

$$x^2 + x^2 + x^2 = R^2$$

$$3x^2 = R^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{R^2}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$U_{\max} = 8 \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

→ Empleando el método de Lagrange determine 3 números positivos cuyo producto sea el máximo posible si se conoce que su suma es 150.

$$xyz = f.o \text{ (Función Optimizar)}$$

$$x + y + z = 150 \quad \neq R \text{ (Función restricción)}$$

$$f(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz - \lambda(x + y + z - 150)$$

$$\nabla f = \langle yz - \lambda, xz - \lambda, xy - \lambda, -(x + y + z - 150) \rangle = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} yz = \lambda & \Rightarrow yz = xz \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x} \\ xz = \lambda & \Rightarrow yz = xy \Rightarrow \boxed{z = x} \\ xy = \lambda \\ x + y + z = 150 \end{cases}$$

$$x + x + x = 150$$

$$3x = 150$$

$$\boxed{x = 50}$$

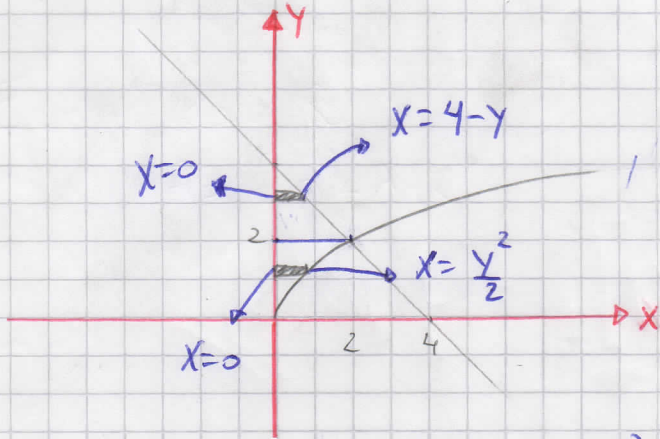
$$\boxed{y = 50}$$

$$\boxed{z = 50}$$

$x=2$ $4-x=y$

→ $\int_{x=0}^2 \int_{\sqrt{2x}}^{4-x} (x^2 - y^2) dy dx$ Cambie su orden de integración y

evalúe el nuevo orden.



$$\int_{y=2}^4 \int_{x=0}^{4-y} (x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \int_{y=0}^2 \int_{x=0}^{\frac{y^2}{2}} (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_2^4 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^{4-y} dy + \int_0^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_2^4 \left[\frac{(4-y)^3}{3} - (4-y)y^2 \right] dy + \int_0^2 \left[\frac{y^6}{24} - \frac{y^4}{2} \right] dy$$

2

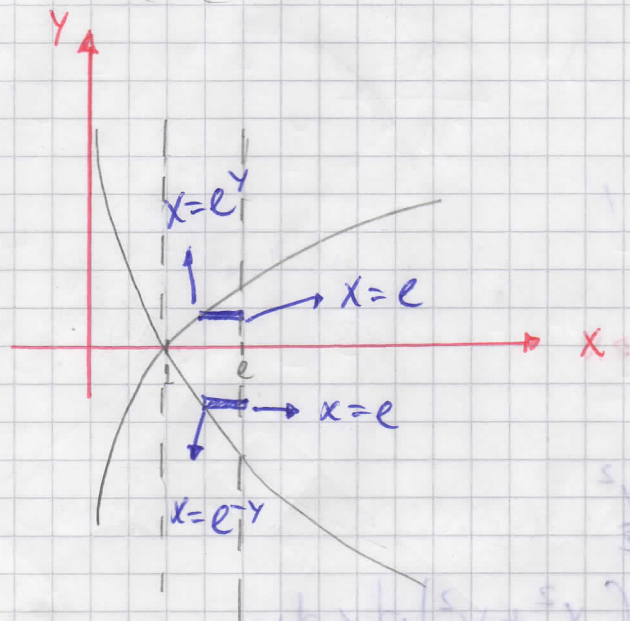
$\frac{y^7}{7} - \frac{y^5}{5} \Big|_0^2 = m$

$$x = e \quad \ln(x) = y$$

$$\int \int f(x, y) dy dx$$

Cambie el orden de integración.

$$x = 1 \quad -\ln(x) = y$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx dy + \int_{-1}^0 \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx dy$$

→ Una lámina se encuentra acotada por las curvas

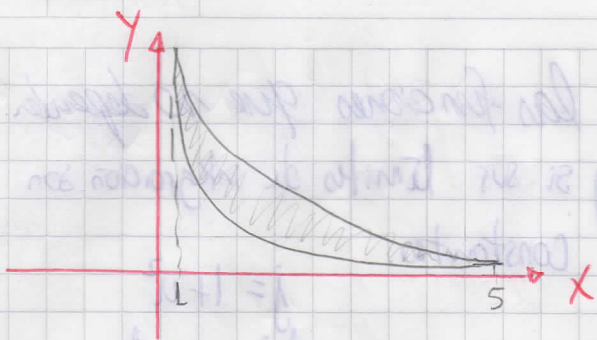
$$\boxed{xy=1} ; \boxed{xy=5} , \boxed{x=1} , \boxed{x=5}$$

si la función de densidad $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{1+x^2y^2}$

$$dm = \rho dA$$

$$m = \iint \frac{xy}{1+x^2y^2} dy dx$$

(3)

