

Nombre del estudiante:

NOTA

Problemas

Problema 1. [1.5 Puntos] Calcule la longitud de la curva C , la cual esta determinada por la cuarta parte de circunferencia $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ con $y \geq 0, x \geq 0$ y el segmento de recta que va desde el punto $A = (0, 4)$ a $B = (4, 0)$

Indicación: $L(C) = \int_C 1 ds$

$$L_C = \int 1 \|\dot{r}(t)\| dt$$

Parametrización $x^2 + y^2 = 4^2$

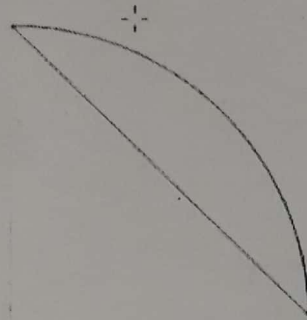
$$x = 4 \cos(t)$$

$$y = 4 \sin(t) \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$r(t) = (4 \cos(t), 4 \sin(t))$$

$$r'(t) = (-4 \sin(t), 4 \cos(t))$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 1 \cdot 4 dt = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi$$



$$\begin{aligned} \|\dot{r}(t)\| &= \sqrt{4^2 \sin^2(t) + 4^2 \cos^2(t)} \\ &= \sqrt{16(\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t))} \\ &= \sqrt{16} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Problema 2. [1.5 Puntos] Considere la curva C determinada por la intersección del plano $z = 4$ y el cono elíptico $z = \sqrt{4x^2 + 3y^2}$. Aplique el teorema de Green para calcular $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, donde $\mathbf{F} = (2xy, x^2 + x)$



$$z = 4 \quad z = \sqrt{4x^2 + 3y^2}$$

$$4 = \sqrt{4x^2 + 3y^2} \quad |()|^2$$

$$16 = 4x^2 + 3y^2 \quad | / 16$$

$$1 = \frac{4}{16}x^2 + \frac{3}{16}y^2 \quad |$$

$$2 \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - \frac{4x^2}{3}}} dy dx$$

$$2 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - \frac{4x^2}{3}} dx$$

$$4 \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx$$

$$x = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$dx = 1 + \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\int 2 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = 2 \int \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2} \rightarrow 2 \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]$$

Cambiando límites

$$2 \sin \theta = 2 \quad 2 \sin \theta = 0$$

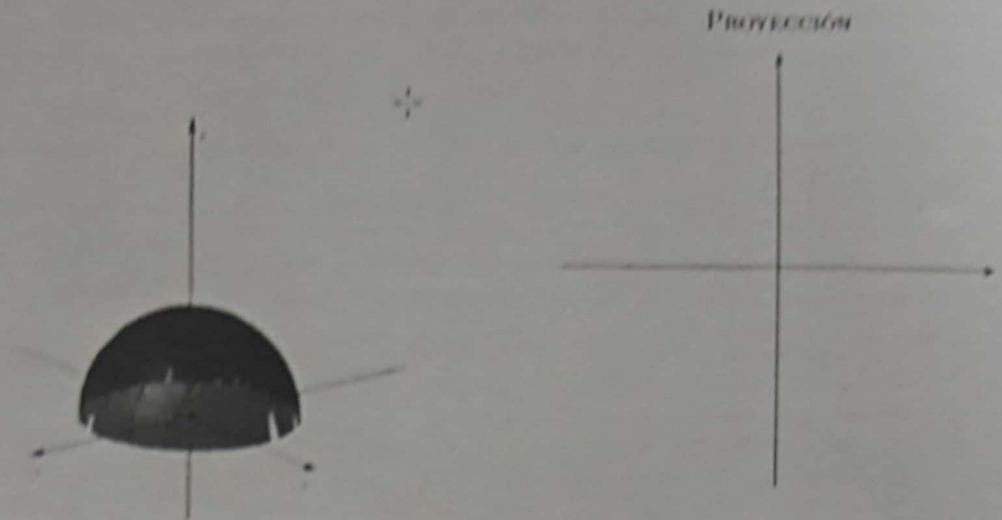
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = 0$$

$$\frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} \left(2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\sin \pi}{4} \right] \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Problema 3. [1.5 Puntos] Determine el área de la superficie S dada por semi-esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ con $z \geq 0$.

Indicación: $A(S) = \iint_S |\mathbf{n}| \, d\mathbf{a}$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$z = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 0 = 4$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{r^2} = 4 \quad / \sqrt{}$$

$$r = 2$$

$$0 < r < 2$$

$$0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

Parametrizar superficie.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \quad / \sqrt{}$$

$$z = 2 + x + y$$

$$\mathbf{X}(x, y) = (x, y, 2 + x + y)$$

$$\mathbf{X}(x) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{X}(y) = (0, 1, 1)$$

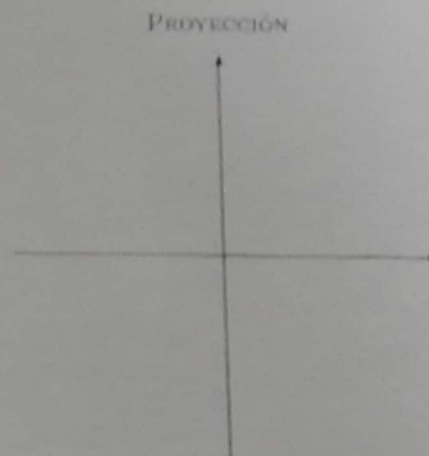
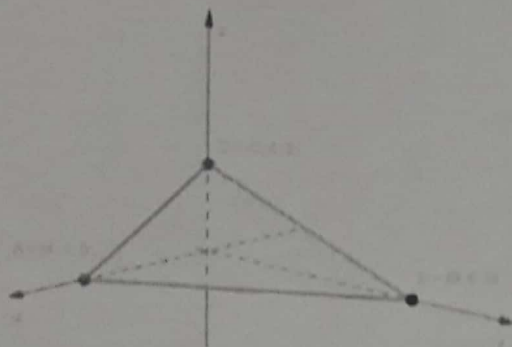
Nota

$$\|\mathbf{X}(x) \times \mathbf{X}(y)\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{3} \, r \, d\theta \, dr = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{2\pi} r \, d\theta \int_0^2 dr = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{2\pi} r \, 2\pi \, dr$$

$$\sqrt{3} \left[2\pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \sqrt{3} \left[2\pi \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} \right] = 4\pi\sqrt{3}$$

Problema 4. [1.5 Puntos] Dado el campo vectorial $F(x, y, z) = (2x + \sin(zy))\mathbf{i} + (xz^3 + y)\mathbf{j} - 2z\mathbf{k}$, usar el teorema de Divergencia para evaluar $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$, donde S es el tetraedro cuyos vértices son $A = (4, 0, 0)$, $B = (0, 6, 0)$, $C = (0, 0, 2)$ y $D = (0, 0, 0)$.



Divergencia.

$$\text{Div} = (2x + \sin(zy)) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (xz^3 + y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (-2z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{Div} = (2 + 1 - 2) = 1$$

Producto mixto con 3 vectores utilizando A como Origen.

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (0, 6, 0) - (4, 0, 0) = -4, 6, 0$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (0, 0, 2) - (4, 0, 0) = -4, 0, 2$$

$$\vec{AD} = D - A = (0, 0, 0) - (4, 0, 0) = -4, 0, 0$$

Formula Volumen Tetra

$$\frac{\sqrt{|\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \times \vec{w}|}}{6}$$