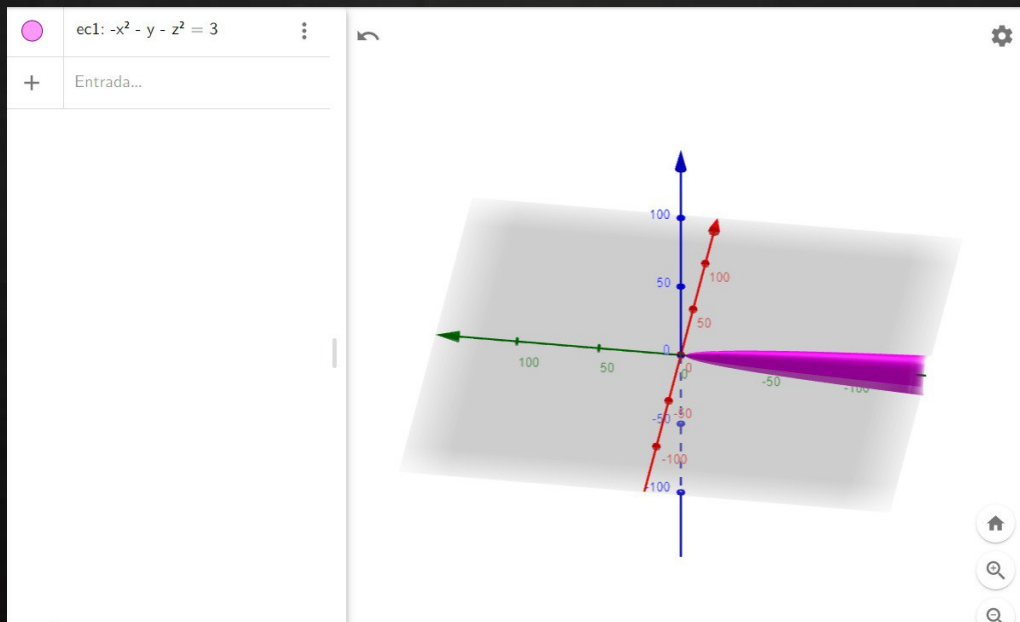
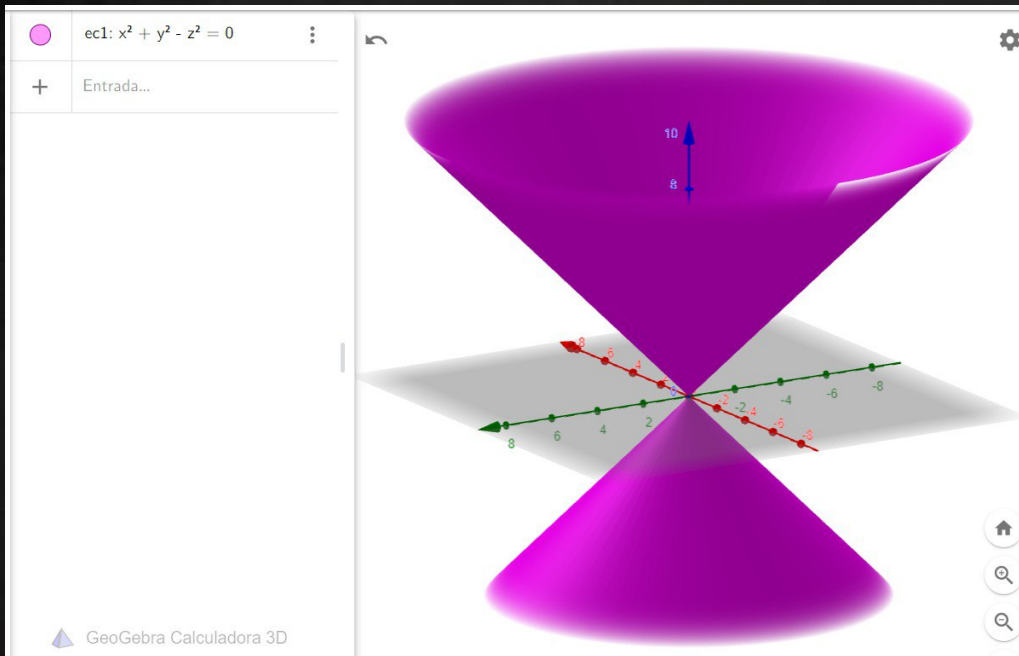
