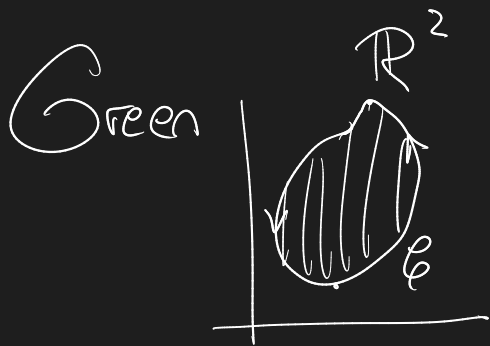


Teoremas de Stokes y Gauss

Feb 16

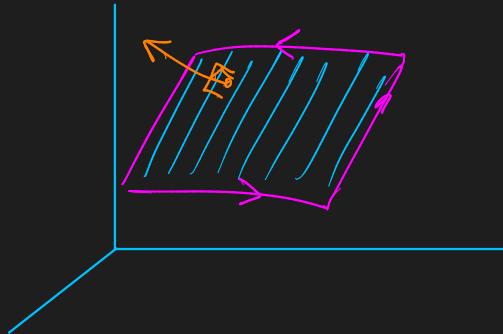
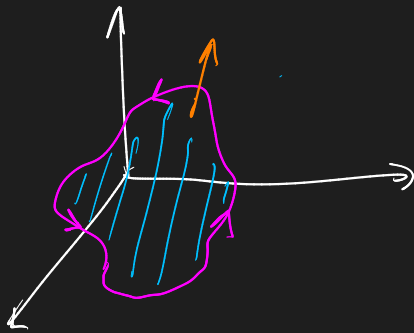


$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{z} \stackrel{\text{Green}}{=} \iint_{\Omega} Q_x - P_y \, dx \, dy$$

$$\vec{F} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y))$$

Stokes \mathbb{R}^3



$$\int_{\substack{\Gamma \\ \Gamma = \partial S}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

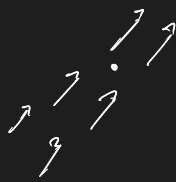
$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \det \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$$

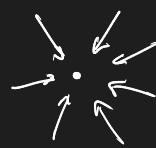
$$= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, -\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right), \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)$$

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

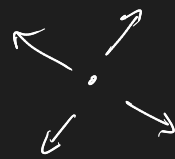
Gauss : Divergencia



Diver. negat.



Divergencia positiva



$$\text{div} (F) = \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right)$$

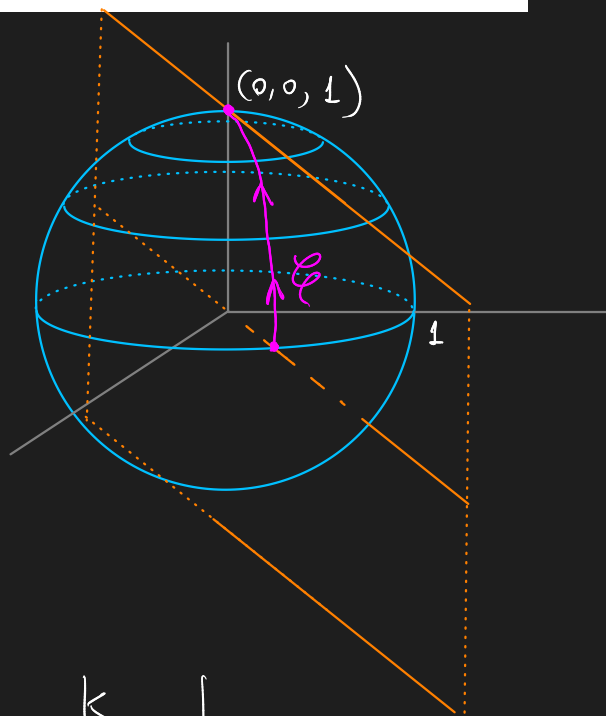
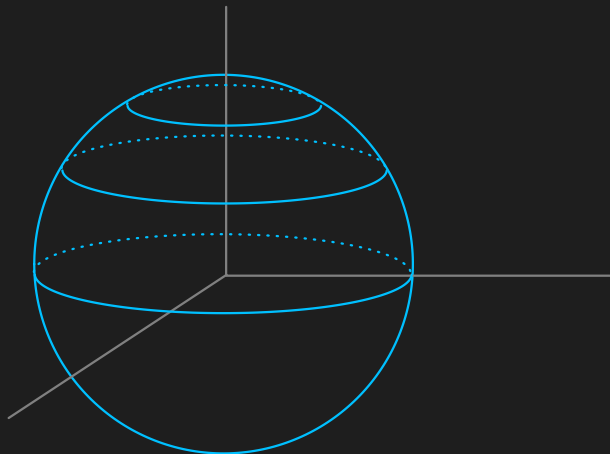
\mathbb{R}

