

En resumen, para f dos veces diferenciable, $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x+at) + f(x-at))$ es solución de la ecuación de ondas, con $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0$.

Pr. 12. Ecuación de onda para una cuerda infinitamente larga.

Consideremos el PDE: $a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0$

$$u(x,0) = f(x), \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = g(x)$$

(a) Deducir expresión $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = 0$, para $\xi = x+at, \eta = x-at$

Demarcación. $x = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2}, t = \frac{\xi - \eta}{2a} \Rightarrow u(x,t) = u\left(\frac{\xi + \eta}{2}, \frac{\xi - \eta}{2a}\right) = \tilde{u}(\xi, \eta)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{2a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2a} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} \left(-\frac{1}{2a} \right) + \frac{1}{2a} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2a} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{4a^2} \left(a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = 0$$

(b) Encuentre soluciones de $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = p(\xi) \Rightarrow u = \int_{\mu_0}^{\xi} p(\mu) d\mu + q(\eta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \tilde{q}(\eta) \Rightarrow u = \int_{\lambda_0}^{\eta} \tilde{q}(\lambda) d\lambda + \tilde{p}(\xi)$$

$$\text{Como } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \Rightarrow \int_{\lambda_0}^{\eta} \tilde{q}(\lambda) d\lambda + \tilde{p}(\xi) = \int_{\mu_0}^{\xi} p(\mu) d\mu + q(\eta)$$

$$\therefore q(\eta) = \int_{\lambda_0}^{\eta} \tilde{q}(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad \tilde{p}(\xi) = \int_{\mu_0}^{\xi} p(\mu) d\mu$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_{z_0}^{x+at} p(z) dz + \int_{z_1}^{x-at} \tilde{q}(z) dz$$

$$\text{luego, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = p(x+at) + \tilde{q}(x-at), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a p(x+at) - a \tilde{q}(x-at)$$

$$p(x+at) = \frac{a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}}{2a}, \quad \tilde{q}(x-at) = \frac{a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}}{2a}$$

$$\text{En particular, } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} = p'(\xi), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = \tilde{q}'(\xi).$$

Por lo tanto, para $F(\xi) = \int_{z_0}^{\xi} p(z) dz$, $G(\eta) = \int_{z_1}^{\eta} \tilde{q}(z) dz$, se tiene F, G dos veces diferenciables.

$$u(x, t) = F(x+at) + G(x-at).$$

Ahora, ocupando condiciones iniciales:

$$u(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = g(x)$$

$$f(x) = u(x, 0) = F(x) + G(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a F'(x+at) - a G'(x-at) \Rightarrow g(x) = a F'(x) - a G'(x)$$

$$\text{luego, } F(x) - G(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{S_0}^x g(s) ds + 2c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ constante.}$$

Resolviendo sistema de ecuaciones:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{S_0}^x g(s) ds + C$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_{S_0}^x g(s) ds + C$$

(c) Encontrar solución a la ecuación de ondas original.

Recordemos que $u(x,t) = F(x+at) + G(x-at)$,

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+at) + f(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) ds \quad (\text{Solución de d'Alembert})$$

Observación: Para $g(x) = 0$,

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+at) + f(x-at)], \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

La solución es la superposición de las ondas viajeras $\frac{1}{2} f(x+at)$, y, $\frac{1}{2} f(x-at)$

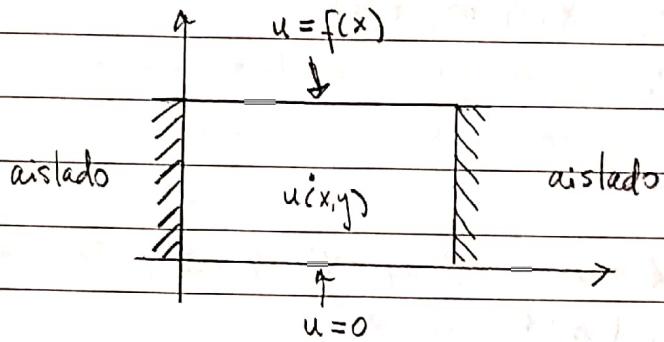
Pr. 13. Utilice la solución de d'Alembert para la cuerda infinita,

donde $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x)$, $g(x) = 1$

Desarrollo. $\int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) ds = \int_{x-at}^{x+at} ds = 2at$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{sen}(x+at) + \operatorname{sen}(x-at)] + t.$$

11.5 La ecuación de Laplace.



$u(x, y)$ representa la temperatura de una placa rectangular aislada lateralmente.

Problema de valores de frontera:

$$\nabla u = 0, \quad 0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = 0, \quad 0 < y < b$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u(x, b) = f(x), \quad 0 < x < a.$$

Desarrollo del PVF: Buscamos soluciones del tipo $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$

$$\nabla u = 0 \Rightarrow Y''(y)X'(x) + X''(x)Y'(y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ constante}$$

$$\text{Tenemos ecuaciones: } X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad X'(0) = 0 = X'(a)$$

$$Y'' - \lambda Y = 0, \quad Y(0) = 0$$

Primero solucionar $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, $X'(0) = X'(a) = 0$

$$\lambda = 0 : X'' = 0 \Rightarrow X = c_1 + c_2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow X' = c_2, X'(0) = c_2 = 0$$

$\therefore X(x) = c_1$, siempre satisface la condición $X'(a) = 0$

Para $c_1 \neq 0$, $X = c_1$ es solución no trivial.