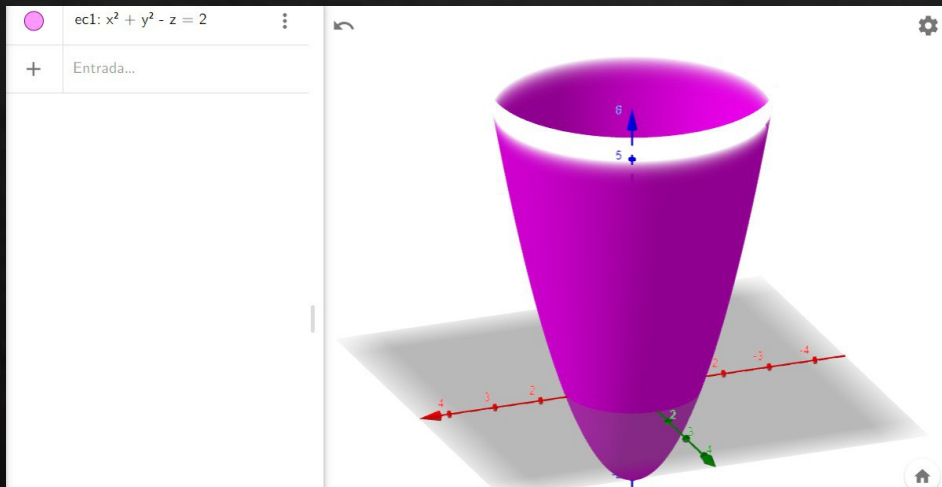
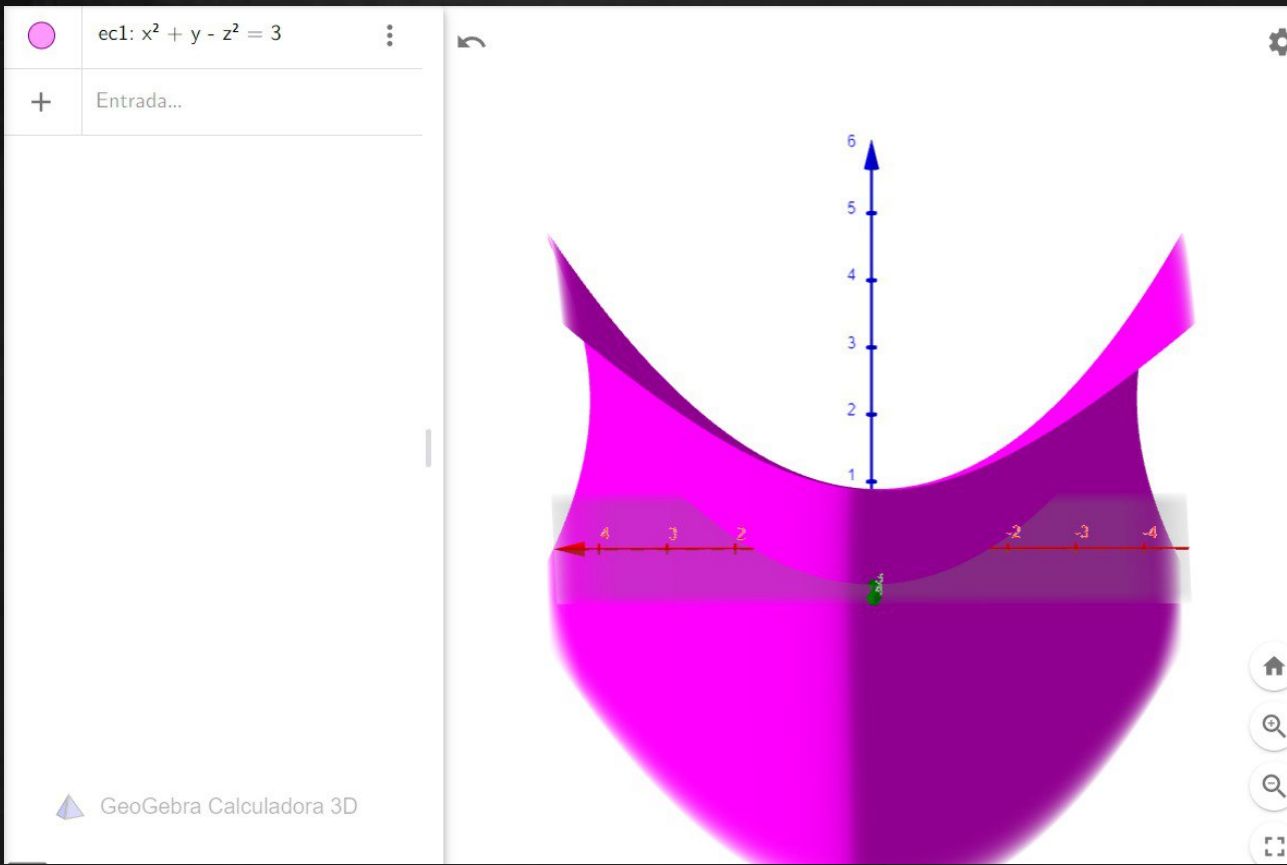
