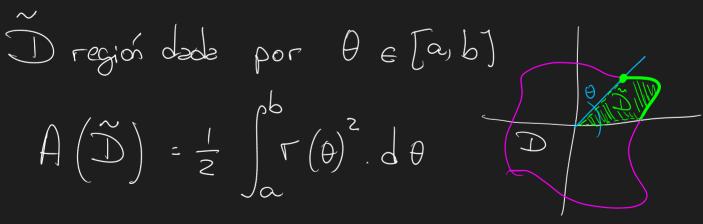


$$\mathcal{E}$$
 cerrada simple dada por $\Gamma = \Gamma(\theta)$, $\theta \in [0,2\pi]$

$$Area(D) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} r(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r(\theta)^{2} d\theta$$

$$A\left(\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left[\Gamma\left(\theta\right)^{2} \cdot d\theta \right]$$



Lo mismo que de si usemos Green:

$$\mp(x_1y) = \frac{1}{z}(-y, x)$$

$$A(D) = \iint Q_x - P_y = \iint F_i ds^2$$

$$O(\theta) = \left(L(\theta) \cdot \cos \theta \cdot L(\theta) \cdot 2 \mu \cdot \theta\right)$$

$$A(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \Gamma(\theta)^{2} d\theta$$

Considero regnet or rector

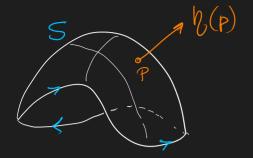
o
$$\Gamma_1: \gamma(t) = t(\cos b, \sinh b)$$

 $t \in [0, \sigma(b)]$

no aportan nada a la sotegral

Teorema de Stokes

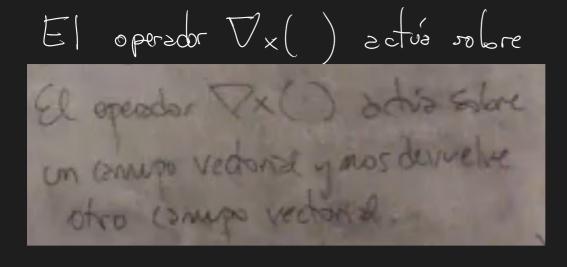
5 c R³ superficie orientada



donde
$$\mp = (\mp, \mp_2, \mp_3)$$

$$\nabla \times F = \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ \partial \times & \partial y & \partial^2 \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y}$$



()202 ;

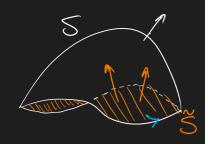
1) Calalar una cantida d o la otra.

2) De de & une curue y un compo F, encontrar 5 tal que 25 sea "cori" i qual a & y tal que *

STVxFd3 ser major que PFd3

e ie. Cerrando la superficie

3) Cambier une superficie por etre.



Stokes:

$$\iint \nabla x + d\vec{s} = \iint \nabla x + d\vec{s}$$

E jemplo:

$$S = \left\{ (x,3,3) : x^2 + 3^2 + 3^2 , 3 > 0 \right\}$$

orientada de forma que

$$\mathcal{V}_{0}(0,0,\mathbb{R}) = (0,0,1)$$

Color STXF d3

$$\nabla_{x} \mp = (0,0,1)$$

Considerar

orient 2ds seguin
$$S$$

$$\begin{cases}
S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot S = \left[(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \mathbb{R}^2, z = 0 \right]
\end{cases}$$

Stokes:

= STAT, D > d5 función escalar

Pero! predo obtener 1/2 SIN parametrizar

pues:
$$P \in \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(P) = (0,0,1)$$
 sobre took el disco.

$$= \iint_{S} \langle (0,0,1), (0,0,1) \rangle dS$$

$$= \iint_{\widetilde{S}} 1 dS = A(\widetilde{S}) = \pi R^{2}$$

Ejer aicò

$$F(x,y,z) = \left(x \cdot e^{t}, x + y \cdot l_{n}\left(z + i\right), \frac{y^{2}}{z(z + i)} + \frac{x^{2} e^{z}}{2}\right)$$

$$Gel a lar$$

$$F(z,y,z) = \left(x \cdot e^{t}, x + y \cdot l_{n}\left(z + i\right), \frac{y^{2}}{z(z + i)} + \frac{x^{2} e^{z}}{2}\right)$$

Pensando en Stoker, calculo el rotor:

$$\nabla_{x} F = \left(\frac{y}{z_{+1}} - \frac{y}{z_{+1}}\right) \times e^{z} - x \cdot e^{z}$$

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

Bus camps S super, que tonga a le como borde

$$\int F d3 + \int F d3 = \int \sqrt{x} F d$$
Feo
$$\sqrt{x}$$

elijo superficie que "se lleve bien" con el rotor

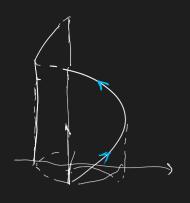
Elegimos las paredes venticel es del cilindro (instead ercelera)

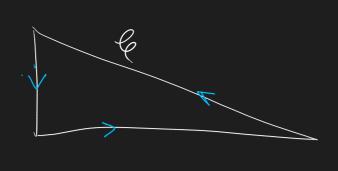
Pres Mormal en $(x_1y_1) = (x_1y_1, 0) \cdot \lambda$ $\lambda > 0$ (imaginar cilindro)

Entonces

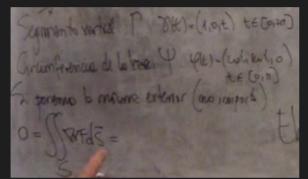
$$\iint \nabla x + d\vec{s} = \iint \langle (0,0,1), (x,y,0) \rangle dx = 0$$

Falta completar el borde de 5





Segmento vertical sontido onverso!



Si ponemos la normal exterior:

0=
$$\int \int \nabla_x F d\vec{s} = \int F d\vec{s} + \int F d\vec{s} + \int F d\vec{s}$$

incognite con

Calarlo integrales

$$\int F d\vec{s} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\langle F(x), x'(t) \right\rangle dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\langle F(x, 0, t), (0, 0, 1) \right\rangle$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\langle \left(*, *, \frac{e^{t}}{2} \right), \left(0, 0, 1 \right) \right\rangle dt$$

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

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

Felte último pero, vuel no e le igualded de Stokes.

$$0 = \iint \nabla_x F d\vec{s} = \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s}$$

$$0 = \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s}$$

$$0 = \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s}$$

$$0 = \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s} + \iint F d\vec{s}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}} \overline{f} \, d\vec{s} = \pi + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{2\pi} - 1 \right)$$







