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Pregunta 1

Utilice integral triple para calcular el volumen del esferoide

$$b^2(x^2 + y^2) + a^2 z^2 = a^2 b^2$$

(no usar formulas)

Solución:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$x = \rho \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \phi$$

Usando coordenadas esféricas $y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \phi$

$$z = \rho \cos \phi$$

Se tiene
$$\rho = \frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \phi + a^2 \cos^2 \phi}}$$

Así

$$V = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \phi + a^2 \cos^2 \phi}}} \rho^2 \operatorname{sen} \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \operatorname{sen} \phi \right|_0^{\frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \phi + a^2 \cos^2 \phi}}} d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (ab)^3 \int_0^\pi \frac{\operatorname{sen} \phi d\phi}{(b^2 + (a^2 - b^2) \cos^2 \phi)^{3/2}}$$

$$u = \cos \phi \Rightarrow du = -\operatorname{sen} \phi d\phi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (ab)^3 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{du}{(b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)u^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2\pi}{3} (ab)^3 \cdot \left. \frac{u}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2)u^2 + b^2}} \right|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (ab)^3 \cdot \frac{2}{b^2 a} = \frac{4\pi}{3} a^2 b$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{4\pi}{3} a^2 b$$

Pregunta 2

Evalúe

$$\int_C y^2 dx + xy dy$$

si C es la curva que une los puntos $P = (-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3})$ y $Q = (-(1+\sqrt{2}), -(1+\sqrt{2}))$ a lo largo de la cardioide $\rho = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ sin pasar por el origen.

Solución:

$$\operatorname{tg}\theta_p = -\sqrt{3}, \quad \theta_p \in IIC \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta_p = 120^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\theta_q = 1, \quad \theta_q \in III C \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta_q = 225^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

P y Q están en la cardioide $\Rightarrow a = 2$

Sean C_1 , segmentos \overline{OP} y C_2 el segmento \overline{OQ} y C el arco de cardioide de P a Q no por el origen.

Utilizando la formula de Green: sea $C^* = C + C_1 + C_2$

$$\oint_{C^*} y^2 dx + xy dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D -y dx dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \int_0^{2(1-\cos\theta)} -\rho \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = -\frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1-\cos\theta)^3 \operatorname{sen}\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (1-\cos\theta)^4 \Big|_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} = -\frac{2}{3} \left(\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 \right) = -2,28676$$

Recta C_1 (\overline{OP}): $y = -\sqrt{3}x$

Parametrizando con $x = t \Rightarrow c(t) = (t, -\sqrt{3}t), t \in \left[-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right]$

$$\int_{C_1} y^2 dx + xy dy = \int_{-3/2}^0 3t^2 + t\sqrt{3}t\sqrt{3} dt = \int_{-3/2}^0 6x^2 dx = \frac{27}{4}$$

Recta C_2 (\overline{OQ}): $y = x \Rightarrow c(t) = (t, t), t \in \left[-(1+\sqrt{2}), 0\right]$

$$\int_{C_2} y^2 dx + xy dy = \int_{C_2} (t^2 + t^2) dt = 2 \int_{-(1+\sqrt{2})}^0 t^2 dt = \frac{2}{3} (1+\sqrt{2})^3$$

Finalmente

$$\int_C y^2 dx + xy dy = \int_{C^*} y^2 dx + xy dy - \int_{C_1} y^2 dx + xy dy - \int_{C_2} y^2 dx + xy dy$$

$$\int_C y^2 dx + xy dy = -2,28 + \frac{27}{4} - \frac{2}{3}(1 + \sqrt{2})^3.$$

Pregunta 3

Un campo vectorial F se define por $F = \nabla u$ y $\nabla^2 u = x + y + z$. Determine el flujo de F a través de la superficie cerrada limitada por el cono $(z - 2)^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$ y el cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{4}{3}$

Solución:

$$\text{Intersección entre cono y cilindro: } (z - 2)^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 2 \pm 2 \Rightarrow z = 0, \quad z = 4$$

$$\text{Flujo de } F = \iint_S F \cdot \hat{n} \, ds = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot F \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \iiint_V (x + y + z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \int_0^{2+\sqrt{3}\rho} \int_{2-\sqrt{3}\rho}^{2+\sqrt{3}\rho} (\rho(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + z) \rho \, dz \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\rho^2 (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \cdot z + \rho \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_{(2-\sqrt{3}\rho)}^{(2+\sqrt{3}\rho)} d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\rho^2 (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \cdot 2\sqrt{3}\rho + \frac{\rho}{2} \left((2 + \sqrt{3}\rho)^2 - (2 - \sqrt{3}\rho)^2 \right) \right] d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} 2\sqrt{3}\rho^3 (-\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{\rho}{2} \cdot 8\sqrt{3}\rho\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} 4\sqrt{3}\rho^2 d\rho = 8\sqrt{3}\pi \frac{\rho^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} = 8\sqrt{3}\pi \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3}{3} = \frac{64\pi}{9}$$