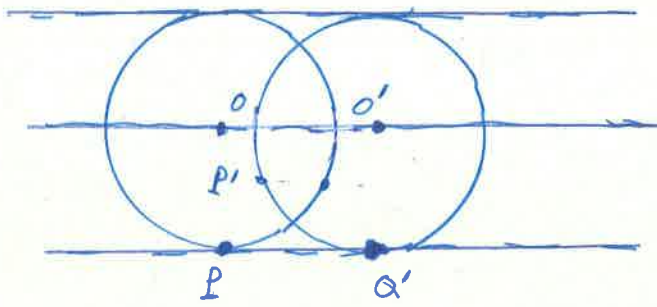
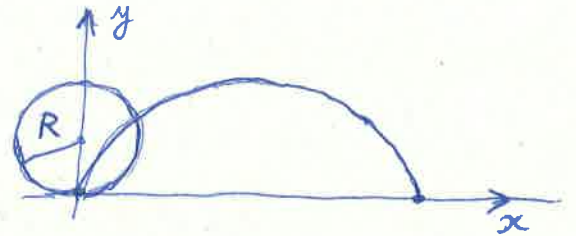


1 (Cicloide) longitud del arco de cicloide $\sigma(t) = (R(t - \sin t), R(1 - \cos t))$



$$x(t) = Rt - R \sin t = R(t - \sin t)$$

$$y(t) = R - R \cos t = R(1 - \cos t), t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



$$\text{Long}(C) = \int_a^b \|\sigma'(t)\| dt$$

$$= 2R \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \stackrel{(*)}{=} 2R \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin t/2| dt = 2R \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(t/2) dt$$

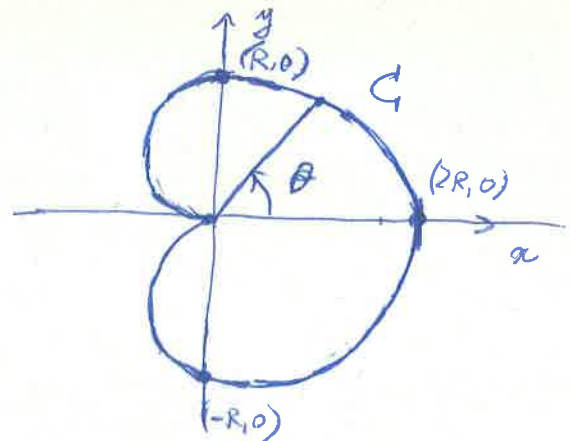
$$= 4R \left[-\cos(t/2) \right]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} = \boxed{8R} \Delta$$

$$(*) \quad x'(t) = R(1 - \cos t) \Rightarrow x''(t) = R^2(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t)$$

$$y'(t) = R \sin t \Rightarrow y''(t) = R^2 \sin^2 t$$

$$x''(t)^2 + y''(t)^2 = R^2(2 - 2\cos t) = 2R^2(1 - \cos t) = 4R^2 \sin^2 t/2$$

6 (Masa cardiode). Masa de la cardiode definida en polars por $r = R(1 + \cos \theta)$ si la densidad en cada punto es proporcional a la raíz cuadrada de la distancia al origen, siendo K la constante de proporcionalidad



$$r = R(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\rho(x, y) = K(x^2 + y^2)^{1/4} = K r^{1/2}, K > 0$$

$$x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta$$

$$y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$x'(\theta) = r'(\theta) \cos \theta - r(\theta) \sin \theta$$

$$y'(\theta) = r'(\theta) \sin \theta + r(\theta) \cos \theta$$

$$(x'(\theta))^2 + (y'(\theta))^2 = r(\theta)^2 + r'(\theta)^2, dl = \sqrt{r(\theta)^2 + r'(\theta)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2 \theta + R^2 + 2R \cos \theta + R^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2^{1/2} R \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$d'on \text{ Long}(C) = \int_C \rho dl = \int_0^{2\pi} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} K R^3 (1 + \cos \theta) d\theta = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} K R^3 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \right)$$

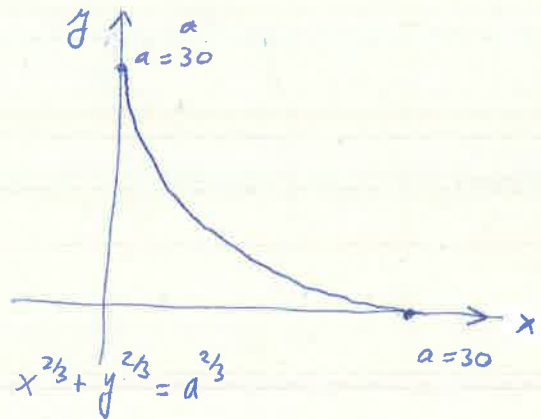
$$= \boxed{2^{\frac{3}{2}} \pi K R^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Delta$$

9 (Valla) Área y altura media de una valla cuya base es el cuarto de astroide parametrizado por: $\sigma(t) = (30 \cos^3 t, 30 \sin^3 t)$, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, y cuya altura está dada por la función $h(x,y) = 1 + y/3$.

$$\Sigma \cdot dl = \|\sigma'(t)\| dt = 90 \sqrt{\cos^2 t \sin^2 t + \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= 90 \sqrt{\cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)} dt$$

$$= 90 |\sin t \cos t|$$



$$\text{Long}(C) = \int_C dl = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \|\sigma'(t)\| dt$$

$$= 90 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t \cos t| dt = 90 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt = 45 [\sin^2 t]_{t=0}^{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \boxed{45}$$

$$\text{Área de la Valla} = \int_C h dl = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (h \circ \sigma)(t) \|\sigma'(t)\| dt = 90 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{30}{3} \sin^3 t \right) |\sin t \cos t| dt$$

$$= 90 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt + 900 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t dt = 45 + 180 = \boxed{225}$$

$$\text{Altura promedio: } \bar{h} = \frac{1}{\text{Long}(C)} \int_C h dl = \frac{225}{45} = \boxed{5} \Delta.$$

11) Circulaci3n del camp $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (z, x, y)$ a lo llarg de la curva C parametrizada per:

$$\sigma(t) = (t, t^2, t^3), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

