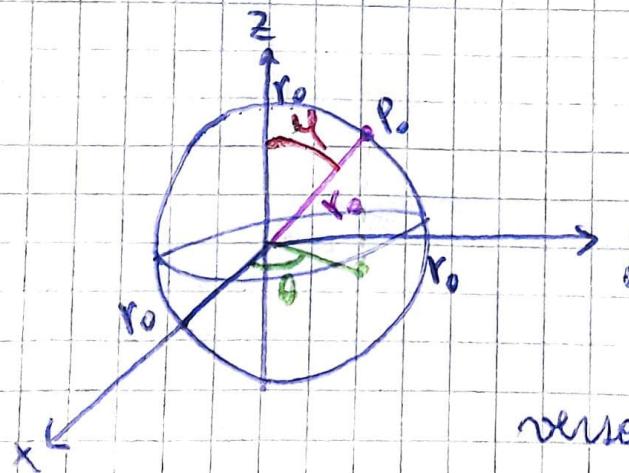


a. Coordenadas esféricas $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (r, \theta, \varphi)$

$$\begin{cases} T(\theta, \varphi) \\ \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \varphi \\ |JT| &= |r^2 \sin \varphi| \end{aligned} \end{cases}$$

Si $r = r_0 > 0$ constante

$$\begin{cases} x = r_0 \cos \theta \sin \varphi & J = r_0^2 \sin \varphi \\ y = r_0 \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r_0 \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$



Sabemos que

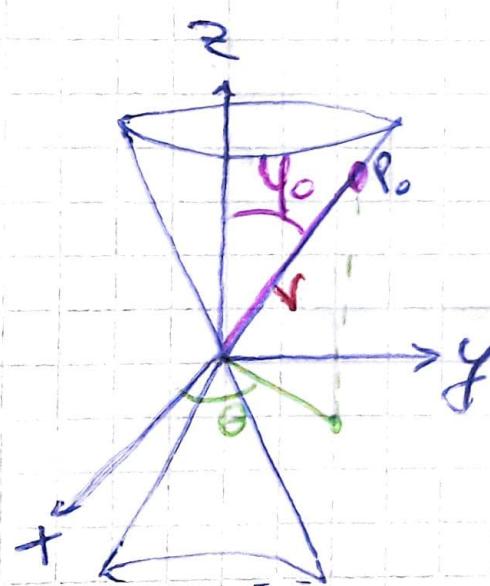
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r_0^2$$

Es una esfera.

$$\text{vector normal} = \frac{\mathbf{T}_\theta \times \mathbf{T}_\varphi}{\|\mathbf{T}_\theta \times \mathbf{T}_\varphi\|}$$

b. Si $\varphi = \varphi_0$ $\varphi_0 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ cte.

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi_0 \\ T(r, \theta, \varphi) \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi_0 \\ z = r \cos \varphi_0 \end{cases}$$



Para cada altura tengo una circunf.
de f radio
Cuando φ se muelve de 0 a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ la
imagen es un cono

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

Versor normal $\frac{\rho}{\|\rho\|} = \frac{T_\theta \times T_r}{\|T_\theta \times T_r\|}$

2a) $a, b > 0$

$$\phi_2 : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$D = R_{\geq 0} \times [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\phi_2(u, v) = (a u \cos(v), b u \sin(v), u^2)$$

es param de paraboloid elíptico

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x, y, z) \\ \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} \mid z = \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^2 \right\}$$

• $\text{Im}(\phi) = S$ $\text{Im}(\phi) \subset S$

$\forall (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \phi(u, v)$ se puede escribir como.

$(a u \cos(v), b u \sin(v), u^2)$ y cumple que $z = \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^2$

$$u^2 = \frac{(a u \cos(v))^2}{a^2} + \frac{(b u \sin(v))^2}{b^2}$$

$$u^2 = \frac{a^2}{a^2} u^2 \cos^2(v) + \frac{b^2}{b^2} u^2 \sin^2(v)$$

$$u^2 = u^2 (\cos^2(v) + \sin^2(v)) \quad \checkmark \text{ cumple.}$$

$S \subset \text{Im}(\phi)$ Ahora quiero probar que si agorro

$$\exists z = \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^2 \text{ un } (x_0, y_0) \in S \text{ debe } \exists (u_0, v_0) \in \text{Im}(\phi).$$

$$\text{Tenemos } P_0 = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$0 = 0 + 0 \checkmark \Rightarrow (u_0, v_0) = (0, v_0)$$

$$\phi_2(0, v_0) = (a \cdot 0 \cdot \cos(v_0), b \cdot 0 \cdot \sin(v_0), 0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$\Rightarrow \phi_2$ es una param de S y como $a \neq 0$ y $b \neq 0$

$\phi_2' \neq (0, 0, 0) \quad \forall (u, v) \Rightarrow$ es param. regular

• ϕ_2 es 1º porque sus cuad son 1º

• Inyectividad

$$\Phi_2(u_1, v_1) = \Phi_2(u_2, v_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} a u_1 \cos(v_1) = a u_2 \cos(v_2) \\ b u_1 \sen(v_1) = b u_2 \sen(v_2) \\ u_1^2 = u_2^2 \end{cases}$$

Como $u \in \mathbb{R}_{\neq 0}$ de la 3 coordenada sale $u_1 = u_2$ cuando $u=0$ no es inyectiva

\Rightarrow reemplazo en las primeras coordenadas

$$\begin{cases} a u \cos(v_1) = a u \cos(v_2) \text{ si } u \neq 0 \\ b u \sen(v_1) = b u \sen(v_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = v_2 + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

pero $v \in [0, 2\pi)$ por lo tanto Φ_2 es inyectiva \Rightarrow es parámetro salvo en los puntos $(0, v)$

• $\Phi_u \times \Phi_v$? \Rightarrow Si quiere ver que es regular.

$$\Phi_u = (a \cos(v), b \sen(v), 2u)$$

$$\Phi_v = (-au \sen(v), bu \cos(v), 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_u \times \Phi_v &= (0 + bu \cos(v) \cdot 2u, \\ &\quad + au \sen(v) \cdot 2u, \\ &\quad ab u \cos^2(v) + ab u \sen^2(v)) \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2bu^2 \cos(v), 2au^2 \sen(v), abu)$$

$$\Phi_u \times \Phi_v(0, 0) = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow$$
 la parámetro no es regular.

$$\phi_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \phi_1 = \left(u, v, \frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2} \right)$$

• 1) Llamemos $u=x, v=y$

Sea $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ dif.

$$f(x, y) = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right\}$$

Definimos al paraboloide como el gráfico de una función dada de manera implícita por lo tanto es una superficie y como todas sus coordenadas son \mathbb{C}^1 y la parametrización es regular, la superficie es suave.

$$\text{graf}(f) = S = \left\{ (x, y, f(x, y)) : (x, y) \in D \right\}$$

- $\text{Im } (\phi) = \text{Im } (f)$

- Inyección: $\phi(x_1, y_1) = \phi(x_2, y_2)$

$$(x_1, y_1, f(x_1, y_1)) = (x_2, y_2, f(x_2, y_2))$$

$$(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$$

\Rightarrow Son el mismo punto

$$\Phi_x = (1, 0, -f_x) \quad \Phi_y = (0, 1, -f_y)$$

$$\Phi_x \times \Phi_y = (-f_x, -f_y, 1) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$

2.6. El toro

Nos piden ver que

$$\phi: [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

dominio elemental: rectángulo en \mathbb{R}^2

$$(u, v) \xrightarrow{\phi} ((a + b \cos(u)) \sin(v), (a + b \cos(u)) \cos(v), b \sin(u))$$

con $b < a$

ϕ es una param. de la superficie dada por

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / z^2 = b^2 - (a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2, a > b\}$$