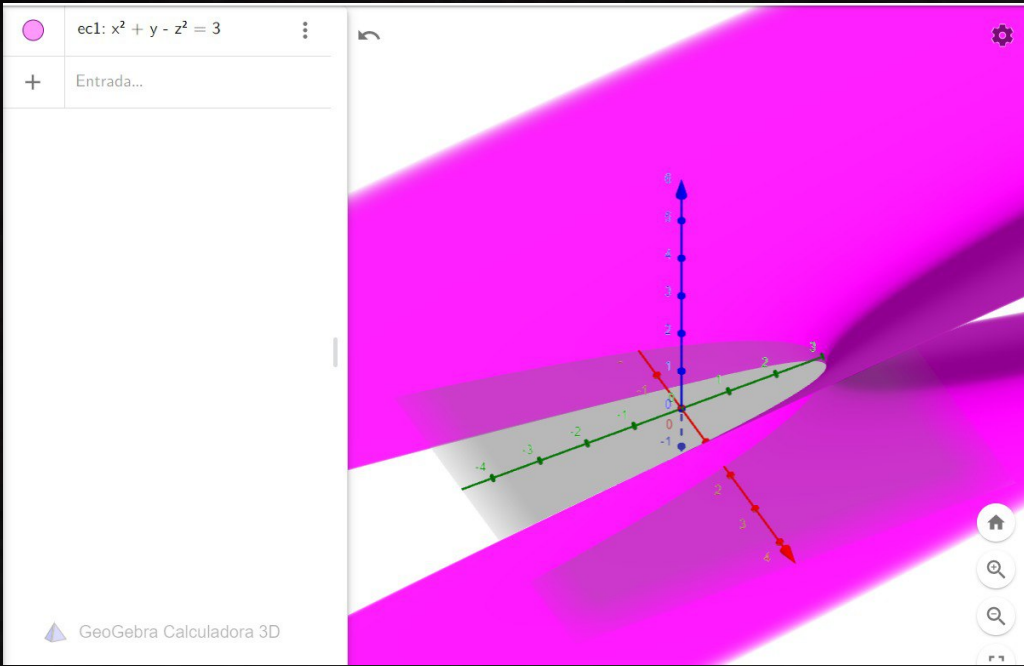
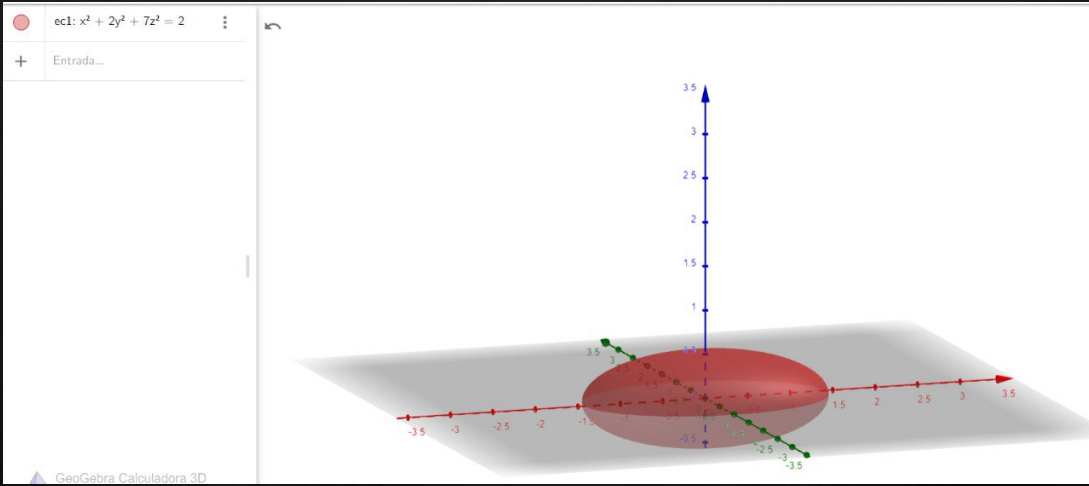
