

CALCULO III

FUNCIONES VECTORIALES DE VARIABLE REAL

Parte 1

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I) Parametrizar C curva definida en \mathbb{R}^2 y en \mathbb{R}^3 de la forma

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. $y = (x - 1)(x + 5)$ Grafique

2. $y = 3 + \text{sen}(x)$

3. $\frac{(x-3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{25} = 1$

4. $\left. \begin{array}{l} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = \frac{1}{2} + x + y \end{array} \right\}$ Grafique

5. $\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + z = 25 \\ z = 9 \end{array} \right\}$ Grafique

6. $\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \end{array} \right\}$ Grafique

II) Determinada la curva en la forma vectorial, determine $\vec{r}'(t)$, $\|\vec{r}(t)\|$ y $\|\vec{r}'(t)\|$ de las curvas de I).

III) Escribir la curva en forma cartesiana y vectorial de:

a) $x = 3t$

$$y = t - 1$$

b) $x = 2 \cos(t)$

$$y = 2 \text{sen}(t)$$

c) $x = 2 \ln(t)$

$y = 4t$

d) $x = 1 + t$

$y = -1 + 2t$

$z = 2 + 3t$

Rta. $x - 1 = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$

e) $x = \cosh(t)$

$y = \sinh(t)$

IV) Dada la curva, calcular $L = \int_a^b \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt$

a) $\vec{r}(t) = (t - \sin(t), 1 - \cos(t), 4\sin(\frac{t}{2})) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

b) $\vec{r}(t) = (e^t \cos(t), e^t \sin(t)) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

V) Dadas las curvas $\vec{r}_1(t)$, $\vec{r}_2(t)$, calcular

i) $\vec{r}_1(t) \times \vec{r}_2(t)$

ii) $\vec{r}_1'(t) \times \vec{r}_2'(t)$

iii) $\vec{r}_1(t) \cdot \vec{r}_2(t)$

iv) $\vec{r}_1'(t) \cdot \vec{r}_2'(t)$

a) $\vec{r}_1(t) = (\frac{1}{2} \sin(t), \sqrt{3} \sin(t), 2 \cos(t))$

$\vec{r}_2(t) = (-\cos(t), \cos(t), -\frac{1}{2} \sin(t))$

b) $\vec{r}_1(t) = (\sqrt{6} \cos(t), 4 \sin(t), \sqrt{10} \cos(t))$

$\vec{r}_2(t) = (-\sqrt{6} \sin(t), 4 \cos(t), -\sqrt{10} \sin(t))$

VI) Sea $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos(t) + t \sin(t), \sin(t) - t \cos(t), t) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$

Despejar t tal que en $\|\vec{r}'(t)\| = 2$