• $\text{Im}(\phi) = S$ $\text{Im}(\phi) \subseteq S$

Sea $((a + b \cos(u)) \sin(v), (a + b \cos(u)) \cos(v), b \sin(u))$
 con $u, v \in [0, 2\pi]$. Queremos ver que es un punto que esté en la superficie, es decir que cumple la ecuación. Tenemos:

$$\begin{cases} x = (a + b \cos(u)) \sin(v) \\ y = (a + b \cos(u)) \cos(v) \\ z = b \sin(u) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = (a + b \cos(u))^2 & \textcircled{1} \\ z^2 = b^2 \sin^2(u) & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

luego $\underbrace{z^2}_{\textcircled{2}} = b^2 - (a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2$ queda

$$b^2 \sin^2(u) = b^2 - (a - \sqrt{(a + b \cos(u))^2})^2$$

Obs como $a > b \rightarrow a + b \cos(u) > 0$
 $-1 \leq \cos(u) \leq 1$

luego $\sqrt{(a + b \cos(u))^2} = a + b \cos(u)$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(u) = b^2 - (a - \alpha + b \cos(\mu))^2$$

$$b^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(u) = b^2 - b^2 \cos^2(u)$$

$$b^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(u) + b^2 \cos^2(u) = b^2$$

$$b^2 (\operatorname{sen}^2(u) + \cos^2(u)) = b^2 \\ = 1$$

$$\boxed{b^2 = b^2}$$

Son el mismo punto

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\operatorname{Im}(\phi) \subseteq S}$$

$$-\circ \underline{\operatorname{Im}(\phi) \geq S}$$

Sea (x_0, y_0, z_0) que cumple $z^2 = b^2 - (a - \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})^2$
y veamos que existen $\mu_0, v_0 \in [0, 2\pi]$ tales que
 $\phi(\mu_0, v_0) = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

Llamando $t_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}$ tenemos

$$z_0^2 = b^2 - t_0^2$$

$$z_0^2 + t_0^2 = b^2$$

(t_0, z_0) está en un círculo de radio b y por lo tanto existe $(\mu_0, v_0) \in [0, 2\pi]$ tal que $(t_0, z_0) = (b \cos(\mu_0), \underbrace{b \operatorname{sen}(\mu_0)}_{=z})$

Entonces, como $t_0 = a - \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} = b \cos(\mu_0)$

$$\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} = \underbrace{b \cos(\mu_0) + a}_{v_0}$$

(x_0, y_0) se encuentra en un círculo de radio $a + b \cos(\mu_0)$ y por lo tanto existe $v_0 \in [0, 2\pi]$ tal que

$$(x_0, y_0) = ((b \cos(\omega_0) + a) \cos(\nu_0), (b \cos(\omega_0) + a) \operatorname{sen}(\nu_0))$$

De esta manera

$$(u_0, v_0) \xrightarrow{\phi} ((b \cos(u_0) + a) \cos(v_0), (b \cos(u_0) + a) \operatorname{sen}(v_0), b \operatorname{sen}(u_0))$$

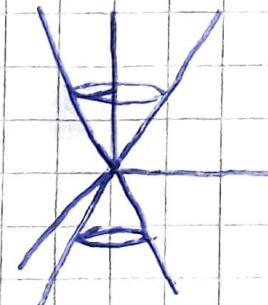
y entonces es efectivamente $\phi(u_0, v_0) = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

como queríamos probar. Esto finaliza la
demonstración de que $S \subseteq \operatorname{Im}(\phi)$ y por lo tanto

$$S = \operatorname{Im}(\phi) \cap$$

$\rightarrow y$ mi idea.

3. $\begin{cases} x = u \cos(v) & \text{Si } v \in [0, 2\pi) \\ y = u \operatorname{sen}(v) & \text{y } u \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = u \end{cases}$



$$T(u, v) = (u \cos(v), u \operatorname{sen}(v), u)$$

$T(u, v)$ es la parametrización de una superficie S (un cono con $z > 0$) y es diferenciable porque todas sus coordenadas son δ^1 .

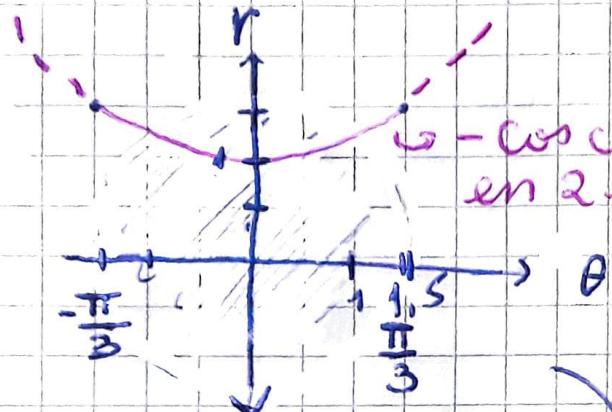
- Inyección: no es inyectiva ya que el punto $P \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $P = (0, 0, 0)$ es imagen de $T(0, \theta)$.

Veamos que pasa para todos los puntos (u, v) .

$$\begin{aligned}Tu \times Tv(u, v) &= (\cos(v), \sin(v), 1) \times \\&\quad (-u \sin(v), u \cos(v), 0) \\&= (-u \cos(v), u \sin(v), u \cos^2(v) + u \sin^2(v)) \\&= (-u \cos(v), u \sin(v), u)\end{aligned}$$

En cualquier punto $(0, v)$ la superficie no tiene
planos tg \Rightarrow no es suave porque el producto vectorial
da $(0, 0, 0)$

4. C curva en el plano xy



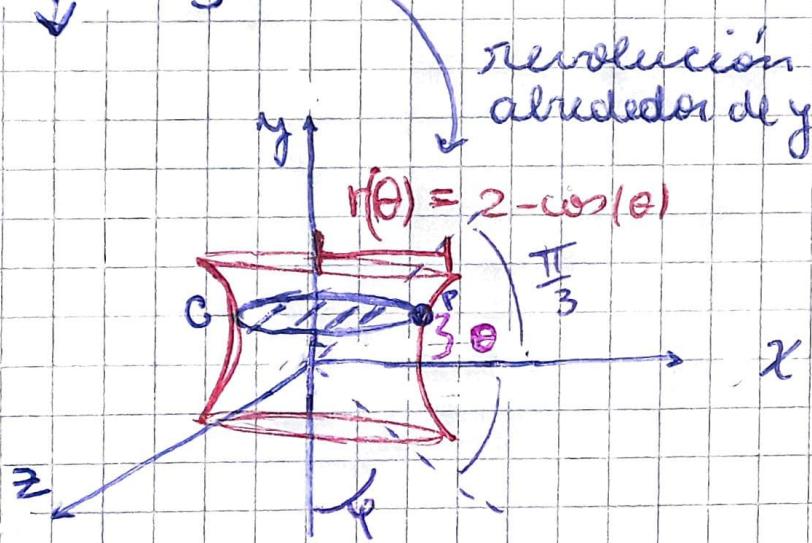
$$r = 2 - \cos \theta$$

ω - cos corriendo

en 2 lugares

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$S =$$



$$\begin{cases} x_{14} = r \cos \theta = (2 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y_{14} = r \sin \theta = (2 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

a. Param de la curva C

$$\phi(\theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$\phi(\theta) = ((2 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta, (2 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta) \rightarrow \text{esta curva azul}$$

ahora agrego eje z/t

$$\tau(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{(2 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta}{r}, \frac{(2 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta}{\cos \varphi}, \frac{(2 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta, \sin \theta}{r}$$

+
no cambia

5. Esfera de radio a y centro en el origen.

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2}_{F(x, y, z)}\}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 \quad \text{es 1}$$

$$\nabla F(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z) \neq (0, 0, 0) \quad \forall (x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$

La ecuación del plano Tg en el punto (x_0, y_0, z_0) es

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\boxed{2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0}$$

6. ¿Plano Tg en $P_0 = (0, 1, 1)$?