Soluci3n

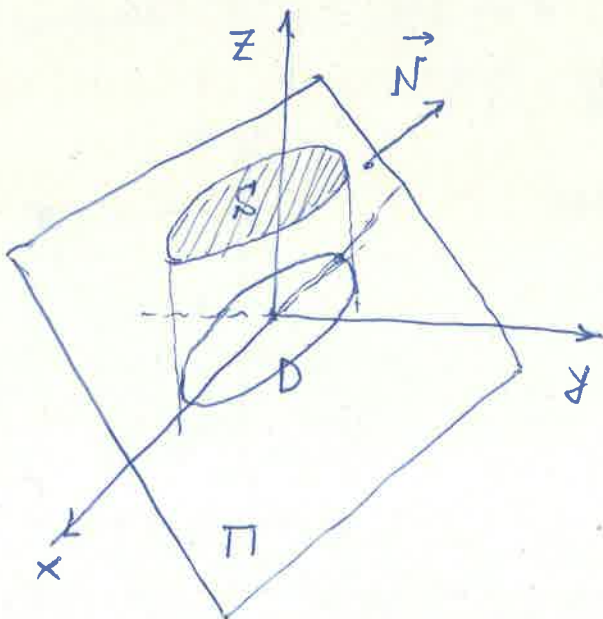
$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (z, x, y), \quad C = \sigma(I), \quad I = [0,1], \quad \text{on } \sigma(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) = (t, t^2, t^3)$$

$$\int_C \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = \int_{\sigma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \int_0^1 (z(t)x'(t) + x(t)y'(t) + y(t)z'(t)) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^3 \cdot 1 + t \cdot 2t + t^2 \cdot 3t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (t^3 + 2t^2 + 3t^4) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{5}t^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{15+40+36}{60} = \boxed{\frac{91}{60}}$$

13) (Porci3n Plano) 3rea de la superfície S contenida en el plano $\Pi \equiv x+y+z=1$ sobre la elipse $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1\}$.



Soluci3n (Veure exemple 16 dels apunts)

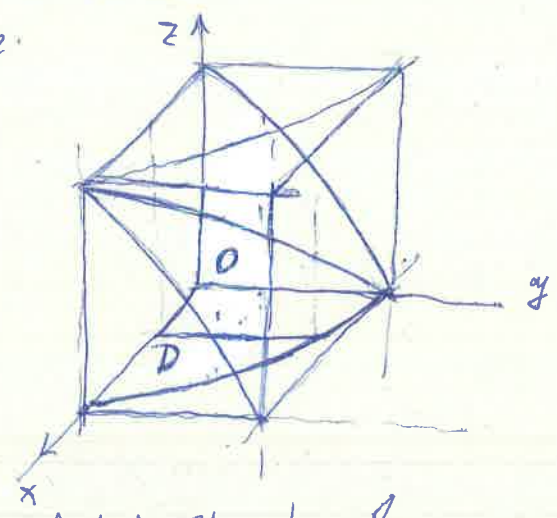
$$\text{Normal unitaria al pla } \vec{N} = \frac{(1,1,1)}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (1,1,1)$$

Signi α 3s l'angle que forma el vector normal al pla amb l'eix z :

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|\langle \vec{N}, \vec{k} \rangle|}{\|\vec{N}\| \cdot \|\vec{k}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{3rea } S = \frac{\text{3rea}(D)}{\cos \alpha} = \sqrt{3} \pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \pi}$$

15) (Sòlid de Steinitz: Wikipedia i MathWorld) Àrea y volumen de la intersecció de dos cilindres de radi R cuyos eixos se corten perpendicularment.



Sòlid de Steinitz al 1er octant.

$$W = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\} \cap \{y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}$$

$$0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq R.$$

(1er octant).

Per simetria, el volum total és 8 vegades el volum sobre un octant. (veure figura)

$$\text{Vol}(W) = \int_W dx dy dz = 8 \int_0^R dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dz = 8 \int_0^R (R^2 - y^2) dy$$

$$= 8 \cdot \left[R^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=R} = 8 \left(R^3 - \frac{R^3}{3} \right) = \boxed{\frac{16}{3} R^3}$$

Remarca 1: També, pel principi de Cavalieri; fem un tall per $y = \text{const}$ a $y \leq R$, tenim $0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, d'on $S(y) = R^2 - y^2$ i aleshores:

$$\text{Volum}(W) = 8 \int_0^R S(y) dy = 8 \int_0^R (R^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{16}{3} R^3.$$

Remarca 2. Potser és més natural considerar

$$W = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\} \cap \{x^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}.$$

Aleshores, en el 1er octant:

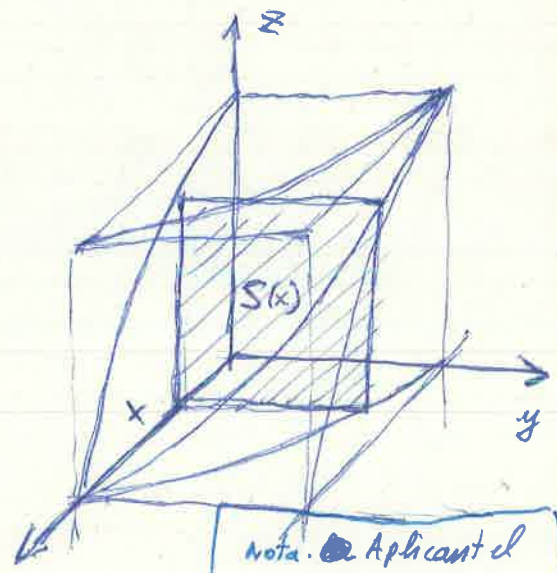
$$0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2},$$

$$0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2},$$

$$0 \leq x \leq R.$$

$$\text{Vol}(W) = \int_W dx dy dz = 8 \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dz$$

$$= 8 \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = 8 \left[R^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=R} = \boxed{\frac{16}{3} R^3}$$



Nota: Aplicant el principi de Cavalieri:
 $\text{Vol}(W) = \int_0^R S(x) dx$
 $= \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2) dx$
 $= \boxed{\frac{16}{3} R^3}$

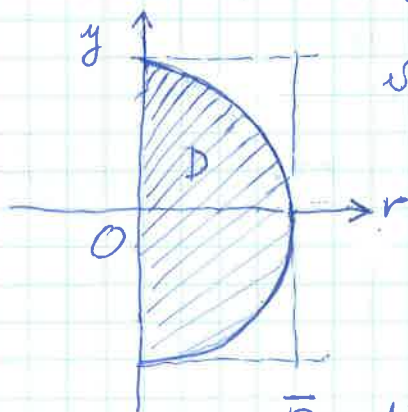
Càlcul de l'Àrea. $S = \partial W$ (fem servir la figura de la pàgina 2).
 Trobarem l'àrea de la gràfica de $Z(x,y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ sobre $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$;
 que serà (per simetria) $\frac{1}{16}$ de l'àrea total. Considerarem la parametrització:

$$\varphi(x,y) = (x,y, Z(x,y)) = (x,y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}), \quad (x,y) \in D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

$$dS = \|\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y\| dx dy = \sqrt{1 + Z_x^2 + Z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2 - x^2}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Àrea}(S) &= 16 \int_D \|\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y\| dx dy = 16R \int_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} = 16R \int_0^R \frac{dx}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dy \\ &= 16R \cdot \int_0^R \frac{dx}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} = 16R \int_0^R dx = \boxed{16R^2} \cdot \Delta \end{aligned}$$

16) (Centros geomètrics per Guldin) Calcular el centre geomètric de la semicircumferència y el semicirculo de radio R .