$$\oint_S F \cdot \eta \, ds = \iiint_{\Omega} \overbrace{\text{div} (F)}^{\in \mathbb{R}} \, dv$$

Ejercicio 10. Calcular la integral de línea $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$ donde \mathbf{F} es el campo vectorial definido por

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (2xy + z^2, x^2 - 2yz, 2xz - y^2)$$

y C es la curva que está contenida en la esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ y el plano de ecuación $y = x$ recorrida desde el punto $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$ al polo norte.



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \det \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= \left(-2y - (-2y), -(2z - 2z), 2x - 2x \right)$$

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

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = f(q) - f(p)$$

$$= f(0, 0, 1) - f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (2xy + z^2, x^2 - 2yz, 2xz - y^2)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_x(x, y, z) &= 2xy + z^2 \\ f_y &= x^2 - 2yz \\ f_z &= 2xz - y^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f = yx^2 + xz^2 + C(y, z) \\ f = yx^2 - zy^2 + C(x, z) \\ f = xz^2 - zy^2 + C(x, y) \end{cases}$$

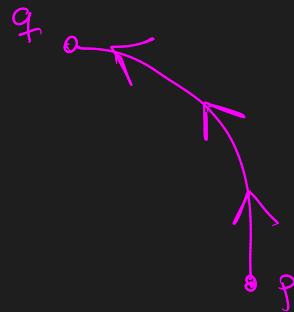
$$f(x, y, z) = yx^2 + xz^2 - zy^2$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} //$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$z \approx 0,3$$



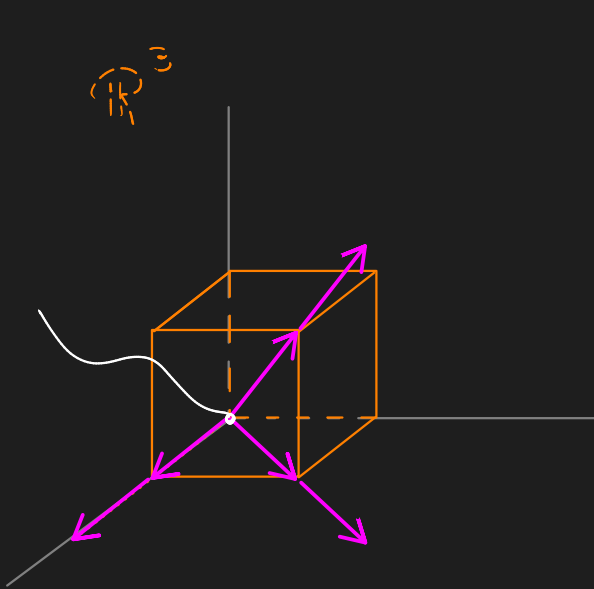
Fdo 17
Mercurio.

Ejercicio 11. Rehacer el ejercicio 17 de la práctica 2 usando el teorema de Gauss.

o Guía Práctica 2:

↳

Ejercicio 17. Evaluar el flujo saliente del campo $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$ a través del borde del cubo $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$.



