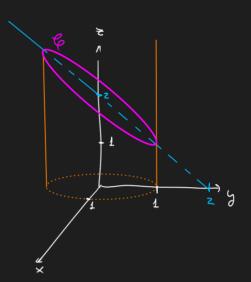
1. Consideramos la curva C determinada por la intersección entre la superficie dada por la ecuación $x^2+y^2-1=0$ y la superficie dada por y+z-2=0. Calcular $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f \, ds$ donde $f(x,y,z)=\sqrt{1+x^2}$.

Del Percial

$$\mathcal{E}: \begin{cases} \chi^2 + y^2 = 1 & \text{cilindro} \\ y + z = 2 & \text{plano} \end{cases}$$



Expendo

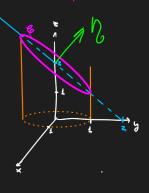
$$\int_{\theta} f ds = \int_{\theta} f(\sigma(\theta)) \cdot \|\sigma'(\theta)\| d\theta$$

$$X = 1 \cdot \cos \theta$$
 Defines $B_1(0,0)$ en \mathbb{R}^2 , pero en \mathbb{R}^3 ?
 $S = 1 \cdot \sin \theta$ Defines $S = 2 - y \Rightarrow Z = 2 - \sin \theta$
 $S = 2 - y \Rightarrow Z = 2 - \sin \theta$
Deforms S_1 "estimable" sobre el plane $S = 2 - y \Rightarrow 0$

formando una elipse en R3

$$O(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 2 - \sin \theta)$$

$$\sigma'(\theta) = (-\sin \theta) \cos \theta - \cos \theta$$



$$\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} f(O(\theta)) \cdot ||O'(\theta)|| d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} ||+ \cos^{2}\theta || \cdot || + \cos^{2}\theta || d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} ||+ \cos^{2}\theta || d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}\theta || d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos(2\theta) + 1 || d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right)^{2\pi} + 2\pi$$









