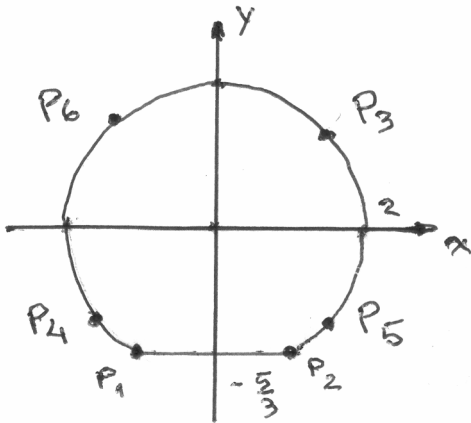


- 1.- Hallar los extremos absolutos de  $f(x, y) = xy$  en la región  $A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq -\frac{5}{3} \right\}$ .
- 2.- Dada la superficie  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}y^2 + z^2 = 7$  obtener las ecuaciones de los planos tangentes a ella que son paralelos al plano  $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y + 2z = 0$ , indicando también los puntos de tangencia.
- 3.- Calcular la  $\oint_C y^2 dx + x^2 dy$  siendo  $C$  la frontera de la región  $R = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \geq \frac{1}{9}x^2, x \leq 3, y^2 \leq 3x \right\}$ , recorrida en sentido antihorario.
- 4.- Calcular la  $\iint_R \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 dA$ , siendo  $R$  la región limitada por:  $y = \sqrt{2x}, y = \sqrt{3x}, 2y = x^2, 4y = x^2$ , usando el cambio de variables:  $x = u^{1/3}v^{2/3}, y = u^{2/3}v^{1/3}$ .

**RESOLUCIÓN**

1.- Dibujamos la región  $A$  y calculamos los puntos de intersección entre la circunferencia y la recta.



$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 ; y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{25}{4} = 4 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{11}{4} \rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$P_1 = \left( -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}, -\frac{5}{3} \right) \quad P_2 = \left( \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}, -\frac{5}{3} \right)$$

Extremos globales:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow P = (0,0) \in A \rightarrow H = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 < 0 \rightarrow \text{punto de silla}$$

Extremos en la frontera:

a)  $y = -\frac{5}{3}$

$$f\left(x, -\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{5}{3}x$$

como es lineal los max y min se dan en los extremos del segmento

$$f(P_1) = \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{9} \quad f(P_2) = -\frac{5\sqrt{11}}{9}$$

b)  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Usamos Lagrange

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0 & \quad (1) \\ L_y = x + 2\lambda y = 0 & \quad (2) \end{aligned} \right\} (1) - (2) \rightarrow y - x - 2\lambda(y - x) = 0 \rightarrow (y - x)(1 - 2\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow x = y \quad \text{o} \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Si } x = y \text{ en (3)} \rightarrow x^2 = 2 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2} \rightarrow P_3 = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \quad P_4 = (-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow f(P_3) = f(P_4) = 2$$

$$\text{Si } \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \text{ en (1)} \rightarrow x = -y \rightarrow P_5 = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \quad P_6 = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \rightarrow f(P_5) = f(P_6) = -2$$

$$\text{Máximo absoluto} = 2 \text{ se alcanza en } P_3 = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \quad P_4 = (-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{Mínimo absoluto} = -2 \text{ se alcanza en } P_5 = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \quad P_6 = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

2.-

Para que los planos tangentes a la superficie sean paralelos al plano dado el vector  $\nabla f$  debe ser paralelo al vector normal del plano

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left( \frac{2}{3}x_0, \frac{4}{3}y_0, 2z_0 \right) \quad N = \left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, 2 \right)$$

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \parallel N \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \lambda N$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x_0 = \frac{1}{3}\lambda \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

$$\frac{4}{3}y_0 = \frac{4}{3}\lambda \rightarrow y_0 = \lambda$$

$$2z_0 = 2\lambda \rightarrow z_0 = \lambda$$

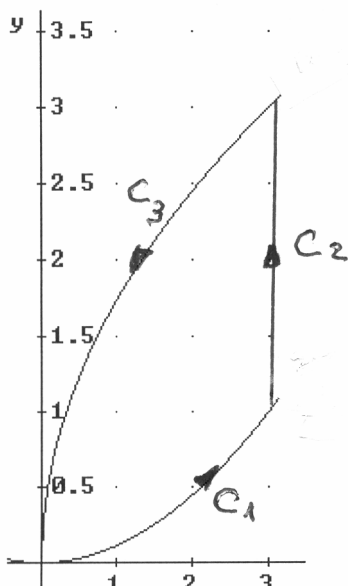
Reemplazamos en la ec. de la superficie y nos queda

$$\lambda^2 = 4 \rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2$$

$$\text{Si } \lambda = 2 \rightarrow P_1 = (1, 2, 2) \quad \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y + 2z = 7$$

$$\text{Si } \lambda = -2 \rightarrow P_2 = (-1, -2, -2) \quad \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}y + 2z = -7$$

