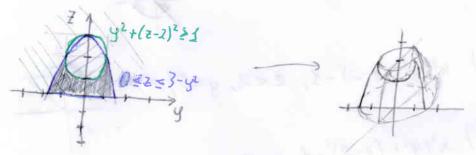
## Entrega 2

Ejercicio 1- (onsideramos V={(x,y,z)e|R3|0=z=2-x2-y2, x2+y2+22 7.4z-3} y los campos f(x,y,z)= x2+2xy+22-3x+1, F(x,y,z)=(ex4z,zseny,x2-22+y2)

En primer lugar nos figumos en el conjunto V. Esle es la intersección de un paraboloide cortado con el complementario de una bola centrada en el punto (0,0,2) y de rodio 1. Por la simetría de x e y, es el resultado de hacer rotar esta figura alrededor del eje Z.



Se liene que DV= {(x,y,z)∈IR³ | z=0, x²+y² ≤ 3} U {(x,y,z)∈IR³ | z=3-x²-y², 0≤z=0} U {(x,y,z)∈IR³ | x²+y²+(z-2)²=1, z≤2}.

Si separamos la integral como 
$$\iint (\nabla f + rot | \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} =$$

$$= \iint_{\partial V} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{\partial V} rot (\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} = I_1 + I_2$$

odemos intentar calcular Iz aplicando el teorema de Stokes.

(de pués se verá que es mucho más sencillo don el teorema de Gauss (Hoja 10))

Para ello tenemos que fragmentar 2V en varias superficies parametricales con borde a las que aplicar el Teorema de Stokes.

Consideramos entonces

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^7 + y^2 < 3, y > 0, z = 0\}$$

+ 
$$\iint_{E} rot(\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{E} rot(\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} =$$

$$= \int_{\partial A} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial D} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial F} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial F} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

Consideramos las siguientes curvas orientadas simples:

$$\delta_{1}: [\Pi, 2\Pi] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$+ \longrightarrow (-\cos t, sent, 2)$$

$$Y_2: [0, 2\Pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$
 $+ \rightarrow (\cos l, \sin t, 2)$ 

$$y_3: [\Pi, 2\Pi] \rightarrow IR^3$$

$$+ \rightarrow (I3\cos t, I3 \operatorname{sent}, 0)$$

$$8_4 : [0, 2\pi] \longrightarrow IR^3$$

$$t \longrightarrow (\sqrt{3} \cos t, \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sent}, 0)$$

$$Y_5: [\Pi, 2\Pi] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$
 $t \longrightarrow (\infty), \infty, \text{sent } +2)$ 

$$\chi_6: [4, 13] \rightarrow 1R^3$$
 $+ \rightarrow (+, 0, 3-t^2)$ 

$$C_8 = \delta_8([-13,13])$$

$$C_8 = \delta_8([-13,13])$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \delta_2 \left( [e, \Pi] \right)$$

$$C_8 = \delta_8([-13,13])$$

De esta forma:

Portanto Iz queda como

$$J_{2} = \int_{\partial A} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial D} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial E} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{\partial F} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} =$$

$$= \int_{C_3}^{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}} + \int_{C_7}^{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}} + \int_{C_3}^{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}} + \int_{C_6}^{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}} + \int_{C_4}^{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}} + \int_{C_7}^{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}} + \int_{C_6}^{\vec{F} \cdot d$$

$$+ \int_{C_3^2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_{C_8} \vec{F} \cdot$$

(Como recorremos los bordes de las superficies una Vez en cada sentido se anulah todas).

