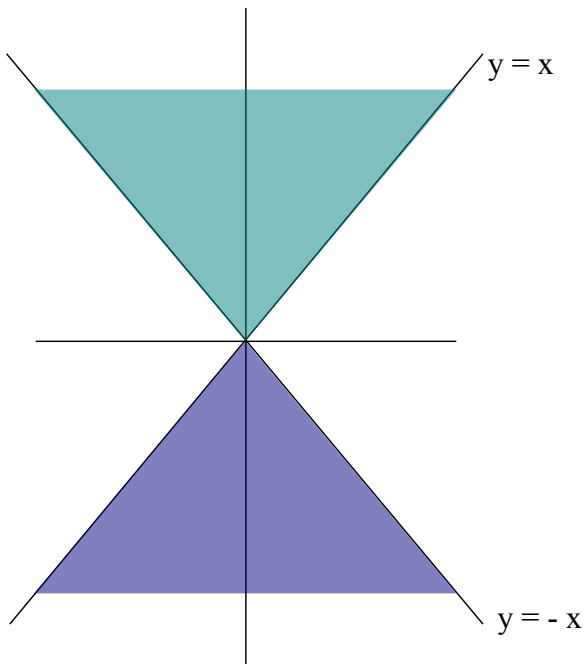


12. Calcula a lonxitude l do camiño máis curto para ir do punto $(0,0)$ ao $(1,3)$ ao longo da curva de ecuación $y^2 = 10x - x^2$
13. Un arame ten a forma da curva $C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4, y \geq 0\}$. Calcula a masa m do arame se a densidade linear en cada punto (x,y) do arame é o dobre da distancia do punto ao eixo de abcisas.
14. Calcula o traballo T realizado polo campo de forzas $F(x, y, z) = (y, x, 2y)$ sobre unha partícula que percorre a curva intersección das superficies $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ e $x + z = 1$.
15. Sexa S a porción do plano $x + y + z = 1$ limitada polo triángulo de vértices $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$ e $(0,0,1)$ e sexa F o campo $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$. Calcula $\iint_S F \, dS$ supoñendo que S está orientada cunha normal que ten a terceira compoñente negativa.

$$1. \quad h(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{(y-x)(y+x)}$$

$$(y-x)(y+x) \geq 0 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} y+x \geq 0, y-x \geq 0 \\ \text{ó} \\ y+x \leq 0, y-x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} y \geq -x, y \geq x \\ \text{ó} \\ y \leq -x, y \leq x \end{cases}$$



$$D(h) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \geq x, y \geq -x\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \leq -x, y \leq x\}$$

2. $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x > y\}$

$\overset{\circ}{D} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x > y\} = D$ por tanto, D é aberto.

$Fr(D) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = x\} \not\subset D$ por tanto, D non é pechado.

$$3. \quad f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^4 + 4xy - 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x + 4y = 0 \rightarrow y = -x \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^3 + 4x = 0 \rightarrow y^3 = -x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y^3 = y \rightarrow y^3 - y = 0 \rightarrow y(y^2 - 1) = 0 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ y = \pm 1 \end{array}$$

Por tanto, os puntos críticos de f son $(0,0)$, $(1,-1)$, $(-1,1)$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 4 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 4$$

$$H(x, y) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 12y^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$H(0,0) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -16 < 0 \quad \text{Por tanto, en } (0,0) \text{ hai un punto de sela.}$$

$$H(1,-1) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 32 > 0 \quad \text{Por tanto, en } (1,-1) \text{ hai un mínimo relativo.}$$

$$H(-1,1) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 32 > 0 \quad \text{Por tanto, en } (-1,1) \text{ hai un mínimo relativo.}$$

$$4. \quad f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 1 \quad D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x, -2y) \quad \nabla g(x, y) = (2x, 2y)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda 2x \rightarrow 2x - \lambda 2x = 0 \rightarrow 2x(1 - \lambda) = 0 & \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \lambda = 1 \end{cases} \\ -2y = \lambda 2y \rightarrow -2y - \lambda 2y = 0 \rightarrow -2y(1 + \lambda) = 0 & \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

- $x = 0$

$$y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

Obtemos os puntos (0,1), (0,-1).

- $\lambda = 1$

$$-2y = 2y \rightarrow -4y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

Obtemos os puntos (1,0), (-1,0).

- $\lambda = -1$

$$2x = -2x \rightarrow 4x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y = \pm 1 \quad \text{Obtemos as mesmas solucións.}$$

- $y = 0$

$x = \pm 1$ Por tanto, obtemos as mesmas solucións que para $\lambda = 1$

$$(1,0) \quad f(1,0) = 2$$

$$(-1,0) \quad f(-1,0) = 2$$

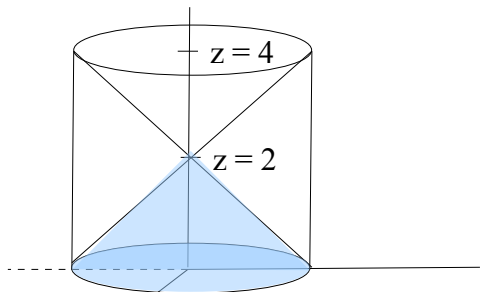
$$(0,1) \quad f(0,1) = 0$$

$$(0,-1) \quad f(0,-1) = 0$$

Por tanto, os puntos (1,0) e (-1,0) son puntos de máximo absoluto mentres

que os puntos (0,-1) e (0,1) son puntos de mínimo absoluto.