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad T(u, v) = (ze_u, ue + ve, v^2)$$

$$Tu(u, v) = (z, 2u, 0)$$

$$Tv(u, v) = (0, 1, 2v)$$

$$Tu \times Tv(u, v) = (4uv, -4v, 2-2u)$$

$$(0, 1, 1) = (2u, u^2 + v, v^2) \rightarrow (u, v) = (0, 1)$$

$$\|Tu \times Tv(0, 1)\| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{Tu(0, 1) \times Tv(0, 1)}{\|Tu(0, 1) \times Tv(0, 1)\|}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{(2, 0, 0) \times (0, 1, 2)}{\sqrt{(200) \times (0+2)}} = \frac{(0, -4, 2)}{\sqrt{20}}$$

$$V_0 = \left(0, \frac{-4}{\sqrt{20}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{20}}\right) \quad P_0 = (0, 1, 1)$$

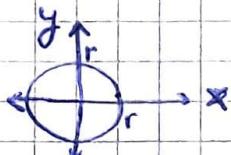
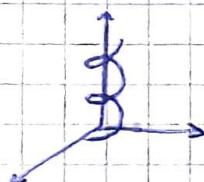
$$\boxed{\Pi : -\frac{4}{\sqrt{20}}(y-1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{20}}(z-1) = 0}$$

7. Si superficie paramétrica $\phi(r, \theta) : [0, 1] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\phi(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \theta)$$

- Gráfico: S es un helicóide

Plano xy



Pero también se mueve en el eje $z \Rightarrow$ va girando y subiendo

- Vector normal $\mathbf{v}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta}{\|\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta\|}$

$$\mathbf{T}_r = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_\theta = (r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta = (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta, r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta) = (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta, r)$$

$$\|\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta\| = \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + (-\cos \theta)^2 + r^2} = r$$

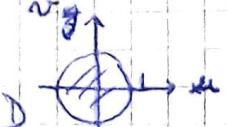
$= 1 \quad > 0$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{v}_0 = \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{r}, -\frac{\cos \theta}{r}, 1 \right)}$$

$$A(S) = \iint_D \|\mathbf{T}_r \times \mathbf{T}_\theta\| dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+r^2} dr d\theta =$$

$$r = \sinh(t)$$
$$dr = \cosh(t) dt$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (\cos t)^2 \cosh(\epsilon) dt \stackrel{t=2u}{=} \cosh^2(\epsilon) = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cosh(2u)) \frac{du}{2} \stackrel{u=t}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cosh(u) du$$

8. 

S sup. param. por $\phi(u, v) = \underline{D}$ $\Rightarrow R^3$

$\phi(u, v) = (u - v, u + v, uv)$ \circlearrowleft

$\Phi_u = (-1, 1, v)$

$\Phi_v = (-1, 1, u)$

$\Phi_u \times \Phi_v = (u - v, -u - v, 2)$

$$\|\Phi_u \times \Phi_v\| = \sqrt{(u-v)^2 + (-u-v)^2 + 4} \quad \leftarrow \text{Podría haber desarrollado la cuadrática acá y DESPUES hacer el cambio de variable.}$$

$$A(s) = \int_S 1 dA = \iint_D \|\Phi_u \times \Phi_v\| du dv.$$

$$\phi(u, v) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

JACOBIANO

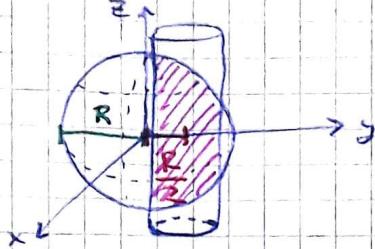
$$\begin{aligned} A(s) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{(r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta)^2 + (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta)^2 + 4r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta + 4r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} + 4r^2 dr d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2r^2 + 4} r dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2(r^2 + 2)} r dr \\ &= 2\sqrt{2}\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 2} r dr = \sqrt{2}\pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{u} du = \sqrt{2}\pi \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &\quad r^2 + 2 = u \\ &\quad 2r dr = du \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi (\sqrt{27} - \sqrt{8}) \end{aligned}$$

* ϕ es inyectiva porque $u-v$ y $u+v$ son inyectivos y para este caso es suficiente para asegurar que es inyectiva

$$\phi(u, v) = (u-v, u+v) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \text{ es invertible!}$$

9 Bóveda de Viviani.

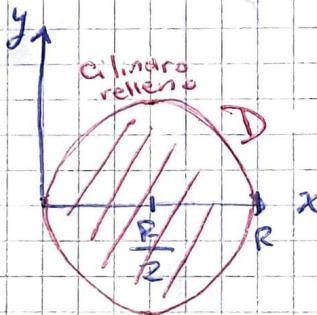
$R > 0$ Esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$
 Cilindro relleno $(x - \frac{R}{2})^2 + y^2 \leq (\frac{R}{2})^2$



Recomendación del profe: no trascos parámetros cilíndricos ni esféricos porque no queda claro cómo se mueven θ, r, φ .

En el plano xy

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) / \left(x - \frac{R}{2} \right)^2 + y^2 \leq \left(\frac{R}{2} \right)^2, 0 \leq x \leq R \right\}$$



$$T: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$T(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2})$$

Esfera $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $z \geq 0$, pero como es simétrica después multiplico el área por 2.

$$T_x = \left(1, 0, -\frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right)$$

$$T_y = \left(0, 1, -\frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right)$$

$$T_x \times T_y = \left(+\frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, 1 \right)$$

$$\|T_x \times T_y\| = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} + 1}$$

$$\|T_x \times T_y\| = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{R^2 - 1(x^2 + y^2)}} + 1$$

$$\|T_x \times T_y\| = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + R^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}{R^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}} = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{R^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}}$$

$$A(S) = \iint_D \|T_x \times T_y\| dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{R^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}} dx dy = *$$

$$T(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = \left(r \cos \theta - \frac{R}{2} \right)^2 + \left(r \sin \theta \right)^2 \leq \left(\frac{R}{2} \right)^2 \\ r^2 \cos^2(\theta) - R r \cos \theta + \frac{R^2}{4} + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \leq \left(\frac{R}{2} \right)^2 \end{math>$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r^2 \leq R r \cos \theta$$

porque x vale de 0 a R

$$r \leq R \cos \theta$$



$$D^* = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq R \cos \theta\}$$

$$T(D^*) = D$$

$$* R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{R \cos \theta} \frac{r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr d\theta = -R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \right]_{0}^{R \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= -R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{R^2 - R^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot -\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} d\theta = -R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot -R d\theta$$

$$= -R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cdot -1 d\theta = -R^2 \left[-\cos \theta - \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -R^2 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right) = R^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{R^2 \pi}{2} - R^2$$

$$A(S) = 2 \left(\frac{R^2 \pi}{2} - R^2 \right) = R^2 \pi - R^2 \cdot 2$$

$$\in R^2 (\pi - 2)$$

10. $\alpha > 0$ $f: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f > 0$.

Curva $z = f(x)$ girada alrededor del eje x .