Queda abora calcular II que lo hacemos directamente:

$$Of = (Df(x,y,z) = (2x+2y-3, 2x, 2z)$$

DV = SI USIS donde SI, SINS y DN se definen de la siguiente forma:

$$S_2 = \{(x,y,t) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x^1 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 1, z < 2\} \setminus \{(x,y,t) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_30, y = 0\}$$

$$S_3 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \neq 3, z = 0\} \mid \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x > 0, y = 0\}$$

Como solo estamos quitordo curvas para calculor una integral de superficie el computo de la integral se conserva y

$$\iint_{\partial V} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{\partial \vec{V}} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{S_3} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} + \iint_{S_2} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} + \iint_{S_3} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Si calculamos estos tres integrales por separado:

1) Damos una parametrización de Si

$$\Phi_1: (0,2\Pi) \times (1,\sqrt{3}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(\theta,r) \longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 3-r^2)$$

 $\Phi_1$  es  $C^1$  e injectiva y si  $D_1=(0,2\pi)\times(1,\sqrt{3}) \Longrightarrow \Phi_1(D)=S_1$ 

Para calcular los veclores normales:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_{i}}{\partial \theta} = (-r \operatorname{sen} \theta, r \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi_{i}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{i}}{\partial r} = \begin{vmatrix} r \operatorname{sen} \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \\ -r \operatorname{sen} \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2r \left[ -r \operatorname{sen} \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \\ -r \operatorname{sen} \theta & r \cos \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2r^{2} \cos \theta + r \cos \theta + r \cos^{2} \theta \right] \vec{k} = \left[ -2r^{2} \cos \theta, -2r^{2} \sin \theta, -r \right]$$

Nos ha que dudo la normal interior pero preferimos trabajar con la normal exterior así que reescribimos

$$\widetilde{D}_{1} = (1, \sqrt{3}) \times (0, 2\pi) \quad \text{con} \quad \widetilde{\Phi}_{1} \stackrel{?}{=} \quad \widetilde{D}_{2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3} \\
 (r, \theta) \longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 3-r^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{i}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{i}}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{i}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{i}}{\partial r} = \left(2r^{2}\cos\theta, 2r^{2}\sin\theta, r\right).$$

Suctituyendo

$$\iint_{S_4} \mathcal{D}f. d\vec{S} = \iint_{\tilde{D}} \left( \mathcal{D}f_0 \tilde{\underline{\Phi}}_i \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{\underline{\Phi}}_i}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \underline{\Phi}_i}{\partial \theta} \right) dr d\theta =$$

= 
$$\iint_{\widetilde{D}_{\delta}} \nabla f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 3-r^2) \cdot (2r^2\cos\theta, 2r^2\sin\theta, r) dr d\theta =$$

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{D}_{4}} \left( 2r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 6 - 2r^{2} \right) \cdot \left( 2r^{2}\cos\theta, 2r^{2}\sin\theta, r \right) dr d\theta =$$

$$= \iint \left(4r^3 \cos^2\theta + 4r^3 \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\theta - 6r^2 \cos\theta + 4r^3 \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\theta + 6r - 2r^3\right) drd\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{15} \left(2\pi\right)^{2\pi}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{15} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2r^{3} + 2r^{3}\cos 2\theta}{2r^{3} + 2r^{3}\cos 2\theta} + \frac{14}{2}r^{3} \cdot 2senbcos\theta} - 6r^{3}\cos \theta + 6r - 2r^{3} d\theta d\theta =$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{1} \left[ r^{3} \frac{1}{1} e^{n2\theta} \right]_{0}^{2\pi} + 4r^{3} \frac{1}{1} e^{n2\theta} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1} e$$

= 
$$6\pi r^2 \int_1^{6} = 6\pi (3-1) = 12\pi$$

$$\frac{\Phi_{2}: (0, 1) \times (0, 2\pi)}{(r, \theta)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$\frac{(r, \theta)}{Si} = \frac{(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, 2 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}})}{Si} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}$$

$$= \frac{r^2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \int \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \int + r \left( \cos^2 \theta r \sin \theta \right) \vec{k} = \frac{r^2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \int \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \int r^2 r \int r \sin \theta r \sin \theta$$