Solució. $G = \{(r,z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : r^2 + z^2 = R^2, r \geq 0\}$,

$D = \{(r,z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : r^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, r \geq 0\}$.

• Àrea(S) = $2\pi \text{dist}(\text{CG}(G), z) \cdot \text{Long} G$

$$\bar{r} := \text{dist}(\text{CG}(G), z) = \frac{1}{2\pi \text{Long}(G)} \quad \text{Àrea}(S) = \frac{4\pi R^2}{2\pi \cdot \pi R} = \boxed{\frac{2R}{\pi}}$$

D'altra banda, per simetria $\bar{z} = 0$. Alshores $\text{CG}(G) = \left(\frac{2R}{\pi}, 0\right)$.

• $\text{Vol}(D) = 2\pi \text{dist}(\text{CG}(D), z) \cdot \text{Àrea}(D)$, anomenem $\bar{r} := \text{dist}(\text{CG}(D), z)$

$$\bar{r} := \text{dist}(\text{CG}(D), z) = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{2\pi \cdot \pi \cdot R^2/2} = \boxed{\frac{4R}{3\pi}}$$

Com abans la coordenada z del CG de D , \bar{z} , és, per simetria $\bar{z} = 0$. Llavors

$$\text{CG}(D) = \left(\frac{4R}{3\pi}, 0\right)$$

20) (Cargas en un cono). Carga total en la cara lateral de un cono de altura h y radio R si la densidad de carga es proporcional a la distancia a la base, siendo $R=0$ la cont. de proporcionalidad.

Solucio.

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = K|h-z|, \quad K > 0 \text{ cont.}$$

$$\varphi(\theta, z) = \left(\frac{R}{h} z \cos \theta, \frac{R}{h} z \sin \theta, z \right),$$

$$(\theta, z) \in D = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, h]$$

$$dS = \|\varphi_\theta \wedge \varphi_z\| d\theta dz = \frac{R}{h} |z| \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{h^2}} d\theta dz$$

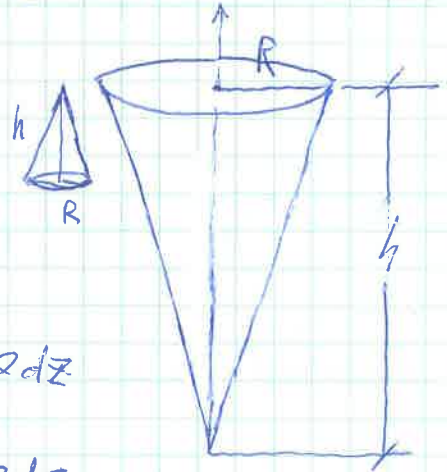
$$Q = \int_S e dS = \int_D K|h-z| \frac{R}{h} |z| \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{h^2}} d\theta dz$$

$$= K \frac{R}{h} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{h^2}} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^h |h-z| |z| dz \right)$$

$$= K \frac{R}{h} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{h^2}} 2\pi \int_0^h (h-z) z dz$$

$$= 2\pi K \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{h^2}} \left[h \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_{z=0}^{z=h} = 2\pi K \frac{R}{h} \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{h^2}} \left(\frac{h^3}{2} - \frac{h^3}{3} \right)$$

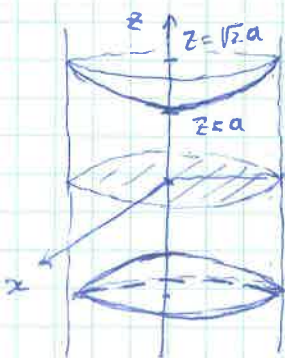
$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \pi K R h \sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} \cdot \Delta$$



21) (Cargas en una hiperboloide de dos hojas). Carga total en la superficie

$$S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + a^2, a \leq z \leq a\sqrt{2}\},$$

si la densidad de carga es $e(x,y,z) = Kz$, con $K > 0$.



$a \leq z \leq a\sqrt{2}$
només la "fulla"
de dalt

$$Q = \int_S e dS = \int_D K z(x,y) \sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x,y) + z_y^2(x,y)} dx dy$$

$$a \leq z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + a^2 \leq 2a \iff D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2.$$

Parametritzaió

$$\varphi(x,y) = (x,y, z(x,y)) = (x,y, \sqrt{x^2+y^2+a^2}), (x,y) \in D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2+y^2 \leq a^2\}$$

$$dS = \|\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y\| dx dy = \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2+a^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2+a^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2+z_x^2+z_y^2}{a^2+x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

$$0 \leq z(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+a^2}$$

$$Q = \int_S e dS = \int_D K z(x,y) \sqrt{1+z_x^2(x,y)+z_y^2(x,y)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_D K \sqrt{x^2+y^2+a^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a^2+2(x^2+y^2)}{a^2+x^2+y^2}} dx dy = K \int_D \sqrt{a^2+2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

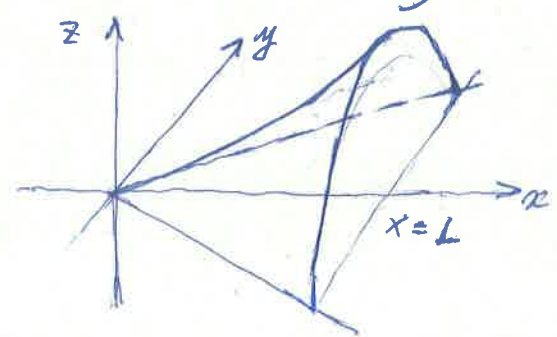
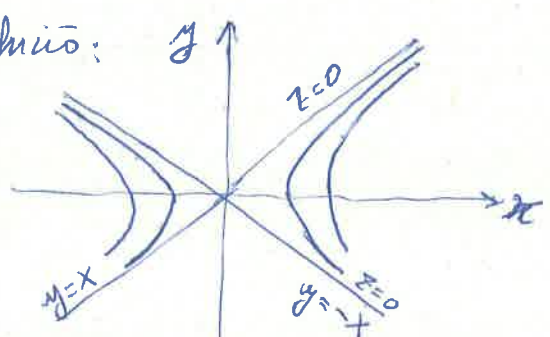
$$= \left\{ \text{Polars: } D^* = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, a] \right\} = K \int_{D^*} r \sqrt{a^2+2r^2} d\theta dr$$

$$= K \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2+2r^2} dr \right) = 2K\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left[(a^2+2r^2)^{3/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=a}$$

$$= \frac{K\pi}{3} a^3 (3\sqrt{3}-1) = \boxed{\pi \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) K a^3} \cdot \Delta$$

27) (Flujo a través de un paraboloides hiperbólico) Flujo del campo $v(x,y,z) = (x,y,z)$ a través de la porción S del paraboloides $P \equiv z = h(x^2-y^2)/L$ cortada por los tres planos $\Pi_1 \equiv x=0$, $\Pi_2 \equiv x=L$ y $\Pi_3 \equiv z=0$ orientada según el vector $\hat{n} = (0,0,1)$ en el punto $O = (0,0,0)$.

