1) Ser
$$\mp : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2 /$$
 $\mp (x_1 y) = (x \cdot e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3}, y \cdot e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3})$

a) Mostror goe
$$\exists f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} / f = \nabla f$$

b)
$$\int Fd3$$
 GN C PAMNETRIZADA POR
 C $S(t) = (e^{t^2-t}, (t+2)^2), 0 \le t \le 1$

a) Chequeemoslo

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$$
 / como Fer C¹ es Campo gradiente

b) Calalamos f

Tego
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = P = x \cdot e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3}$$

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = Q = y \cdot e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3}$

Primitivas

$$\int x \cdot e^{x^{2}} + y^{2} + 3 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{h} du = \frac{1}{2} e^{h} + c(y)$$

$$h = x^{2} + y^{2} + 3$$

$$dh = 2x dx$$

=)
$$f(x_1y) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3} + C(y)$$

Le otre primitive

$$= \int (x_1 y) = \int e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3} + b(x)$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{x^2 + y^2 + 3} + k \quad \text{on } k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Evalúo:

$$O(0) = (1, 4)$$
 $O(1) = (1, 9)$

$$\int_{C} F \cdot d\vec{s} = f(1,9) - f(1,4)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{85}-e^{20}\right)$$

2) 5 superficie de ecuación
$$3 = x^2 + y^2$$
, $3 \le 9$

$$3 = x^2 + y^2$$
, $3 \leq 6$

orients de con normal exterior

$$\mp:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\mp (x_{131}z) = \left(\frac{-2z}{x^2 + 3^2 + z^2 + 1} + sin \mathcal{G} \right)$$

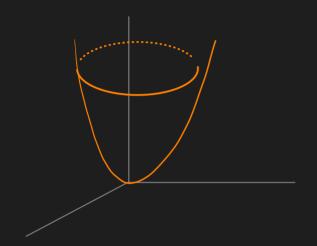
$$\frac{-2z}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1}$$

$$dov(\mp) = -2z.(-1).(x^2+5^2+z^2n)^{-2}.2x$$

$$+ 2x \cdot (-1) \cdot (x^{2} + 5^{2} + 2^{2} + 1)^{-2} \cdot 22$$

Puedo usar Geuss.

Tenço que cerror S



$$T(r,\theta) = (r, \cos \theta, r, \sin \theta, q)$$



Esta bien orientada, o

Teorema de Gauss

$$\int_{S} F \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{S} F \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{S} \int_{S} d\vec{x} + d\vec{y}$$

incégnite sobre tops

If
$$\langle (--, ---, \frac{2r \cdot \cos \theta}{r^2 + 81 + 1}), (0, 0, r) \rangle drd\theta$$

, 9 9

D= \(x,z) \end{2} 3x \equiv z \

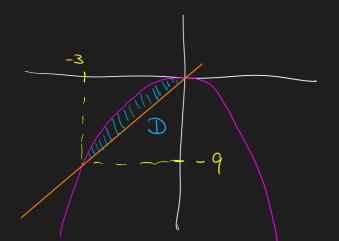
CALCULAR LA INTEGRALDE LÍNEA DE F A LO LARGO DEL BORDE DE D'ORIENTADO EN SENTIDO HORARIO.

$$DF(\times, y) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\times, y) & \times^2 + y^2 \\ \times + y^2 & g(\times, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = (P, Q)$$

$$DF = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2P}{2x} & \frac{2P}{2y} \\ \frac{2Q}{2x} & \frac{2Q}{2y} \end{pmatrix}$$

destor de Green!



D er ragion de tipo 3

$$\int F \cdot d\vec{s} = \int \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy$$

$$\partial D^{\dagger}$$

Quero
$$\int \overline{J} d\vec{s} = - \int \int \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy$$

Integrado =
$$X + y^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = X - X^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
-3 \leqslant \times \leqslant 0 \\
3 \times \leqslant 9 \leqslant -x^{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\int \overline{F} d\vec{s} = -\int_{-3}^{0} \int_{-x^{4}}^{-x^{4}} (x - x^{2}) dy dx =$$

= 18,9













