

## Pauta P4 - Control 3

P11

$$a) F(x, y, z) = x^2 \hat{i} - y^2 \hat{j} + z^2 \hat{k}$$

$$\bullet x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet x + y + z = a \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet z \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

Parametrización

$$\text{Por (1): } \begin{aligned} x &= a \cos(t) \\ y &= a \sin(t) \end{aligned} \quad /0,5$$

Reemplazando en (2):

$$\Rightarrow z = a(1 - \cos(t) - \sin(t)) \quad /0,5$$

$$\text{Por (3): } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq 2\pi \quad /0,5$$

Luego,

$$\vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a \cos(t) \\ a \sin(t) \\ a(1 - \cos(t) - \sin(t)) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin(t) \\ a \cos(t) \\ a(\sin(t) - \cos(t)) \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \cos^2(t) \\ -a^2 \sin^2(t) \\ a^2(1 - \cos(t) - \sin(t))^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Así

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \cos^2(t) \\ -a^2 \sin^2(t) \\ a^2(1 - \cos(t) - \sin(t))^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin(t) \\ a \cos(t) \\ a(\sin(t) - \cos(t)) \end{pmatrix} dt$$

/ 1.0

$$= a^3 \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} -\cos^2(t) \sin(t) - \cos(t) \sin^2(t) + 2(\sin(t) - \cos(t))(1 + \cos(t) \sin(t) - \cos(t) - \sin(t)) dt$$

$$= a^3 \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} \cos(t) \sin^2(t) - 3 \cos^2(t) \sin(t) + 2 \sin(t) - 2 \cos(t) + 2 \cos^2(t) - 2 \sin^2(t) dt$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= a^3 \left[ \frac{\sin^3(t)}{3} + \cos^3(t) - 2 \cos(t) - 2 \sin(t) \right]_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} + 2 \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} \cos^2(t) - \sin^2(t) dt$$

↗ 0

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \quad // \quad / 0,5$$

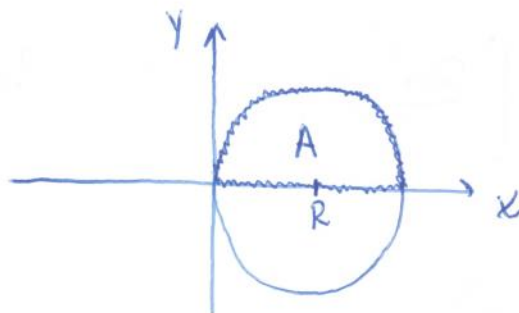
$$b) \int_C (xy + ye^{xy}) dx + (x^2 + y^2 + xe^{xy}) dy$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 - 2Rx = 0)$$

$$(y \geq 0)$$

$$\bullet x^2 + y^2 - 2Rx + R^2 - R^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-R)^2 + y^2 = R^2$$



$$\bullet M dx = (xy + ye^{xy}) dx, \quad M(x,y) = xy + ye^{xy}$$

$$\bullet N dy = (x^2 + y^2 + xe^{xy}) dy, \quad N(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + xe^{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = x + e^{xy} + xye^{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2x + e^{xy} + xye^{xy} \quad / \quad 1,5$$

Luego,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (xy + ye^{xy}) dx + (x^2 + y^2 + xe^{xy}) dy &= \iint_A (2x + e^{xy} + xye^{xy} - x - e^{xy} - xye^{xy}) \\ &= \iint_A x dx dy \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$= \int_0^{2R} \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - (x-R)^2}} x \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{2R} x \sqrt{R^2 - (x-R)^2} \, dx \quad / 1.0$$

~~Cambio de variables:~~

Sustitución:

$$R \operatorname{sen}(t) = x - R$$

$$\Rightarrow x = R(\operatorname{sen}(t) + 1)$$

$$dx = R \cos(t)$$

Luego,

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} R(\operatorname{sen}(t) + 1) \sqrt{R^2 - R^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(t)} \cdot R \cos(t) \, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} R^3 (\operatorname{sen}(t) + 1) \cos^2(t) \, dt = R^3 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) \operatorname{sen}(t) + \cos^2(t) \, dt$$

$$= R^3 \left[ -\frac{\cos^3(t)}{3} \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2(t) \, dt \right] = R^3 \left[ \frac{1}{2} (x + \cos(x) \operatorname{sen}(x)) \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} R^3 \quad // \quad / 0,5$$