$$\lambda = -\alpha^2 < 0 : X'' - \alpha^2 X = 0, X'(0) = X'(a) = 0. \text{ Tenemos la solución}$$

$$\text{general } X = d_1 e^{-\alpha x} + d_2 e^{\alpha x}$$

$$X' = -d_1 \alpha e^{-\alpha x} + d_2 \alpha e^{\alpha x}, X'(0) = -d_1 \alpha + d_2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 = d_1.$$

$$\text{Calculando } 0 = X'(a), 0 = X'(a) \Rightarrow -d_1 \alpha + d_2 \alpha e^{2\alpha a} = 0.$$

$$\text{Equivalente a } e^{2\alpha a} = 1 (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\lambda = \alpha^2 > 0 : X'' + \alpha^2 X = 0, X'(0) = X'(a) = 0$$

$$\text{Soluciones: } X = e_1 \cos(\alpha x) + e_2 \sin(\alpha x)$$

$$X' = -\alpha e_1 \sin(\alpha x) + e_2 \alpha \cos(\alpha x) \Rightarrow X'(0) = 0$$

$$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow e_2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow e_2 = 0$$

Luego, $X = e_1 \cos(\alpha x)$. De la condición $X' = -\alpha e_1 \sin(\alpha x)$, para $X'(a) = 0$, se tiene $\sin(\alpha a) = 0$. Luego $\alpha a = n\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, es decir,

$$\text{dejar, } \alpha = \frac{n\pi}{a}.$$

La ecuación $X'' + \lambda X = 0$ tiene $\lambda = 0$ y $\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ como valores propios.

Funciones propias: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{asociada a } \lambda = 0 : X_0 = c_1 \\ \text{asociada a } \lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2} : X_n = e_1 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right) \end{array} \right.$

Desarrollo de $Y'' + \lambda Y = 0$, $Y(0) = 0$.

Para $\lambda = 0$: $Y = f_1 + f_2 y$. Condición inicial $-Y(0) = 0$ implica

$$Y(0) = f_1 = 0. \text{ Es decir, } Y = f_2 y$$

Para $\lambda = -\alpha_n^2 = -\frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}$, tenemos

$$\begin{cases} y'' - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solución general en $0 < y < b$: $y = g_1 \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right) + g_2 \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$

$$y(0) = g_1 \cosh(0) + g_2 \sinh(0) = g_1 \Rightarrow g_1 = 0.$$

$$\text{Solución: } y = g_2 \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$$

Para $\lambda = -\alpha_n^2$ no hay solución.

Luego, valor propio $\lambda = 0$, función propia $y_0 = f_2 y$. Para valor propio $\lambda = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}$, función propia $y_n = g_2 \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$.

Por lo tanto, $u_0(x, y) = X_0 y_0 = A_0 y$, $u_n(x, y) = X_n y_n = A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$.

Solución del PVF:

$$u(x, y) = A_0 y + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$$

$$u(x, b) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = A_0 b + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}b\right)$$

donde $A_0 = \frac{1}{2ab} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \frac{1}{ab} \int_0^a f(x) dx$, f admite extensión par.

$$A_n = \frac{2}{a \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}b\right)} \int_0^a f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx$$

• El problema de Dirichlet.

El problema de Dirichlet consiste en resolver $\nabla^2 u = 0$, en una región R , donde $u(x, y)$ toma valores conocidos en ∂R .

Ejemplo.

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, & 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b \\ u(0, y) = 0, & u(a, y) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & u(x, b) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

Problema de Dirichlet en el rectángulo $[0, a] \times [0, b]$

Desarrollo. $u(x, y) = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$

Ecuaciones separables: $X'' + \lambda X = 0$ $X(0) = X(a) = 0$
 $Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$ $Y(0) = 0$

Resolución de $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, $X(0) = X(a) = 0$

$\lambda = 0$: $X = a_1 + a_2 x$, $X(0) = 0$ implica $a_1 = 0$; $X(a) = 0$ implica $a_2 = 0$.
 Luego sólo tenemos la solución trivial $X = 0$

$\lambda = \alpha^2 (\alpha > 0)$: $X = b_1 \cos(\alpha x) + b_2 \sin(\alpha x)$,
 $X(0) = b_1 = 0$, $X(a) = b_2 \sin(\alpha a) = 0$ implica $\alpha = \frac{n\pi}{a}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\lambda = -\alpha^2 (\alpha > 0)$: $X = c_1 \cosh(\alpha x) + c_2 \sinh(\alpha x)$,
 $X(0) = c_1 = 0$, $X(a) = c_2 \sinh(\alpha a) = 0 = c_2 \frac{1}{2} [e^{\alpha a} - e^{-\alpha a}]$. Luego $e^{2\alpha a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

Para valor propio $\lambda = 0$: $X_0 = 0$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}: \quad X_n = b_2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right)$$

Resolución de $y'' - \lambda y = 0$, $y(0) = 0$.

$$\lambda = 0 : y = \tilde{a}_1 + \tilde{a}_2 y, \quad y(0) = \tilde{a}_1 = 0 \quad \text{luego, } y = \tilde{a}_2 y$$

$$\lambda = \alpha^2 : y = \tilde{b}_1 \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right) + \tilde{b}_2 \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$$

$$= \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \tilde{b}_2 \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$$

Se sigue que, para v.p $\lambda = 0$, $y = \tilde{a}_2 y$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2}, \quad y_n = \tilde{b}_2 \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$$

$$\text{Solución, } u_n(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & n=0 \\ b_2 \tilde{b}_2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right) & n>0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Por p. superposición: } u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$$

$$f(x) = u(x,b) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}b\right) \quad (\text{extensión impar})$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{a \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}b\right)} \int_0^a f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx.$$

Principio del máximo. El valor máximo y mínimo de $u(x,y)$ se encuentra en la frontera de R .

