Ampliación de Matemáticas 2: Formulario*

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1. Cambio de Variable

Jacobiano

$$|J| = abs \left(det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Coordenadas Esféricas

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r \cdot sen(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) \\ y = r \cdot sen(\alpha) \cdot sen(\beta) \\ z = r \cdot cos(\alpha) \end{cases}$$
$$|J| = r^2 \cdot sen(\alpha)$$

$$r > 0$$
 $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$ $\beta \in [0, 2\pi]$

Coordenadas Cilíndricas

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r \cdot cos(\alpha) \\ y = r \cdot sin(\alpha) \\ z = z \end{cases}$$
$$|J| = r$$
$$\alpha \in [0, 2\pi] \qquad z \in R$$

2. Integral Impropia

Criterios de Comparación

B:= Interior de bola de radio 1 centrada en 0 $B^*:=$ Exterior de bola de radio 1 centrada en 0 $r=\sqrt{x_1^2+\ldots+x_n^2}$

$$\int_{B} r^{-\alpha} dx_{1} ... dx_{n} \begin{cases} \alpha < n & convergente \\ \alpha \ge n & divergente \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{B^*} r^{-\alpha} dx_1...dx_n \begin{cases} \alpha > n & convergente \\ \alpha \leq n & divergente \end{cases}$$

3. Ecuación en Diferencias

Solución Particular del problema homogéneo

$$\begin{aligned} \{k^n r^k\} &= \{k^n \rho^k cos(\theta k)\} \\ \{k^n \bar{r}^k\} &= \{k^n \rho^k sin(\theta k)\} \end{aligned}$$

Solución Particular del problema no homogéneo

$$b_k = \rho^k (P_p(k)cos(\theta k) + Q_q(k)sin(\theta k))$$

$$z_k = k^s \rho^k (P_m^*(k)cos(\theta k) + Q_m^*(k)sin(\theta k))$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} b_k & z_k \\ \hline C & A \\ k^t & A_t k^t + \dots + A_1 k^1 + A_0 \\ C^k & AC^k \\ k^t C^k & C^k (A_t k^t + \dots + A_1 k^1 + A_0) \\ sin(\theta k) & Acos(\theta k) + Bsin(\theta k) \\ cos(\theta k) & Acos(\theta k) + Bsin(\theta k) \\ \end{array}$$

A. Trigonometría

Valores de Referencia

$$sin(0) = 0$$
 $sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$
 $cos(0) = 1$ $cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

Igualdades Trigonométricas

$$sin(a + b) = sin(a)cos(b) + sen(b)cos(a)$$
$$cos(a + b) = cos(a)cos(b) - sen(b)sen(a)$$

 $^{^*}$ https://github.com/garciparedes/amat2-cheatsheet