

PR 3.

Ej 14) $F(x, y) = (y^2 e^x + \cos x + (x-y)^2, 2ye^x + \sin y)$

$C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$, ORIENTADA DE $(1, 0)$ A $(-1, 0)$.

$\int_C F \cdot ds?$

DOS CAMINOS: \rightarrow 1) SIN GREEN
 \rightarrow 2) GREEN.

1). F SE PARECE AUN CAMPO GRADIENTE:

$$F(x, y) = \underbrace{(y^2 e^x + \cos x, 2ye^x + \sin y)}_{F_1(x, y)} + \underbrace{((x-y)^2, 0)}_{F_2(x, y)}$$

F_1 ES CAMPO GRADIENTE CON POTENCIAL

$$f(x, y) = y^2 e^x + \sin x - \cos y (+ cte).$$

(A OJO O INTEGRANDO)

ENTONCES: $F = \nabla f + F_2$.

RESULTA:

$$\int_C F \cdot ds = \int_C (\nabla f + F_2) \cdot ds = \int_C \nabla f \cdot ds + \int_C F_2 \cdot ds$$

LA PRIMERA INTEGRAL SE CALCULA CON LA RESTA DE LAS EVALUACIONES DE f EN $(-1, 0)$, $(1, 0)$.

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot ds = f(-1, 0) - f(1, 0) =$$

$$= \sin(-1) - \cos 0 - \sin(1) + \cos(0) =$$

$$= -2 \sin(1) //$$

PARA CALCULAR $\int_C F_2 \cdot ds$, PARAMETRIZO ϕ .

$$\phi: \gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi.$$

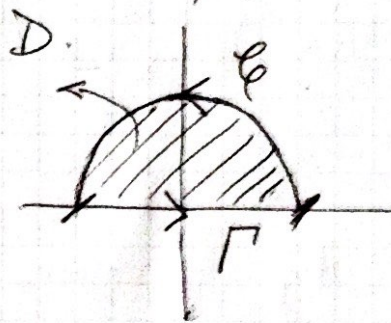
$$\text{Así: } \int_C F_2 \cdot ds = \int_0^\pi \langle F_2(\gamma(t)), \gamma'(t) \rangle dt = -2 //$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_C F \cdot ds = \int_C \nabla f \cdot ds + \int_C F_2 \cdot ds = -2 - 2\sin(1) //$$

2) GREEN CERRAMOS LA REGIÓN CON LA CURVA Γ PARAM. POR $\gamma(t) = (t, 0)$, $-1 \leq t \leq 1$; QUEDA BIEN ORIENTADA. ✓

GREEN:

$$\int_{C \cup \Gamma} F \cdot ds = \int_D \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)}_{?} dx dy.$$



$$? \dots \text{WENTAS} = 2(x-y).$$

Así:

$$\int_{C \cup \Gamma} F \cdot ds = \int_D 2(x-y) dx dy.$$

$C \cup \Gamma$

①

$$= -4/3 \quad (\text{SAVE C/POLARES})$$

$$\int_C F \cdot ds + \int_\Gamma F \cdot ds = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + 2\sin(1) \quad (\text{NO ES DIFÍCIL})$$

ENTONCES:

$$\int_C F \cdot ds = -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - 2\sin(1) = -2 - 2\sin(1) //$$