Principio de superposición. Para resolver el problema de Dirichlet

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 & (x,y) \in (0,a) \times (0,b) \\ u(0,y) = f(y), \quad u(a,y) = g(y) & 0 < y < b \\ u(x,0) = h(x), \quad u(x,b) = i(x) & 0 < x < a \end{cases}$$

Se puede asumir que $u = u_1 + u_2$, donde

FECHA: / /

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 u_1 = 0 \\ u_1(0, y) = 0, \quad u_1(a, y) = 0 \\ u_1(x, 0) = f(x), \quad u_1(x, b) = g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 u_2 = 0 \\ u_2(0, y) = F(y), \quad u_2(a, y) = G(y) \\ u_2(x, 0) = 0, \quad u_2(x, b) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

11.8 Serie de Fourier con dos variables

Ecación bidimensional del calor : $k \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$

Ecación bidimensional de la onda : $a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$

dónde, en ambos casos, $u = u(x, y, t)$.

La idea es aplicar separación de variables Tipo producto :

$$u(x, y, t) = X(x)Y(y)T(t)$$

Ejemplo. Temperatura de una placa.

$$k \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, \quad 0 < x < b, \quad 0 < y < c, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = f(x, y), \quad 0 < x < b, \quad 0 < y < c$$

$$u(0, y, t) = 0, \quad u(b, y, t) = 0, \quad 0 < y < c, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0, t) = 0, \quad u(x, c, t) = 0, \quad 0 < x < b, \quad t > 0$$

Para $u = XYT$, $k(YT X'' + XT Y'') = XYT'$

$$k(YT X'' + XT Y'') = XYT' \Leftrightarrow kYT X'' + kXT Y'' = XYT'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow kYT X'' = X(YT' - kXT Y'')$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{kT} - \frac{Y''}{Y}$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{kT} - \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ constante}$$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad \frac{Y'}{Y} = \lambda + \frac{T'}{kT}.$$

Si introducimos nueva constante de separación $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, $\frac{Y'}{Y} = -\mu = \frac{T'}{kT} + \lambda$

Luego tenemos el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ Y'' + \mu Y = 0 \\ T' + (\lambda + \mu) kT = 0 \end{cases}$$

Por condiciones de frontera: $X(0) = X(b) = 0, Y(0) = Y(c) = 0$,

(i) Resolución de $X'' + \lambda X = 0, X(0) = X(b) = 0$.

- $\lambda = 0: X = a_1 + a_2 x, X(0) = a_1 = 0, X(b) = a_2 b = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$

Por lo tanto, $\lambda = 0$ entrega la solución trivial $X = 0$.

- $\lambda = \alpha^2: X = b_1 \cos(\alpha x) + b_2 \sin(\alpha x), X(0) = b_1 = 0, X(b) = b_2 \sin(\alpha b) = 0,$

se tiene $\alpha = \frac{m\pi}{b}$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}$). Por lo tanto, $\lambda = \alpha^2 = \frac{m^2\pi^2}{b^2}$ entrega soluciones $X = b_2 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{b}x\right)$.

- $\lambda = -\alpha^2: X = c_1 \cosh(\alpha x) + c_2 \sinh(\alpha x), X(0) = c_1 = 0, X(b) = c_2 \sinh(\alpha b) = 0;$ pero $\sinh(\alpha b) \neq 0$ es una contradicción.

Por lo tanto, valores propios $\lambda = \frac{m^2\pi^2}{b^2}$ entrega soluciones $X_m = b_2 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{b}x\right)$ y $\lambda = 0$ entrega solución $X_0 = 0$.

(ii) Resolución de $Y'' + \mu Y = 0, Y(0) = Y(c) = 0$.

- $\mu = 0: Y = \tilde{a}_1 + \tilde{a}_2 y, Y(0) = Y(c) = 0$, entrega solución $Y = 0$.

- $\mu = \beta^2: Y = \tilde{b}_1 \cos(\beta y) + \tilde{b}_2 \sin(\beta y), Y(0) = Y(c) = 0$ entrega solución $\beta = \frac{n\pi}{c}$, $Y = \tilde{b}_2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{c}y\right)$

- $\mu = -\beta^2$ no entrega valores propios ni soluciones.

Por lo tanto, los valores propios $\mu_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{c^2}$ entrega soluciones $Y_n = \tilde{b}_2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{c}y\right)$ y $\mu_0 = 0$ entrega solución $Y_0 = 0$.

(ii) Resolución de $T' + (\lambda + \mu)T = 0$.

- Para λ_0, μ_0 , la solución es $T = l_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ constante
- Para λ_m, μ_0 , la solución es $T = l_2 e^{-k \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2} t}$
- Para λ_0, μ_n , la solución es $T = l_3 e^{-k \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{c^2} t}$
- Para λ_m, μ_n , la solución es

$$T = l_4 \exp\left(-k\left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{c^2}\right)t\right)$$

Por lo tanto, $u_{m,n}(x,y,t) = A_{m,n} \exp\left(-k\left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{c^2}\right)t\right) \sen\left(\frac{m \pi}{b} x\right) \sen\left(\frac{n \pi}{c} y\right)$

Por principio de superposición: $u(x,y,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{m,n}$ es la solución buscada.