Solució:



Corbes de nivell de l'hiperboloides.

Solució.

$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (x,y,z)$$

$$E \equiv z = \frac{h}{L^2}(x^2 - y^2), \quad \Pi_1 \equiv x=0, \quad \Pi_2 \equiv x=L, \quad \Pi_3 \equiv z=0$$

orientada segons: $\hat{K} = (0,0,1)$ en $D = (0,0,0)$.

Parametrització: $\varphi(x,y) = (x,y, \frac{h}{L^2}(x^2 - y^2))$, amb $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: 0 \leq |y| \leq x \leq L \equiv D$

$$d\vec{S} = (\varphi_x, \varphi_y) dx dy = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) dx dy = (-2\frac{h}{L^2}x, \frac{2h}{L^2}y, 1) dx dy$$

Verem que $(\varphi_x, \varphi_y)(0,0,0) = (0,0,1) = \hat{K}$: parametrització orientada positivament.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \langle \vec{r}, d\vec{S} \rangle &= \int_D (-\frac{2h}{L^2}x^2 + \frac{2h}{L^2}y^2 + \frac{h}{L^2}(x^2 - y^2)) dx dy = -\frac{h}{L^2} \int_D (x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\ &= -\frac{h}{L^2} \int_0^L dx \int_{-x}^x (x^2 - y^2) dy = -\frac{h}{L^2} \int_0^L dx \left(x^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{y=-x}^{y=x} \\ &= -\frac{h}{L^2} \int_0^L \left(x^3 - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^3 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) dx = -\frac{h}{L^2} \int_0^L x^3 dx = -\frac{h}{3L^2} L^4 = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}hL^2} \end{aligned}$$

28) (Flujo saliendo de un sólido de revolución) Flujo del campo $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (2x^2, 3y^2, z^2)$ a través de la frontera del sólido

$$W = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \}$$

orientada segons la normal exterior.

Solució:

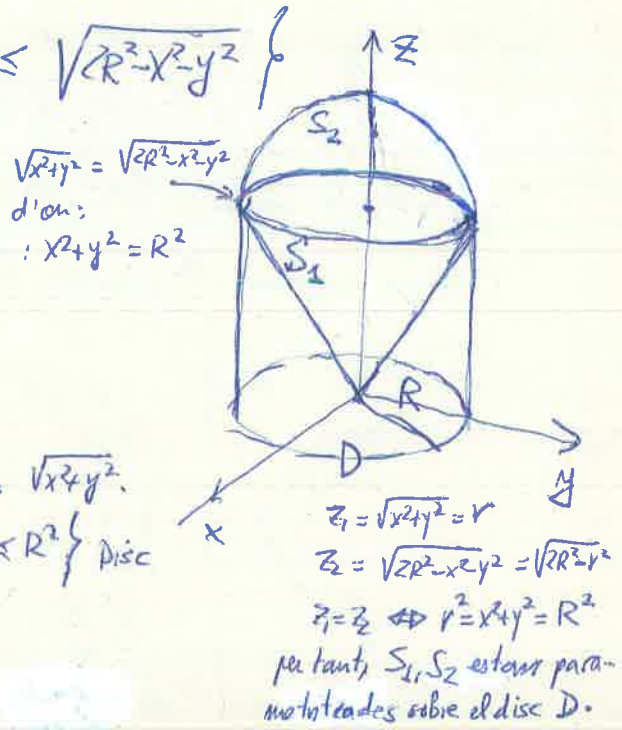
$$S = \partial W$$

$$\oint_{S=\partial W} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle$$

I_1 : Parametritzem com la gràfica de la funció $z(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

$$\varphi(x,y) = (x,y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \quad (x,y) \in D := \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \} \text{ Disc}$$

$$d\vec{S} = (\varphi_x, \varphi_y) dx dy = \dots = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) dx dy$$



$$z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}; \quad \varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, 1 \right)$$

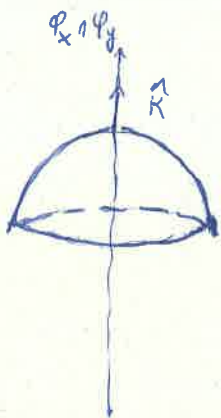
Si mirem, per exemple, el 1er quadrant, on $x, y \geq 0$, veiem que $\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y$ entra cap a l'interior de W . Per tant $\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y$ 'apunta' cap a l'interior de W . Per tant $\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y$ dona orientació negativa

$$\int_{S_1^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = - \int_D \left[\frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{3y^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - (x^2+y^2) \right] dx dy = \left\{ \text{Polars } D^* = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, R] \right\}$$

$$= \int_{D^*} (2r^2 \cos^3 \theta + 3r^2 \sin^3 \theta - r^2) r d\theta dr$$

$$= -2 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R r^3 dr \right) - 3 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R r^3 dr \right) + \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R r^3 dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^4}{2}; \quad \int_{S_1^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = - \int_{S_1^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = - \int_{S_1^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \boxed{-\frac{\pi R^4}{2}}$$



$$T_2: \varphi(x,y) = \left(x, y, \sqrt{2R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \right), \quad (x,y) \in D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$

$$d\vec{S} = (\varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y) dx dy = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) dx dy = \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{2R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{-y}{\sqrt{2R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, 1 \right) dx dy$$

↳ orientació positiva.

$$\int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_D \left(\frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{2R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} + \frac{3y^3}{\sqrt{2R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} + 2R^2 - x^2 - y^2 \right) dx dy = \left\{ \text{Polars } D^* = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, R] \right\}$$

$$= \int_{D^*} \left(\frac{2r^3 \cos^3 \theta}{\sqrt{2R^2 - r^2}} + \frac{3r^3 \sin^3 \theta}{\sqrt{2R^2 - r^2}} + 2R^2 - r^2 \right) r dr$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R \frac{r^4}{\sqrt{2R^2 - r^2}} dr \right) + 3 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R \frac{r^4}{\sqrt{2R^2 - r^2}} dr \right)$$

$$+ \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R (2R^2 - r^2) r dr \right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{3R^4}{4} = \frac{3\pi R^4}{4}$$

Finalment: $\oint_{S=\partial W} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_1^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = -\frac{\pi R^4}{2} + \frac{3\pi R^4}{4} = \boxed{\frac{\pi R^4}{4}}$