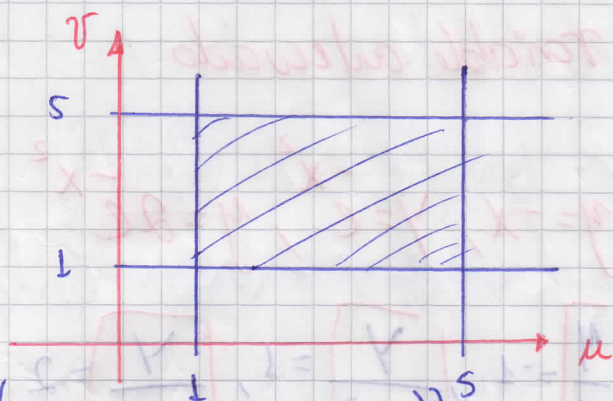


C. Variable

$$u = xy \quad (1, 5)$$

$$u=1, u=5; v=1, v=5$$

$$v = x \quad (1, 5)$$



$$\iint \left(\frac{xy}{1+x^2y^2} \right) \frac{d(x,y)}{d(u,v)} du dv$$

66 Jacobiano inverso.

$$\frac{d(u,v)}{d(x,y)} = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y & x \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 - x = -x = x$$

$$\int_1^5 \int_1^5 \frac{u}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v} du dv$$

(4)

Q10: Cuando están separadas las funciones que no dependen de otra variable las separamos y si sus límites de integración son constantes.

$$\int_1^5 \frac{1}{r} dr \cdot \int_1^5 \frac{u}{1+u^2} du$$

$$j = 1+u^2 \\ dj = 2u du \\ \int \frac{u}{1+u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dj}{j}$$

$$\left[\ln(r) \right]_1^5 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) \right]_1^5 = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(5)$$

→ Empleando un cambio de variable adecuado

$$\iint_D \frac{2x^3 + x}{y^3} dA \quad y=x, y=-x, y=e^{-x^2}, y=2e^{-x^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{y}{x} = 1}, \boxed{\frac{y}{x} = -1}, \boxed{\frac{y}{e^{-x^2}} = 1}, \boxed{\frac{y}{e^{-x^2}} = 2}$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x}; \quad u=1, u=-1$$

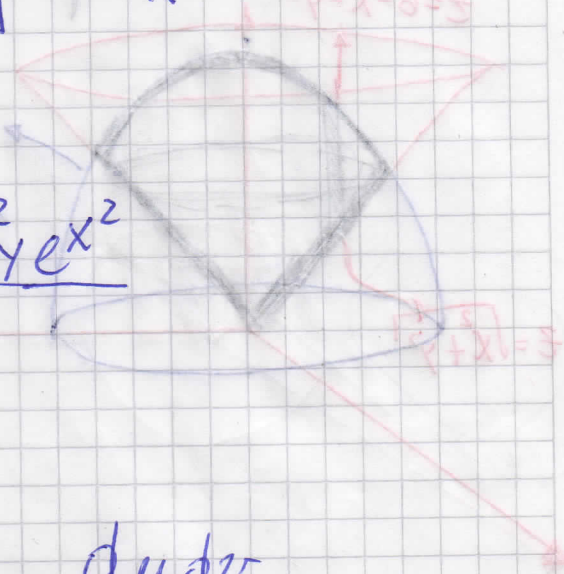
$$v = \frac{y}{e^{-x^2}}; \quad v=1, v=2$$

Se deja igual auto a números constantes.

$$\iint \frac{2x^3 + x}{y^3} \cdot \frac{d(x,y)}{d(u,v)} dv du \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d(u,v)}{d(x,y)} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \\ y \cdot 2x e^{x^2} & \frac{1}{e^{-x^2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-y e^{x^2}}{x^2} - 2y e^{x^2}$$

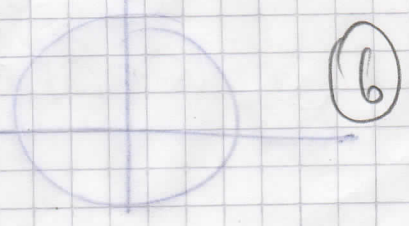
$$= \frac{y e^{x^2}}{x^2} + 2y e^{x^2} = \frac{y e^{x^2} + 2x^2 y e^{x^2}}{x^2}$$



$$\iint \frac{x(2x^2+1)}{y^3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{y e^{x^2}(1+2x^2)} du dv$$