$T(x) = (x, 0, f(x)) \rightarrow$ gráfico en plano xz

$T(x, \theta) = (x \cos \theta, x \sin \theta, f(x)) \rightarrow$ gira alrededor de z .

x sería el radio

$$T_x = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, f'(x))$$

$$T_\theta = (-x \sin \theta, x \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_x \times T_\theta &= (-x \cos \theta f'(x), -x \sin \theta f'(x), x \cos^2 \theta + x \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= (-x \cos \theta f'(x), -x \sin \theta f'(x), x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|T_x \times T_\theta\|^2 &= (-x \cos \theta \cdot f'(x))^2 + (-x \sin \theta \cdot f'(x))^2 + x^2 \\
 &= x^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot f'(x)^2 + x^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot f'(x)^2 + x^2 \\
 &= x^2 (f'(x)^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|T_x \times T_\theta\| = \sqrt{x^2 \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}} = x \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}$$

Como $f > 0$, $x > 0$.

$$A(s) = \int \|T_x \times T_\theta\| dx d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx d\theta$$

$$A(s) = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

Área del parabololoide elíptico

$$1 \leq z \leq 2 \quad a=b=1. \quad f(x)=x^2=2 \quad y=0.$$

$$\phi(x) = (x, 0, x^2) * \phi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\|\phi_x \times \phi_\theta\| = x \sqrt{1 + f(x)^2} = x \sqrt{1 + 4x^2}$$

$$* \phi(x, \theta) = (x \cos \theta, x \sin \theta, x^2)$$

$$A(s) = 2\pi \int_1^2 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_5^{17} \sqrt{u} * \frac{du}{8x} = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{2u^{3/2}}{3} \Big|_5^{17}$$

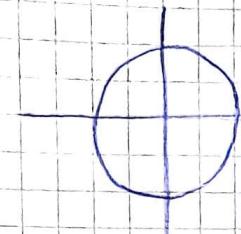
$$\begin{aligned} u &= 1+4x^2 \\ du &= 8x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{2}{3} (17^{3/2} - 5^{3/2}) \approx 9,819 \pi$$

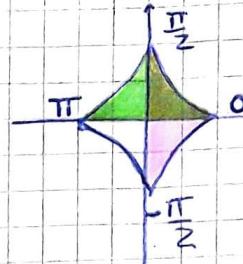
11. C en el plano xy

$$\sigma(\theta) = (\cos^3 \theta, \sin^3 \theta) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

S sup giron C en x



eleva al cubo



No es suave ni apalos

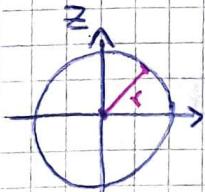
$$\bar{\sigma}(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

Al revolucionar tengo que fijarme que la curva no se superponga consigo misma

Se puede revolucionar alrededor del eje y si:

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

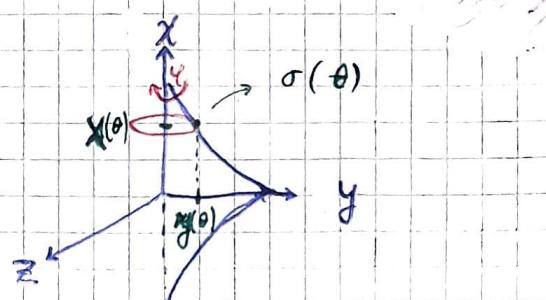
en x si $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$



$$C = (r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\sigma(\theta) = (x(\theta), y(\theta))$$

↓ ↓
altura radio



Agravo el punto verde $\sigma(\theta)$ sobre la curva C y lo hago girar sobre el eje x .

$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$
 $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$
es análogo a $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$

$$T(\theta, \varphi) = (x(\theta), y(\theta) \cos(\varphi), y(\theta) \sin(\varphi))$$

$$x(\theta) = \cos^3(\theta) \quad y(\theta) = \sin^3(\theta)$$

a. $T(\theta, \varphi) = (\cos^3(\theta), \sin^3(\theta) \cos(\varphi), \sin^3(\theta) \sin(\varphi))$

$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \rightarrow$ al rotar π ya tengo la

b. $A(S) = \iint_D \|T_\theta \times T_\varphi\| d\theta d\varphi$ superficie

$$T_\theta = (-3 \cos^2(\theta) \sin(\theta), 3 \sin^2(\theta) \cos(\theta) \cos(\varphi), 3 \sin^2(\theta) \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi))$$

$$T_\varphi = (0, -\sin^3(\theta) \sin(\varphi), \sin^3(\theta) \cos(\varphi))$$

$$T_\theta \times T_\varphi = (-3 \sin^2(\theta) \cos(\theta) \sin^3(\theta) \cos^2(\varphi) + 3 \sin^3(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \sin^2(\theta) \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi),$$

$$+ 3 \cos^2(\theta) \sin(\theta) \sin^3(\theta) \cos(\varphi),$$

$$3 \cos^2(\theta) \sin(\theta) \sin^3(\theta) \sin(\varphi))$$

$$= 3 \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin^5(\theta) \cos(\theta) \cos^2(\varphi) + \sin^5(\theta) \cos(\theta) + \sin^2(\varphi) \\ \sin^4(\theta) \cos^2(\theta) \cos(\varphi), \\ \sin^4(\theta) \cos^2(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= 3 \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin^5(\theta) \cos(\theta) (\cos^2(\varphi) + \sin^2(\varphi)), \\ \sin^4(\theta) \cos^2(\theta) \cos(\varphi) \\ \sin^4(\theta) \cos^2(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\|T_\theta \times T_\varphi\|^2 = 3^2 (\sin^{10}(\theta) \cos^2(\theta) + \sin^8(\theta) \cos^4(\theta) \cos^2(\varphi) + \sin^8(\theta) \cos^4(\theta) \sin^2(\varphi))$$

$$= 3^2 (\sin^8(\theta) \cos^4(\theta)) \left(\sin^2(\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(\theta)} + \underbrace{\cos^2(\varphi) + \sin^2(\varphi)}_{} \right)$$

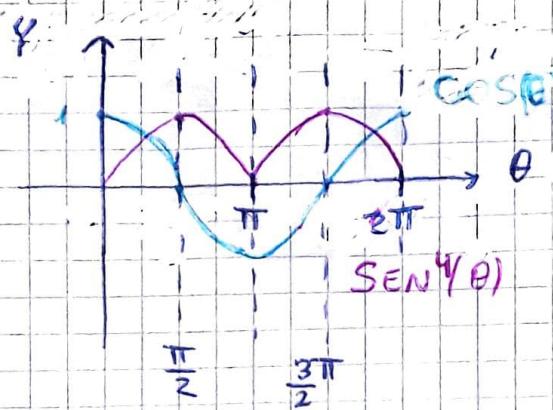
$$= 3^2 \sin^8(\theta) \cos^4(\theta) (\operatorname{tg}^2(\theta) + 1)$$

$$= 3^2 \sin^8(\theta) \cos^2(\theta) \operatorname{sen}^2(\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\theta) = \operatorname{sec}^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(\theta)}$$

$$\|T_0 \times T_4\| = \sqrt{3^2 \sin^8(\theta) \cos^2(\theta)} = 3 \sqrt{\sin^4(\theta) |\cos(\theta)|}$$

$$A(s) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi 3 \sqrt{\sin^4(\theta) \cos^2(\theta)} d\varphi d\theta.$$



Hay partes positivas
y negativas
⇒ es importante
el módulo.

$$= \pi \cdot 3 \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta)| d\theta$$

