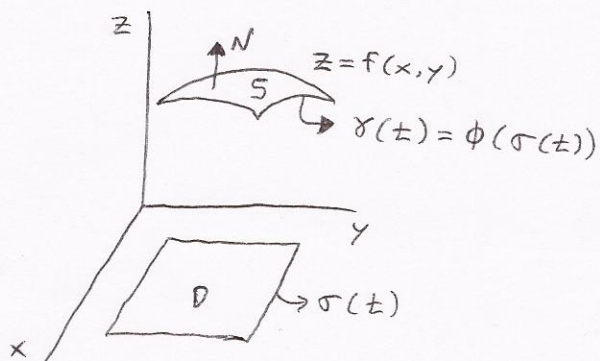


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Teorema de Stokes y de Gauss

Teo. de Stokes



donde ϕ es una parametrización de S , con dominio en D .
 $\sigma(t)$ es la parametrización de la ∂D y $\gamma(t) = \phi(\sigma(t))$ es la parametrización de la ∂S .

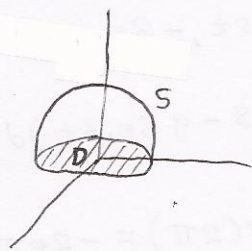
$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} F = \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N \, dA$$

en donde se relaciona la integral de línea de F a lo largo de la ∂S con la doble integral (integral de área) de la proyección del rotacional del campo F sobre el vector normal.

① Verificar el Teo. de Stokes para el hemisferio superior de $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$, $z \geq 0$ y el campo $F(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$.

Sol.

Calculemos el lado izquierdo:



proponemos $\phi(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2})$
 con $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$
 y $\sigma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ parametrización de la ∂D

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = \phi(\sigma(t)) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 0) \quad \text{y} \quad F(\gamma(t)) = (\cos t, \sin t, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) = -\sin t \cos t + \sin t \cos t = 0$$

por lo cual $\int_{\gamma} F = 0$

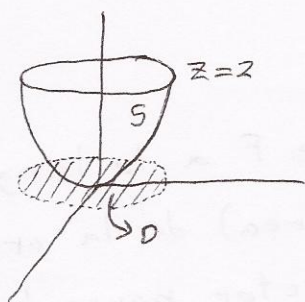
Para el lado derecho:

$$\nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0) = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N dA = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\gamma} F = 0 = \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N dA$$

② verificar el T. de Stokes sobre la parte de $z = x^2 + y^2$ debajo de $z = 2$ para $F(x, y, z) = (3y, -xz, -yz^2)$



Para el lado izquierdo:

$$\text{hacemos } \phi(x, y) = \left(x, y, \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{con } (x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$

$$\text{y } \sigma(t) = (2\cos t, 2\sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi] \text{ parametrización de la } \partial D$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = \phi(\sigma(t)) = (2\cos t, 2\sin t, 2) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma'(t) = (-2\sin t, 2\cos t, 0) \quad \text{y } F(\gamma(t)) = (6\sin t, -4\cos t, -8\sin t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} F = \int_0^{2\pi} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-12\sin^2 t - 8\cos^2 t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-8 - 4\sin^2 t) dt$$

$$= -4 \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \sin^2 t) dt = -4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) dt = -4 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{5}{2} dt = -10(2\pi) = -20\pi$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2}$$

Nota: en todos lados donde una expresión aparezca "tachada" es por que la integral evaluada de dicha expresión es cero, i.e para la expresión de arriba $\frac{\cos(2t)}{2}$ integrada resulta en $\sin(2t)$ (salvo constantes) y evaluada de 0 a 2π es cero.

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Para el lado derecho:

$$\nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ 3y & -xz & -yz^2 \end{vmatrix} = (x - z^2, 0, -z - 3)$$

$$\text{Como } \phi(x, y) = (x, y, \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow T_x = (1, 0, x)$$

$$T_y = (0, 1, y) \Rightarrow N = (-x, -y, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\nabla \times F) \cdot N = xz^2 - x^2 - z - 3 = x \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \right)^2 - x^2 - \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \right) - 3 = \alpha(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N dA = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} \alpha(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r \alpha(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \left(\frac{r^6}{4} \cos^2 \theta - r^3 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{r^3}{2} - 3r \right) dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \left(-r^3 - 3r \right) dr d\theta$$

cambio a polares

$$= 2\pi \left(-\frac{r^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2} r^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2\pi(-4 - 6) = \underline{\underline{-20\pi}}$$

$$\therefore \int_{\gamma} F = -20\pi = \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N dA$$

③ Usar el Teo. de Stokes para evaluar $\int_C -y^3 dx + x^3 dy - z^3 dz$ donde C es la intersección del cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ y el plano $x + y + z = 1$, con C orientación positiva, en el plano xy .

Sol.

$$\nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ -y^3 & x^3 & -z^3 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 3x^2 + 3y^2)$$

Proponemos $\phi(x, y) = (x, y, 1 - x - y)$ con $(x, y) \in D$ y

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_x = (1, 0, -1) \Rightarrow N = (1, 1, 1)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N \, dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 3(x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 3r^3 \, dr \, d\theta$$

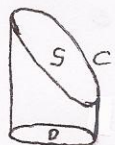
↓
cambio a polares

$$= \frac{3}{4} (2\pi) = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

Ahora bien, por Teo. de Stokes sabemos que $\int_C F = \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N \, dA$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S (\nabla \times F) \cdot N \, dA = \int_C F = \int_C -y^3 dx + x^3 dy - z^3 dz = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Podemos comprobar lo anterior resolviendo directamente la integral de línea.