$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\mathbf{S} =$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F}) dV$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$= 3$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^1 \int_{z=0}^1 3 dV$$

$$= 3 //$$

Ejercicio 12. Calcular $\int_S (x + y + z) dS$ donde S es el borde de la bola unitaria, es decir

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

$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y + z) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_S f dS =$$

$$= \iint_{u, v} f(T(u, v)) \cdot \|T_u \times T_v\| du dv$$



Es f6rnicer

$$x = r \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$z = r \cdot \cos \varphi$$

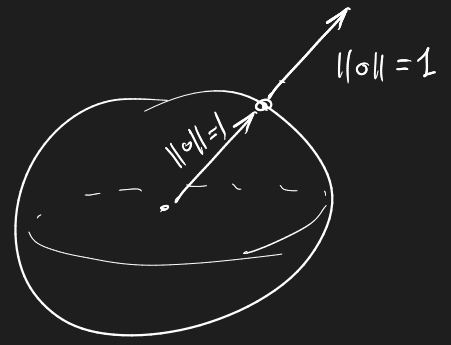
$$\int_S \langle F, \eta \rangle dt = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(F)$$

$$\langle F, \eta \rangle = f(x, y, z)$$

$$\langle (F_1, F_2, F_3), (\quad) \rangle = x + y + z$$

$$\left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right), (x, y, z) \right\rangle =$$

$$\left\langle \underbrace{(1, 1, 1)}_F, \underbrace{(x, y, z)}_v \right\rangle =$$



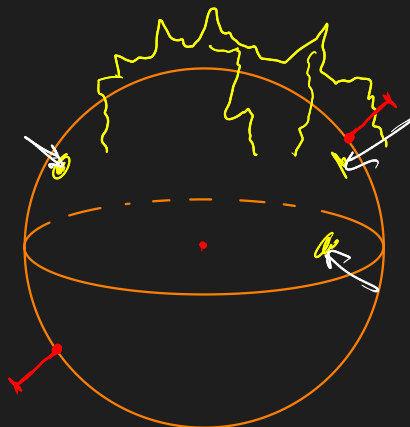
$$\iint_S F \cdot v \, dS \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} \iiint_\Omega \operatorname{div} F \, dV$$

$$\operatorname{div} F = 0$$

$$= \iint_S x+y+z \, dS = 0 //$$

Otra forma de verlo:

$$f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z) \in \mathbb{R}$$



13)

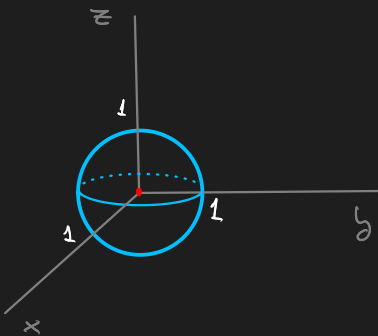
Jupiter Feb 18

Ejercicio 13. Analizar la aplicabilidad del teorema de Gauss para el campo gravitatorio $\mathbf{F} = -GmM \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^3}$ considerando como región Ω la bola unitaria en \mathbb{R}^3 .

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

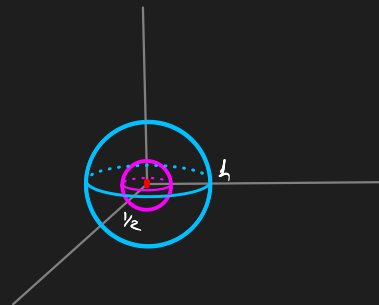
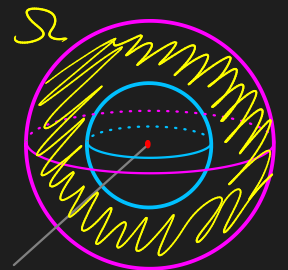
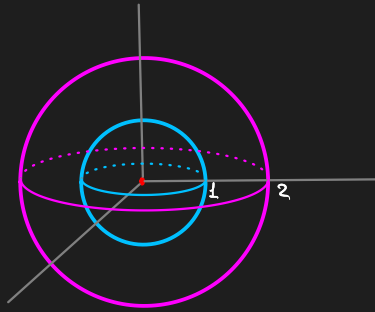
$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^3(0,0,0) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Preguntar!



afuera

adentro



14)

Ejercicio 14. Calcular $\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, siendo $\mathbf{F} = (x^3, y^3, z^3)$ y S la esfera de radio R con la normal que apunta hacia adentro.