Asi

$$\iint_{S_{z}} \mathcal{D}f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{D_{z}} \mathcal{D}f \circ \Phi_{z} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \Phi_{z}}{\partial r} \times \frac{\partial \Phi_{z}}{\partial \theta} \right) dr d\theta =$$

$$= \iint_{D_{z}} \mathcal{D}f \left( r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, 2 \cdot \sqrt{1-r^{2}} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{r^{2}\cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}, -\frac{r^{2}\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}, v \right) dr d\theta =$$

$$= \iint_{D_{z}} \left( 2 r \cos \theta + 2 r \sin \theta - 3, 2 r \cos \theta, 4 - 2 \sqrt{1-r^{2}} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{v \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}, -\frac{v \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}}, r \right) dr d\theta =$$

$$= \iint_{D_{z}} \frac{2 r^{3} \cos^{2}\theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} - \frac{2 v^{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} + \frac{3 r^{2} \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} - \frac{2 r^{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} + 4 r - 2 r \sqrt{1-r^{2}} \right) dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ -2\dot{c}os\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{v^{3}}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dr - 4sen\theta\cos\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{v^{3}}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dr + 3\cos\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r^{2}}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dr + \int_{0}^{1} 4v - 2r\sqrt{1-r^{2}} dr \right] d\theta$$

Calcula mos por separado

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{r^{3}}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dr = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{sen^{3}x}{cosx} \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{sen x (1-\cos^{3}x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{sen x (1-\cos^{3}x) dx}{sen x (1-\cos^{3}x) dx}$$

$$\frac{sen x = r}{\cos x dx = dr}$$

$$r = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \operatorname{sen} \times dx - \int_0^{\pi/2} \operatorname{sen} \times \cos^2 x \, dx = -\cos x \int_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} =$$

$$= -0 + 1 + 0 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

r=0 =>x=0

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{r^{2}}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dr = \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{sen^{2}x}{cosx} \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{cos2x}{2} dx = \frac{17}{4} - \frac{sen2x}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$cosxdx = dr$$

$$ro1 \Rightarrow x = 17h$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (4r - 2r\sqrt{1-r^{2}}) dr = 2 + \frac{(1-r^{2})^{3/2}}{3/2} = 2 + \frac{2}{3}(0-1) = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta - \frac{4}{3} \sin^{2}\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} + \frac{3\pi}{4} \left[ \frac{3\pi}{5} \cos \theta \right]_{0}^{2\pi} + \frac{8\pi}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{811}{3} - \frac{417}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{917}{3} = \frac{417}{3}$$

3) Parametrizamos S3

$$\frac{\Phi_{3}: (0, 13) \times (0, 2\pi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(r, \theta) \longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)}$$

 $\oint_{3} es de clase (1 e inyectiva y si <math>D_3 = (0,13) \times (0,2\pi)$  $\Phi_3(D_3) = S_3$ 

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\phi}_{3}}{\partial r} = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\phi}_{3}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \overline{\phi}_{3}}{\partial \theta} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ -r\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial \overline{\phi}_{3}}{\partial \theta} = (-r\sin\theta, r\cos\theta, 0)$$

$$= (0,0,r).$$

Esta es la normal interier y como estames considerando la exterior, reescribings

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\partial\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\partial\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\partial\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}}{(\partial\theta,r)\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)}{\partial r}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}(\widetilde{D}_{3})=S_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)}{\partial r}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}=(0,2\pi)\times(0,7\overline{3})\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)}{\partial r}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\widetilde{\Phi}_{3}:\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)}{\partial r}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \qquad \begin{array}{c} (o_{1}\widetilde{D}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0)\\ & \widetilde{\Phi}_{3}\longrightarrow (r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \end{array}$$

Por temlo

$$\iint_{S_3} \mathcal{D}f \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{\widetilde{D}_3} (\mathcal{D}f \circ \widetilde{\Phi}_3) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \widetilde{\Phi}_3}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \widetilde{\Phi}_3}{\partial r} \right) d\theta dr =$$

$$= \iint_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) dr = \iint_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} (2r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\sin\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\cos\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\cos\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\cos\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\cos\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta + 2r\cos\theta - 3, 2r\cos\theta, 0) \cdot (0, 0, r) - \int_{\widetilde{D}_{s}} \mathcal{D}f(r\cos\theta - 2r\cos\theta - 2r\cos\theta$$

$$= \iint_{\partial \hat{V}} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{S_1} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} + \iint_{S_2} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{s} =$$

$$=12\Pi + \frac{4\Pi}{3} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{40}{3}\Pi}$$

