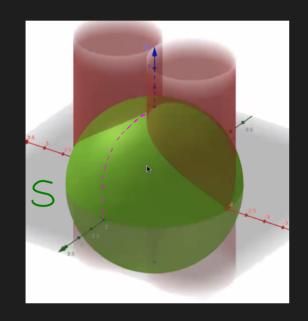
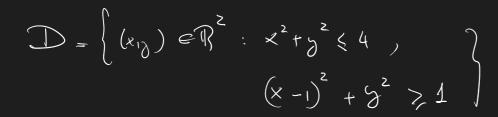
Ejercicios de Parcial

1) Célarlo de érez

$$5 = \left((x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right)$$





despejo
$$\geq$$
 cono
 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$T: \mathcal{D} \to \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$T(x,y) = \left(x,y,\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}\right)$$

$$T_{x}(x_{13}) = \left(1, 0, \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^{2}-3^{2}}}\right)$$

$$T_{S}(x_{1S}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4-x^2-3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

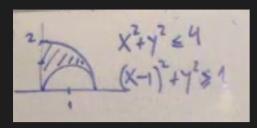
$$T_{x} \times T_{y} = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{1}}, 1\right)$$

$$\| T_{x} \times T_{y} \| = \frac{2}{\left| 4 - x^{2} - y^{2} \right|}$$

Resulto:

$$A(s) = \iint \|T_x \times T_y\| dxdy$$

$$= \iint \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dxdy$$



× 20 restrinjo 2 un solo cuadrante

folarer

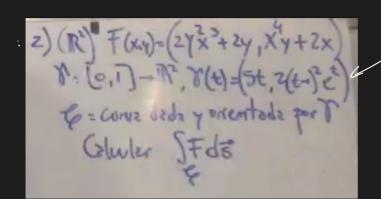
$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 > 1$$

$$-2\times +1+5^{2} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\nabla^{2}-2\tau \cdot \cos \theta \Rightarrow 0$$
Polerer

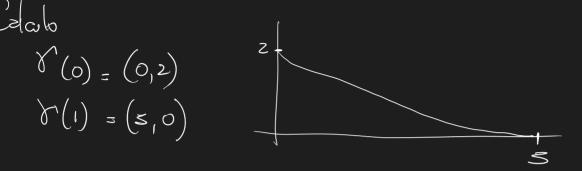
Resulto PT/2 J2 2 T d o d d

sde con rostitución glisto.



in yectiva en x g en y

Calab



Celcub el rotor

$$Q_{x} - P_{y} = 4x^{3}y + 2 - (4x^{3}y + 2) = 0$$

Cono FEC1(R2) => Fer conservativo

$$\int_{C} F ds = f(s,0) - f(0,2)$$

dond
$$Vf = F$$

o Crostes Joblengo

$$f(5,0) = 0$$

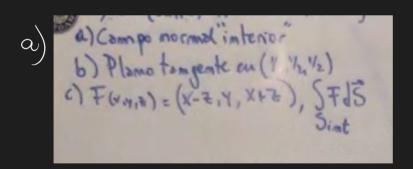
$$f(0,2) = 0$$

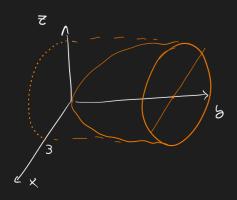
$$f(0,2) = 0$$

$$f(0,2) = 0$$

También se prodrie haber usado Green y Salia facilmente (no riempre es el caso que anden "bien" los dos)

3)
$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : X^2 + z^2 = y, y \in 9\}$$





$$T(x_1 z) = (x_1 x^2 + z^2, z)$$

$$T: \mathcal{D} \to \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$D = \left\{ (x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^2 , x^2 + \xi^2 \leqslant 9 \right\}$$

$$T_{x} \times T_{\delta} = (2x, -1, 2z)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 (x,5,2) = (-2x, 1, -22) \\
 \hline
 (4x^2 + 4z^2 + 1)
 \end{cases}$$

Otra opción

$$T(r,\theta) = (r,\cos\theta,r^2,r,\sin\theta)$$

$$T_r = (\cos \theta, 2r, 5in \theta)$$

$$T_{\theta} = \left(-\Gamma, S_{0}^{n}, \theta, 0, \Gamma, \cos \theta\right)$$

$$T_{\text{L}} \times T_{\theta} = \left(2 \Gamma^{2} \cos \theta, -\Gamma, 2 \Gamma^{2}, \sin \theta \right)$$

$$T_{\Gamma} \times T_{\theta} (0,\theta) = (0,0,0)$$

Pero ero er parque no erinyectiva en r=0

5; tomo otro r, veo que y er negetive.

Otro opción

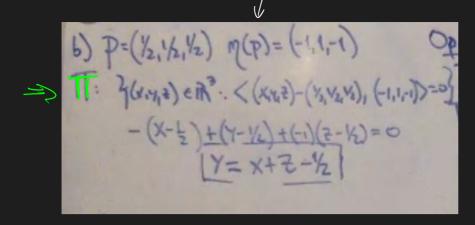
$$G: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$S = \left\{ (x_1 y_1 z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : G(x_1 y_1 z) = 0, y \leq 9 \right\}$$

$$\nabla G(x_{19}) = (-2x, 1, -22)$$

Que er la que buscaba

hacia adentro, pero no importa para el plano



Opción Z: Tzylor

$$y(x_1z) = x^2 + z^2$$
 $y(x_1z) = \frac{1}{z}$

$$T(x_{12}) = y(1/2, 1/2) + y_{x}(1/2, 1/2) (x - \frac{1}{2}) + y_{z}(1/2) (z - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= x + z - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2\pi \\ 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 9 - r^2 \end{cases} . r drd\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{9}{2}r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^3 \right)$$

$$\iint F.dS = \iint \left((x-z, y, x+z), (o, -1, o) \right) dS$$

$$\iint \int (x-z, y, x+z) dS$$

$$\int_{Sid} F d\vec{s} + \left(-81\pi\right) = -\frac{3}{2}\pi - 81$$

$$\int F d\vec{s} = -81\pi$$
Sixt

$$T: (X, Z) = (X, X^2 + Z^2, Z)$$
 peram.

$$\int F d\vec{s} = \iint \left(\left(x - z, x^2 + z^2, x + z \right), \left(-2x, 1, -2z \right) \right)$$
Soint
$$\int dx dz$$

$$= \iint_{-2x^2+2x^2+2^2} -2z^2 - 2x^2$$

$$= \iint -x^2 - z^2 dx dz$$

$$=-2\pi \frac{81}{4}$$

$$\int F d\bar{s} = -\frac{81}{2}T$$
Soft