$$\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S \int \langle \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{n} \rangle d\mu d\mathbf{v}$$

$$= \int_u \int_v \left\langle \mathbf{F}(T(u,v)), \underbrace{(T_u \times T_v)}_{\mathbf{n}} \right\rangle d\mu d\mathbf{v}$$

• F es $C_1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ✓

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{div} F &= \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \\ &= 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 \\ &= 3 \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}_{=\mathbb{R}^3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_S F \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{s} \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} - \iiint_{\Omega} 3 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dV$$

esfera tiene
normal INTERIOR!

~~\mathbb{R}^2~~

Puedo? ~~NO~~
o solo
cuando integro sobre
la cáscara?

Pregunta 2

Mal!

$$= -3R^2 \cdot \underbrace{\iiint_{\Omega} 1 \cdot dV}_{\text{Volumen (esfera)}}$$

$$= -3R^2 \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot R^3$$

$$= -4\pi R^5 //$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S} \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} - \iiint_{\Omega} 3 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dV$$

Esferas

$$x = r \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$r \in [0, R]$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$z = r \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\text{Jacobiano} = r^2 \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$= - \iiint_{\Omega} 3 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dV$$

esferas

$$= - \int_{r=0}^R \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\varphi=0}^{\pi} 3 \cdot \left(r^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \cdot \cos^2 \varphi \right) \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin \varphi \, d\varphi d\theta dr$$

$$= -3 \iiint r^2 \left(\cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \right) \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin \varphi \, d\varphi d\theta dr$$

$$= -3 \iiint r^2 (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot d\varphi d\theta dr$$

$$= -3 \iiint r^4 \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot d\varphi d\theta dr$$

$$= -3 \int_{r=0}^R r^4 \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left. -\cos \varphi \right|_0^{\pi} d\theta dr$$

$$= +3 \int_0^R r^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\underbrace{\cos \pi}_{-1} - \underbrace{\cos 0}_1 \right) d\theta dr$$

$$= +3 \int_0^R r^4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 2\pi dr$$

$$= -12\pi \cdot \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

$$= -12\pi \cdot \left. \frac{r^5}{5} \right|_0^R$$

$$= -12\pi \cdot \frac{R^5}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{12}{5} \cdot \pi \cdot R^5$$

[15]

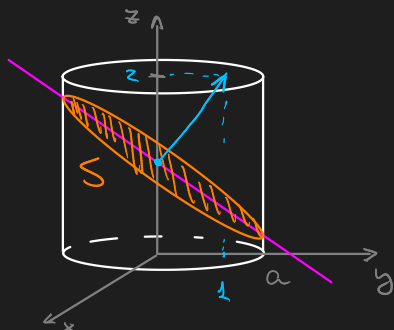
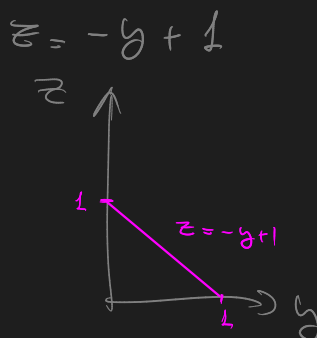
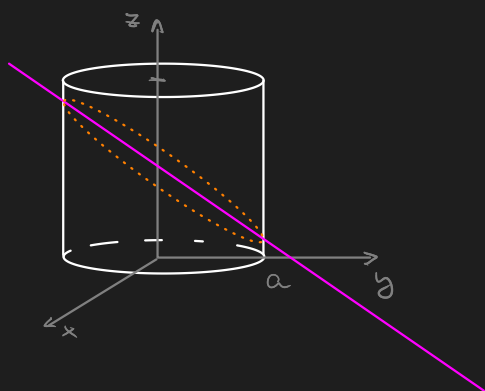
en Consultas Clase Prácticas 10
Feb 18 - Gauss.pdf