29) (Campos provinentes de potencial escalar) Calcular las siguientes circula-
ciones:

a) Campo $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (2xy+z^3, x^2, 3xz^2)$ a lo largo de la hélice parame-
trizada por $\sigma(t) = (\cos t^2, \sin t^2, t^2)$, $0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{\pi}$

b) Campo $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (e^y, xe^y, z^2)$, a lo largo de la curva parametrizada por:
 $\sigma(t) = (1+t \int_1^t e^{u^2} du, t, t^2)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

Solución. Tots dos camps són conservatius per tant es poden expressar com gradient d'un potencial.

a) Si $f(x,y,z) := x^2y + xz^3$, llavors: $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \text{grad } f(x,y,z)$

$$= (f_x(x,y,z), f_y(x,y,z), f_z(x,y,z))$$

$$= (2xy+z^3, x^2, 3xz^2)$$

Per tant:

$$\int_C \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = f(\sigma(\sqrt{\pi})) - f(\sigma(0)) = f(-1, 0, \pi) - f(1, 0, 0)$$

$$= -\pi^3 - 0 = \boxed{-\pi^3}$$

$C = \sigma([0, \sqrt{\pi}])$

b) Si $f(x,y,z) = xe^y + z^2$, llavors $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \text{grad } f(x,y,z)$

$$= (f_x(x,y,z), f_y(x,y,z), f_z(x,y,z))$$

$$= (e^y, xe^y, 2z)$$

Aleshores:

$$\int_C \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = f(\sigma(1)) - f(\sigma(0)) = f(2, 1, 1) - f(1, 0, 0) = e+1-1 = \boxed{e}$$

$C = \sigma([0, 1])$

30. (Área de la cicloide). Probar, usando Green, que el área comprendida entre el eje horizontal y el arco de cicloide de radio R (ver problema 1) es el triple del área del círculo de radio R .

$$\sigma_2(t) = (R(t - \sin t), R(1 - \cos t)), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\text{Área}(D) = \int_a^b x(t)y'(t) dt$$

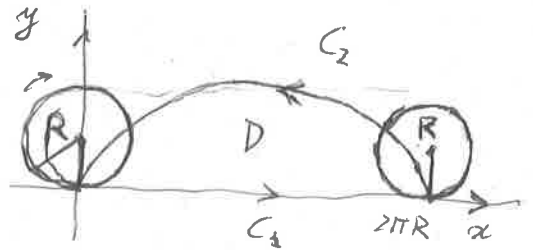
$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} R(t - \sin t) \sin t dt + \int_0^{2\pi R} t \cdot 0 dt$$

alt. canviem el signe

$$\int_{C_2} x dy$$

$$\int_{C_1} x dy$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} 2\pi R^2 + \pi R^2 = \boxed{3\pi R^2} \quad \Delta$$

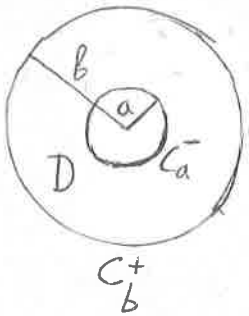


$$\sigma_1(t) = (t, 0), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi R$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt &= -t \cos t \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt \\ &= -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2} dt = \pi$$

33. (Dominio plano no simplemente conexo) Verificar que el teorema de Green con el campo $\vec{F}(x,y) = (2x^3 - y^3, x^3 + y^3)$ y la corona $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2\}$



$$\partial D = C_b^+ \cup C_a^-;$$

Signi: $C_R = \{x^2 + y^2 = R^2\}$ i l'orientem en sentit anti-horari: $x(\theta) = R \cos \theta$
 $y(\theta) = R \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C_R^+} \langle \vec{F}, \vec{t} \rangle &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-2R^4 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + R^4 \sin^4 \theta + R^4 \cos^4 \theta + R^4 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= R^4 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) d\theta + R^4 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-2R^4 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + R^4 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{3\pi}{2} R^4 \end{aligned}$$

Parametrització:

$$\left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\text{funció senar} \dots) d\theta = 0 \right)$$

(*)

$$\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(2\theta) = 1 - \frac{1 - \cos(4\theta)}{4} = \frac{3 + \cos(4\theta)}{4}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) d\theta = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{3 + \cos(4\theta)}{4} d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

Alchores.

$$\int_{\partial D} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = \int_{C_b^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle + \int_{C_a^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2} (b^2 - a^2)}$$

D'altra banda:

$$\int_D \langle \text{rot} \vec{F}, \hat{k} \rangle dx dy = \int_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy = \int_D 3(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Convi a polars:} \\ D^* = [0, 2\pi] \times [a, b] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Q(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 \rightarrow Q_x = 3x^2$$

$$P(x,y) = 2x^2 - y^3 \rightarrow P_y = -3y^2$$

$$= 3 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_a^b r^3 dr \right) = 6\pi \cdot \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_{r=a}^{r=b} = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2} (b^4 - a^4)}$$

(i queda comprovat que :

$$\oint_{C=\partial D} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = \int_D \langle \text{rot} \vec{F}, \hat{k} \rangle dx dy$$

35) Un domini pla amb tres agujeros. Sea C la frontera del domini $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ obtingut al quitar tres discos de radi 1, amb centres en $(-3, 0)$, $(0, 0)$ i $(3, 0)$ del disc de radi 10 centrat en $(0, 0)$. Calcular la circulaci6n

$$\int_C \underbrace{(y + x^3 \cos(x^2))}_{P(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{(e^{y^2} + 2x)}_{Q(x,y)} dy$$

Orientando la major circumferencia de C en sentit horari i les tres menors en sentit

Soluci6n:

Si $C^+ = \partial D$ est6 orientada segun el vector \hat{k} , la orientaci6n que pide el enunciado es la de C^- . Entomces, aplicando el Teorema de Stokes:

$$\int_{C^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = - \int_{C^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = - \int_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy \stackrel{(*)}{=} - \int_D dx dy$$

$$(*) P(x,y) = y + x^3 \cos(x^2) : P_y(x,y) = 1$$

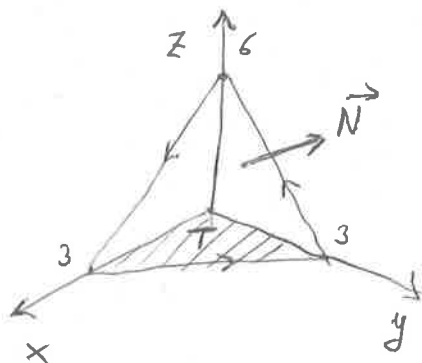
$$Q(x,y) = e^{y^2} + 2x : Q_x(x,y) = 2$$

$$= - \left(\int_{D_{10}} dx dy - 3 \int_{D_1} dx dy \right) = -(100\pi - 3\pi) = -97\pi$$

\(\int_{D_{10}} dx dy\) : Area del disc de radi 10
 \(\int_{D_1} dx dy\) : Area del disc de radi 1

