

**MA2A2 Calculo Avanzado y Aplicaciones 2008**

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1. Calcule directamente la integral de flujo  $\int \int_{\Sigma} \nabla F \cdot d\vec{A}$  si  $\Sigma$  es el hemisferio superior del casquete elipsoidal  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  orientado según la normal interior del casquete, con  $F(x, y, z) = (x-1)^2 + 2(y-1)^2 + z^2$ .

**Indicación:** Una parametrización útil es

$$\begin{cases} x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = c \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad \varphi \in [0, \pi/2], \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

es decir  $\vec{r}(\varphi, \theta) = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i} + b \sin \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} + c \cos \varphi \hat{k}$ .

**Solución:**

Calculamos los vectores tangentes a la curva:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} &= a \cos \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i} + b \cos \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} - c \sin \varphi \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} &= -a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \hat{i} + b \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

entonces la integral de superficie queda:

$$\int \int_{\Sigma} \nabla F \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_{\varphi \in [0, \pi/2]} \int_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} \nabla F(\vec{r}(\varphi, \theta)) \cdot \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi}}{\left\| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right\|} \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right\| d\theta d\varphi$$

Acá podemos simplificar las expresiones con los módulos:

$$\int \int_{\Sigma} \nabla F \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_{\varphi \in [0, \pi/2]} \int_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} \nabla F(\vec{r}(\varphi, \theta)) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right) d\theta d\varphi$$

Ahora debemos calcular  $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} &= (-a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \hat{i} + b \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{j}) \times (a \cos \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i} + b \cos \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} - c \sin \varphi \hat{k}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ b \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} a \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ b \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ c \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -bc \cos \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ -ac \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ -ab \cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi - ab \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Hay que ver si  $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi}$  es un vector normal interior, para lo cual evaluamos en  $\theta = 0$  y  $\varphi = \pi/2$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta}(\theta = 0, \varphi = \pi/2) \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi}(\theta = 0, \varphi = \pi/2) = -bc \hat{i}$$

con lo cual obtenemos que si es interior!

Como  $\nabla F(x, y, z) = (2(x-1), 4(y-1), 2z) = 2(x-1, 2(y-1), z)$  entonces si expresamos este resultados en coordenadas elipsoidales:

$$\nabla F(\vec{r}(\varphi, \theta)) = 2(a \sin \varphi \cos \theta - 1, 2(b \sin \varphi \sin \theta - 1), c \cos \varphi)$$

Con todo lo anterior:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \nabla F(\vec{r}(\varphi, \theta)) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right) d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 2(a \sin \varphi \cos \theta - 1) \\ 4(b \sin \varphi \sin \theta - 1) \\ 2c \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}^t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -bc \cos \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ -ac \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ -ab \cos^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi - ab \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 2(a \sin \varphi \cos \theta - 1) \\ 4(b \sin \varphi \sin \theta - 1) \\ 2c \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}^t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -bc \cos \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ -ac \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ -ab \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{pmatrix} -2abc \cos^2 \theta \sin^3 \varphi + 2bc \cos \theta \sin^2 \varphi - 4abc \sin^2 \theta \sin^3 \varphi \\ +4ac \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi - 2cab \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} d\theta d\varphi \\
&\quad \left[ \text{Notar que } \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 0 \right] \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (-2abc \cos^2 \theta \sin^3 \varphi - 4abc \sin^2 \theta \sin^3 \varphi - 2cab \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi) d\theta d\varphi \\
&= -2abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta \sin^3 \varphi + 2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^3 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi) d\theta d\varphi \\
&= -2abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi \sin^3 \varphi + 2\pi \sin^3 \varphi + 2\pi \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&= -2abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\pi \sin^3 \varphi + 2\pi \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&= -2abc \left( 3\pi \frac{2}{3} + 2\pi \frac{1}{3} \right) = -4\pi abc - \frac{4abc\pi}{3} = -\frac{16abc\pi}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

**Obs.:**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \pi$ ,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{3}$