Observar que $f(x,y) = u(x,y,0) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{m,n} \sen\left(\frac{m \pi}{b} x\right) \sen\left(\frac{n \pi}{c} y\right)$

Para calcular $A_{m,n}$ basta multiplicar $f(x,y)$ por $\sen\left(\frac{m \pi}{b} x\right) \sen\left(\frac{n \pi}{c} y\right)$ e integrar sobre $[0,b] \times [0,c]$:

$$\int_0^b \int_0^c f(x,y) \sen\left(\frac{m \pi}{b} x\right) \sen\left(\frac{n \pi}{c} y\right) dy dx = \frac{1}{4} A_{m,n} \int_{-b}^b \int_{-c}^c \sen\left(\frac{m \pi}{b} x\right) \sen\left(\frac{n \pi}{c} y\right) dy dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} bc A_{m,n}$$

$$A_{m,n} = \frac{4}{bc} \iint_0^b \int_0^c f(x,y) \sen\left(\frac{m \pi}{b} x\right) \sen\left(\frac{n \pi}{c} y\right) dy dx .$$

P. 12. Calcular $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx$

Desarrollo. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 xy\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx$

Primero resolvemos $\int_0^1 y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy$, $u = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} (2y) dy$

$$\Rightarrow du = y(x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} dy.$$

Se tiene que $\int_0^1 y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy = \int_x^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} u y dy = \int_x^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_x^{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} ((x^2+1)^{3/2} - x^3)$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} ((x^2+1)^{3/2} - x^3) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x(x^2+1)^{3/2} - x^4) dx$$

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

Resolvemos $\int_0^1 x(x^2+1)^{3/2} dx$, $u = (x^2+1)^{3/2} \Rightarrow du = \frac{3}{2}(x^2+1)^{1/2} (2x) dx = 3x(x^2+1)^{1/2} dx$

Segunda forma de resolver la integral:

$$\int_0^1 x(x^2+1)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{5}{2} (2x)(x^2+1)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{5} (x^2+1)^{5/2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (2)^{5/2} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}. \text{ Por lo tanto: } I = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{5} (2)^{5/2} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right].$$

Q.21. Calcular la integral doble $\iint_R xy e^{x^2 y} dA$, $R = [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$

Desarrollo. $I = \iint_R xy e^{x^2 y} dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy e^{x^2 y} dx dy$.

Integración de variable $u = e^{x^2 y}$

$$dy = u(2xy)dx, \quad \int_0^1 xy e^{x^2 y} dx = \int_1^2 xy u \frac{du}{2xyu} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}(e^4 - 1)$$

Por lo tanto, $I = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2}(e^4 - 1) dy = \frac{1}{2} e^y \Big|_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} y \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}(e^4 - 1)$

$$I = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}(e^4 - 1) \right) dy = \frac{1}{2}(e^4 - 1) \int_0^2 dy = \frac{1}{2}(e^4 - 1) \cdot 2 = (e^4 - 1)$$

$$= (e^4 - 1) \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (e^4 - 1) \cdot 2 = (e^4 - 1)$$

$$A = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy e^{x^2 y} dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{x^2 y} - 1) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy (e^{x^2 y} - 1) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 y} - x \right]_0^1 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 y} - x \right]_0^1 dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 y} - 1 \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 y} - 1 \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 y \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 y} - 1 \right] dy$$

15.9 Cambio de variable en integrales múltiples.

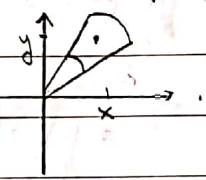
Cambio de variable en cálculo diferencial:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_c^d f(x(u)) \frac{dx}{du} du, \quad x = g(u), \quad a = g(c), \quad b = g(d)$$

Cambio de variable coordenadas polares:

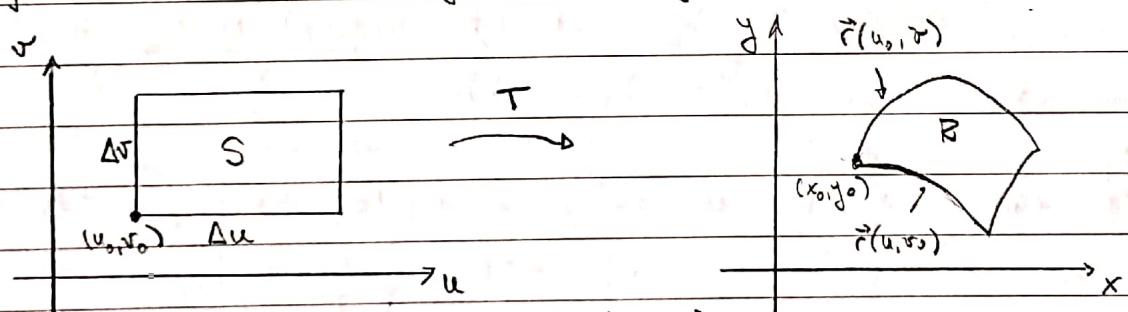
$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \iint_S f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$$

donde R es una región del tipo



Consideramos una transformación $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ del tipo $T(x,y) = (u,v)$, donde T es un difeomorfismo C^1 (derivadas parciales continuas).