36) (Stokes en un triàngulo) Circulació $\int_C -y^2 dx + z dy + x dz$ siendo C el triàngulo formado al intersecar el plano $\Pi \equiv 2x + 2y + z = 6$ con los tres ejes de coordenadas orientado según el vector normal unitario. $N(x,y,z) = \frac{(2,2,1)}{\sqrt{9}}$

Solució.



$$F(x,y,z) = (-y^2, z, x), \text{ rot } F(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ -y^2 & z & x \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, 2y)$$

Parametrizació: $\varphi(x,y) = (x,y, 6-2x-2y)$, $(x,y) \in T = \{0 \leq y \leq 3-x, x \geq 0\}$
 $dS = (2, 2, 1) dx dy$: Veiem que el vector normal donat per la parametrizació apunta en el mateix sentit que \vec{N}

Aleshores, aplicant el Teorema de Stokes:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C=\partial D} -y^2 dz + z dy + x dx &= \int_D \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_T (-1 + 2y) dx dy \\ &= \int_T dx dy + 2 \int_0^3 dx \int_0^{3-x} y dy = -18 + \frac{2}{2} \int_0^3 (3-x)^2 dx = -18 - \left[\frac{(3-x)^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=3} = -18 + 9 = \boxed{-9} \end{aligned}$$

38) (Larson & Edwards, novena edició, pàgina 1134) Verificar el teorema de Stokes con el campo $F(x,y,z) = (2z, x, y^2)$ y la porción del paraboloides circular

$$S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = 4 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0\}.$$

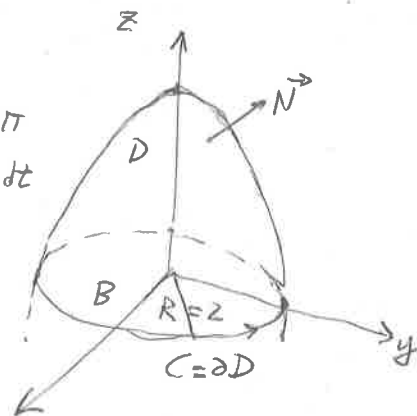
orientada de forma que $C = \partial S$ deba recorrerse en sentido antihorario.

Solució:

$$\int_{C=\partial D} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{\ell} \rangle : \text{Parametrizació de } C \quad \sigma(t) = (2\cos t, 2\sin t, 0), \quad -\pi \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$d\ell = \sigma'(t) dt = (-2\sin t, 2\cos t, 0) dt$$

$$(\vec{F} \circ \sigma)(t) = (0, 2\cos t, 4\sin^2 t)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Llavors: } \int_{C=\partial D} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{\ell} \rangle &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \langle (\vec{F} \circ \sigma)(t), \sigma'(t) \rangle dt \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 4 \cos^2 t dt = 4 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos(2t)}{2} dt = \boxed{4\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Paraboloides Circular.

ii) $I_2 = \int_D \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle$, $\text{rot } \vec{F}(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ 2z & x & y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (2y, 2, 1)$

parametrizaci3 de la superficie: $\varphi(x,y) = (x,y,z=4-x^2-y^2)$, $(x,y) \in B = \{x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}$,
 llavors. $d\vec{S} = (2x, 2y, 1) dx dy$, per ex. per $x=y=0$: $d\vec{S} = (0,0,1) dx dy$ Normal cap "enfora",
 consistent amb l'orientaci3 de G . llavors: (per simetria) "0" (ed) "0"

$$I_2 = \int_D \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_B \langle (2y, 2, 1), (2x, 2y, 1) \rangle dx dy = \int_B xy dx dy + \int_B y dx dy + \int_B 1 dx dy = \boxed{4\pi}$$

Per tant el Teorema de Stokes queda comprovat, i

$$\int_{C=\partial D} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{l} \rangle = 4\pi = \int_D \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle \cdot \Delta$$

39 (Flujo saliendo de un cubo). Flujo del campo $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (4xz, -y^2, yz)$ a trav3s de la frontera del cubo unidad $W = [0,1]^3$ orientada segun la normal exterior

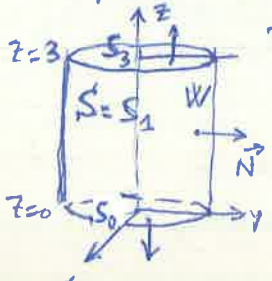
Soluci3n. Aplicant el Teorema de la divergencia.

$$\oint_{S=\partial W} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_W \text{div } \vec{F} dx dy dz = \int_W (4z - 2y + y) dx dy dz = \int_W (4z - y) dx dy dz$$

Fubini

$$= \underbrace{\left(\int_0^1 dx\right)}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\int_0^1 dy\right)}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\int_0^1 (4z - y) dz\right)}_{\left[\frac{4z^2}{2} - \frac{y z^2}{2}\right]_0^1} = \underbrace{1}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\int_0^1 y dy\right)}_{\left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_0^1} \cdot \underbrace{1}_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \Delta$$

41 (Tapando un cilindro [1]). Flujo del campo $F(x,y,z) = (4x, -2y^2, z^2)$ a trav3s de la superficie $S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2+y^2=4, 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$



$\partial W = S^+ \cup S_0^+ \cup S_3^+$, sm $\int_{S_2^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle$, $\int_{S_3^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle$ son ds fluxas a trav3s de les tapes

$$\int_{S=S^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_W \text{div } \vec{F} dx dy dz = \int_{S_0} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle - \int_{S_3} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle$$

$$= \int_W (4 - 4y + 2z) dx dy dz - \int_{S_0} \langle \vec{F}, -\hat{k} \rangle dS - \int_{S_3} \langle \vec{F}, \hat{k} \rangle dS = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\int_{S_0^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{z=0} \langle (4x, -2y^2, 0), -\hat{k} \rangle dS = \int_{S_0^+} 0 \cdot dS = 0$$

$$\int_{S_3^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{z=3} \langle (4x, -2y^2, 9), \hat{k} \rangle dS = \int_{S_3^+} 9 dS = 9 \int_{S_3^+} dS = 36\pi$$

$$\int_W (4-4y+2z) dx dy dz = 4 \int_W dx dy dz - 4 \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^2 r^2 dr \right) \left(\int_0^3 dz \right)$$

(*) Convi a cilíndriques:

$$W^* = [-\pi, \pi] \times [0, 2] \times [0, 3]$$

$$= 48\pi + 36 = 84\pi$$

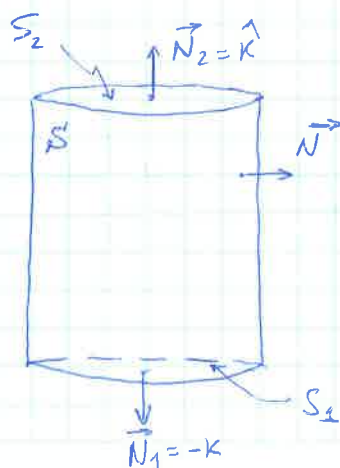
Alshores:

$$\int_{S=S^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = 84\pi - 36\pi = \boxed{48\pi}$$

