

<b>CÁLCULO III</b> <b>Matemáticas e Informática</b> <b>Curso 2018/2019</b> Dpto. Matemática Aplicada ETSI Informáticos Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	1 <sup>er</sup> Apellido: _____	<b>18/12/2018</b>	
	2 <sup>o</sup> Apellido: _____	Tiempo: <b>2h</b>	
	Nombre: _____	Calificación: <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 30px; vertical-align: middle;"></span>	
	Número de matrícula: <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></span>		


## SEGUNDO PARCIAL

1. (2 puntos) Se considera el campo vectorial  $F(x, y) = (2x + \sin y)\mathbf{i} + (1 + x \cos y)\mathbf{j}$ .
  - (a) Determina si  $F$  es o no conservativo y, en caso afirmativo, calcula su función potencial.
  - (b) Calcula la integral de  $F$  sobre la parte de la elipse  $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$  comprendida en el primer cuadrante y orientada positivamente.
2. (2 puntos) Calcula la integral del campo vectorial  $F(x, y) = (x^2 - y, 2x + y^3)$  sobre la circunferencia  $x^2 + y^2 = 4x$  orientada positivamente.
3. (2 puntos) Se considera la superficie  $S = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z = 2, 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$  con orientación hacia afuera (vector normal con  $z \geq 0$ ).
  - (a) Describe geométricamente la superficie  $S$ , parametrízala y calcula su área.
  - (b) Calcula la integral del campo vectorial  $F(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  sobre  $S$ .
4. (2 puntos) Calcula la integral del campo vectorial  $F(x, y, z) = (x(x^2 + y^2), 1 - x^2y, x + zy^2)$  sobre la frontera del recinto  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, |z| \leq 1\}$  con orientación hacia afuera.
5. (2 puntos) Se considera la función  $f(x) = \pi - x$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ .
  - (a) Halla su serie de Fourier de cosenos.
  - (b) Dibuja la función a la que converge puntualmente la serie obtenida en el intervalo  $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$ .
  - (c) Usando la serie obtenida, calcula la suma de la serie:

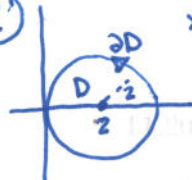
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$$

## SOLUCIONES

- ①  $F(x, y) = (2x + \sin y, 1 + x \cos y) \Rightarrow P = 2x + \sin y$ ;  $Q = 1 + x \cos y$  continuas y derivables en  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- a)  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \cos y - \cos y = 0$  en  $\mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow F$  es conservativo en  $\mathbb{R}^2$  y la función potencial es
- b)  $4x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$
- $f \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + \sin y \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1 + x \cos y \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x, y) = x^2 + y + x \sin y + C \in \mathbb{R}$



$$\int_C F \, ds = \left[ f(x, y) \right]_{(x,y)=(1,0)}^{(x,y)=(0,2)} = f(0,2) - f(1,0) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

- ②  $x^2 + y^2 = 4x \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$  circunferencia de centro  $(2,0)$  y radio 2
- 
- $\oint_C F \, ds = \oint_C (x^2 - y) \, dx + (2x + y^3) \, dy \stackrel{\text{GREEN}}{=} \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy = 3 \cdot \iint_D dx \, dy =$
- $= 3 \cdot A(D) = 3 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 = 12\pi$

③  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ ,  $1 \leq z \leq 2$

a) Trozo del paraboloides  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$  entre  $z = 1$  y  $z = 2$

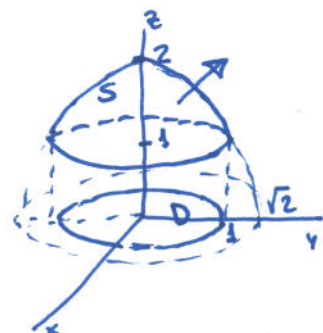
$$z = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Parametrización:  $\Phi(u, v) = (u, v, 2 - u^2 - v^2)$

$$(u, v) \in D = \{(u, v) : u^2 + v^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} &= (1, 0, -2u) \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} &= (0, 1, -2v) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} = (2u, 2v, 1) \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \right\| = \sqrt{1 + 4(u^2 + v^2)}$$

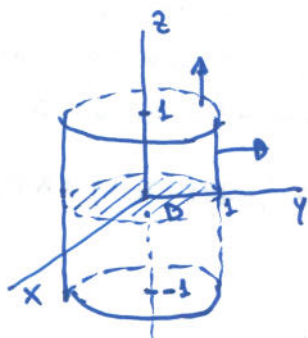
$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \right\| du dv = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4(u^2 + v^2)} du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 + 4\rho^2)^{1/2} \rho d\rho d\theta = \dots \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{(1 + 4\rho^2)^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 8} d\rho \Big|_{\rho=0}^{\rho=1} = \frac{(5\sqrt{5} - 1)\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$



b)  $F(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S F d\sigma &= \iint_D F(\Phi(u, v)) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \right) du dv = \iint_D (u, v, 2 - u^2 - v^2) \cdot (2u, 2v, 1) du dv = \\ &= \iint_D (2 + u^2 + v^2) du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (2 + \rho^2) \rho d\rho d\theta = 2\pi \left[ \rho^2 + \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_{\rho=0}^{\rho=1} = \frac{5\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

④  $F(x, y, z) = (x(x^2 + y^2), 1 - x^2y, x + zy^2) \Rightarrow \text{div}(F) = 2(x^2 + y^2)$



$\Omega$  es el cilindro de base  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  y altura  $z = 1 - (-1) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\partial\Omega} F d\sigma &\stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div}(F) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 2(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} 2(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \\ &= 4 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left[ \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_{\rho=0}^{\rho=1} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

⑤  $f(x) = \pi - x, \quad 0 < x < \pi$

a) Serie de Fourier de cosinus:  $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi} = \pi$$

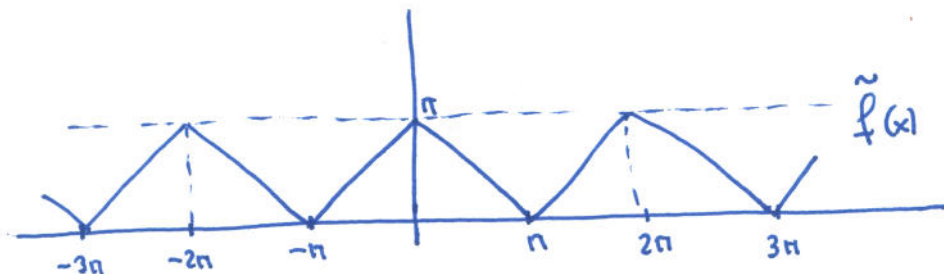
$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{(\pi - x)}_u \underbrace{\cos nx}_{dv} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \left[ (\pi - x) \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (-1) \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} dx = \right.$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left[ -\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n^2} = \frac{2[1 - (-1)^n]}{\pi \cdot n^2}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k-1)x}{(2k-1)^2}$$

b)



c)  $\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k-1)x}{(2k-1)^2}$

$$\Downarrow_{x=0} \quad \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$