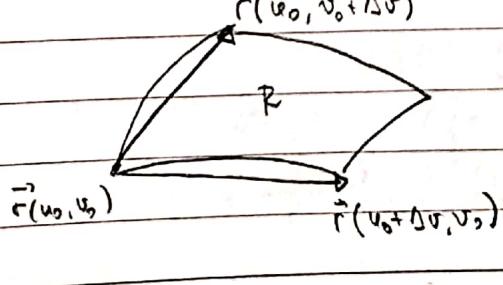
$$T(x,y) = (u,v) \Rightarrow u = G(x,y), \quad v = H(x,y)$$



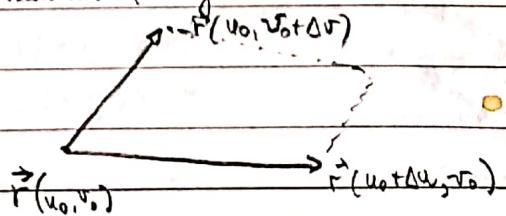
Tenemos que $T(S) = R$, $T(u_0, v_0) = (x_0, y_0)$.

$$\vec{r}(u,v) = g(u,v) \uparrow + h(u,v) \uparrow = x(u,v) \uparrow + y(u,v) \uparrow$$

$$\text{Derivando nos queda: } \vec{r}_u = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \uparrow + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \uparrow, \quad \vec{r}_v = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \uparrow + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \uparrow$$



Aproximamos la región R mediante el plano



Para calcular el área de este paralelogramo:

$$\vec{r}(u_0, v_0 + \Delta v) - \vec{r}(u_0, v_0) \approx \vec{r}_v \Delta v$$

$$\vec{r}(u_0 + \Delta u, v_0) - \vec{r}(u_0, v_0) \approx \vec{r}_u \Delta u$$

$$\text{Área paralelogramo} = |\vec{r}_u(\Delta u) \times \vec{r}_v(\Delta v)| = |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| \Delta u \Delta v,$$

dónde $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = J(u, v) \hat{k}$,

$$J(u, v) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

Así, $dR = |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| dS = |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| du dv$, con lo que queda:

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_S f \circ T(u, v) |J(u, v)| du dv$$

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_S f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$

Ejemplo 3. Evaluar $\iint_R e^{(x+y)/(x-y)} dA$, donde R es el trapezoide de vértices $(1, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(0, -2)$, $(0, -1)$.

Desarrollo. Definimos el cambio de variable $u = x+y$, $v = x-y$.

Resolviendo el sistema: $x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v)$, $y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$.

$$\iint_R e^{(x+y)/(x-y)} dA = \iint_S e^{u/v} |J(u, v)| du dv, \text{ donde } J(u, v) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Falta calcular la región S : $T(x, y) = (u, v) = (x+y, x-y)$

y^+

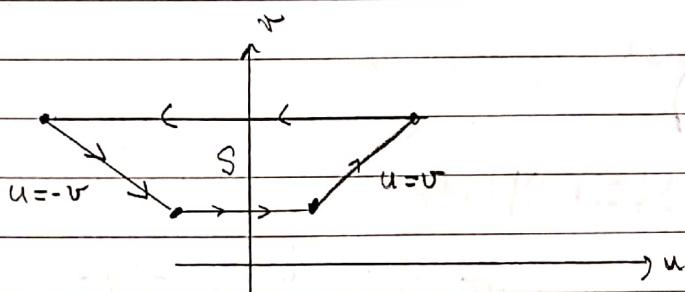
$$T(x, 0) = (x, x), 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$T(2-x, -x) = (2-2x, 2), 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$T(0, -2+y) = (-2+y, 2-y), 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$T(x, x-1) = (2x-1, 1), 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\tau(1,0) = (1,1), \quad \tau(2,0) = (2,2), \quad \tau(0,-2) = (-2,2), \quad \tau(0,-1) = (-1,1)$$



Tenemos que $v \in [2, -2]$, $-v \leq u \leq v$. Por lo tanto:

$$\iint_R e^{(x+y)(x-y)} dA = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-v}^{v} e^{u/v} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) du dv = \frac{3}{4} (e - e^{-1})$$

Observación. Se recomienda desarrollar los problemas 19-23, página 1020.

P.19. (Página 1020). Calcular $\iint_R \frac{x-2y}{3x-y} dA$. R es el paralelogramo encerrado en los segmentos lineales $x-2y=0$, $x-2y=4$, $3x-y=1$, $3x-y=8$.

Desarrollo. $u = x-2y$, $v = 3x-y$

$$\begin{cases} x-2y=0 \\ 3x-y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2y=0 \\ -6x+2y=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -5x=-2, \quad x = \frac{2}{5}, \quad y = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2y=0 \\ 3x-y=8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2y=0 \\ -6x+2y=16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -5x=16, \quad x = \frac{16}{5}, \quad y = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2y=4 \\ 3x-y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2y=4 \\ -6x+2y=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -5x=2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{5}, \quad y = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2y=4 \\ 3x-y=8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2y=4 \\ -6x+2y=-16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -5x=-12 \Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{5}, \quad y = -\frac{4}{5}$$

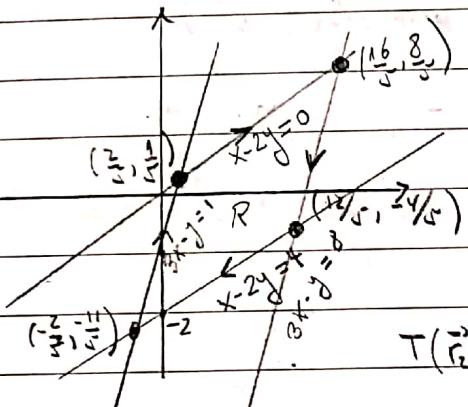
$$\begin{cases} u = x-2y \\ v = 3x-y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3u = -3x+6y \\ v = 3x-y \end{cases} \Rightarrow v-3u = 5y \Rightarrow y = \frac{v-3u}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \left(v + \frac{v-3u}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{6v-3u}{5} \right) = \frac{2v-u}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} x - 2y & 3x - y \\ 2x - u & v - \frac{3}{5}u \end{pmatrix} \\ T^{-1}(u, v) &= \left(\frac{v}{5}, \frac{v - \frac{3}{5}u}{5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_R \frac{x-2y}{3x-y} dx dy = \iint_S \frac{v}{5} |\mathcal{J}(u, v)| du dv$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{5}, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{2}{5}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \mathcal{J}(u, v) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{25} + \frac{6}{25} = \frac{1}{5}$$



$$\vec{r}_1(t) = \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right) + t \left(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{7}{5} \right) = \left(\frac{2+14t}{5}, \frac{1+7t}{5} \right)$$

$$T(\vec{r}_1(t)) = \left(0, \frac{5+35t}{5} \right) = (0, 1+7t) = (0, 1) + t(0, 7)$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t) = \left(\frac{16}{5}, \frac{8}{5} \right) + t \left(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{12}{5} \right) = \left(\frac{16-4t}{5}, \frac{8-12t}{5} \right)$$