3.-



Usando Green:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2(x - y)$$

$$R: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ \frac{1}{9}x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{3x} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_R \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA = 2 \int_0^2 \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{9}x^2}^{\sqrt{3x}} (x - y) dy \right] dx = \frac{21}{5}$$

Usando integrales de línea:

$$C_1: y = \frac{1}{9}x^2 \rightarrow r_1(t) = \left( t, \frac{1}{9}t^2 \right) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 3 \rightarrow r_1'(t) = \left( 1, \frac{2}{9}t \right) \rightarrow F[r_1(t)] = \left( \frac{1}{81}t^4, t^2 \right) \rightarrow F \cdot r_1' = \frac{1}{81}t^4 + \frac{2}{9}t^3$$

$$\int_{C_1} = \int_0^3 \left( \frac{1}{81}t^4 + \frac{2}{9}t^3 \right) dt = \frac{51}{10}$$

$$C_2: r_2(t) = (3,1)(1-t) + (3,3)t = (3, 1+2t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \rightarrow r_2'(t) = (0, 2) \rightarrow F[r_2(t)] = ((1+2t)^2, 9) \rightarrow F \cdot r_2' = 18$$

$$\int_{C_2} = \int_0^1 18 dt = 18$$

$$C_3: y = \sqrt{3x} \quad r_3(t) = (a+b-t, f(a+b-t)) = (3-t, \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3-t}) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 3 \rightarrow r_3'(t) = \left( -1, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3-t}} \right)$$

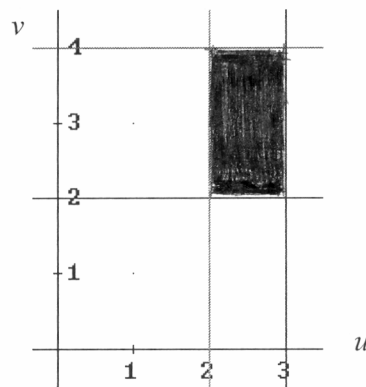
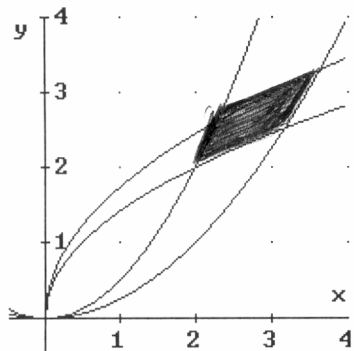
$$F[r_3(t)] = (9-3t, (3-t)^2) \rightarrow F \cdot r_3' = 3t - 9 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(3-t)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{C_3} = \int_0^3 \left( 3t - 9 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(3-t)^{3/2} \right) dt = -\frac{189}{10}$$

$$\oint_C = \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2} + \int_{C_3} = \frac{21}{5}$$

4.-

Dibujamos la gráfica de la región limitada por las curvas dadas, transformamos cada borde usando el cambio de variables y representamos las regiones en ambos planos:



$$y = \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow y^2 = 2x \rightarrow u^{4/3} v^{2/3} = 2u^{1/3} v^{2/3} \rightarrow u = 2$$

$$y = \sqrt{3x} \rightarrow u = 3$$

$$2y = x^2 \rightarrow 2u^{2/3} v^{1/3} = u^{24/3} v^{4/3} \rightarrow v = 2$$

$$4y = x^2 \rightarrow v = 4$$

$$\bar{R}: \begin{cases} 2 \leq u \leq 3 \\ 2 \leq v \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} u^{-2/3} v^{2/3} & \frac{2}{3} u^{1/3} v^{-1/3} \\ \frac{2}{3} u^{-1/3} v^{1/3} & \frac{1}{3} u^{2/3} v^{-2/3} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow |J| = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(u, v) = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\iint_R f \, dA = \frac{1}{3} \int_2^4 \left[ \int_2^3 \frac{v}{u} \, du \right] dv = 2 \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$