$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad |\sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta)| = \sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \quad |\sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta)| = -\sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{puedo} \\ \text{unirlos} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad " \quad = -\sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta)$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi \quad " \quad = \sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta)$$

$$= 3\pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta) + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} -\sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta) + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \sin^4(\theta) \cos(\theta) \right) d\theta$$

$$u = \sin(\theta)$$

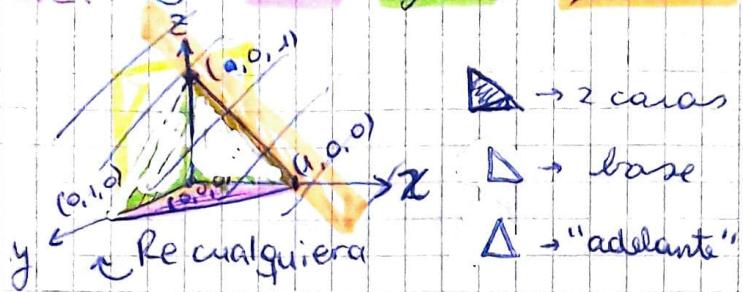
$$du = \cos(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \pi \left(\left[\frac{u^5}{5} \right]_0^1 + \left[-\frac{u^5}{5} \right]_1^0 + \left[\frac{u^5}{5} \right]^0_{-1} \right) du$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{u^5}{5} \Big|_0^1 + \left[u^4 \right]_{-1}^0 + \frac{u^5}{5} \Big|_{-1}^0 \right) = 6\pi \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{u^5}{5} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$= 3\pi \left(\frac{2}{5} + \left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right] \right) = \pi \frac{4}{5} = \boxed{\frac{12}{5}\pi} = A(s)$$

12. S $z=0$ $y=0$ $x+z=1$



$x=y$ BORDE DEL TETRAEDRO

$x+z=1 \rightarrow$ pasa por el $(0,0,1)$ y $(1,0,0)$ pero no cruza al eje y .

$x=y$ plano con $z \in \mathbb{R}$ pasa por $(0,0,0)$.

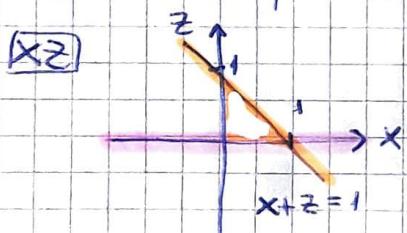
$$\int_S xy \, ds \quad \text{Integral de superficie}$$

S admite param. regulares

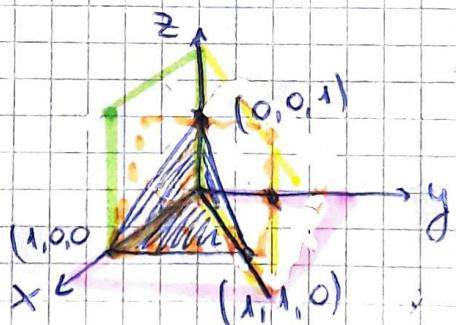
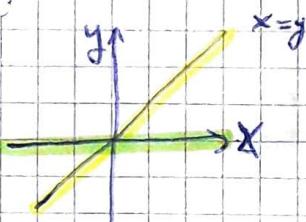
$$\iint_S f \, ds = \iint_D f(\tau(u,v)) \|\tau_u \times \tau_v\| (u,v) \, du \, dv.$$

Obs: Práctica 0 ej 7 tiene un tetraedro parecido.

Como el plano:



[xy]



Hay que parametrizar cada plano.

$$D: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

Plano: $y=0$

$$\int_S xy \, ds = 0 \text{ porque } y=0 \text{ siempre}$$

Plano $z=0$ [xy] "El piso" $D \{ 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \}$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x xy \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 x \frac{x^2}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$$

Plano $x+y$ $D \setminus \{0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq 1-u\}$

$$\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = u \\ z = v \end{cases}$$

$$Tu = (1, 1, 0) \quad Tv = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$Tu \times Tv = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\|Tu \times Tv\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\iint_S xy \, ds = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} u^2 \, dv \, du = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 u^2(1-u) \, du$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 (u^2 - u^3) \, du = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}$$

Cuando la sup se puede representar como un gráfico

$$\int_S f \, ds = \int_D \frac{f(x, y, g(x, y))}{\cos \theta} \, dx \, dy$$

Pág 467 del
Hardsen-Tromba.

donde θ es el ángulo que forma la normal a la superficie con el vector unitario k

$$\cos \theta = \frac{n \cdot k}{\|n\|}$$



En este caso $z = f(x) = -x + 1$ Plano $x+z=1$

Gráfico $(\cdot, 0, \cdot + 1) = T(u, v)$

$$\vec{n} = \text{normal al plano} = \frac{(1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1)$$

k tiene la dirección del eje z .

$$\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$0 \leq u \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq z \leq -x + 1 \rightarrow$ mira la proyección en $z=0$
 \rightarrow pleno xy y se

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x xy \cdot \sqrt{2} \, dy \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

mueve entre 0 y x .

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S xy \, ds = 0 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \approx 0,41$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{8}{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{8}{12} \right) = \boxed{\left(1 + \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{2} \right) \frac{1}{8}}$$

SOSPECHOSO, ANADIE LEDICIONAL
DE

13. S BORDE (esfera) $S = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$

$$\iiint_S (x+y+z) \, ds = \iiint_D f(T(u, v)) \|T_u \times T_v\| (u, v) \, du \, dv.$$

$$T(u, v) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos(u) \sin(v) & x = \cos(u) \sin(v) \\ y = r \sin(u) \sin(v) \Rightarrow & y = \sin(u) \sin(v) \\ z = r \cos(v) & z = \cos(v) \end{cases}$$

Como la esfera tiene radio 1 $\boxed{r=1}$

$$T_u = (-\sin(u) \sin(v), \cos(u) \sin(v), 0)$$

$$T_v = (\cos(u) \cos(v), \sin(u) \cos(v), -\sin(v))$$

$$T_u \times T_v = (\cos(u) \sin^2(v), -\sin(u) \sin^2(v), -\sin^2(u) \sin(v) \cos(v) - \cos^2(u) \cos(v) \sin(v))$$

$$\|T_u \times T_v\|^2 = (-\cos(u) \sin^2(v))^2 + (-\sin(u) \sin^2(v))^2 + (-\sin^2(u) \sin(v) \cos(v) - \cos^2(u) \cos(v) \sin(v))^2$$

$$= \cos^2(u) \sin^4(v) + \sin^2(u) \cdot \sin^4(v).$$

$$+ \boxed{(\sin(v) (\sin^2(u) \cos(v) + \cos^2(u) \cos(v)))^2}$$

$$= \sin^4(v) (\cos^2(u) + \sin^2(u)) + \sin^2(v) \cdot$$

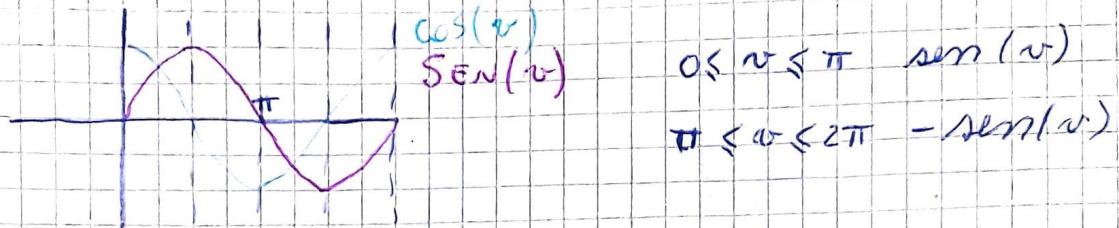
$$(\cos(v) (\sin^2(u) + \cos^2(u)))^2$$

$$= \boxed{\sin^4(v) + \sin^2(v) \cos^2(v)}$$

$$\|T_u \times T_v\| = \sqrt{\sin^4(u) + \sin^2(v)\cos^2(v)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sin^2(v) (\sin^2(u) + \cos^2(u))}$$