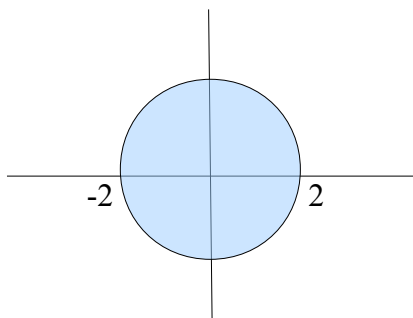
6. $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z \geq 0\}$ é un cilindro.
 $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 = (z-2)^2, z \geq 0\}$ é un cono.



Hallamos donde se cortan o cono e o cilindro:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (z-2)^2 \end{matrix} \right\} 4 = (z-2)^2 \rightarrow z-2 = \pm 2 \begin{matrix} z=0 \\ z=4 \end{matrix}$$

A proyección sobre o plano XY da rexión:



Tomamos coordenadas cilíndricas:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta & \rho \in [0, 2] \\ y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta & \\ z = z & \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

Hallemos agora o límite superior de z (a rexión está tapada por o cono) :

$(z-2)^2 = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow z-2 = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow z = 2 \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ collemos a ecuación da parte inferior do cono xa que é a que está tapando a rexión $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. En coordenadas cilíndricas $z = 2 - \rho$. Por tanto:

$$V = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2-\rho} \rho \, dz \, d\theta \, d\rho = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (2\rho - \rho^2) \, d\theta \, d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^2 (2\rho - \rho^2) \, d\rho = 2\pi \left[\rho^2 - \frac{\rho^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$7. \quad \sigma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 4t)$$

$$F = ma \quad \vec{F}(t) = m \sigma''(t)$$

$$\sigma'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 4)$$

$$\sigma''(t) = (-\cos t, -\sin t, 0)$$

Por tanto:

$$\vec{F}(\pi) = m(-\sin \pi, -\cos \pi, 0) = (0, m, 0)$$

$$\|\vec{F}(\pi)\| = \sqrt{m^2} = m \quad N$$

$$10. \quad \Phi(u, v) = (u \cos v, u \operatorname{sen} v + 2, u + 1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = u \cos v \rightarrow x = u \cos v \\ y = u \operatorname{sen} v + 2 \rightarrow y - 2 = u \operatorname{sen} v \\ z = u + 1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = u^2 \\ z - 1 = u \end{array} \right\} x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = (z - 1)^2 \text{ é un cono.}$$

11.

$$z \in [0,1] \rightarrow u = z - 1, \quad u \in [-1,0]$$

$$\Phi_u = (\cos v, \operatorname{sen} v, 1)$$

$$\Phi_v = (-u \operatorname{sen} v, u \cos v, 0)$$

$$\Phi_u \times \Phi_v = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \cos v & \operatorname{sen} v & 1 \\ -u \operatorname{sen} v & u \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-u \cos v, -u \operatorname{sen} v, u)$$

$$\|\Phi_u \times \Phi_v\| = \sqrt{u^2 + u^2} = \sqrt{2}|u| \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ u < 0}}{=} -\sqrt{2}u$$

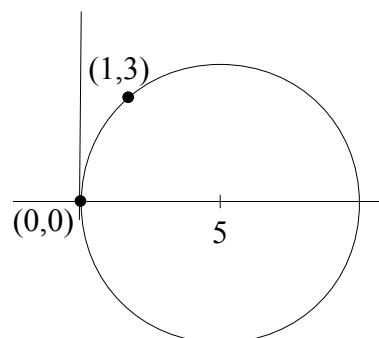
$$Area = \int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{2\pi} \|\Phi_u \times \Phi_v\| \, dv \, du = \int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{2\pi} -\sqrt{2}u \, dv \, du = \int_{-1}^0 -2\pi\sqrt{2}u \, du = -\pi\sqrt{2}u^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 = \pi\sqrt{2}$$

12. $(0,0) \rightarrow (1,3)$

$$y^2 = 10x - x^2 \rightarrow y^2 + x^2 - 10x = 0 \rightarrow y^2 + (x-5)^2 = 25$$

$$\begin{cases} x-5 = 5 \cos \theta \\ y = 5 \operatorname{sen} \theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5 + 5 \cos \theta \\ y = 5 \operatorname{sen} \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}(\theta) = (5 + 5 \cos \theta, 5 \operatorname{sen} \theta) \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$



Si collemos este camiño estamos recorriendo a circunferencia indo desde o punto $(1,3)$ ó $(0,0)$, por tanto, collemos o camiño en sentido contrario:

Por tanto, tomamos:

$$\vec{s}(\theta) = \vec{r}(-\theta) = (5 + 5 \cos \theta, -5 \operatorname{sen} \theta) \quad \theta \in [-2\pi, 0]$$