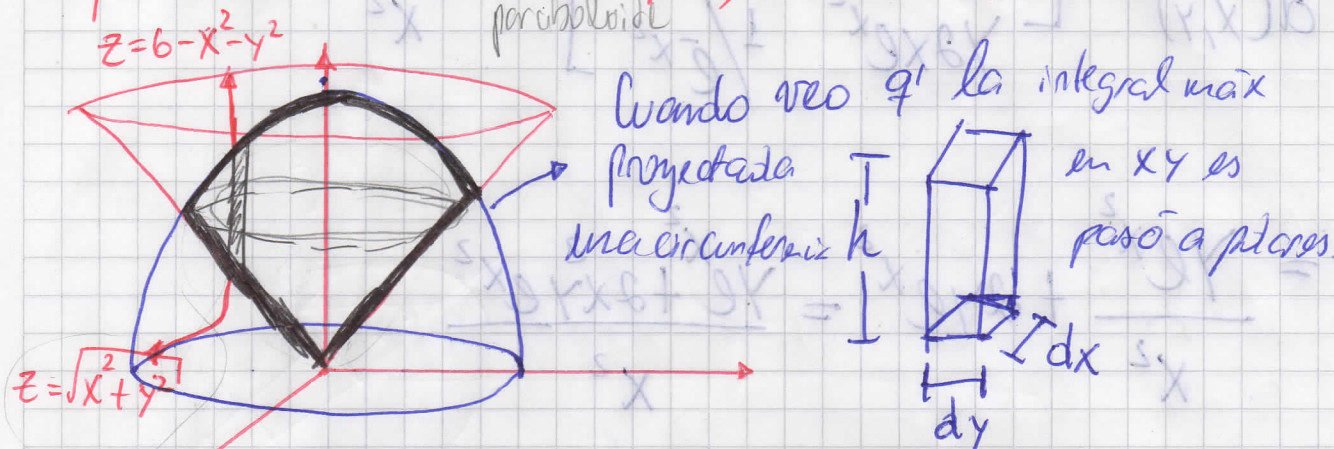
$$\iint \frac{x^3}{y^3} \cdot \frac{e^{-x^2}}{y} du dv$$

$$\iint \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{v}\right) du dv = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{u^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{v}\right) du dv = 0$$



(A) $(x^2 + y^2) - 0 = 5^2$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 5^2$

→ Hallar el volumen del sólido limitado por las superficies. $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$; $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. paraboloidal doble como



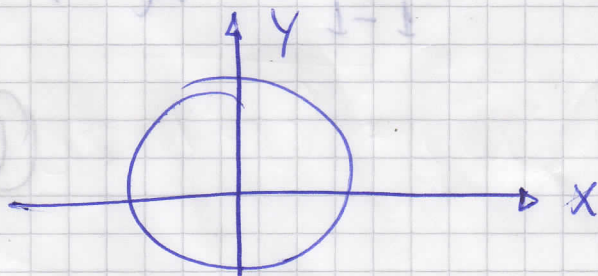
$$dv = h(dA)$$

$$dv = h(dx dy)$$

$$dv = (6 - x^2 - y^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$

$$V = \iint [6 - (x^2 + y^2) - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] dx dy$$

$$V = \iint (6 - r^2 - r) r dr d\theta$$



$$\begin{cases} z = 6 - (x^2 + y^2) \\ z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

(7)

$$\bullet \quad x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$6 - z = z^2$$

$$z^2 + z - 6 = 0$$

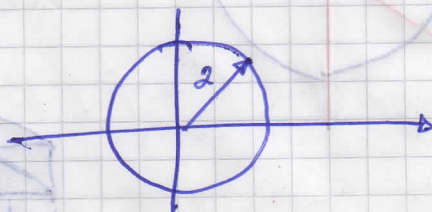
$$(z+3)(z-2) = 0$$

$$z = -3$$

$$z = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2^2$$



$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (6 - r^2 - r) r \, dr \, d\theta$$

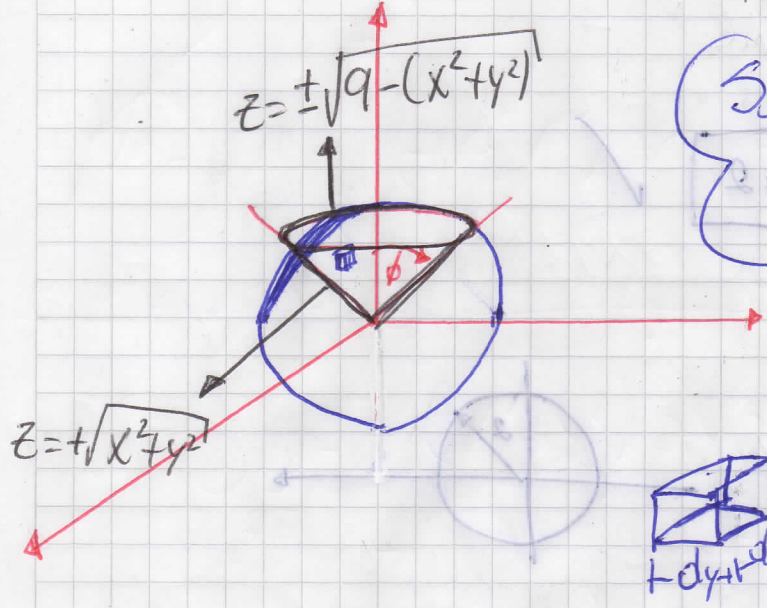
$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^2 (6r - r^3 - r^2) \, dr$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (6r - r^3 - r^2) \, dr$$

⑧

→ Determine el Volumen del Sólido limitado por

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$; $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$, $z \geq 0$
esfera ; cono por la superior



Solo esfera y cono
se usa coord. esférica.