Sábado Feb 20

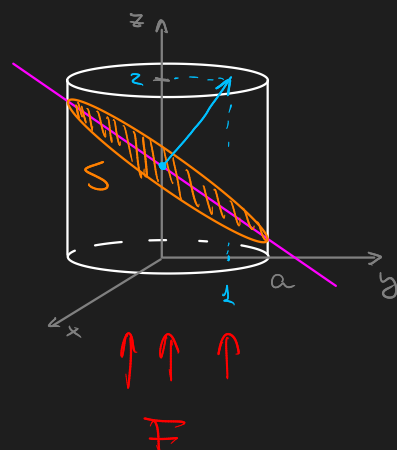
Ejercicio 16. Calcular el flujo del campo $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (0, 0, a^2 - x^2 - y^2)$ a través de las siguientes secciones oblicuas del cilindro $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$:

- Sección oblicua determinada por la intersección del cilindro con el plano de ecuación $y + z = 1$, de modo que la normal en el punto $(0, 0, 1)$ apunte en la dirección $(0, 1, 1)$.
- Sección oblicua determinada por la intersección del cilindro con el plano de ecuación $z = 0$, de modo que la normal en el punto $(0, 0, 0)$ apunte en la dirección $(0, 0, 1)$.

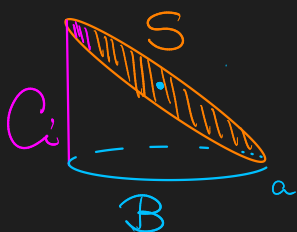
¿Depende el flujo del área de la sección? Justifique.



$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = ?$$



Cierro



$$\iint_{S \cup C_i \cup B} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S} = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dV$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0 \text{ por } \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 0}$$

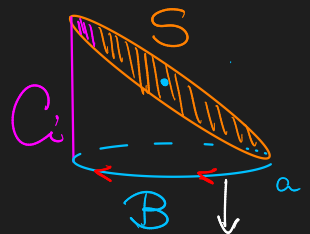
Sepero

$$\iint_{S \cup C_i \cup B} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$= \underbrace{\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S}}_{\text{incógnita}} + \underbrace{\iint_{C_i} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S}}_{=0 \text{ por } \vec{F} \perp C_i \, \forall (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3} + \underbrace{\iint_B \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S}}_{?}$$

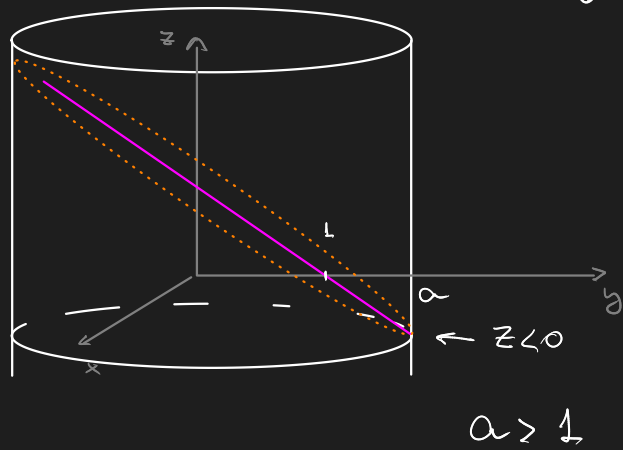
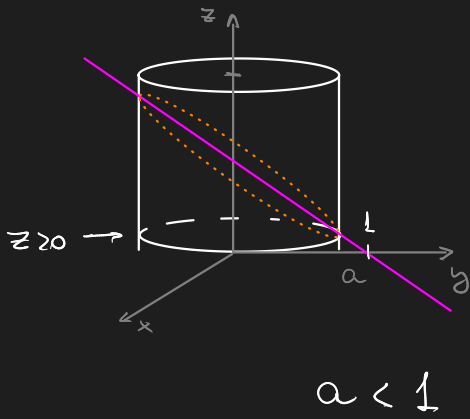
$$\iint_B \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, d\vec{S} = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^a \langle \vec{F}(T(\theta, r)), (0, 0, -1) \rangle dr d\theta$$

$$T(\theta, r) = (r \cdot \sin \theta, r \cdot \cos \theta, ?)$$



$$\begin{cases} y+z=1 \Rightarrow z=1-y \\ x^2+y^2=a^2 \Rightarrow |y|=\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} |y|=\sqrt{a^2} \end{cases}$$