42. ("Tapando" un cilindro [2]). Consideremos la porción de cilindro dada por

$$S = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = 4, 0 \leq z \leq 5 \}$$

- Calcular el flujo del campo $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2x, y, 3z)$ a través de la superficie S orientada según el vector normal unitario $\vec{N}(x, y, z) = (x/2, y/2, 0)$
- Calcular la circulación del campo \vec{F} a lo largo de la frontera ∂S orientada según el mismo vector normal.
- Calcular la circulación del campo \vec{F} a lo largo de cada componente conexa de la frontera ∂S orientadas según el mismo vector normal



$$\partial W = S \cup S_0 \cup S_2$$

$$\int_{\partial W} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_S \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_0} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle$$

$$= \int_W \text{div } \vec{F} dx dy dz$$

Teor de la divergència

$$\int_W \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx dy dz = 6 \int_W dx dy dz = 6 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 5 = \underline{120\pi} \quad (6 \times \text{Vol del cilindre})$$

$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (2x, y, 3z) \rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 2+1+3=6$$

$$\int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_1 \rangle dS = 0.$$

sobre S_1 : $\langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_1 \rangle = \langle (2x, y, 0), (0, 0, -1) \rangle = 0$ (la component normal del flux és zero sobre S_1)

$$S_1 = \{x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0\}$$

$$\int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_2 \rangle dS = 15 \int_{S_2} dS = 15 \times \pi \times 4 = \underline{60\pi}$$

sobre S_2 : $\langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_2 \rangle = \langle (2x, y, 15), (0, 0, 1) \rangle = 15 = F_{N_2}$

$$S_2 = \{x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 5\}$$

La component normal del Flux és constant sobre S_2

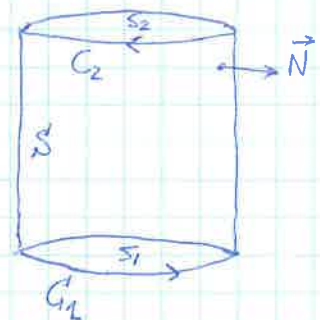
Aleshores:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle &= \int_W \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx dy dz - \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle - \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle \\ &= 120\pi - 0 - 60\pi = 60\pi \end{aligned}$$

b) $\partial S = C_1 \cup C_2$. Pel teorema de Stokes:

$$\int_{\partial S} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{r} \rangle = \int_S \langle \operatorname{rot} \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = 0$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ 2x & y & 3z \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\vec{F} \text{ és irrotacional})$$



c) Sea $C_a = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z = a\}$, $C_a = \partial S_a$ con $S_a = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z = a\}$

Por Stokes: $\int_{C_a} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{r} \rangle = \int_{S_a} \langle \operatorname{rot} \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = 0,$

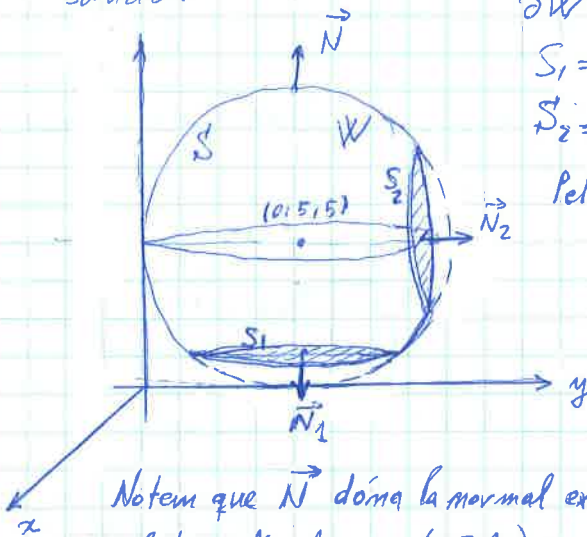
$$\oint_{C_1^+} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{r} \rangle = \int_{S_1} \langle \operatorname{rot} \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = 0, \quad \oint_{C_2^-} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{r} \rangle = - \oint_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{r} \rangle = - \int_{S_2} \langle \operatorname{rot} \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = 0$$

43 ("Tapando" una porción de esfera) Calcular el flujo del campo $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (-x, 0, x+z)$ a través de la porción de esfera dada por

$$S = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + (y-5)^2 + (z-5)^2 = 25, y \leq 9, z \geq 1 \}$$

orientada según el vector normal unitario $\vec{N}(x,y,z) = (x, y-5, z-5)$

Solución:



$$\partial W = S \cup S_1 \cup S_2, \text{ amb } S$$

$$S_1 = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + (y-5)^2 \leq 9, z=1 \},$$

$$S_2 = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + (z-5)^2 \leq 9, y=9 \}$$

pel Teorema de la divergència:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial W} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle &= \int_S \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle \\ &+ \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_W \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

Notem que \vec{N} dona la normal exterior.
En efecte, si l'avaluem a $(0, 5, 10)$:
 $\vec{N}(0, 5, 10) = (0, 0, 10)$, que apunta cap
'enfora' de la superfície S .

D'altra banda:

$$\vec{N}_1 = (0, 0, -1)$$

$$\vec{N}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$$

Notem 1^{er} que $\operatorname{div} \vec{F}(x,y,z) = -1 + 1 = 0$

(\vec{F} és solenoidal) Alleshores $\int_W \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz = \underline{0}$

sobre S_1 :

$$\langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_1 \rangle = \langle (-x, 0, x+1), (0, 0, -1) \rangle$$

$$= -(x+1) =: F_{N_1} \text{ Component normal al camp sobre la superfície } S_1$$

Alleshores:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle &= \int_{S_1} F_{N_1} \, dS = - \int_{S_1} (x+1) \, dS = \begin{cases} \text{polars } x = r \cos \theta, y = 5 + r \sin \theta, z = 1 \\ (\theta, r) \in S_1^* = [-\pi, \pi] \times [0, 3] \end{cases} \\ &= - \int_{S_1^*} (r \cos \theta + 1) r \, dr \, d\theta = - \underbrace{\left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \right)}_0 \cdot \left(\int_0^3 r \, dr \right) - \underbrace{\left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \theta \, d\theta \right)}_0 \cdot \left(\int_0^3 r^2 \, dr \right) \\ &= \underline{-9\pi} \end{aligned}$$