$dv = dx dy dz$

$V = \iiint dz dy dx$
 $\sqrt{9 - (x^2 + y^2)}$

$V = \iiint dz dy dx$
 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$V = \iint [\sqrt{9 - (x^2 + y^2)} - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] dy dx$

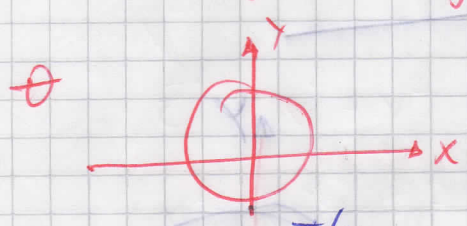
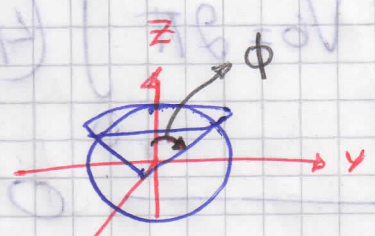
(a)

a Coord. esférica:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^3 \rho^2 \sin\phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

Jac

ϕ es el ángulo del eje z a la función

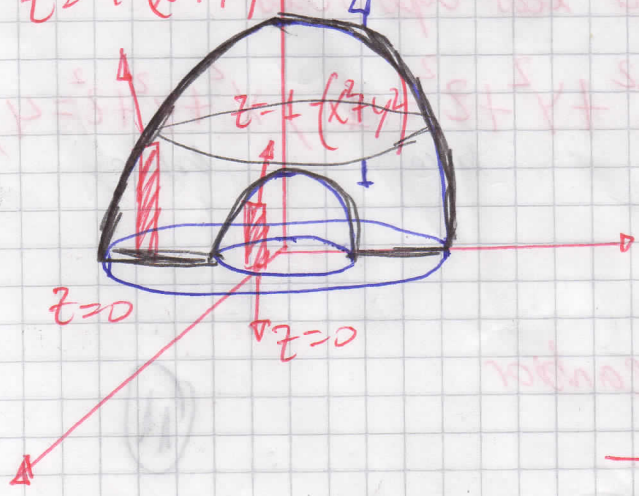


$$V = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin\phi \, d\phi \cdot \int_0^3 \rho^2 \, d\rho$$

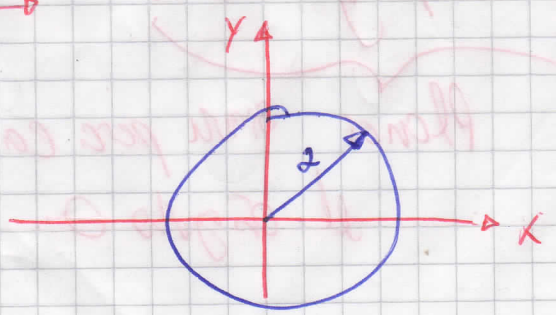
→ Calcular el Volumen del Solido limitado por:

paraboloide $x^2 + y^2 + z = 1$; $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$; $z \geq 0$

$$z = 4 - (x^2 + y^2)$$



$$V_0 = \iint 4 - (x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx$$



10

a Polares. -

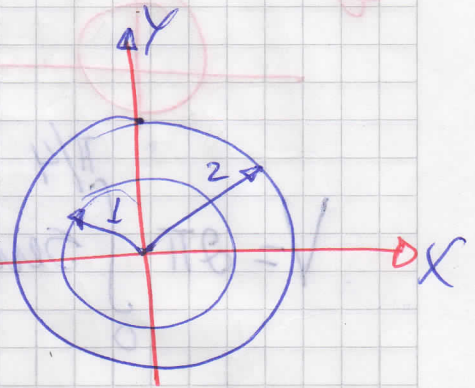
$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (4-r^2) r dr d\theta$$

$$V_0 = 2\pi \int_0^2 (4r - r^3) dr = \boxed{8\pi}$$



$$V_p = \iint (1 - (x^2 + y^2)) dy dx$$

$$V_p = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r dr d\theta = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$



$$V_T = V_{Grande} - V_{Pequeña}$$

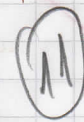
$$\frac{15\pi}{2}$$

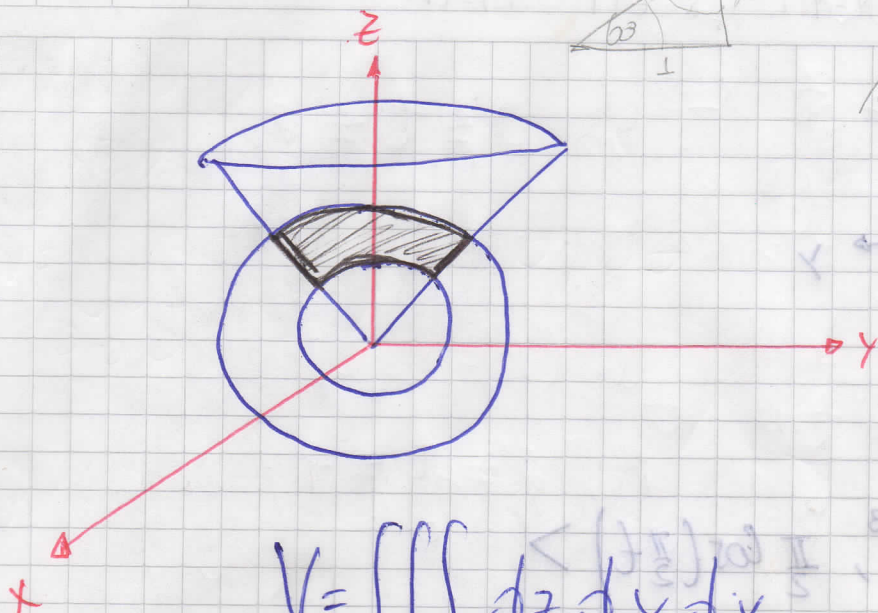
→ Calcular el Volumen del sólido ubicado en el 1º octante limitado por las superficies

