

TIPO D

1.  $\ln|\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}|$

$$|\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}| > 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - x^2 \neq 0$$

Ademáis:

$$y^2 - x^2 \geq 0$$

Entonces, xuntando as duas condicións:

$$y^2 - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow (y-x)(y+x) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (y-x) > 0, (y+x) > 0 \\ (y-x) < 0, (y+x) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y > x, y > -x \\ y < x, y < -x \end{cases}$$

$$Dom(h) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y > x, y > -x\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y < x, y < -x\}$$

2.  $C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 > 1\}$

Por tanto:

$$Int(C) = C \quad (C \text{ é aberto})$$

$$Fr(C) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 = 1\}$$

3.  $f(x, y) = -xe^{\frac{-x^2-y^2}{2}}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -e^{\frac{-x^2-y^2}{2}} + x^2 e^{\frac{-x^2-y^2}{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -xe^{\frac{-x^2-y^2}{2}} (-y) = xye^{\frac{-x^2-y^2}{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, os puntos críticos son:

**(1,0), (-1, 0)**

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4.  $f(x, y) = -xy^2$        $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2x^2 + y^2 = 6\}$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (-y^2, -2xy)$$

$$\nabla g(x, y) = (4x, 2y)$$

$$\begin{cases} -y^2 = 4\lambda x \\ -2xy = 2y\lambda \Leftrightarrow -2xy - 2y\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2y(x + \lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = -\lambda \end{cases} \\ 2x^2 + y^2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

- **y=0**

$$2x^2 + y^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 6 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3} \quad (\sqrt{3}, 0), (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$$

- **x=-λ**

$$-y^2 = -4\lambda^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = 4\lambda^2$$

$$2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda^2 = 6 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \quad (-1, 2), (-1, -2)$$

$$\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \quad (1, 2), (1, -2)$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}, 0) = 0$$

$$f(-\sqrt{3}, 0) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-1, 2) &= 4 \\ f(-1, -2) &= 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Máximo absoluto}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1, 2) &= -4 \\ f(1, -2) &= -4 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Mínimo absoluto}$$

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5.  $x^2 - 2x + y^2 - z^2 - 4z - 3 = 0$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 - (z+2)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - (z^2 + 4 + 4z) = x^2 - 2x + y^2 - z^2 - 4z - 3 = 0$$

Por tanto:

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 - (z+2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (z+2)^2 = (x-1)^2 + y^2$$

Cono de vértice no ( 1 , 0 , -2 )

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 + z^2 + 4z + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z+2)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + z^2 + 4z + 4 = x^2 - 2x + y^2 + z^2 + 4z + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z+2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \\ y=0 \\ z+2=0 \Rightarrow z=-2 \end{cases}$$

É un punto: ( 1 , 0 , -2 )

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6.  $A = \int_{-2}^0 (x+1-(x))dx = \int_{-2}^0 dx = x \Big|_{-2}^0 = 2u^2$

7.

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

$$\begin{cases} -4 < x < 0 \\ -\frac{x}{2} < y < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < y < 2 \\ -2y < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_{-2y}^0 f(x, y) dx dy$$

8. Escribir en coordenadas polares e resolve a seguinte integral onde  $a$  é un número real estrictamente positivo.

$$\int_0^a \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^a \int_0^\pi \rho \sqrt{a^2-\rho^2} d\theta d\rho$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \pm \sqrt{a^2-y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \rho \in [0, a], \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

9.  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq (z+2)^2, (x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z+2)^2 \leq 8, z \geq -2\}$

$$(z+2)^2 \geq (x-1)^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow (z+2) \geq \pm \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow z \geq -2 \pm \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$(z+2)^2 \leq 8 - (x-1)^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow (z+2) \leq \pm \sqrt{8 - (x-1)^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow z \leq -2 \pm \sqrt{8 - (x-1)^2 - y^2}$$

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Como  $z \geq -2$ , quedámonos coas partes superiores.