\downarrow si $a \geq 1$



• si: $a=1 \Rightarrow z=0$

Assumo $a \geq 0$:

$$|y| = \sqrt{a^2} \Rightarrow |y| = a$$

$$y = a$$

Riemplo in el plano

$$z=1-y \Rightarrow \boxed{z=1-a}$$

$$T(\theta, r) = (r \cdot \sin \theta, r \cdot \cos \theta, 1-a)$$

Compongo con $F(x,y) = (0, 0, a^2 - x^2 - y^2)$

$$F(T(\theta, r)) = (0, 0, a^2 - r^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta - r^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= (0, 0, a^2 - r^2)$$

Then

$$\oint_{\partial B} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\mathbf{S} = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^a \left\langle \mathbf{F}(T(\theta, r)), (0, 0, -1) \right\rangle r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int \int \left\langle (0, 0, a^2 - r^2), (0, 0, -1) \right\rangle r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a (r^2 - a^2) \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^a - a^2 \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_0^a \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{a^4}{4} - \frac{a^4}{2} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{4} a^4 \, d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \pi a^4 //$$

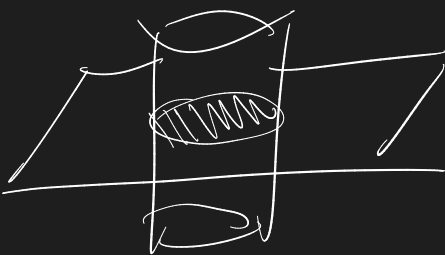
Como

$$0 = \underbrace{\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\vec{S}}_{\text{incógnita}} + \underbrace{\iint_{C_i} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\vec{S}}_{=0 \text{ por } \mathbf{F} \perp C_i \, \forall (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3} + \underbrace{\iint_B \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\vec{S}}_{= -\frac{1}{4} \pi a^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^4$$

(b) Sección oblicua determinada por la intersección del cilindro con el plano de ecuación $z = 0$, de modo que la normal en el punto $(0,0,0)$ apunte en la dirección $(0,0,1)$.

¿Depende el flujo del área de la sección? Justifique.



Si, pues el flujo es:

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$$

↑ y a es el radio del cilindro.

Ejercicio 18. Se sabe que $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{G} = 0$ para todo campo vectorial $\mathbf{G} \in C^1$. Además, si $\mathbf{F} \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ es tal que $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 0$ en \mathbb{R}^3 , existe $\mathbf{G} \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ tal que $\mathbf{F} = \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{G}$. Por ejemplo, tomar

$$G_1(x, y, z) = \int_0^z F_2(x, y, t) dt - \int_0^y F_3(x, t, 0) dt,$$

$$G_2(x, y, z) = - \int_0^z F_1(x, y, t) dt,$$

$$G_3(x, y, z) = 0.$$

Considerar el campo gravitatorio $\mathbf{F} = -GmM \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3}$. Verificar que $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 0$. ¿Existe un campo $\mathbf{G} \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\})$ tal que $\mathbf{F} = \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{G}$?

Sugerencia: ver el ejercicio 13.

Sale como :

Handwritten mathematical derivation on a whiteboard:

$$\mathbf{G}(x, y, z) = \left(\int_0^z F_2(x, y, t) dt - \int_0^y F_3(x, t, 0) dt, - \int_0^z F_1(x, y, t) dt, 0 \right)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{G}(x, y, z) = (F_1(x, y, z), F_2(x, y, z), F_3(x, y, z))$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F}$$

Ejercicio 19. ¿Es cada uno de los siguientes campos vectoriales el rotor de algún otro campo vectorial? De ser así, hallar el campo vectorial.

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

(b) $\mathbf{F} = (x^2 + 1, x - 2xy, y)$.