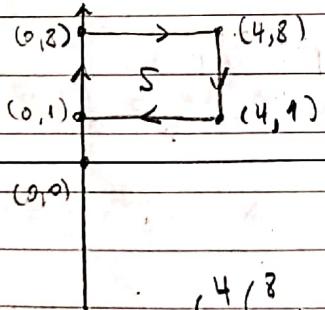
$$T(\vec{r}_2(t)) = \left(4t, \frac{40}{5} \right) = (0, 8) + t(4, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_3(t) = \left(\frac{12}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right) + t \left(-\frac{14}{5}, -\frac{7}{5} \right) = \left(\frac{12-14t}{5}, \frac{-4-7t}{5} \right)$$

$$T(\vec{r}_3(t)) = \left(4, \frac{40-35t}{5} \right) = (4, 8-7t) = (4, 8) + t(0, -7)$$

$$\vec{r}_4(t) = \left(-\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{11}{5} \right) + t \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{12}{5} \right) = \left(\frac{-2+4t}{5}, \frac{-11+12t}{5} \right)$$

$$T(\vec{r}_4(t)) = (4-4t, 1) = (4, 1) + t(-4, 0)$$



$$\iint_S \frac{v}{5} |\mathcal{J}(u, v)| du dv = \int_0^4 \int_1^8 \frac{1}{5} \frac{v}{5} dv du = \dots \text{ (fácil terminar)}$$

15.5 Aplicaciones de las integrales dobles.

P.13. El borde de una lámina consiste en las curvas $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$ con las posiciones del eje X que las une. Encuentra el centro de masa de la lámina si la densidad de cualquier punto es proporcional a la distancia del origen.



- Desarrollo,

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{M_y}{m}, \frac{M_x}{m} \right)$$

$$\rho(x, y) = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, k \neq 0.$$

$$M_x = \iint_D y \rho(x, y) dA, \quad M_y = \iint_D x \rho(x, y) dA, \quad m = \iint_D \rho(x, y) dA$$

Coordenadas polares: $x = x(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta, \quad y = y(r, \theta) = r \sin \theta$

$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 1 \leq r \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}, \quad |J(r, \theta)| = r$$

$$m = \int_1^2 \int_0^\pi k r^2 d\theta dr = \int_1^2 k r^2 \pi dr = k \pi \int_1^2 r^2 dr = k \pi \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = k \pi \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{7k\pi}{3}$$

$$M_x = \int_1^2 \int_0^\pi r \sin \theta k r^2 d\theta dr = k \left(\int_1^2 r^3 dr \right) \left(\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \right) = k \left(\frac{16}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) (2) = \frac{15k}{2}$$

$$M_y = \int_1^2 \int_0^\pi r \cos \theta k r^2 d\theta dr = k \left(\int_1^2 r^3 dr \right) \left(\int_0^\pi \cos \theta d\theta \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto, } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (0, \frac{45}{14\pi})$$

Problema. Calcular la integral $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/4} (x-y) \sin^2(x+y) dx dy$

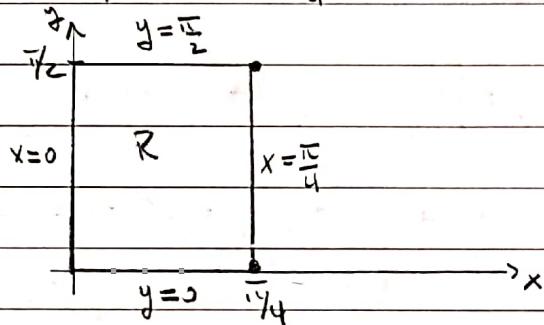
Desarrollo. $u = x-y, v = x+y, T(x,y) = (x-y, x+y)$

Resolviendo el sistema $\begin{cases} x-y=u \\ x+y=v \end{cases}$, $x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{v-u}{2}$

Fórmula de cambio de variable:

$$\iint_R (x-y) \sin^2(x+y) dx dy = \iint_S u \sin^2(v) |J(u,v)| du dv$$

donde $R = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$.



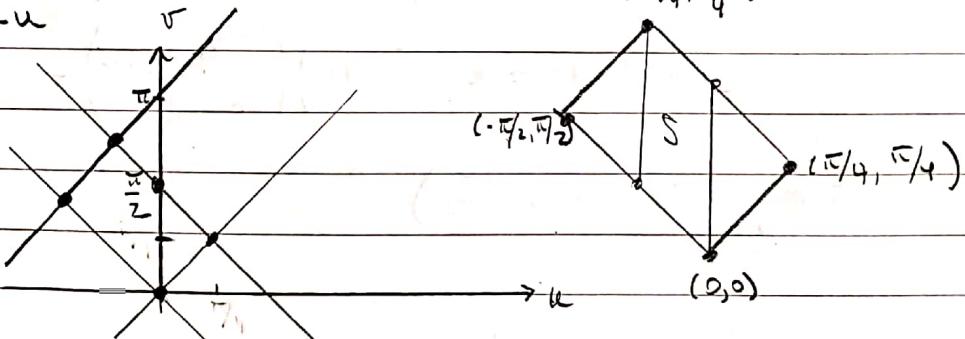
$$y=0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{v-u}{2} \Leftrightarrow u=v$$

$$x=\frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{u+v}{2} \Leftrightarrow v = -u + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y=\frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{v-u}{2} \Leftrightarrow v = u + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x=0 \Leftrightarrow v = -u$$