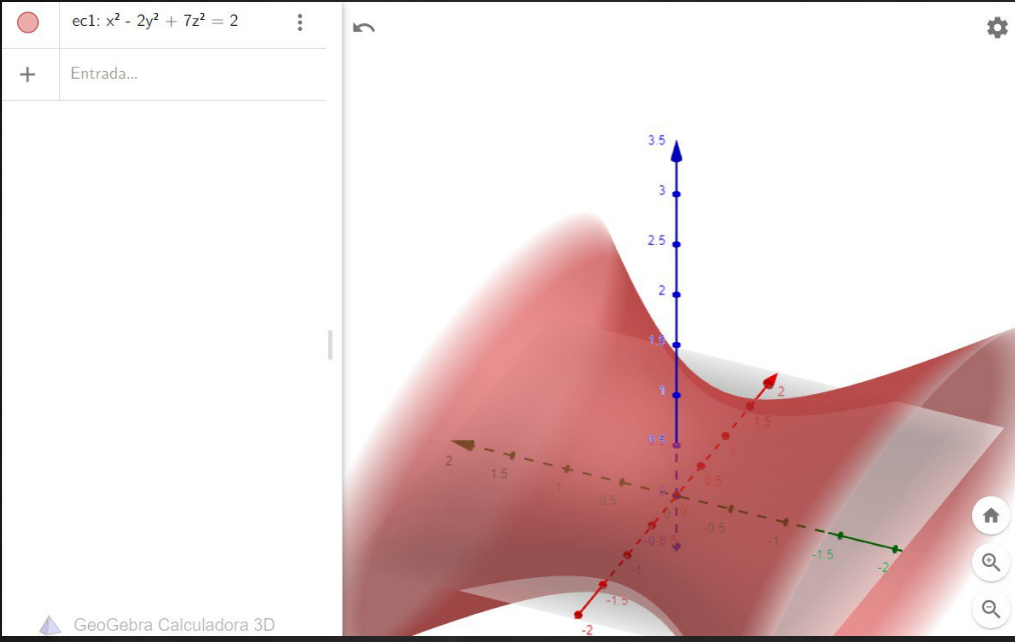