Esfera centrada en  $(1, 0, -2)$ , cono con vértice en  $(1, 0, -2)$ . Hallamos a intersección de esfera e como:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (z+2)^2 &= (x-1)^2 + y^2 \\ (z+2)^2 &= 8 - (x-1)^2 - y^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 8 - (x-1)^2 - y^2$$

$$2(x-1)^2 + 2y^2 = 8 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

Por tanto:

$$-1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$-\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-(x-1)^2} \quad x \in [-1, 3]$$

$$y^2 = 4 - (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{4 - (x-1)^2}$$

$E_z$ ,

$$z \geq -2 + \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$z \leq -2 + \sqrt{8 - (x-1)^2 - y^2}$$

Por tanto:

$$V = \int_1^3 \int_{-\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}}^{\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}} \int_{-2+\sqrt{(x-1)^2+y^2}}^{-2+\sqrt{8-(x-1)^2-y^2}} dz dy dx$$

10. Hallamos o plano que pasa por os puntos  $(0, 0, 3)$ ,  $(3, 2, 0)$  e  $(9, 0, 0)$ .

$$(3, 2, 0) - (0, 0, 3) = (3, 2, -3)$$

$$(9, 0, 0) - (0, 0, 3) = (9, 0, -3)$$

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$$\pi: \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z-3 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 9 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6x - 18y - 18z + 54 = 0 \Rightarrow \pi: x + 3y + 3z - 9 = 0$$

Calculamos a proyección sobre XY:

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow x + 3y - 9 = 0$$

Calculamos a recta que pasa por os puntos (0,0) e (3,2):

Un vector de esta recta será (3,2) e un punto o (0,0):

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{3}$$

Polo tanto, a rexión:  $0 \leq y \leq 2, \frac{3y}{2} < x < 9 - 3y$

Entón:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ \frac{3}{2}y < x < 9 - 3y \\ 0 < z < \frac{9 - x - 3y}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$x + 3y + 3z - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{9 - x - 3y}{3}$$

Polo tanto o volumen:

$$\int_0^2 \int_{\frac{3}{2}y}^{9-3y} \int_0^{\frac{9-x-3y}{3}} dz dx dy$$

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11.

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 8, z \geq 0\}$$

Coordenadas cilíndricas:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

Hallamos a intersección e temos que:

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow \rho \in [0, 2], \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$z^2 = 8 - x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{8 - \rho^2} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{8 - \rho^2} \text{ (parte superior esfera)}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \Rightarrow z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{\rho^2} \Rightarrow z = \rho \text{ (parte superior cono)}$$

Polo tanto:

$$V = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_\rho^{\sqrt{8-\rho^2}} \rho dz d\theta d\rho$$

12.

$$\begin{array}{lll} x = \rho \operatorname{sen} \varphi \cos \theta & & \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \\ y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \varphi \operatorname{sen} \theta & \text{jacobiano } \rho^2 \operatorname{sen} \varphi & \varphi \in [0, \pi] \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi & & \end{array}$$

A esfera ven dada por  $\rho = \sqrt{8}$

O cono, en coordenadas esféricas ven dado por  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$

$$\rho^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi = \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \pm 1, \text{ o considerar a parte superior;}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \varphi = +1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Polo tanto:

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$$0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{8}$$

$$0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$V = \int_0^{\sqrt{8}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \rho^2 \operatorname{sen}\varphi d\varphi d\theta d\rho$$

13.

$$\operatorname{div}F \text{ C.E.}$$

$$\nabla\nabla f \text{ C.E.}$$

$$\nabla f \text{ C.V.}$$

$$\nabla_x \nabla f \text{ C.V.}$$

$$\operatorname{rot}F \text{ C.V.}$$

$$\operatorname{div}F \text{ C.E.}$$

14.

$$\sigma(t) = (\operatorname{sen}t, \operatorname{cost}, 4t)$$

$$\sigma'(t) = (\operatorname{cost}, -\operatorname{sent}, 4)$$

$$\sigma'\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = (0, 1, 4) \leftarrow \text{velocidad}$$

$$\text{rapidez} = \|\text{velocidad}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

15.

Parametrizamos a superficie:

$$x-1 = \rho \cos\theta$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = (z+2)^2$$

$$y = \rho \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

$$(z+2)^2 = \rho^2 \Rightarrow (z+2) = \pm\rho \Rightarrow z = -2 \pm \rho$$

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Como solo me interesa a parte de arriba de arriba de cómo  $z = -2 + \rho$ .