Podemos hacer el ejercicio de otra manera y es aplicando el teorema de Gauss. Por la visto anteriormente para probar que Solo rot(F). ds = O hemos podido comprobar que OV se prede dividir en superficies o rienta das con bordes la les que al aplicar stokes, se recorren una vez en cada sentido. Esto es equivalente a que V es un sólido simple y por el Teorema de Gauss:

$$\iint_{\partial V} (\nabla f + \operatorname{rot}(\vec{F})) d\vec{s} = \iiint_{V} \operatorname{div}(\nabla f + \operatorname{rot}(\vec{F})) = \iiint_{V} \operatorname{div}(\nabla f) div$$

Ahora, Df(x,y,+)=(2x+2y-3,2x;22) y div(Df)=2+0+2=4

1 0 Solle 0

El volumen de V se puede calcular como el volumen del conjunto

 $P=\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3:0\leq z\leq 3-x^2-y^2\}$  menos el volumen de media bola de radio 1 menos el volumen de  $S=\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3\mid 2\leq z\leq 3-x^2-y^2\}$ .

Haciendo un cambio a coordenados cilindricas

$$Vol(P) = \iint_{P} 1 = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{3-r^{2}} r \cdot dz d\theta dr = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (3r - r^{3}) d\theta dr =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} (3r - r^{3}) dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{3} \frac{3r^{2}}{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} = 2\pi \left( \frac{9}{2} - 0 - \frac{9}{4} + 0 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$vol(s) = \iiint_{s} 1 = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{3-r^{2}} r \cdot dz d\theta dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (r-r^{3}) dr =$$

$$= 2\pi \left[ \frac{r^{2}}{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - 0 - \frac{1}{4} + 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$vol(B((0,0,2),1)) = \frac{4\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{vol(V) - vol(P) - vol(S) - vol(B(0,0,2),1)}{2} - \frac{9\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac$$

De este modo obtenemos también el mismo resultado pero las cuentas son más sencillas.

Ejercicio 2- Sea VCIR3 una región a la que se le aplica el Teorema de Gauss y supongamos que (0,0,0) & V. Probar que

$$\iint_{\partial V} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad \text{ siendo } \vec{r}(x,y,z) = (x,y,z) \quad \text{y } r(x,y,z) = N\vec{r}(x,y,z)N$$

en lon des

$$\iint_{\partial V} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Como V comple las condiciones del Teorema de Gauss y Fes Cen 1R' 18(0,0,0) 3V podemos aplicar el Teorema de Gauss y

$$\iint_{\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{V} div(\vec{F})$$

Calculemos abova la divergencia

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{F}(x,y,z)) = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{(x^{7}+y^{2}+z^{7})^{3/2} - x(x^{7}+y^{7}+z^{7})^{1/2}}{(x^{7}+y^{2}+z^{7})^{3/2}} = \frac{(x^{7}+y^{7}+z^{7})^{1/2}}{(x^{7}+y^{7}+z^{7})^{3/2}} \left(x^{7}+y^{7}+z^{7}-3x^{7}\right) = \frac{y^{2}+z^{2}-2x^{2}}{(x^{7}+y^{7}+z^{7})^{5/2}}$$

And logamente 
$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2 + z^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$div(\vec{f}(x,y,z)) = \frac{y^2 + z^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} + \frac{x^2 + z^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} = 0$$

L'uego 
$$\iint_{\partial V} \vec{r}^3 d\vec{S} = \iiint_V div(\vec{F}) = 0$$

Notese que los cálculos son muy similares al ejercicio I apartado d) de la primera hoja donde se nospedia probar que el Laplaciano del potencial gravitatorio es cero. Salvo contantes F = Df con f el potencial gravitatorio.