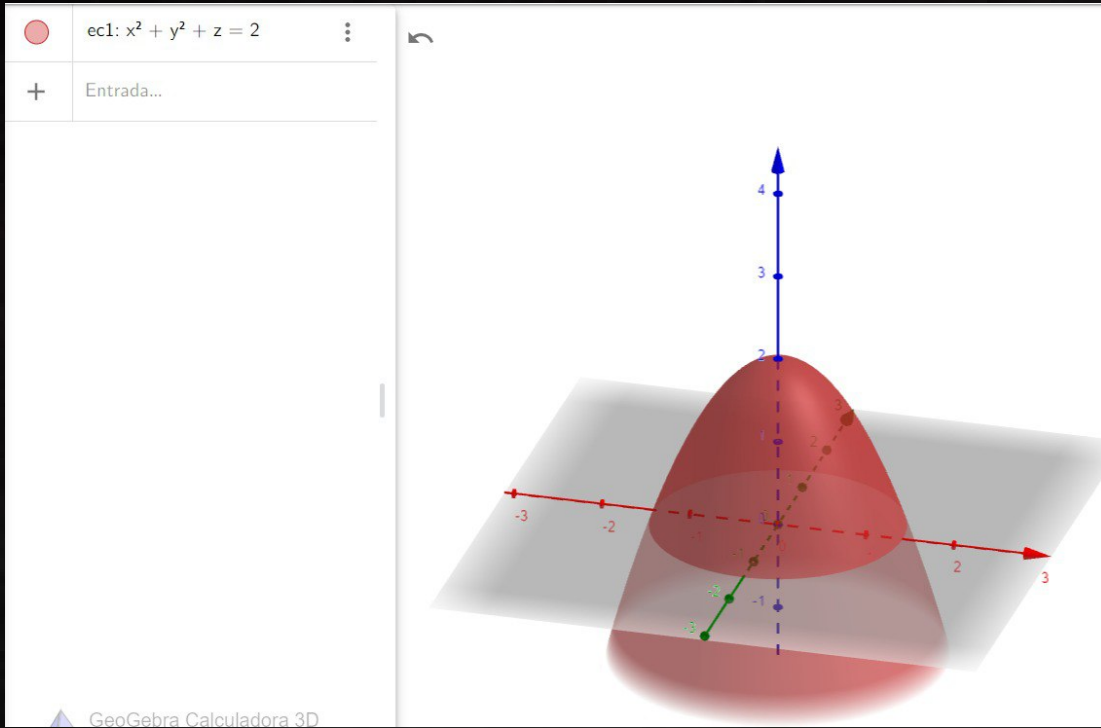
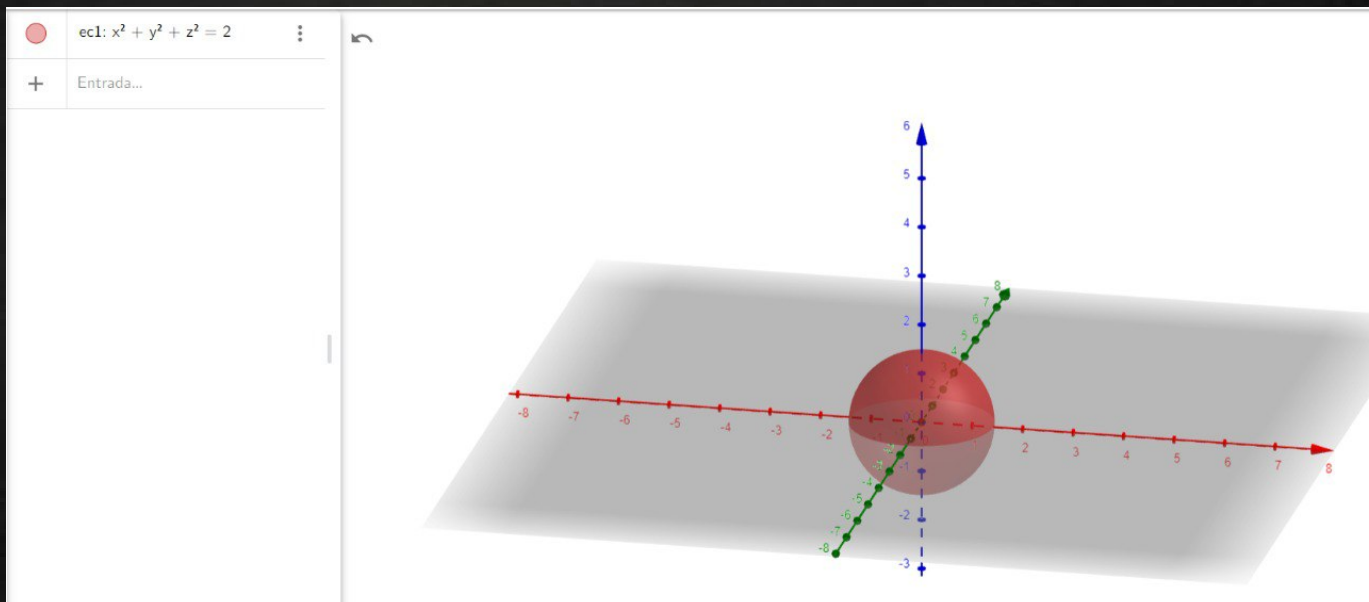