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0; \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1; \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4,$$

$$y = x, \quad y = \sqrt{3}x$$

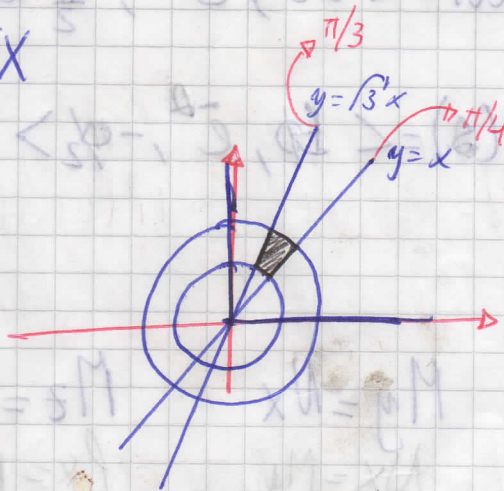
Planos para cambiar el ángulo θ .





$$V = \iiint dz dy dx$$

$$V = \int_0^2 \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \int_0^{\rho} \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$$



$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/4$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/3$$

→ Una partícula inicia su movimiento en la curva dada por $r(t) = \langle t^2 - 4, e^{t-3}, \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t) \rangle$, $t \geq 0$ en el instante $t = 3$ [s] sale en dirección tangente y se desplaza en línea recta hasta $t = 5$ [s]. Determine:

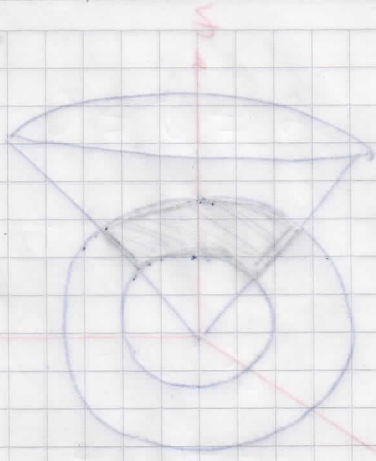
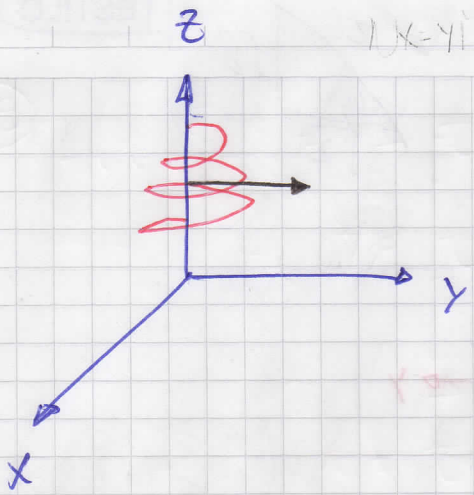
a) Posición final de la partícula

b) Trabajo que realiza el campo de fuerzas

$F(x, y, z) = (2xe^{yz} + 2z)i + (x^2ze^{yz} - 2y)j + (x^2ye^{yz} + 2x)k$
que actúa durante todo el mov.

(12)

1X-YII Pz zil PY=ZK



$$r'(t) = \langle 2t, e^{t-3}, \frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t) \rangle$$

$$r'(2) = \langle 4, e^{-1}, -\pi/2 \rangle$$

a partir de los 3 segundos hasta los 5 segundos.

$M_y = N_x$	$M_z = P_x$	$N_z = P_y$
$N_x = M_y$	$P_x = M_z$	$P_y = N_z$

$$2xz e^{yz} = 2xz e^{yz} \quad | \quad 2xy e^{yz} + 2 = 2xy e^{yz} + 2 \quad | \quad x^2 yz + x^2 z y e^{yz}$$

\therefore Campo Conservativo $x^2 yz + x^2 z y e^{yz}$

$$P(x,y,z) = \int 2x e^{yz} + 2z \, dx = x^2 e^{yz} + 2xz$$

$$P(x,y,z) = \int x^2 z e^{yz} - 2y \, dy = x^2 e^{yz} - y^2 \quad (13)$$

$$P(x,y,z) = \int x^2 y e^{yz} + 2x \, dz = x^2 e^{yz} + 2xz$$

$$N_x = y^n$$

$$P_x = -1/n$$

$$P_y = -1/n$$

ESTILO

$$P(x, y, z) = x^2 e^{yz} + 2xz - y^2$$

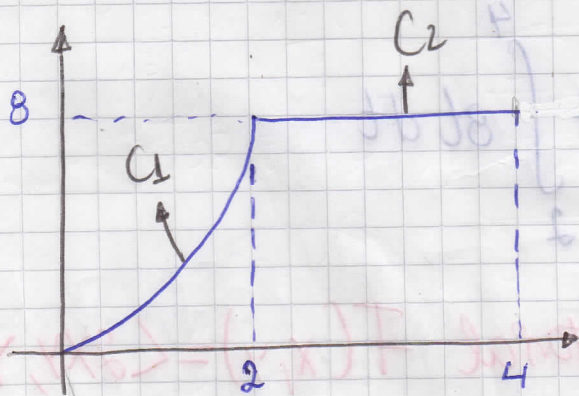
$$W = P(x_f, y_f, z_f) - P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$r(0) = \langle -4, e^{-3}, 0 \rangle$$

$$W = [16(e^{-1})e^{\pi/2} + 2(+4)(-\frac{\pi}{2}) - (e^{-1})^2] - [16(4) + 2(-4)(0) - (e^{-3})^2]$$