$$\|T_u \times T_v\| = \sqrt{\sin^2(v)} = |\sin(v)|$$



Falta evaluar $f(T(u, v))$

$$x + y + z = \cos(u) \sin(v) + \sin(u) \sin(v) + \cos(v)$$

$$u \in [0, 2\pi] \quad v \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow |\sin(v)| > 0$$

$$\int_S f \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (\cos(u) \sin(v) + \sin(u) \sin(v) + \cos(v)) \sin(v) \, dv \, du.$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(u) \sin^2(v) \, dv \, du \quad \textcircled{1} \quad + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin(u) \sin^2(v) \, dv \, du \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$+ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(v) \sin(v) \, dv \, du \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(u) \, du \int_0^\pi \sin^2(v) \, dv = [\sin(u)]_0^{2\pi} \cdot \int_0^\pi \sin^2(v) \, dv = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(u) \, du \int_0^\pi \sin^2(v) \, dv = -[\cos(u)]_0^{2\pi} \cdot \int_0^\pi \sin^2(v) \, dv = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi t \, dt \, du = 2\pi \int_0^0 t = \boxed{0}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sin(v) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos(v) \, dv$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S f \, dS = \boxed{0}$$

for Teo cambio
variable
variable
 $\int_S f \, dS = \int_S f(-y) \, dy$, Prop $\int_S f \approx 0$
in $f(x) = f(x)$
 f es impar-

14. Si esfera radio r para cada $(x, y, z) \in S$

$$\rho = \|(x, y, z) - (0, 0, r)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2zr + r^2}$$

↓
densidad

$$\text{masa } (S) = \int_S \rho \, ds$$

$$T(u, v) = \begin{cases} x = r \cos(u) \sin(v) \\ y = r \sin(u) \sin(v) \\ z = r \cos(v) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} u \in [0, 2\pi] \\ v \in [0, \pi] \end{array}$$

$$\rho(T(u, v)) = \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2(u) \sin^2(v) + r^2 \sin^2(u) \sin^2(v) + r^2 \cos^2(v) - 2r^2 \cos(v)}$$

$+ r^2$

$$= \sqrt{r^2 \sin^2(v)(\cos^2(u) + \sin^2(u)) + r^2 \cos^2(v) - 2r^2 \cos(v) + r^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{r^2(\sin^2(v) + \cos^2(v))} - 2r^2 \cos(v) + r^2$$

$$= \sqrt{2r^2 - 2r^2 \cos(v)} = \sqrt{2r^2(1 - \cos(v))} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}r\sqrt{1 - \cos(v)}}$$

$r > 0$

— o

$$T_u = (-r \sin(u) \sin(v), \cos(u) \sin(v), 0)$$

$$T_v = (r \cos(u) \cos(v), r \sin(u) \cos(v), -r \sin(v))$$

$$T_u \times T_v = (-r^2 \cos(u) \sin^2(v), -r^2 \sin(u) \sin^2(v), -r^2 \sin^2(u) \sin(v) \cos(v) - r^2 \cos^2(u) \cos(v) \sin(v))$$

$$\|T_u \times T_v\|^2 = r^4 (\cos^2(u) \sin^4(v) + r^4 \sin^2(u) \sin^4(v) + ((-r^2) \sin(v) \cos(v) (\sin^2(u) + \cos^2(u)))^2)$$

$$= r^4 \sin^4(v) (\cos^2(u) + \sin^2(u)) + r^4 \sin^2(v) \cos^2(v)$$

$$= r^4 \sin^2(v) (\sin^2(u) + \cos^2(u))$$

$$\|T_u \times T_v\| = \sqrt{r^4 \sin^2(v)} = \boxed{r^2 \sin(v)}$$

\downarrow
 $r > 0$

$\sin(v) > 0 \text{ si } v \in [0, \pi]$

$$\int_S P \, dS = \int_D P(\tau(u, v)) \|\tau_u \times \tau_v\| \, du \, dv$$

Asumo r fijo $r = r_0$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} r \sqrt{1 - \cos(v)}' r^2 \sin(v) \, dv \, du$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{2} r^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos(v)}' \sin(v) \, du.$$

$$t = 1 - \cos(v)$$

$$dt = \sin(v) \, dv$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{2} r^3 \int_{t(0)}^{t(\pi)} \sqrt{t'} \, dt = 2\pi \sqrt{2} r^3 \left(\frac{2t^{3/2}}{3} \right) \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} \pi r^3 \sqrt{8}} = \text{masa} = \frac{8}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_S \langle \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} \rangle dS \quad \text{Flujo de } \mathbf{F} \text{ a través de } S.$$

15. Proposición sea S una sup. suave orientada por la param. regular $T: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

Sea $T_1: D_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ una reparametrización de T que preserva la orientación.

sea \mathbf{F} un campo vectorial continuo sobre S .

Entonces el cálculo $\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ da el mismo resultado cuando se utiliza la param. T o T_1 . Si T_1 invierte la orientación, los cálculos difieren solo en el signo.

Dem Si T preserva la orientación

$$V(P) = \frac{\mathbf{T}_u(u, v) \times \mathbf{T}_v(u, v)}{\|\mathbf{T}(u, v) \times \mathbf{T}_v(u, v)\|} \quad P = T(u, v)$$

pero si T invierte la orientación $V(P)$ es el opuesto ya que solo hay 2 orientaciones porque son 2 vectores unitarios perp al mismo plano T_1 (son múltiplos entre sí)

$$V(P) = - \frac{\mathbf{T}_u \times \mathbf{T}_v(u, v)}{\|\mathbf{T}_u \times \mathbf{T}_v(u, v)\|} \quad P = T(u, v)$$

Como T_1 es una reparam. de T , existe G una bijeción $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ con Jacobiano no nulo.

$$T_1(u_1, v_1) = T(G(u_1, v_1))$$

T_1 y T tienen la misma orientación si $JG(u_1, v_1) > 0$

$$V(P) = \frac{\mathbf{T}_{u_1} \times \mathbf{T}_{v_1}(u_1, v_1)}{\|\mathbf{T}_{u_1} \times \mathbf{T}_{v_1}(u_1, v_1)\|} = \frac{\mathbf{T}_{u_1} \times \mathbf{T}_{v_1}(u_1, v_1)}{\|\mathbf{T}_{u_1} \times \mathbf{T}_{v_1}(u_1, v_1)\|}$$

Si $JG(u_1, v_1) < 0 \Rightarrow$

$$v(P) = \frac{T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u, v)}{\|T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u, v)\|} = (-) \frac{T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u_1, v_1)}{\|T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}\|(u_1, v_1)}$$

Entonces al evaluar la integral se tiene que si T_u y T_v preservan la orientación:

$$\int_S F \, dS = \int_S \langle F \cdot v(P) \rangle \, dS.$$

$$= \iint_D \langle F(T(u, v)) \cdot \frac{T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u, v)}{\|T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}\|(u, v)} \rangle \cdot \|T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}\|(u, v) \, dv \, du$$

$$= \iint_D \langle F(T(G(u_1, v_1))) \cdot T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(G(u_1, v_1)) \rangle \, du \, dv$$

$$= \iint_D \langle F(T_1(u_1, v_1)) \cdot T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u_1, v_1) \rangle \, du \, dv.$$

y si T_1 invierte la orientación

$$= \iint_D \langle F(f(G(u_1, v_1))) \cdot T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(G(u_1, v_1)) \rangle \, du \, dv.$$

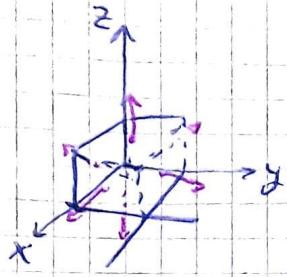
$$= \iint_D \langle F(T_1(u_1, v_1)) \cdot (-T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u_1, v_1)) \rangle \, du \, dv.$$

(El menos sale afuera)

$$= - \iint_D \langle F(T_1(u_1, v_1)) \cdot T_{u_1} \times T_{v_1}(u_1, v_1) \rangle \, du \, dv.$$

Queda probada la prop.