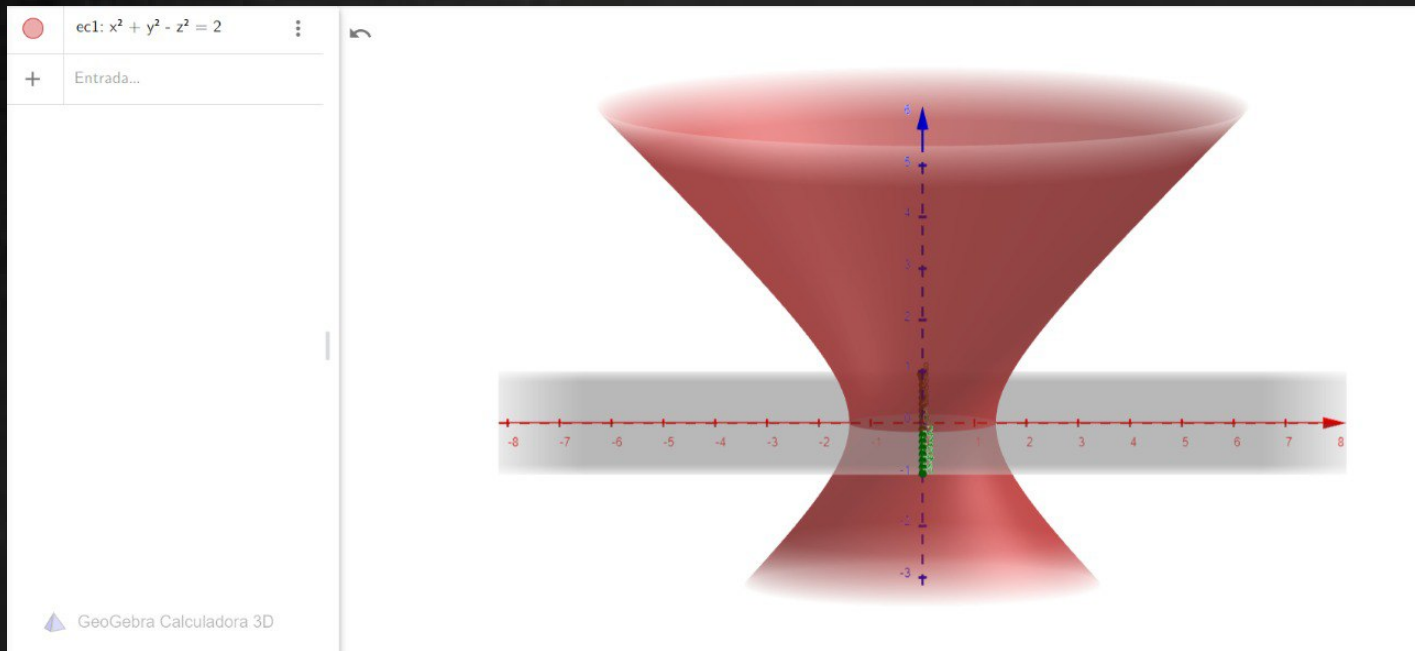
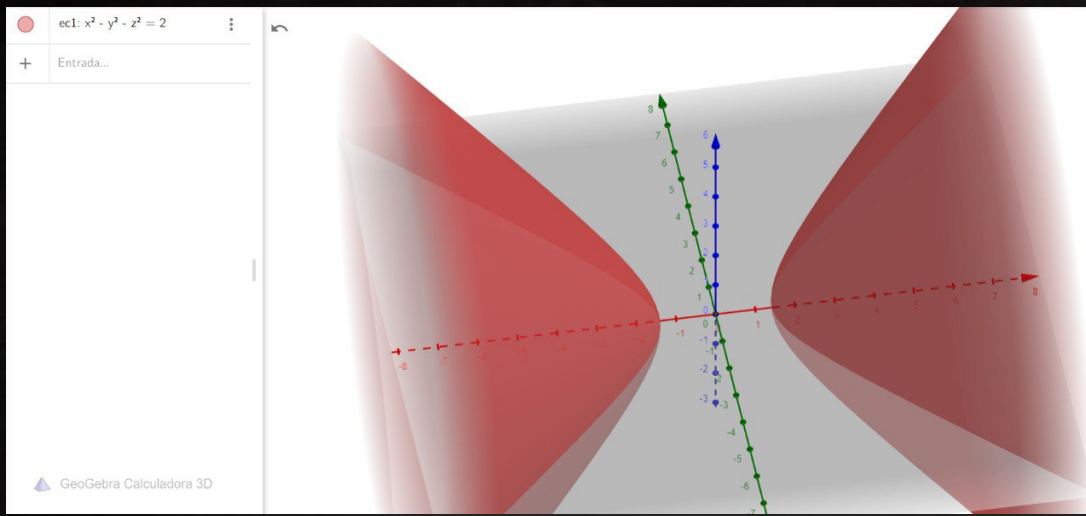