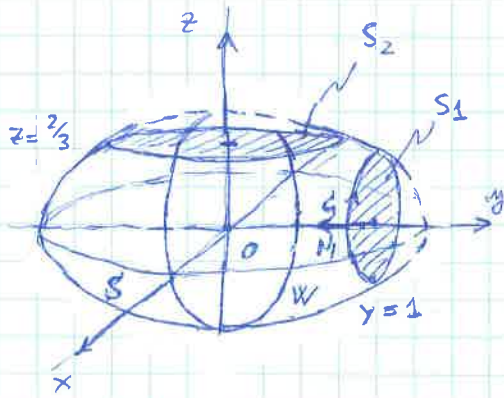
-Sobre S_2 : $\langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_2 \rangle = \langle (-x, 0, x+z), (0, 1, 0) \rangle = 0 =: F_{N_2}$, i.e. la component normal

del camp \vec{F} sobre la superfície S_2 és zero i igual a 0. Alleshores: $\int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle =$

$$= \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, \vec{N}_2 \rangle \, dS = \int_{S_2} F_{N_2} \, dS = \underline{0}.$$

Finalment, el flux buscat, d'acord amb (1) ve donat per

$$\int_S \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_W \operatorname{div} \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz - \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle - \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = 0 - (-9\pi) - 0 = \underline{9\pi} \triangle$$



44. ("Tapando" un elipsoide). Consideraremos la porción del elipsoide dada por

$$S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + 2y^2/3 + z^2 = 1, y \leq 1, z \leq 2/3\}$$

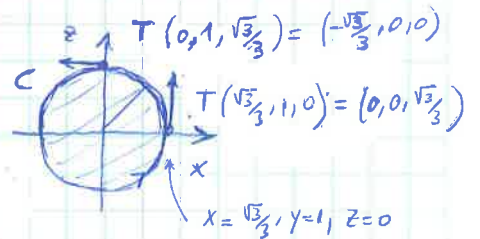
a) Calcular la circulación $\oint_C z dx + y dy - x dz$, siendo

$$C = S \cap \{y=1\}$$

$$T(x,1,z) = (-z, 0, x)$$

b) Calcular el flujo $\int_S dz dx$ orientando S de forma compatible con la orientación anterior

a) $C = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + z^2 = 1/3, y=1\}$ Orientación pla $y=1$



Corba C vista des de dintre. Amb la orientació donada es recorre en sentit anti-horari i el vector \vec{N} entra 'cap endins'.

la corba C és la vora de $S_1 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + z^2 \leq 1/3, y=1\}$ orientada per $\vec{N}_1 = (0, -1, 0) = -\hat{j}$
 d'altra banda $\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ z & y & -x \end{vmatrix} = z\hat{j} = (0, z, 0)$. Aleshores, podem aplicar el Teorema de Stokes:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{C=\partial S_1} z dx + y dy - x dz &= \int_{S_1} \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_1} \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, \vec{N}_1 \rangle dS = + \int_{S_1} \langle z\hat{j}, -\hat{j} \rangle dS \\ &= -z \int_{S_1} dS = -z \text{Àrea}(S_1) = \boxed{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercici: calculen-lo directament, parametritzant C

corde de radi $r = 1/\sqrt{3}$

b) En aquest cas, el camp és $\vec{G} = (0, 1, 0)$ i $\partial W = S \cup S_1 \cup S_2$

$$\int_{\partial W} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_S \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle + \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle =$$

$$= - \int_W \text{div } \vec{G} \, dx dy dz$$

si ∂W orientada segun el vector normal interior

En el nostre cas $\text{div } \vec{G} = 0$, d'on: $\int_W \text{div } \vec{G} \, dx dy dz = 0$,

$$\int_{S_1} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{G}, \vec{N}_1 \rangle dS = \int_{S_1} \langle \hat{j}, -\hat{j} \rangle dS = - \int_{S_1} dS = -\text{Àrea}(S) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

3] Sobre S_2 la component del camp en la direcció normal a S_2 és 0. En efecte:

$$\langle \vec{G}, \vec{N}_2 \rangle = \langle (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, -1) \rangle = 0, \text{ d'on:}$$

$$\int_{S_2} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{G}, \vec{N}_2 \rangle ds = 0$$

Entonces:

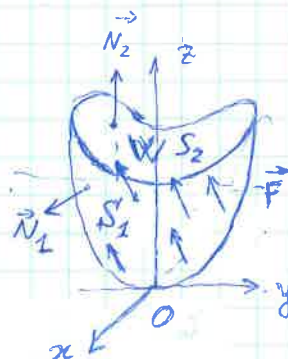
$$\begin{aligned} \int_S dz dx &= \int_S \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle = - \int_W \operatorname{div} \vec{G} dx dy dz - \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle - \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{G}, d\vec{S} \rangle \\ &= 0 - (-\pi/3) - 0 = \boxed{\pi/3} \end{aligned}$$

On S la suposem orientada segons la normal interior. Δ

46. (Ejemplo de "tapa" no plana). Flujo del campo $F(x, y, z) = (1, 0, z)$ a través de la porción del paraboloides elíptico

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = x^2 + 4y^2, z \leq 3y^2 + 1\}$$

orientada según el vector normal con componente vertical positiva.



Solució:

Parametritzem S_1 ; la frontera del cos 'sense tapa':

$$\varphi(x, y) = (x, y, z = x^2 + 4y^2), (x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

Aleshores:

$$d\vec{S} = \varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y(x, y) dx dy = (-2x, -8y, 1) dx dy = (-2x, -8y, 1) dx dy \quad \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

I calculem directament el flux demanat:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle &= \int_D \langle F \circ \varphi, \varphi_x \wedge \varphi_y \rangle dx dy = - \int (-2x + z) dx dy = \\ &= \{ \text{polars } D^* = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 1] \} = -z \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^1 r dr \right) + z \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^1 r^2 dr \right) = \boxed{-2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

¡¡¡ Normal Interior: en $x=0=y$, $z=0$ i el vector és $(0, 0, 1)$ apunta 'cap a dintre'

Aplicant el Teorema de la divergència:

Alternativament podem aplicar el Teorema de la divergència. Parametritzem S_2

$$\varphi(x, y) = (x, y, z = 3y^2 + 1), (x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$d\vec{S} = \phi_x \wedge \phi_y \, dx dy = (0, -6y, 1) \, dx dy.$$

Ara, pel teorema de la divergència, tindrem:

$$\int_{S_1} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle = \int_{W \setminus O} \text{div } \vec{F} \, dx dy dz - \int_{S_2} \langle \vec{F}, d\vec{S} \rangle =$$

Tenint en compte:

$$\partial W = S_1 \cup S_2$$

← El camp és const.

$$= - \int_D \langle \vec{F} \circ \phi, \phi_x \wedge \phi_y \rangle \, dx dy = -2 \int_D dx dy = \boxed{-2\pi} \cdot \Delta$$

(el camp $\vec{F} = (1, 0, 2)$ és constant.)