

ANÁLISIS MATEMÁTICO II – FINAL 11/02/2014

Parte Práctica:

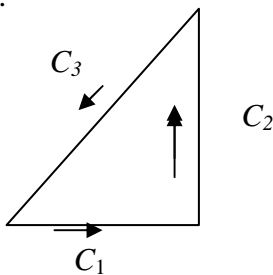
3.- Verificar el Teorema de Green siendo el campo $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (y^2, x^2)$ y R la región triangular de vértices $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(1,1)$.

4.- Dado el siguiente campo vectorial: $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \left(3ay \frac{1}{x} - 2xe^{3z}, 3 \ln x + cz \operatorname{sen}(2yz), 2y \operatorname{sen}(2yz) - bx^2 e^{3z} \right)$

a) Hallar las constantes a , b , y c para que sea conservativo. b) Determinar la función potencial. c) Calcular el trabajo realizado para trasladar una partícula desde el punto $(1,0,1)$ al $(e,2,1)$

5.- Sea $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ analizar la continuidad y la diferenciabilidad de f en $(0,0)$.

3.-



a) \iint

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2(x - y) \quad R = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases} \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^x 2(x - y) dy dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

b) \oint

$$C_1: r_1(t) = (t, 0) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad r_1'(t) = (1, 0) \quad F[r_1(t)] = (0, t^2) \quad F \cdot r' = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{C_1} F \cdot r' = 0$$

$$C_2: r_2(t) = (1, t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad r_2'(t) = (0, 1) \quad F[r_2(t)] = (t^2, 1) \quad F \cdot r' = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 dt = 1$$

$$r_3(t) = (1,1)(1-t) + (0,0)t = (1-t, 1-t) \quad r_3'(t) = (-1, -1) \quad F(r_3) = ((1-t)^2, (1-t)^2) \quad F \cdot r' = -2(1-t)^2$$

$$C_3: \int_0^1 -2(1-t)^2 dt = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\oint_C = 0 + 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{Se verifica el teorema de Green.}$$

4.-

$$\operatorname{rot} F = \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}}_{(1)}, \underbrace{\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}}_{(2)}, \underbrace{\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}}_{(3)} \right) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$1) 2 \operatorname{sen}(2yz) + 4yz \cos(2yz) - c \operatorname{sen}(2yz) - 2cyz \cos(2yz) = \operatorname{sen}(2yz)(2 - c) + 2yz \cos(2yz)(2 - c) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$2) -6xe^{3z} - 2bx e^{3z} = 0 \Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$3) 3 \frac{1}{x} - 3a \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \left(3y \frac{1}{x} - 2xe^{3z}, 3 \ln x + 2z \operatorname{sen}(2yz), 2y \operatorname{sen}(2yz) - 3x^2 e^{3z} \right)$$

Función potencial:

$$f(x, y, z) = \int \left(3y \frac{1}{x} - 2xe^{3z} \right) dx = 3y \ln x - x^2 e^{3z} + g(y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = F_2 \Rightarrow 3 \ln x + \frac{\partial g(y, z)}{\partial y} = 3 \ln x + 2z \operatorname{sen}(2yz) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(y, z)}{\partial y} = 2z \operatorname{sen}(2yz) \Rightarrow g(y, z) = \int 2z \operatorname{sen}(2yz) dy$$

$$g(y, z) = -\cos(2yz) + h(z)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 3y \ln x - x^2 e^{3z} - \cos(2yz) + h(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = F_3 \Rightarrow -3x^2 e^{3z} + \operatorname{sen}(2yz) 2y + h'(z) = -3x^2 e^{3z} + \operatorname{sen}(2yz) 2y \Rightarrow h'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow h(z) = C$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 3y \ln x - x^2 e^{3z} - \cos(2yz) + C \text{ func. potencial}$$

$$\text{Trabajo: } W = f(e, 2, 1) - f(1, 0, 1)$$

5.-

Continuidad:

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

$$2) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\text{Iterados } \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Por caminos: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x=y}} \frac{x|x|}{\sqrt{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x|x|}{\sqrt{2}|x|} = 0$$

Por def.

$$\text{Dado } \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 / 0 < |x| < \delta \text{ y } 0 < |y| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{x|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = |x| \underbrace{\left| \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right|}_{\leq 1} \leq |x| < \delta = \varepsilon \therefore \text{Dado } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ basta elegir } \delta = \varepsilon$$

El límite doble existe y vale 0, por tanto f es continua en $(0, 0)$

Diferenciabilidad:

$$f(h, k) - f(0, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)h - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)k = r(h, k)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, k) - f(0, 0)}{k} = 0$$

$$r(h, k) = \frac{h|k|}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}}$$

$$\lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{r(h, k)}{\|(h, k)\|} = \lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{h|k|}{h^2 + k^2}$$

Iterados $\rightarrow 0$

Camino $h = k$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h|h|}{2h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pm h^2}{2h^2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \therefore \lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{r(h, k)}{\|(h, k)\|} \text{ no existe.}$$

La función **no** es diferenciable en $(0, 0)$.