- $(0,0)$

$$5 + 5 \cos \theta = 0 \rightarrow \cos \theta = -1 \rightarrow \theta = -\pi$$

$$-5 \operatorname{sen} \theta = 0 \rightarrow \theta = -\pi$$

- $(1,3)$

$$5 + 5 \cos \theta = 1 \rightarrow 5 \cos \theta = -4 \quad \cos \theta = \frac{-4}{5}$$

$$-5 \operatorname{sen} \theta = 3 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \theta = \frac{-4}{5} \\ \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{-3}{5} \end{array} \right\} \theta \approx -143,13^\circ \rightarrow \theta \approx -0,795\pi$$

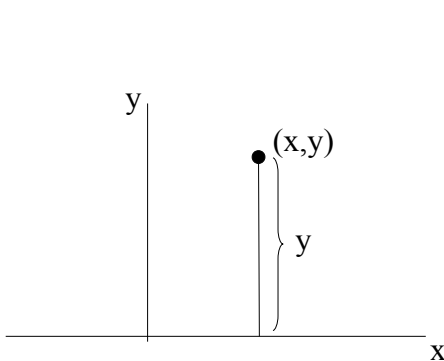
$$\vec{s}'(\theta) = (-5 \operatorname{sen} \theta, -5 \cos \theta)$$

$$\|\vec{s}'(\theta)\| = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

Por tanto:

$$l = \int_{-\pi}^{-0,795\pi} 5 \, d\theta = 5 \theta \Big|_{-\pi}^{-0,795\pi} = -3,975\pi + 5\pi = 1,025\pi$$

$$13. \quad C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4, y \geq 0\}$$



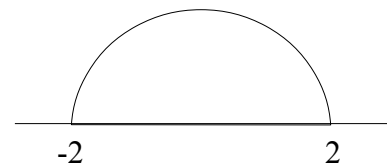
$$y \geq 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\mu(x, y) = 2|y| = 2y$$

Parametrizamos a curva C:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 \cos \theta \\ y &= 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \end{aligned} \quad \theta \in [0, \pi]$$



$$r(\theta) = (2 \cos \theta, 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta) \quad \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\mu(r(\theta)) = 2(2 \operatorname{sen} \theta) = 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$r'(\theta) = (-2 \operatorname{sen} \theta, 2 \cos \theta)$$

$$\|r'(\theta)\| = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$m(C) = \int_0^{\pi} \mu(r(\theta)) \|r'(\theta)\| d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta \cdot 2 d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sen} \theta d\theta = 8[-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi} = 8(1 - (-1)) = 16$$

$$14. \quad F(x, y, z) = (y, x, 2y)$$

C curva de intersección de:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 4 \\ x + z &= 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad z = 1 - x \end{aligned}$$

Parametrizo a curva:

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos \theta \\ y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ z = 1 - 2 \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

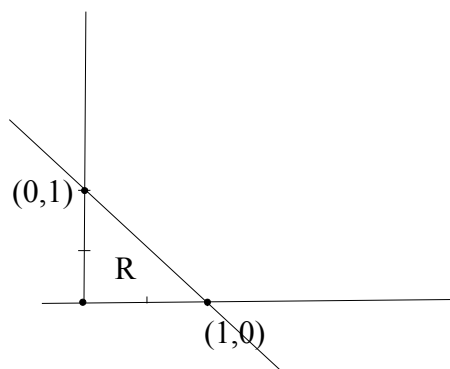
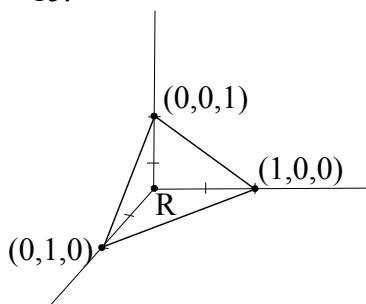
$$\vec{F}(r(\theta)) = (2 \operatorname{sen} \theta, 2 \cos \theta, 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta)$$

$$r'(\theta) = (-2 \operatorname{sen} \theta, 2 \cos \theta, 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta)$$

$$F(r(\theta)) \cdot r'(\theta) = -4 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + 4 \cos^2 \theta + 8 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta = 4$$

$$T = \int_r \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{F}(r(\theta)) \cdot r'(\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 4 d\theta = 4\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 8\pi$$

15.



R:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1-x \end{cases}$$

Q:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1-x \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, unha parametrización da superficie é:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= u & u &\in [0,1] \\ y &= v & v &\in [0, 1-u] \\ z &= 1-x-y \rightarrow z = 1-u-v \end{aligned}$$

$$r(u, v) = (u, v, 1-u-v)$$

$$r_u = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$r_v = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$r_u \times r_v = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k} = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F}(r(u, v)) = (u, v, 1-u-v)$$

$$\vec{F}(r(u, v)) \cdot r_u \times r_v = 1$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_R \vec{F}(r(u, v)) \cdot r_u \times r_v \, dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} 1 \, dv \, du = \int_0^1 (1-u) \, du = u - \frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$