17. Cubo $[0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1]$



El cubo

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_1 = (x, y, 0) \rightarrow \text{el piso} \\ T_2 = (x, y, 1) \rightarrow \text{las paredes} \\ T_3 = (0, y, z) \\ T_4 = (1, y, z) \\ T_5 = (x, 0, z) \\ T_6 = (x, 1, z) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} d\mathbf{s} = \iint_S \langle \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{n} \rangle dS = \iint_D \langle \mathbf{F}(T(u,v)), T_u \times T_v(u,v) \rangle du dv$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$$

invierte la orientación: apunta

$$T_1 \in \iint_0^1 (x, y, 0) (0, 0, 1) dx dy = \iint_0^1 0 = 0 \text{ hacia el centro del cubo y no}$$

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

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

$$T_y = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$T_y = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$T_x \times T_y = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$T_x \times T_y = (0, 0, 1)$$

centro del

cubo y no

"hacia afuera"

como quería

$$T_2 \iint_0^1 (x, y, 1) (0, 0, 1) dx dy = \iint_0^1 1 dx dy = \iint_0^1 1 dy = 1$$

↑ primera orientación

$$T_3 \quad T_4 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$T_z = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$T_y \times T_z = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$-\iint_0^1 \iint_0^1 (0, y, z) (1, 0, 0) dy dz = 0 \quad | \quad T_x = (1, 0, 0)$$

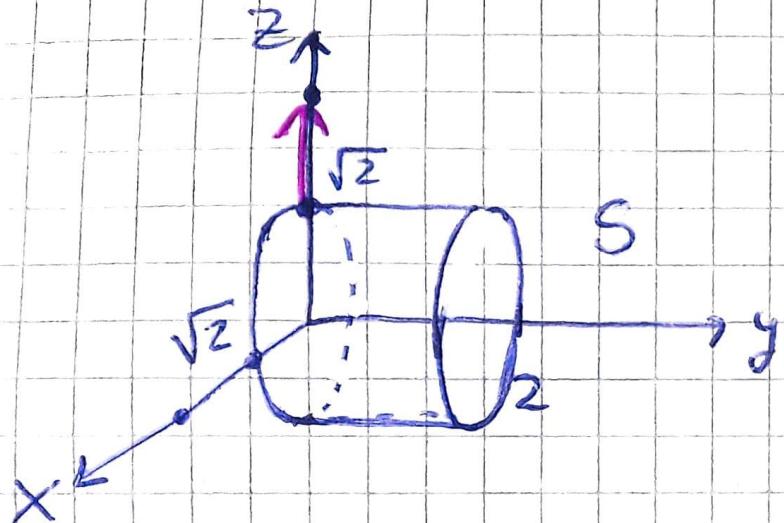
$$\iint_0^1 \iint_0^1 (1, y, z) (1, 0, 0) dy dz = 1 \quad | \quad T_z = (0, 0, 1) \quad | \quad T_x \times T_z = (0, -1, 0)$$

$$(T_5, T_6) \quad \iint_0^1 \iint_0^1 (x, 0, z) (0, -1, 0) dx dz = 0$$

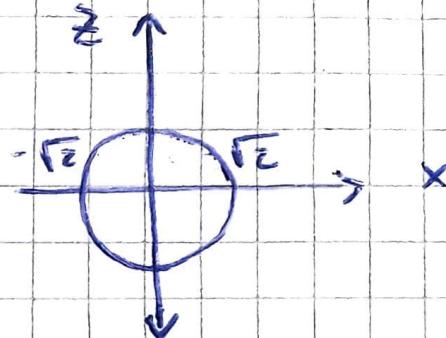
$$-\iint_0^1 \iint_0^1 (x, 1, z) (0, -1, 0) dx dz = 1$$

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} d\mathbf{s} = 0 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 3$$

18. Superficie $x^2 + z^2 = 2$ $0 \leq y \leq 2$



En el plano xz es una circ de radio $\sqrt{2}$



La sup está orientada: normal en $(0, 0, \sqrt{2})$

$$\vec{n} = (0, 0, 1)$$

La temperatura en un punto de \mathbb{R}^3 está dada por

$$T = 3x^2 + 3z^2$$

Si flujo del campo $-\nabla T$ a través de S ?

$$-\nabla T = f(6x, 0, -6z)$$

El gradiente por definición apunta hacia donde crece la función. El calor siempre se mueve hacia donde hay menos calor. El calor está dentro de la superficie y "sale" entonces flujo de campo calor = $-\nabla T$

Obs T es constante en la superficie

$$T(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 3z^2 = 3 \underbrace{(x^2 + z^2)}_{=2} = 6$$

$$\Phi(\theta, y) = (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, y, \sqrt{2} \sin \theta) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{sup de revolución} \\ \text{alrededor de } y \end{matrix}$$

$$\Phi : [0, 2\pi] \times [0, z] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\Phi_\theta = (-\sqrt{2} \sin \theta, 0, \sqrt{2} \cos \theta)$$

$$\Phi_y = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\Phi_\theta \times \Phi_y = (-\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, 0, -\sqrt{2} \sin \theta)$$

↳ normal, no es unitaria

(queremos $\eta = (0, 0, 1)$ en $(0, 0, \sqrt{2})$ para saber

= si mi parametrización respeta la orientación

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) = (0, 0, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\Phi_\theta \times \Phi_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) = (0, 0, -\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \text{invierte la orientación}$$

$$\text{FLUJO} = \textcircled{-} \iint_D -\nabla T(\underline{\Phi(\theta, y)}) \cdot \Phi_\theta \times \Phi_y(\theta, y) d\theta dy$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (-6\cancel{x}, 0, -6\cancel{z}) \cdot (-\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, 0, -\sqrt{2} \cos \theta) dy d\theta$$

$$\Theta = - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (-6\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, 0, -6\sqrt{2} \sin \theta) \cdot (-\sqrt{2} \cos \theta, 0, -\sqrt{2} \cos \theta) dy d\theta$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{2\pi} [12 \cos^2 \theta + 12 \sin \theta \cos \theta] d\theta = -24 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= -24 \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \right]$$

$= 0$

$$= -24 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2\theta) + 1}{2} \, d\theta \right) \quad \text{Identidad}$$

$$\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{\cos(2\theta) + 1}{2}$$

$$= -12 \left(\int_0^{4\pi} \cos(u) \frac{du}{2} + 2\pi \right)$$

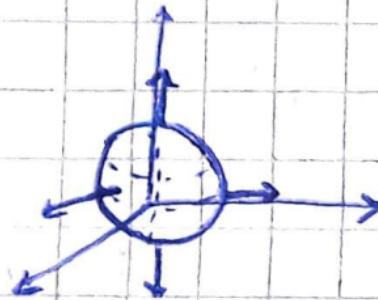
↓

$$u = 2\theta$$

$$du = 2d\theta$$

$$= -12 \left(\left. \sin(u) \right|_0^{4\pi} + 2\pi \right) = \boxed{-24\pi}$$

19.