Tenemos que:



$$\begin{cases} v=u, v=-u+\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = -u + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}, v = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} v=-u+\frac{\pi}{2}, v=u+\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow u+\pi = -u + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 2u = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = -\frac{\pi}{4}, v = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} v=u+\frac{\pi}{2}, v=-u \end{cases} \Rightarrow -u = u + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = -\frac{\pi}{2}, v = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} v=-u, u=v \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = v = 0$$

RHEIN® Jacobiano: $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2}, J(u,v) = \frac{1}{2}$

FECHA: / /

$$\iint_S u \sin^2(v) |J(u,v)| du dv = \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{-u}^{u+\pi} u \sin^2(v) \frac{1}{2} dv du + \int_{-\pi/4}^0 \int_{-u}^{-u+\pi} u \sin^2(v) \frac{1}{2} dv du$$

$$+ \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_u^{-u+\pi/2} u \sin^2(v) \frac{1}{2} dv du.$$

Cálculo 3

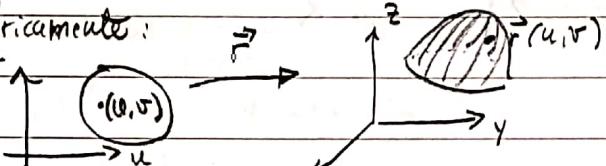
(Ayudantía 23/05/2017)

Superficies paramétricas

$$\vec{r}(u, v) = x(u, v)\hat{i} + y(u, v)\hat{j} + z(u, v)\hat{k} ; (u, v) \in D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$$

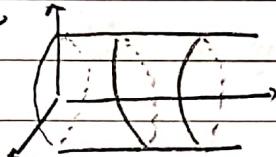
Geometricamente:



Ejemplo. $\vec{r}(u, v) = 2\cos(u)\hat{i} + v\hat{j} + 2\sin(u)\hat{k}$

$$x^2 + z^2 = 4\cos^2(u) + 4\sin^2(u) = 4. \text{ Por lo tanto } (x, y, z) \in S \text{ tal que } x^2 + z^2 = 4$$

Geometricamente es un cilindro


 $\{ \vec{r}(u, v_0) | v_0 \in \mathbb{R} \}, \{ \vec{r}(u_0, v) | u_0 \in \mathbb{R} \}$ "grid curves" (en rejado)


Algunas parametrizaciones importantes:

(1) Plano: $\vec{r}(u, v) = \vec{r}_0 + u\vec{a} + v\vec{b}, (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

(2) Esfera radio a : $\vec{r}(\theta, \phi) = a \sin \phi \cos \theta \hat{i} + a \sin \phi \sin \theta \hat{j} + a \cos \phi \hat{k}, (\theta, \phi) \in [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$

(3) Cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$: $\vec{r}($

(4) Parametrización tipo $z = f(x, y)$: $\vec{r}(x, y) = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + f(x, y)\hat{k}$

Observación. La parametrización de una superficie no es única.

Ejemplo. $z = 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\vec{r}(x, y) = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\hat{k}, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

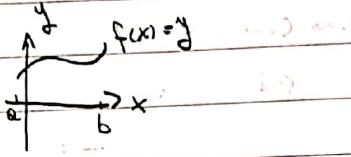
$$\vec{s}(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \hat{j} + 2r\hat{k}, (r, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times [0, 2\pi]$$

superficies de revolución.

Para $y = f(x)$ función

Ecuaciones paramétricas son

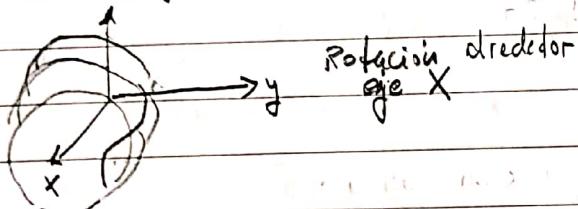
$$x = x, \quad y = f(x) \cos(\theta), \quad z = f(x) \sin(\theta) \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$



Conseguimos:

$$\vec{r}(x, \theta) = x\hat{i} + f(x) \cos(\theta)\hat{j} + f(x) \sin(\theta)\hat{k}$$

superficie de rotación

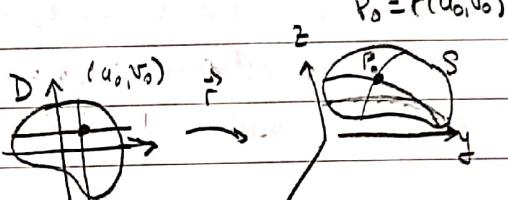


Plano tangente a una superficie

$$\vec{r}(u, v) = x(u, v)\hat{i} + y(u, v)\hat{j} + z(u, v)\hat{k}$$

$$C_1 = \vec{r}(u_0, v)$$

$$C_2 = \vec{r}(u, v_0)$$



$$\vec{r}_u = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\hat{k}$$

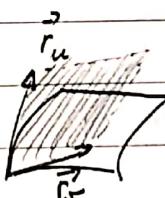
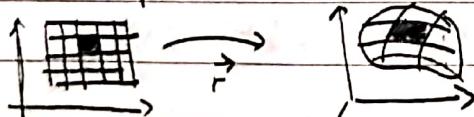
$$\vec{r}_v = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\hat{k}$$

Observación: S suave si: $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \neq 0 \quad \forall P_0 = \vec{r}(u_0, v_0)$

Plano tangente en P_0 : $(\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) \times (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = 0$

Área de una superficie

parche local



$\|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\|$: área paralelogramo de lados \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v

$\|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\|$ aproxima al área del parche.