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \det \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} =$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} =$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} =$$

a) $\mathbf{F} = (x, y, z)$ es $\mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{G}$?

$$\operatorname{div}(\nabla \times \mathbf{G}) = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{G}$$

$$\underbrace{\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}}_{\text{debe ser } 0} = 0$$

$$\text{Calculo } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 3$$

∴ No es rotor de ninguna \mathbf{G} .

$$b) F = (x^2 + 1, x - 2xy, y)$$

$$\text{si } F = \nabla \times G \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} F = 0$$

$$\operatorname{div} F = 2x - 2x + 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

∴ es el rotor de alguna G

Lo busco (Hallando $F = G$ por ahora)

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

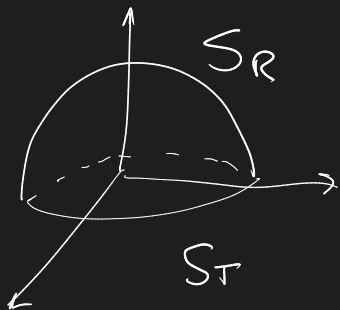
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} &= x^2 + 1 \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} &= x - 2xy \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} &= y \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\left(xz, -z + xy, yx^2 \right) \\ &\parallel \\ &G \text{ que se corresponde} \\ &\text{con } F = \nabla \times G \quad // \end{aligned}$$

$$G = (xz, -z + xy, yx^2)$$

Ejercicio 20. Para cada $R > 0$ sea $S_R = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, z \geq 0\}$ orientada con la normal que apunta hacia arriba, y sea el campo

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (xz - x \cos z, -yz + y \cos z, 4 - x^2 - y^2).$$

Determinar R de modo que el flujo del campo \mathbf{F} a través de S_R sea máximo.



$$\text{máx} \iint_{S_R} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = ?$$

Quiero usar Gauss

$$\iint_{S_R \cup S_T} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV$$



$$= \iint_{S_R} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS + \iint_{S_T} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$$

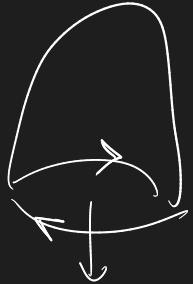
$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Incongnito}}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{?}$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} &= z - \cos z + (-z) + \cos z + 0 \\ &= 0 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV = 0$$

$$\circ \circ \quad \underbrace{\iint_{S_R^+} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS}_{\text{Incongruente}} = - \underbrace{\iint_{S_T^+} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS}$$

$$= \iint_{S_T} \langle \mathbf{F}(T(\theta, r)), (0, 0, -1) \rangle$$


Param: \odot

$$T(\theta, r) = (r \cdot \sin \theta, r \cdot \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(T(\theta, r)) = \left(\dots, \dots, 4 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta - r^2 \cos^2 \theta \right)$$

$$\iint_{S_T} \left(r^2 \underbrace{(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)}_{=1} - 4 \right) \cdot r \, dr d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^R r^3 - 4r \, dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{r^4}{4} \right|_0^R - 4 \frac{R^2}{2} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{R^4}{4} - 2R^2 \right)$$

=

o o

$$\iint_{S_R^+} F \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} R^4 - 4\pi R^2 \right)$$

$$= 4\pi R^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} R^4$$

$$f(R) = 4\pi R^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} R^4$$

$$f'(R) = 8\pi R - 2\pi R^3 = 0$$

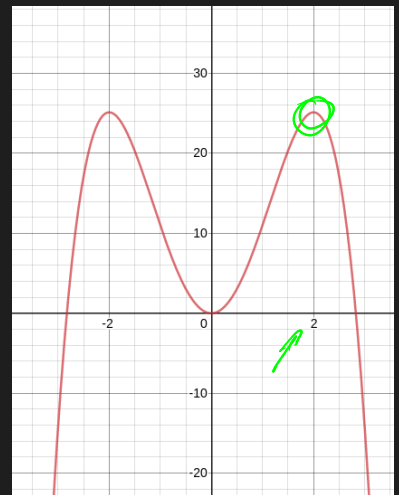
$$8\pi R = 2\pi R^3$$

$$4R = R^3$$

$R \geq 0$

$$4 = R^2$$

$$2 = R \quad \checkmark$$



o o el R que maximiza el flujo a través de S_R es $R=2$, con S_2 la superficie.