Por tanto:

$$S(\rho, \theta) = (1 + \rho \cos \theta, \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta, -2 + \rho) \quad z \in [3, 4] \Rightarrow z + 2 \in [5, 6] \Rightarrow \rho \in [5, 6]$$

$$S\rho = (\cos \theta, \operatorname{sen} \theta, 1)$$

$$S\theta = (-\rho \operatorname{sen} \theta, \rho \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$S\rho \times S\theta = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \cos \theta & \operatorname{sen} \theta & 1 \\ -\rho \operatorname{sen} \theta & \rho \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \rho \cos^2 \theta \vec{k} - \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta \vec{j} - (-\rho \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \vec{k} + \rho \cos \theta \vec{i}) = (-\rho \cos \theta, -\rho \operatorname{sen} \theta, \rho)$$

$$\|S\theta \times S\rho\| = \sqrt{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + \rho^2} = \sqrt{-2\rho^2} = \sqrt{2}\rho$$

$$A = \int_5^6 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2}\rho \cdot \rho \, d\theta \, d\rho$$

16.

$$\begin{aligned} x-1 &= 2 \cos t \\ y-2 &= 2 \operatorname{sen} t \end{aligned} \quad t \in [-2\pi, 0] \quad \text{Para recorrela o revés}$$

$$\sigma(t) = (1 + 2 \cos t, 2 + 2 \operatorname{sen} t)$$

- $(1 + \sqrt{3}, 3)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 + \sqrt{3} &= 1 + 2 \cos t \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 3 &= 2 + 2 \operatorname{sen} t \Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} t = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} t = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow t = -2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{13\pi}{6}$$

- $(2, \sqrt{3} + 2)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 &= 1 + 2 \cos t \Rightarrow 2 \cos t = 1 \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{3} + 2 &= 2 + 2 \operatorname{sen} t \Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} t = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow t = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

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Polo tanto,

$$L = \int_{-\frac{13\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2dt = 2t \Big|_{-\frac{13\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{2\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{26\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{22\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{3}$$

17.

$$r(t) = (2\cos t, 2\sin t) \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\rho(x, y) = 4y$$

$$m = \int_0^\pi \rho(r(t)) \cdot \|r'(t)\| dt = \int_0^\pi 16\sin t dt = 16(-\cos t)_0^\pi = 16 - (-16) = 32$$

$$\rho(r(t)) = 8\sin t$$

$$r'(t) = (-2\sin t, 2\cos t)$$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{4\sin^2 t + 4\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

18.

$$F(x, y, z) = (-x, y, 0) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad x + y + z = 1$$

A intersección ven dada por:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 - x - y \end{cases}$$

Polo tanto:

$$r(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1 - \cos \theta - \sin \theta) \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$r(\theta) = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (0, 1, 0)$$

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$$r'(\theta) = (-s \text{en}\theta, \cos \theta, s \text{en}\theta - \cos \theta) \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Entón:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos \theta, \text{sen}\theta, 0) \cdot (-s \text{en}\theta, \cos \theta, s \text{en}\theta - \cos \theta) d\theta &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \cos \theta \text{sen}\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \text{sen}(2\theta) d\theta = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2\theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(r(\theta)) = (-\cos \theta, \text{sen}\theta, 0)$$

19.

$$S(x, y) = (x, y, 3 - x - y)$$

$$S_x \times S_y = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{k} - (-\vec{i} - \vec{j}) = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k} = (1, 1, 1) \quad \begin{array}{l} S_x = (1, 0, -1) \quad x \in [0, 3] \\ S_y = (0, 1, -1) \quad y \in [0, 3-x] \end{array}$$

Polo tanto:

$$\iint_S F dS = \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} (x, y, 3 - x - y) \cdot (1, 1, 1) dy dx =$$

$$F(S(x, y)) = (x, y, 3 - x - y)$$

$$= \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} (\cancel{x} + \cancel{y} + 3 - \cancel{x} - \cancel{y}) dy dx = 3 \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} dy dx =$$

$$3 \int_0^3 y \Big|_0^{3-x} dx = 3 \int_0^3 (3-x) dx = 3 \left( 3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^3 =$$

$$= 3 \left( 9 - \frac{9}{2} \right) = \left( 27 - \frac{27}{2} \right) = \frac{27}{2}$$