→ Sea C el camino formado por un arco circular y un segmento de recta desde $(0,0) \rightarrow (4,8)$ Calcular el trabajo realizado por el campo de fuerzas

$$F(x, y) = (x, y)i + (x + 2y)j$$



Probar que se cumpla: para 2 variables.

$$M_y = N_x$$

$$x \neq 1$$

descarto función potencial

$$\oint F \cdot dr = \int F[r(t)] \cdot r'(t) dt$$

(14)

Parametrizando: . . .

$$r_1(t) = \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^3 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$r_2(t) = \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 8 \end{cases} \quad ; 2 \leq t \leq 4$$

$$W = \int_{C_1} \mathbf{F}[r_1(t)] \cdot r_1'(t) dt + \int_{C_2} \mathbf{F}[r_2(t)] \cdot r_2'(t) dt$$

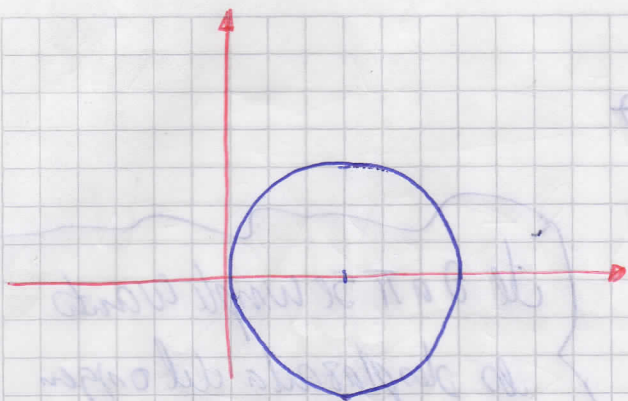
$$W = \int_0^2 \langle t, t^3, t+2t^3 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 3t^2 \rangle dt + \int_2^4 \langle 8t, t+16 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 0 \rangle dt$$

$$W = \int_0^2 t^4 + 3t^2(t+2t^3) dt + \int_2^4 8t dt$$

→ Considere el Campo Vectorial $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle 2xy, y^2 \rangle$

determine el trabajo realizado por \mathbf{F} al mover una partícula a lo largo de la circunferencia centrada en $(1, 0)$ con radio 1.

(15)



Teorema de Green:

- $F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
- Curva cerrada y suave

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint \frac{dN}{dx} - \frac{dM}{dy} dx dy$$

No es conservativo entonces no aplico función potencial.

$$= \iint (0 - 2x) dx dy$$

Cómo la región es circular entonces paso a polares.

$$= \iint -2r \cos \theta r dr d\theta$$

$$r = 2 \cos \theta$$

díametro

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} -2r \cos \theta r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} -2r^2 \cos \theta dr d\theta$$

Aquí no puedo separar por que el límite de integración $2 \cos \theta$ no es constante.

16

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left[-\frac{2}{3} r^3 \cos\theta \right]_0^{\sec\theta} d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} -\frac{16}{3} \cos^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta$$

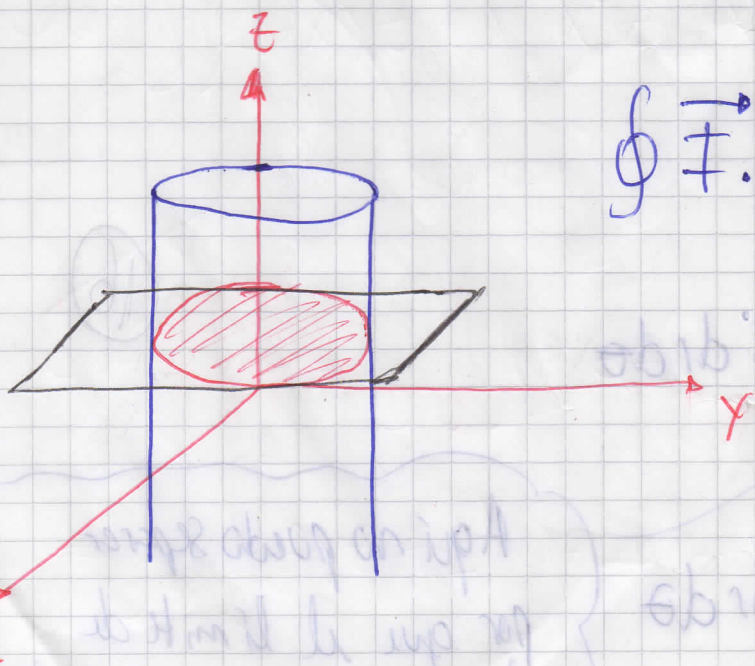
de 0 a π se cumple cuando
no desplazada del origen
abrira toda la circunferencia

→ Calcular el trabajo realizado por el campo
vectorial $F(x,y,z) = \langle x, xy^2, z \rangle$ al mover
una partícula a lo largo de la traza del plano
 $\pi: 2x + 3y + 4z = 12$ con el cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Teorema de Stokes • $F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

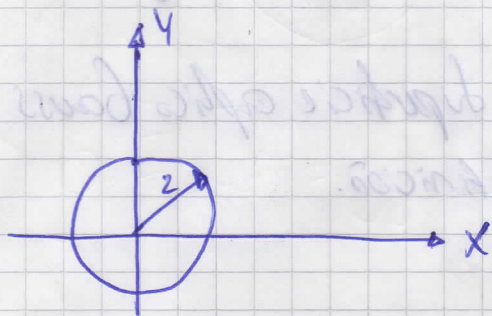
• Curva cerrada y suave

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$



(17)