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

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = C(t) = \phi(\sigma(t)) = (\cos t, \sin t, 1 - \cos t - \sin t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, \sin t - \cos t)$$

$$F(\gamma(t)) = (-\sin^3 t, \cos^3 t, -(1 - \cos t - \sin t)^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_C F = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t - (\sin t - \cos t)(1 - \cos t - \sin t)^3) \, dt$$

$$u = 1 - \cos t - \sin t$$

$$du = \sin t - \cos t$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t) \, dt - \int_0^{2\pi} u^3 \, du = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t) \, dt - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos t - \sin t)^4 \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t) \, dt = \textcircled{\Pi}$$

$$\sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^4 t = \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2\cos(2t) + \cos^2(2t))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2\cos(2t) + \frac{1 + \cos(4t)}{2})$$

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$$y \quad \cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos(2t)}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^4 t = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\cos(2t) + \cos^2(2t))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\cos(2t) + \frac{1 + \cos(4t)}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2\cos(2t) + \frac{1 + \cos(4t)}{2} + 1 + 2\cos(2t) + \frac{1 + \cos(4t)}{2}) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} (2 + 1) dt = \frac{3}{4} (2\pi) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Comprobando dicha igualdad.

Teorema de Gauss

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot F) dV = \int_{\partial\Omega=S} F \cdot N dA$$

donde se establece la relación entre la integral del área de una superficie que encierra un volumen, con la integral de volumen de la divergencia del campo.

④ Verificar el Teo. de Gauss para el cilindro Ω $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, entre $z=1$ y $z=-1$, $F = (xy^2, x^2y, y)$

Sol.

Calculamos primero el lado izquierdo $\int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot F) dV$

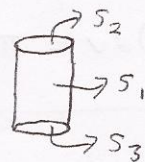
$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot F = y^2 + x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot F) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (y^2 + x^2) dy dx dz = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 dr d\theta dz = (2)(2\pi) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \pi$$

cambio a cilíndricas

Para el lado derecho tenemos 3 superficies

$$\text{Sea } \phi_1(\theta, z) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, z) \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \\ z \in [-1, 1]$$



una parametrización para S_1 y

$$\phi_{2,3}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \pm 1) \quad r \in [0, 1] \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

las parametrizaciones de las tapas S_2 y S_3 , respectivamente.

$$\Rightarrow T_{10} = (-\operatorname{sen}\theta, \operatorname{cos}\theta, 0)$$

$$T_{1z} = (0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow N_1 = (\operatorname{cos}\theta, \operatorname{sen}\theta, 0)$$

$$y \quad F(\phi_1) = (\operatorname{cos}\theta \operatorname{sen}^2\theta, \operatorname{cos}^2\theta \operatorname{sen}\theta, \operatorname{sen}\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{S_1} F \cdot N dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \operatorname{cos}^2\theta \operatorname{sen}^2\theta d\theta dz = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{cos}^2\theta (1 - \operatorname{cos}^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} (\operatorname{cos}^2\theta - \operatorname{cos}^4\theta) d\theta$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{cos}(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\operatorname{cos}(2\theta) + \frac{1 + \operatorname{cos}(4\theta)}{2})$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \right) d\theta = \frac{4}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} (2\pi) = \pi$$

Ahora, para las tapas:

$$T_{2,3r} = (\operatorname{cos}\theta, \operatorname{sen}\theta, 0)$$

$$T_{2,30} = (-r \operatorname{sen}\theta, r \operatorname{cos}\theta, 0) \Rightarrow N_{2,3} = (0, 0, r)$$

$$y \quad F(\phi_{2,3}) = (r^3 \operatorname{cos}\theta \operatorname{sen}^2\theta, r^3 \operatorname{cos}^2\theta \operatorname{sen}\theta, r \operatorname{sen}\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{S_2, S_3} F \cdot N dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 \operatorname{sen}\theta dr d\theta = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{cos}\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_S F \cdot N dA = \pi + 0 + 0 = \pi$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $S_1 \quad S_2 \quad S_3$

$$\therefore \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} F) dV = \pi = \int_S F \cdot N dA$$

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⑤ Verificar el teo. de Gauss para $F = (y, z, xz)$ y el parabolos de $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$.

Sol.

$$\nabla \cdot F = x$$

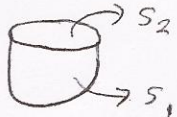
$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot F) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 x dz dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x - x^3 - xy^2) dy dx \stackrel{\text{cambio a polares}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 \cos \theta - r^4 \cos^3 \theta - r^4 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta) dr d\theta$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot F) dV = 0$$

Por otro lado, tenemos 2 superficies:



$$\phi_1(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r^2) \quad \begin{array}{l} r \in [0, 1] \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \end{array} \quad \text{para } S_1 \text{ y}$$

$$\phi_2(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, 1) \quad \begin{array}{l} r \in [0, 1] \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \end{array} \quad \text{para } S_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{1r} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 2r) \quad \Rightarrow N_1 = (-2r^2 \cos \theta, -2r^2 \sin \theta, r)$$

$$T_{1\theta} = (-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0) \quad F(\phi_1) = (r \sin \theta, r^2, r^3 \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{S_1} F \cdot N dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (-2r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2r^4 \sin^2 \theta + r^4 \cos^2 \theta) dr d\theta = 0$$

$$\text{y } T_{2r} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0) \quad \Rightarrow N_2 = (0, 0, r)$$

$$T_{2\theta} = (-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0) \quad F(\phi_2) = (r \sin \theta, 1, r \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r \cos \theta dr d\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dA = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) dV = 0 = \int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dA$$