Si no hay traslación de etc-  
Gs como,  
si la hay  
Gs parabolado







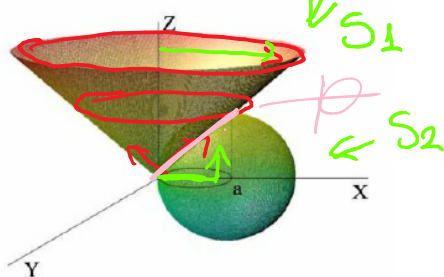


P5.- Calcule el área de la porción de superficie cónica

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \rightarrow \text{elipsoide}$$

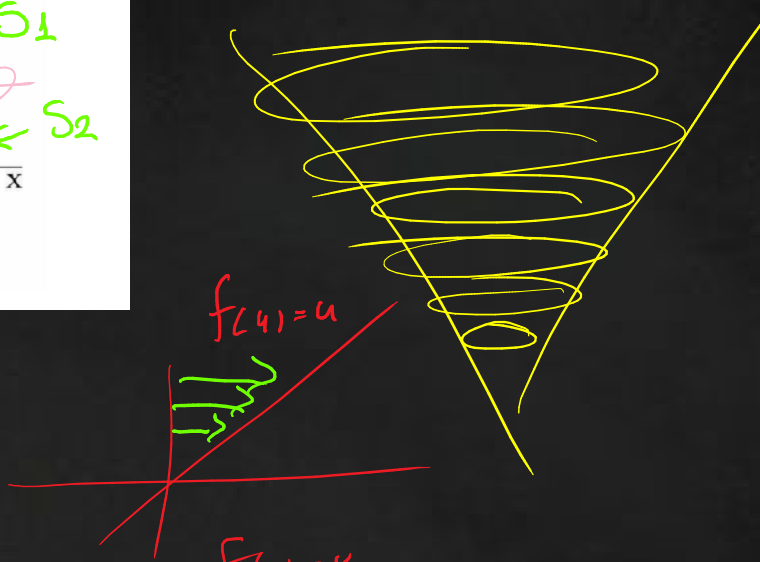
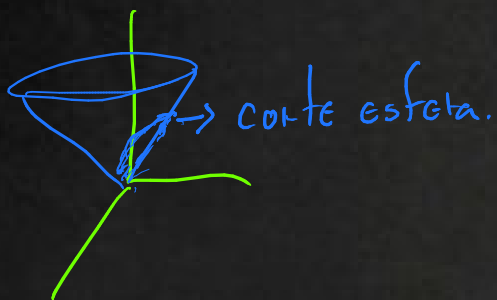
situada por encima del plano  $z = 0$  y limitada por la esfera

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 = z^2$$

$0 < z = z$  identidad



- 1)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax \in \text{esfera}$
- 2)  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$

$$1) + 2) \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2y^2 = 2ax$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = ax$$

(Completa cuadrado)

$$(c + d)^2 = c^2 + 2cd + d^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - ax + 0 + y^2 = 0$$

$$c = x \Rightarrow x^2 +$$

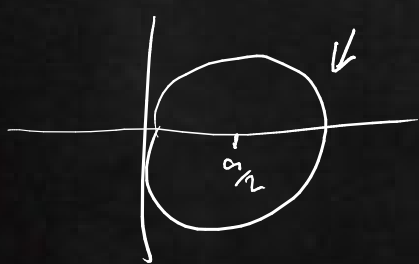
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{4} + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2cd = -ax$$

$$2d = -a$$

$$d = -\frac{a}{2}; 0 = d^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

Esto es la intersección entre superficies



yo de finite'

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{4} \right\}$$

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, (x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{4} \right\}$$

$$S = r(D)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

Enunciado  $\Rightarrow$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$r(x, y) = (x, y, z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$\forall x, y \in D$    $\rightarrow$  radio  $\frac{a}{2}$ .

[Área]: El Área de una superficie  $S$  viene dada por:

$$A(S) = \iint_S dS = \iint_D \left\| \frac{\partial r}{\partial u}(u, v) \times \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}(u, v) \right\| du dv$$

$$A(S) = \iint_S dS = \iint_D \|r_x \times r_y\| du dv$$

$$r(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$\Rightarrow r_x = (1, 0, \frac{1 \cdot 2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}) \Rightarrow r_x \times r_y =$$

$$r_y = (0, 1, \frac{1 \cdot 2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_x \times r_y = -\hat{i} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \hat{j} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \hat{k} \cdot 1$$

$$\|r_x \times r_y\| = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$r(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

pasemos a polares;  $\rho$  factor de escala

$$\iint_D \sqrt{2} du dv$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} \cdot \rho d\theta d\rho$$