Ejercicio 3.- Demostrar la identidad

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \times \vec{G}) = \vec{G} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) - \vec{F} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{G}).$$

Si desarrollamos el lado de la izquierda:

$$\vec{F} \times \vec{G} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{3} & \vec{K} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \\ G_1 & G_2 & G_3 \end{vmatrix} = (\vec{F}_2 G_3 - \vec{F}_3 G_2) \vec{1} + (\vec{F}_3 G_1 - F_1 G_3) \vec{3} + (\vec{F}_1 G_2 - \vec{F}_2 G_1) \vec{K}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \times \vec{G}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_{G_3} - E_{G_3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (E_{G_3} - E_{G_3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_{G_3} - E_{G_3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_{G_3} - E_{G_3}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z$$

$$= \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x}G_{3} + F_{2} \cdot \frac{\partial G_{3}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_{3}}{\partial x}G_{2} - F_{3} \frac{\partial G_{2}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{3}}{\partial y}G_{1} + F_{3} \frac{\partial G_{1}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial y}G_{3} - F_{1} \frac{\partial G_{2}}{\partial y}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial y}G_{2} + F_{2} \cdot \frac{\partial G_{2}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_{3}}{\partial y}G_{2} - \frac{\partial F_{4}}{\partial y}G_{3} - \frac{\partial F_{$$

$$+ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} G_2 + F_1 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} G_1 - F_2 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} .$$

En el lado de la derecha:

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{j} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{G} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial g} G_1 - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} G_1 + \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial z} G_2 - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} G_2 + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} G_3 - \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial y} G_3$$

Analogamente

$$-\vec{F} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{G}) = -F_1 \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial y} + F_1 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} - F_2 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z} + F_2 \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial x} - F_3 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} + F_3 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y}$$

Si sumamos estas dos cantidades

$$\vec{G} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) - \vec{F}(\nabla \times \vec{G}) = \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} G_1 - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} G_1 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} G_2 - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} G_2 + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} G_3 - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} G_3$$

$$-F_1 \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial y} + F_1 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} - F_2 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z} + F_2 \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial x} - F_3 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} + F_3 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} = (\text{reordenemos terminos})$$

$$= \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} G_3 + F_2 \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} G_2 - F_3 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} G_1 + F_3 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y}$$

$$- \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} G_3 - F_1 \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} G_2 + F_1 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} G_1 - F_2 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z} =$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \times \vec{G})$$

Ejercicio 4.- Supongamos el caso estacionario de las ecuaciones de Maxwell (ninguno de los campos involucrados depende del tiempo). Supongamos P(x,y,z) y  $\vec{J}(x,y,z)$  conodidas. La radiación electromagnetica a haves de una superficie está determinada por el flujo del campo vectorial de Poynting definido como  $\vec{P} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$ .

Probarque si V es una región da la que se le aplica el teorema de Gauss, entonces

$$\iint_{\partial V} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\iiint_{V} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}.$$

Si asumimos que P es de clase Ct, como V verificalas condiciones del Feorena de Gauss se tiene que

$$\iint_{\partial V} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{V} \operatorname{div}(\vec{P}).$$

Ahora bien, por el ejercicio 3 sabemos que

Como estamos suponiendo el caso estacionario, la 3º ecución, de

la Ley de Faraday, que en el caso general es

$$\nabla \times E_{t} + \frac{\partial \vec{H}_{t}}{\partial t} = 0$$
 se transforma en

Si ahora nos figumos en la 4ª ecuación, la Ley de Ampere, la ecuación en el caso general:

$$\nabla \times \vec{H}_{t} - \frac{\partial \vec{E}_{t}}{\partial t} = \vec{J}_{t}$$
 se transforma en  $\nabla \times \vec{H} - \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \vec{J}$   $\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$ 

Por tanto sisustituimos:

De aquise obtiene que