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & xy^2 & z \end{vmatrix} = (0-0)i - j(0-0) + k(y^2-0) \\ \langle 0, 0, y^2 \rangle$$



$$\iint \langle 0, 0, y^2 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 3, 4 \rangle dy dx$$

$$\iint 4y^2 dy dx$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (4r^2 \sin^2 \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Derivada} \\ \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x \\ \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Derivada} \\ \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \\ \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \end{array}$$

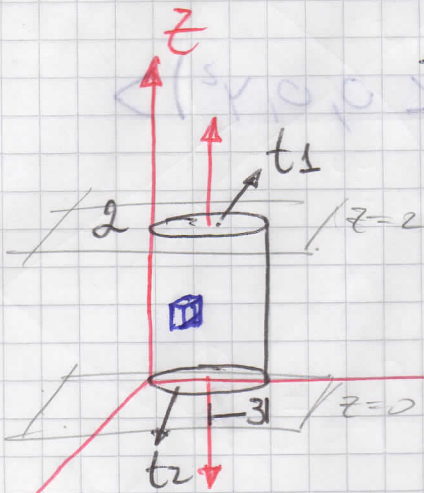
→ FLUJO

* Determine el flujo de campo $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2xyz + x)i + (x^2z)j + (x^2y)k$ a través de la superficie comprendida entre $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$; $z=0$, $z=2$.

(13)

$$\Phi = \oint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, d\vec{r}$$

Teorema de Gauss $\iiint \text{divergencia } \vec{F} \, dV$



Cuando haya superficie aplico Gauss
sino la definición.

$$\Phi_T = \cancel{\Phi_{t1}} + \cancel{\Phi_{t2}} + \Phi_{\text{superficie}}$$

$$\Phi_{T1} = \iint \langle 2xyz + x, x^2z, x^2y \rangle \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle \, dA$$

$$\Phi_{T2} = \iint \langle 2xyz + x, x^2z, x^2y \rangle \langle 0, 0, -1 \rangle \, dA$$

Si sumamos $\Phi_1 + \Phi_2$ se cancela. ^{divergencia}

$$\boxed{\text{div } \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F}}$$

$$\Phi_T = \Phi_S = \iiint (2yz + 1 + 0 + 0) \, dV$$

$$= \iiint (2yz + 1) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

(19)

$$= \iint (yz^2 + z)^2 dy dx$$

$$= \iint (4y + 2) dy dx \quad \text{pasando a polares.}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (4r\sin\theta + 2) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{4}{3} r^3 \sin\theta + r^2 \right]_0^{2\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{4}{3} 8 \sin^4\theta + 4 \sin^2\theta \right) d\theta$$

→ Calcular el flujo del Campo Vectorial a través de la Superficie del sólido limitada por $X = 1 - z^2$,

$$z=0, y=0, y=z.$$

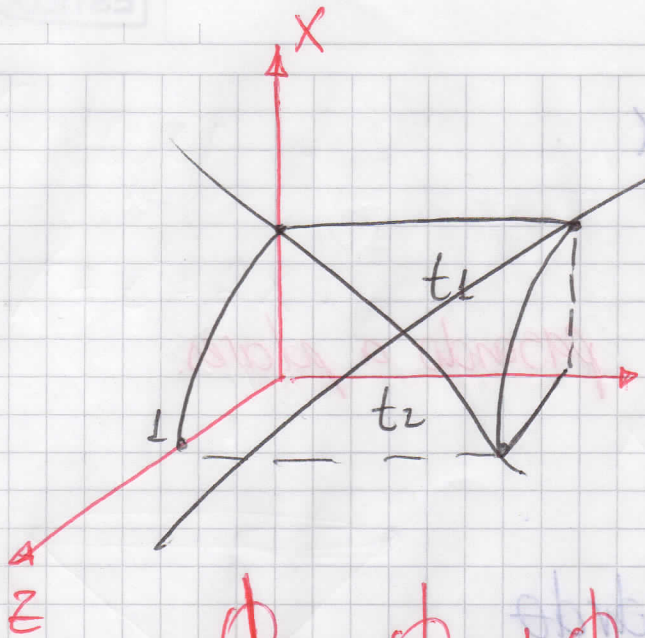
Algunas figuras con 2 variables se le llaman

Planos

Cilindro

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 3x + y, y^2 - 2z, 4xz \rangle$$

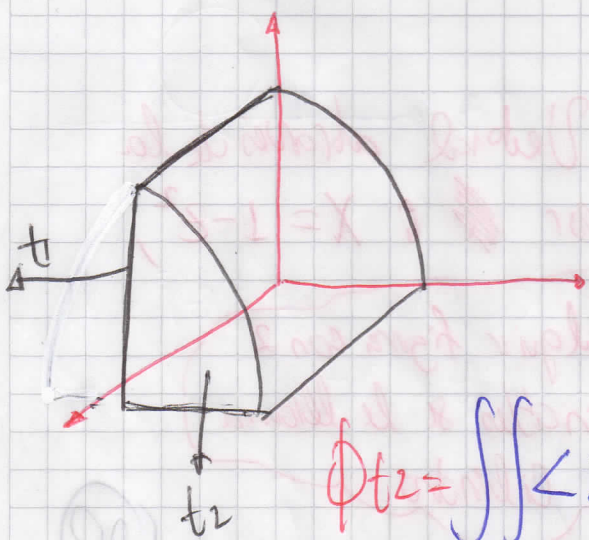
(20)