Interpretación: dS : área parche, $dS = \|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\| dA$

Área superficie S: $A(S) = \iint_D \|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\| dA$

Ejemplo. Encontrar área de una esfera de radio a
 Desarrollo. Ecualciones paramétricas $x = a \sen\phi \cos\theta$, $y = a \sen\phi \sen\theta$, $z = a \cos\phi$

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$\text{Recordemos que } \vec{r}_\phi \times \vec{r}_\theta = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_\phi & y_\phi & z_\phi \\ x_\theta & y_\theta & z_\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Cálculando se tiene $\|\vec{r}_\phi \times \vec{r}_\theta\| = a^2 \sen\phi = a^2 \sen\phi$ porque $\phi \in [0, \pi]$.

$$\text{Finalmente: } A = \iint_D \|\vec{r}_\phi \times \vec{r}_\theta\| dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi a^2 \sen\phi d\phi d\theta = 4\pi a^2$$

Corolario: Cálculo de área para una superficie de revolución

$$\vec{r}(x, \theta) = x\hat{i} + f(x)\cos\theta\hat{j} + f(x)\sen\theta\hat{k}$$

$$\|\vec{r}_x \times \vec{r}_\theta\| = \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}$$

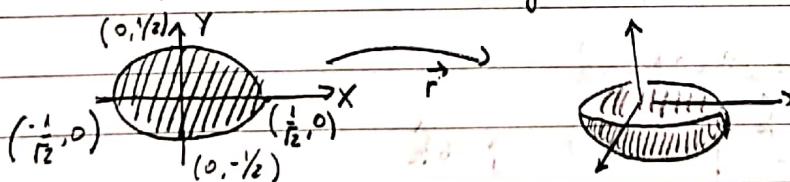
$$\text{Área es } A = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

Ejercicios propuestos. (J. Stewart, Calculus Early Transcendentals)

P.20. Ecualciones paramétricas de la mitad inferior del elipsoide $2x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$$\text{Desarrollo, } z^2 = 1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2}$$

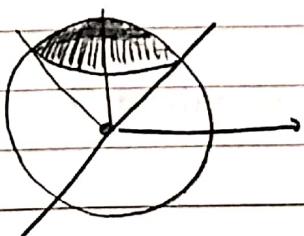
$$\text{Mitad inferior } \Rightarrow z = -\sqrt{1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2}$$



$$\vec{r}(x, y) = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + \sqrt{1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2}\hat{k}$$

P.23. Parametrizar superficie entre cono $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ y esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$

Desarrollo.



$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$4 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{2}, z \geq 0 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{2}$$

Desarrollando coordenadas esféricas

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \sin\phi \cos\theta \\ y = 2 \sin\phi \sin\theta \\ z = 2 \cos\phi \end{cases}$$

$$z = \sqrt{z} \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

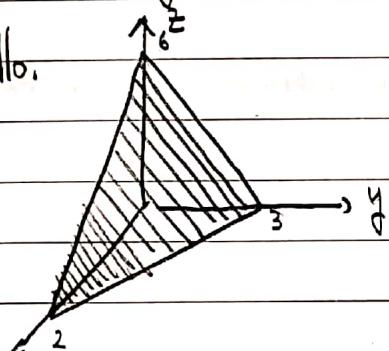
Parametrización es: $\vec{r}(\theta, \phi) = 2 \sin\phi \cos\theta \hat{i} + 2 \sin\phi \sin\theta \hat{j} + 2 \cos\phi \hat{k}$

dónde: $(\theta, \phi) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

P.37. Encuentre el área del pleno que se encuentra en el primer octante

$$\Pi: 3x + 2y + z = 6.$$

Desarrollo,



$$\vec{v}_1 = (0, 3, 0) - (0, 0, 6) = (0, 3, -6)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (2, 0, 0) - (0, 0, 6) = (2, 0, -6)$$

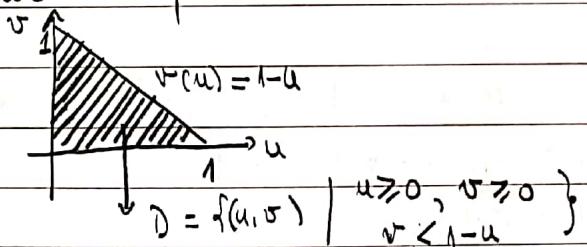
Sistememos que:

$$\vec{r}(u, v) = (0, 0, 6) + u(0, 3, -6) + v(2, 0, -6)$$

$$\vec{r}(u, v) = 2v\hat{i} + 3u\hat{j} + (6 - 6u - 6v)\hat{k}$$

$$\text{Se tiene } 2v \geq 0, 3u \geq 0, 6 - 6u - 6v \geq 0 \Rightarrow v \geq 0, u \geq 0, 1 \geq u + v$$

Grafica del dominio de la parametrización:



$$\vec{r}_u = 0\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}, \quad \vec{r}_v = 2\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -18\hat{i} - 12\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

A: Área de la superficie:

$$A = \iint_D \|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\| dA = \iint_D \sqrt{18^2 + (2+6)^2} dA = \sqrt{504} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{504}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{37 \cdot 3^2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{14}$$

Observación. Hacer el mismo problema con la parametrización