$\downarrow$  fubini

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\rho \in [0, \frac{a}{2}]$$

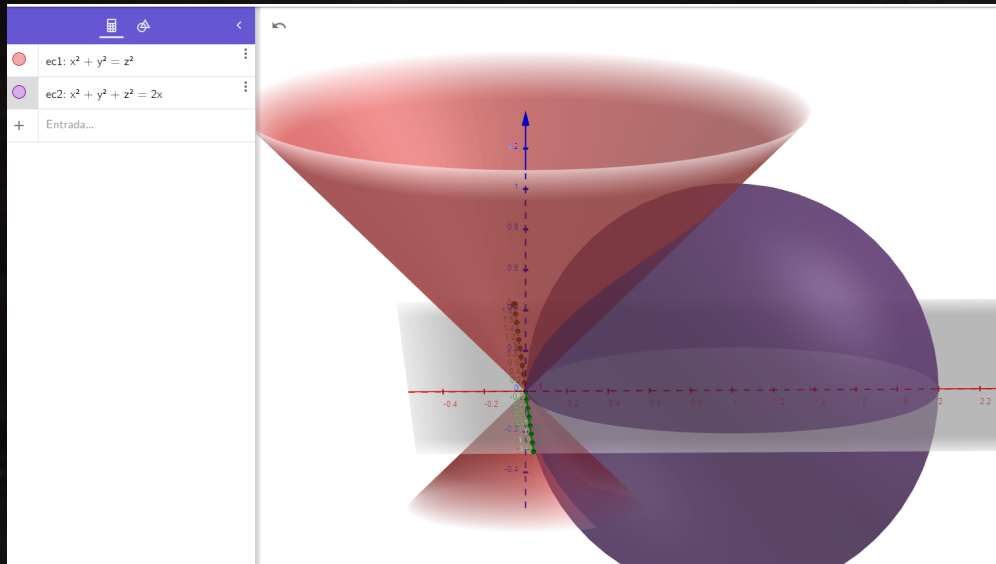
$$h_\rho h_\theta h_\phi = \|r_u \times r_v\|$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \sqrt{2} \frac{\rho^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \cdot \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi$$

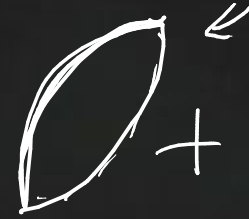
$$= \frac{a^2}{4} \pi \sqrt{2}$$

8

lo que calculamos es la superficie de intersección



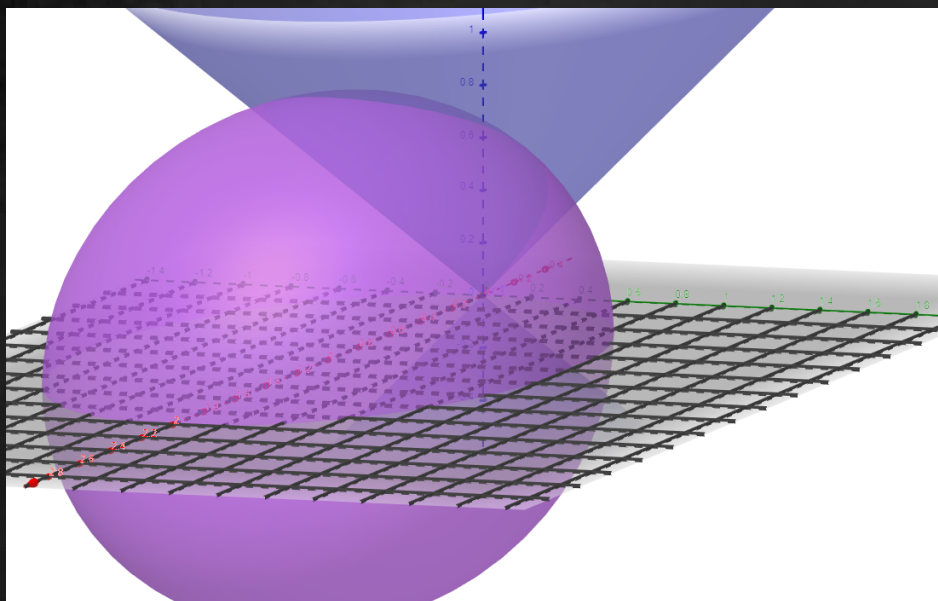
superficie del volumen de intersección.



parte interior de  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 //$$

- Otra cara para poder ver la superficie.



# Para superficies receta del Chef Lingüni

- 1) Identificar ecuaciones. y superficies
- 2) intersectar para encontrar  $D$ ;  
conjunto donde  $f$  va bajarse.
- 3) Recordar  $\iint_S f \, ds \equiv \iint_D f(x^2) \underbrace{\|r_u \times r_v\| \, du \, dv}$
- 4) Calcular  $\|r_u \times r_v\|$
- 5) Reemplazar; integrar (Fubini)
- 6) Cambio de variable (Coordenadas) para que  
sea más fácil Podem  
rotar  
↙  
↘
- 7) Evaluar, interpretar
- 8) It por una cerveza, pues se acabó.