$$\Phi_T = \Phi_S + \Phi_{t1} - \Phi_{t2} \text{ aumento.}$$

$$\Phi_{T1} = \iint \langle 3x+y, y^2-2z, 4xz \rangle \langle 0, 0, -1 \rangle dA$$

$$= \iint -4xz \, dy dx = 0$$



$$\Phi_{t2} = \iint \langle 3x+y, y^2-2z, 4xz \rangle \langle -1, 0, 0 \rangle dy dz$$

$$= \iint -3x - y \, dy dz$$

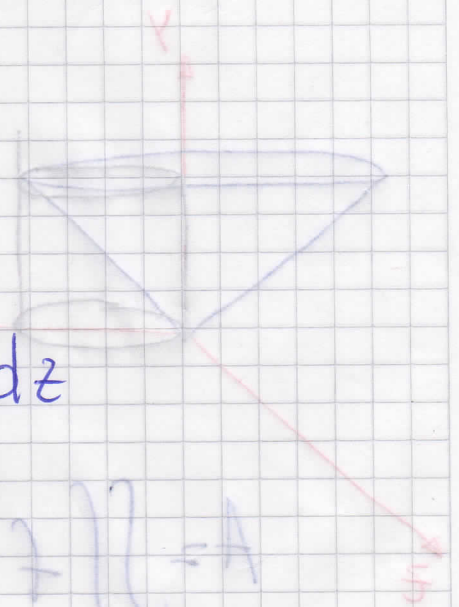
(21)

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^2 -y \, dy \, dz$$

(colocar el área de la región de integración)

$$x^2 = z^2 + y^2$$

$$\iiint dV = \int dx \, dy \, dz$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z^2} \int_0^{1-z^2-y^2} (3+2y+4x) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z^2} [3x + 2xy + 2x^2]_0^{1-z^2-y^2} \, dy \, dz$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z^2} [3(1-z^2) + 2(1-z^2)y + 2(1-z^2)^2] \, dy \, dz$$

$$\int_0^1 [3y(1-z^2) + y^2(1-z^2) + 2y(1-z^2)^2]_0^{1-z^2} \, dz$$

$$\int_0^1 [6(1-z^2) + 4(1-z^2) + 4(1-z^2)^2] \, dz$$

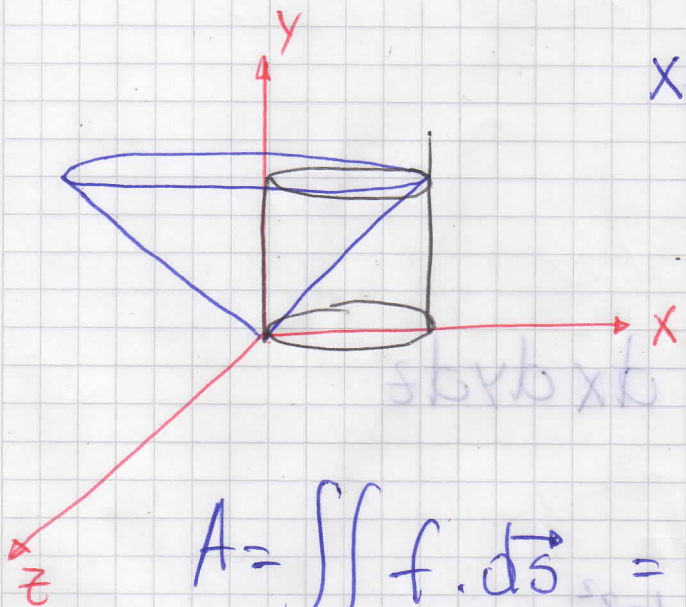
(22)

⇒ Calcular el área de la Superficie $y = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$;

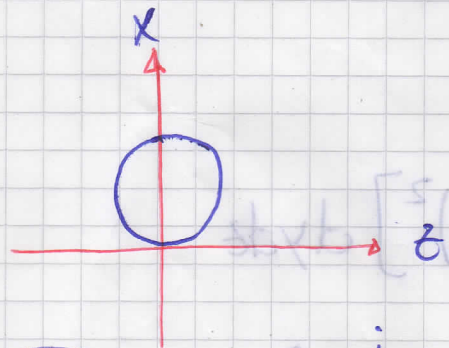
$$x^2 + z^2 = 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x + z^2 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 + z^2 &= 1 - 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + z^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x + 1 + z^2 &= 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + z^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$A = \iint_S f \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \cdot \|\vec{T}_r \times \vec{T}_\theta\| dA$$



$$\phi(r, \theta) = \langle r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r \rangle$$

$$\|\vec{T}_r \times \vec{T}_\theta\| = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 1 \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{i}(-r \cos \theta) - \mathbf{j}(r \sin \theta) + \mathbf{k}(r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= \langle -r \cos \theta, -r \sin \theta, r \rangle \end{aligned}$$

(23)

$$= \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta + 1^2}$$

$$= r\sqrt{2}$$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{25 \sin \theta} r \cdot (\sqrt{2} r) dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{25 \sin \theta} \sqrt{2} r^2 dr d\theta$$

(24)