

# Exámen de Varias Variables 2013-2014 II término

Tema #1. (14 Pts) Calcular el volúmen del sólido limitado por

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6 \quad ; \quad z^2 = 2x^2 + 3y^2 \quad ; \quad z \geq 0.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{6} = 1$$

cono

elipsoide

$$\left(\sqrt{6-2x^2-3y^2}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{2x^2+3y^2}\right)^2$$

$$6-2x^2-3y^2 = 2x^2+3y^2$$

$$\frac{1}{6} (6-4x^2-6y^2)$$

$$1 = \frac{2x^2}{3} + y^2$$

elipse

a Coord. Esférica

$$r = \frac{2}{3} r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} r^2 - \frac{2}{3} r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3} r^2 + \frac{1}{3} r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 \theta}$$

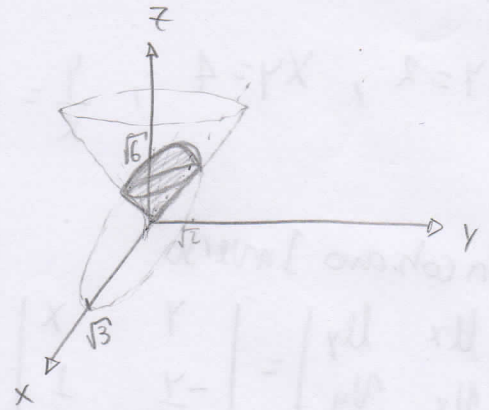
$$V = \iiint_0^{\pi/2} \rho^2 \sin \theta \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$V = \iiint_D dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{6-2r^2 \cos^2 \theta}} dz \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{6-2r^2 \cos^2 \theta}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$2r^2(1-\cos^2 \theta) + 2r^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2r^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} &2(2r^2 \cos^2 \theta) + 3r^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ &2r^2(1-\cos^2 \theta) + 3r^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ &2r^2 - 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 3r^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ &(2r^2 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta) \end{aligned}$$

Tema #2. (14pts) Calcular  $\iint_D x^2 y^2 dA$  donde  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  limitado por  
 $xy=2$  ;  $xy=4$  ;  $y=x$  ;  $x=\frac{y}{3}$ .

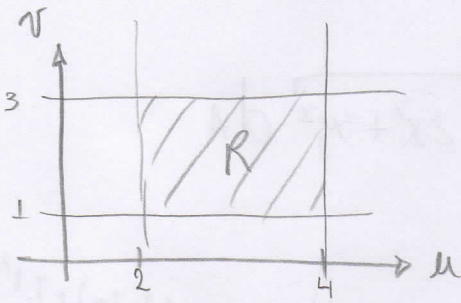
Sol

$xy=2$  ,  $xy=4$  ,  $\frac{y}{x}=1$  ,  $\frac{y}{x}=3$  Cambio de Variable

$u=xy$   $v=\frac{y}{x}$

Jacobiano Inverso

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)(y) + (x)\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} = \boxed{\frac{2y}{x}}$$



$$\iint_R (xy)^2 \frac{x}{2y} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \int_2^4 u^2 \frac{1}{v} du dv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_1^3 \frac{dv}{v} \int_2^4 u^2 du \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(v) \Big|_1^3 \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_2^4 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln(3) - \ln(1)) \cdot \left( \frac{4^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(3) \left( \frac{64}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \ln(3) \cdot \frac{56}{3} = \frac{28}{3} \ln(3)$$

Tema #3. (14 pts) Dado el Campo de fuerza:

$F(x, y, z) = (\underbrace{ye^{xy}}_M - \underbrace{z \operatorname{sen}(xz)}_N, \underbrace{xe^{xy}}_N, \underbrace{-x \operatorname{sen}(xz)}_P)$  calcule el trabajo realizado por el Campo, al transportar una partícula de masa  $m$  a través de la curva:  $r(t) = (\cos t, \operatorname{sen} t, t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

$\rightarrow N_x = yM \quad P_x = zM \quad P_y = zN$

$(x)'(e^{xy}) + (x)(e^{xy})' = (y)'(e^{xy}) + (y)(e^{xy})'$

$\boxed{e^{xy} + x e^{xy}(y) = e^{xy} + y e^{xy} x} \quad \checkmark$

$\rightarrow P_x = N_z$

$(x)'(\operatorname{sen}(xz)) + (x)(\operatorname{sen}(xz))' = (z)'(\operatorname{sen}(xz)) + (z)(\operatorname{sen}(xz))'$

$\boxed{\operatorname{sen}(xz) + x \cos(xz)(z) = \operatorname{sen}(xz) + z \cos(xz)x} \quad \checkmark$

$\rightarrow P_y = N_z$

$\boxed{0 = 0} \quad \checkmark$

$\therefore$  Campo Conservativo //

$\rightarrow$  Aplico función Potencial

$f = \int ye^{xy} - z \operatorname{sen}(xz) dx = \frac{ye^{xy}}{y} - z \frac{(-\cos(xz))}{z} = \boxed{e^{xy} + \cos(xz)}$

$f = \int xe^{xy} dy = \frac{xe^{xy}}{x} = \boxed{e^{xy}}$

$f = \int -x \operatorname{sen}(xz) dz = -x \frac{(-\cos(xz))}{x} = \boxed{\cos(xz)}$

$\boxed{f: e^{xy} + \cos(xz) + C}$

Pto final  $r(2\pi) = (\cos(2\pi), \operatorname{sen}(2\pi), 2\pi)$   
 $r(2\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (1, 0, 2\pi)$

Pto Inicial  $r(0) = (\cos(0), \operatorname{sen}(0), 0)$   
 $r(0) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (1, 0, 0)$

$W = f_{\text{Pto final}} - f_{\text{Inicial}}$

$W = [e^{(1)(0)} + \cos(1)(2\pi)] - [e^{(1)(0)} + \cos(1)(0)]$

$W = [1 + 1] - [1 + 1] = \boxed{0} //$

Tema #4 (14 pts) Calcular el trabajo realizado por el Campo:

$F(x,y,z) = -y^3 i + x^3 j - z^3 k$  al transportar una partícula del origen a través de  $C$  es la intersección del Cilindro  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  con el plano  $x + y + z = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot F &= -3y^2 + 3x^2 - 3z^2 \\ \text{Cilindro } x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ \text{Plano } x + y + z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Parametrización de } C: \\ x &= \cos t \\ y &= \sin t \\ z &= 1 - \cos t - \sin t \end{aligned}$$

Campos Conservativos

$$\int_C F \cdot dr = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin^3 t \cos t + \cos^3 t \sin t - (1 - \cos t - \sin t)^3 (-\sin t + \cos t - 1)) dt$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

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

Para punto  $r(2\pi) = (\cos(2\pi), \sin(2\pi), 1 - \cos(2\pi) - \sin(2\pi)) = (1, 0, 0)$

Para punto  $r(0) = (\cos(0), \sin(0), 1 - \cos(0) - \sin(0)) = (0, 0, 0)$

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

$$W = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = 2\pi$$

Tema #5 (14 Pts). Calcular el flujo del Campo  $F$  através de la Superficie  $S$   
en dirección de abajo hacia arriba donde  $F(x, y, z) = (x+y, y+z, z+x)$  y  
 $S$  es:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2z = 0$  con  $z \geq 1$ .