

Como la retación es en sentido horario entonces A = - TT

Portanto
$$\Phi_2: (D, 2\Pi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$+ \longrightarrow \left(\alpha \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos t - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{sent}\right),$$

$$\alpha \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{sent}\right)$$

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$$\Phi_z(t) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{sent}, \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{sent} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t, -\alpha \right)^{\frac{7}{3}} \operatorname{sent}\right)$$

Por construcción si $D=(0,2\pi) \implies \hat{\Phi}_2(D)=C\{\{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\}\}$ Esta parametrización es de clase C^{\perp} , es inyectiva y es

mucho más sencilla que la dade en primer lugar.

$$\Phi_{2}(t) = \left(-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{z}} \operatorname{sent} + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{cost}, \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{cost} + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{z}} \operatorname{sent}, -\alpha \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \operatorname{cost}\right)$$

$$\int_{C} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_{D} (\vec{F} \circ \vec{\Phi}_{2}) \cdot \vec{\Phi}_{2}'(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{sent} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{cost}, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{cost}, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{cost}, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{sent}, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\epsilon$$

$$=\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{sent} - \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{cost} / - \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{sent} + \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \operatorname{cost} / + \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\epsilon}$$