S esfera unitaria orientada con \vec{n} exteriores
 $r = 1$
 F campo vectorial, Fr su comp. radial

$$T(\theta, \phi) = (r' \cos \theta \sin \phi, r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \phi)$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad T_\theta = (r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \theta \sin \phi, 0)$$

$$\phi \in [0, \pi] \quad T_\phi = (r \cos \theta \cos \phi, r \sin \theta \cos \phi, -r \sin \phi)$$

$$\|T_\theta \times T_\phi\| = r^2 \sin(\phi) \rightarrow \text{Lo hace en ej. 14.}$$

$$\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_D \langle \mathbf{F}(T(\theta, \phi)) \cdot \mathbf{v} \rangle \cdot \|T_\theta \times T_\phi\|(\theta, \phi) d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left\langle \mathbf{F}(T(\theta, \phi)) \cdot \frac{T_\theta \times T_\phi}{\|T_\theta \times T_\phi\|}(\theta, \phi) \right\rangle \|T_\theta \times T_\phi\|(\theta, \phi) d\phi$$

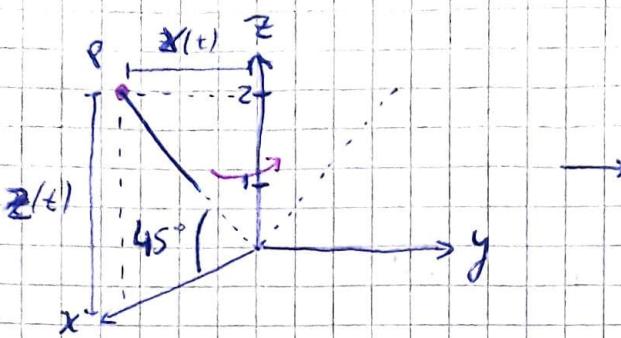
$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} F_r \cdot \sin(\phi) d\theta d\phi$$

$T_\theta \times T_\phi$ nos queda un vector y se puede sacar $\sin(\phi)$ de factor común. No queda claro qué es comp. radial.

A la función nos la dan en cilíndricas \rightarrow nos da un (F_r, θ, ϕ) para cada punto.

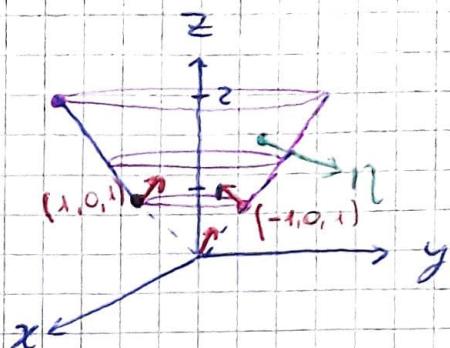
$$20. \quad z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \quad 1 \leq z \leq 2 \text{ orientada } \mathbf{n} \text{ exteriores}$$

Voy a pensar al cono como una superficie de revolución:



plano xz

$$\mathbf{P} = (x(t), 0, z(t)) \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{radio} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{altura} \end{matrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{revolución}} \quad T =$$

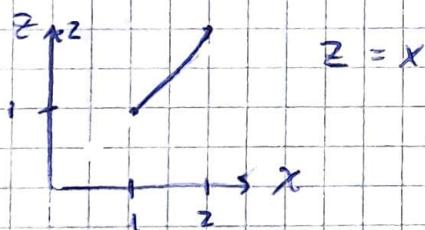


La altura siempre es $z(t) = 2$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \cos \theta \\ y = x(t) \sin \theta \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

La recta del plano xz es

$$\mathcal{J}(t) = (x(t), z(t)) = (t, t) \quad t \in [1, 2]$$



Entonces param del cono.

$\theta=0$ y $\theta=2\pi$
no es inyectiva

$$T(t, \theta) = (t \cos \theta, t \sin \theta, t) \rightarrow \text{Geogebra approves!}$$

$$T_t = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1)$$

$$T_\theta = (-t \sin \theta, t \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$T_t \times T_\theta = (-t \cos \theta, -t \sin \theta, t) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{si } t > 0 \text{ apunta hacia} \\ \text{el cono} \end{matrix} \quad \text{adentro}$$

$$T_t \times T_\theta(1, 0) = (-1, 0, 1) \quad | \quad T_t \times T_\theta(1, \pi) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$T(1, 0) = (1, 0, 1) \quad | \quad T(1, \pi) = (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$\int_S F \cdot dS = \int_S (x^2, y^2, z^2) = \int \int F(T(t, \theta)) \|T_x T_\theta\| dt d\theta$$

$$= \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (t^3 \cos^2 \theta, t^3 \sin^2 \theta, t^2) (-t \cos \theta, -t \sin \theta, t) dt d\theta.$$

$$= \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} -t^3 \cos^3 \theta - t^3 \sin^3 \theta + t^3 dt d\theta$$

$$= \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} -t^3 (\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta) dt d\theta + \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} t^3 dt d\theta \quad \text{Separo la integral}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{t^4}{4} (\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta) d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{t^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 d\theta.$$

$$= - \left[4 - \frac{1}{4} \right] \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \frac{15}{4}$$

$$= - \frac{15}{4} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \theta d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \right] + 2\pi \cdot \frac{15}{4} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^2(\theta)) \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$u = \sin \theta$$

acá ya nos damos cuenta que da 0 $du = \cos \theta d\theta$

$$= \int_{u(0)}^{u(2\pi)} (1 - u^2) du = \left[u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_{u(0)}^{u(2\pi)}$$

$$= \left[\sin \theta - \frac{\sin \theta^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(\theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta - \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3(\theta) d\theta}_{=0} = \left. \sin \theta \right|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\int_S F \cdot dS = -15 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Como mi parám invertía la orientación
agregó un menos.

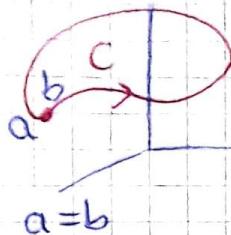
21. (spoiler teorema de Stokes)

S superficie orientada C curva cerrada bordeada.

F campo gradiente $F = \nabla f$.

$\int_C F \cdot dS = 0$ porque campo gradiente en curva cerrada.

$$= f(b) - f(a) = 0.$$



$$a = b$$

Queremos ver que

$$\int_S \nabla \times F \cdot dS = 0 \quad \text{siempre que } F = \nabla f$$

$\nabla \times F$ campo, "rotor de F"

Def: $\nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix}$ Prod vectorial entre ∇ y F gradient notación

$$\text{Rotor} = \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}, -\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right)$$

Falta probar que $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0 \quad \forall f$ de clase C^2

derivar dos veces me va a dar cero: La integral es cero porque $\nabla \times \nabla f = 0$

$$\nabla f = F = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$$

Reemplazo en "rotor"

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right)$$

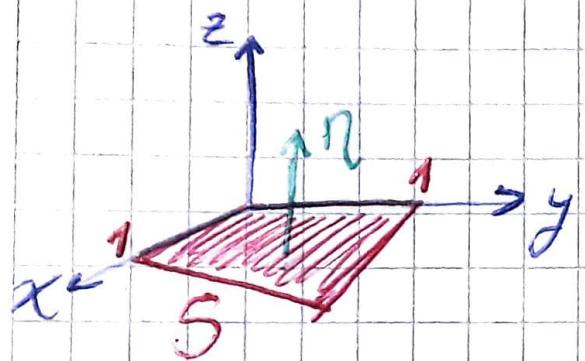
Como las derivadas cruzadas son iguales

(Clairaut - Schwartz) se cancelan todas entre sí

$$= (0, 0, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_S \nabla \times F \cdot dS = 0 \text{ cuando } \nabla f = F$$

22. $F(x, y, z) = (x, x^2, yx^2)$ campo

Plano xy a través del cuadrado $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.



Param el cuadrado:

$$T(x, y) = (x, y, 0)$$

$$\text{con } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$T_x(x, y) = (1, 0, 0) \quad T_y(x, y) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$T_x \times T_y = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\iint_S F = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x, x^2, yx^2)(0, 0, 1) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 yx^2 dx dy = \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$