

Resolución TP8:

Ejercicio 16-d

Verificar que el siguiente campo es conservativo y hallar su función potencial:

$$F(x, y) = (y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy), x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy))$$

Preparación:

si $F(x, y) = (P(x, y), Q(x, y))$

entonces

$$P(x, y) = y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)$$

$$Q(x, y) = x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)$$

Verificación:

Si Existe $f(x, y)$ tal que $\nabla f(x, y) = F(x, y)$ entonces

$$f_x = P \quad f_y = Q$$

$$f_{xy} = P_y \quad f_{yx} = Q_x$$

Por lo que el teorema de Swarchz aplica de la siguiente manera

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} \rightarrow P_y = Q_x$$

En este caso:

$$P(x, y) = y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy) \rightarrow P_y = 1 - \pi(\operatorname{sen}(\pi xy) + y \cos(\pi xy) \pi x)$$

$$Q(x, y) = x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy) \rightarrow Q_x = 1 - \pi(\operatorname{sen}(\pi xy) + x \cos(\pi xy) \pi y)$$

Se verifica que $\nabla f(x, y) = F(x, y)$

Función Potencial

Método I: $f(x, y) = h(x, y) + \psi(y)$ con $\begin{cases} h(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx \\ \psi'(y) = Q(x, y) - h_y(x, y) \end{cases}$

Método II: $f(x, y) = k(x, y) + \varphi(x)$ con $\begin{cases} g(x, y) = \int Q(x, y) dy \\ \varphi'(x) = P(x, y) - g_x(x, y) \end{cases}$

Método III: $f(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx + \psi(y) = \int Q(x, y) dy + \varphi(x)$

Función Potencial, Método I:

$$h(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx$$

$$h(x, y) = \int (y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)) dx = xy + \cos(\pi xy)$$

$$h_y(x, y) = x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)$$

$$\psi'(y) = Q(x, y) - h_y(x, y)$$

$$\psi'(y) = x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy) - (x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)) = 0$$

$$\psi(y) = \int 0 dy = k$$

$$f(x, y) = h(x, y) + \psi(y)$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k$$

Función Potencial, Método II:

$$g(x, y) = \int Q(x, y) dy$$

$$g(x, y) = \int (x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)) dy = xy + \cos(\pi xy)$$

$$g_x(x, y) = y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = P(x, y) - g_x(x, y)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy) - (y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy)) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = \int 0 dx = k$$

$$f(x, y) = g(x, y) + \varphi(x)$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k$$

Función Potencial, Método III:

$$f(x, y) = \int P(x, y)dx + \psi(y) = \int Q(x, y)dy + \varphi(x)$$

$$\int (y - \pi y \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy))dx + \psi(y) = \int (x - \pi x \operatorname{sen}(\pi xy))dy + \varphi(x)$$

$$xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k + \psi(y) = xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k + \varphi(x)$$

$$\psi(y) = \varphi(x)$$

$$\psi(y) = k$$

$$\varphi(x) = k$$

$$f(x, y) = \int P(x, y)dx + \psi(y) = \int Q(x, y)dy + \varphi(x)$$

$$f(x, y) = \int P(x, y)dx + k = \int Q(x, y)dy + k$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k + k = xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k + k$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + \cos(\pi xy) + k$$