

P₁

a) Sea $\rho = f(\theta) \Rightarrow \vec{r}(\theta) = (\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) = (f(\theta) \cos \theta, f(\theta) \sin \theta)$

Pdg

$$L = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{(f(\theta))^2 + (f'(\theta))^2} d\theta$$

Utilizando def de longitud de curva:

$$L = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}(\theta)}{d\theta} \right\| d\theta$$

pasa a derivar cada componente

asumimos
 $f'(\theta) = f'$ para
ahorrar
otación

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left\| \frac{d}{d\theta} (f(\theta) \cos \theta, f(\theta) \sin \theta) \right\| d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left\| (f' \cos \theta - f \sin \theta, f' \sin \theta + f \cos \theta) \right\| d\theta$$

$$\left\| (x, y) \right\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{(f' \cos \theta - f \sin \theta)^2 + (f' \sin \theta + f \cos \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left(f'^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2f' f \cos \theta \sin \theta + f^2 \sin^2 \theta + f'^2 \sin^2 \theta \right)^{1/2} d\theta$$

$$+ 2f' f \cos \theta \sin \theta + f^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{f^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + f'^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{f^2 + f'^2} d\theta$$

demostrando lo
pedido

b) Pdg Si $f'(\theta) = af(\theta)$ con $a \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces la curvatura de Γ en cualquier θ es

$$K(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(f(\theta))^2 + (f'(\theta))^2}}$$

Partimos de la definición de curvatura:

$$K = \frac{\left\| \frac{d\vec{T}}{d\theta} \right\|}{\left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} \right\|}$$

Vemos que hay que derivar c/r a θ \vec{T} vector tangente, el cual se define como:

$$\vec{T}(\theta) = \frac{\vec{r}'(\theta)}{\|\vec{r}'(\theta)\|}$$

Como estamos en coordenadas polares y $\rho = f(\theta)$, entonces

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\vec{r}(\theta) = (f \cos \theta, f \sin \theta) \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\vec{r}'(\theta) = (f' \cos \theta - f \sin \theta, f' \sin \theta + f \cos \theta) \right)$$

pasos en item anterior

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{r}'(\theta)\| &= \sqrt{f'^2 + f^2} \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 f^2 + f^2} \\ &= f \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \quad \text{f' = af por enunciado}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\vec{T}(\theta) = \frac{\vec{r}'(\theta)}{\|\vec{r}'(\theta)\|}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\vec{T}(\theta) = \frac{f(\alpha \cos \theta - \sin \theta, \alpha \sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{f \sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\vec{T}'(\theta) = \frac{(-\alpha \sin \theta - \cos \theta, \alpha \cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \right)$$

$$\|\vec{T}'(\theta)\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \alpha \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \alpha \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= 1$$

Y por lo tanto:

$$k = \frac{\|\vec{T}'(\theta)\|}{\|\vec{r}'(\theta)\|} = \frac{1}{f \sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{f(\theta) \sqrt{1 + a^2}}$$

\mathbb{P}_2 $\vec{F}: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $f, g: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, campos suaves

a) $\nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{g}) = \vec{g} \cdot \nabla \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \nabla \vec{g}$

Partiendo del lado izq (LHS):

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{g}) &= \partial_x(\vec{F} \cdot \vec{g}) \hat{i} + \partial_y(\vec{F} \cdot \vec{g}) \hat{j} + \partial_z(\vec{F} \cdot \vec{g}) \hat{k} \\ &= g \partial_x \vec{F} \cdot \hat{i} + f \partial_x \vec{g} \cdot \hat{i} + g \partial_y \vec{F} \cdot \hat{j} + f \partial_y \vec{g} \cdot \hat{j} + g \partial_z \vec{F} \cdot \hat{k} + f \partial_z \vec{g} \cdot \hat{k} \\ &= f (\partial_x \vec{g} \cdot \hat{i} + \partial_y \vec{g} \cdot \hat{j} + \partial_z \vec{g} \cdot \hat{k}) + g (\partial_x \vec{F} \cdot \hat{i} + \partial_y \vec{F} \cdot \hat{j} + \partial_z \vec{F} \cdot \hat{k}) \\ &= f \nabla \vec{g} + g \nabla \vec{F} \end{aligned}$$

regla de Leibniz o del producto

b) $\nabla \cdot (f \vec{F}) = f \nabla \cdot \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \nabla f$

Asumiendo $\vec{F} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$, partiendo de LHS:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (f \vec{F}) &= \partial_x(f F_x) + \partial_y(f F_y) + \partial_z(f F_z) \\ &= F_x \partial_x f + f \partial_x F_x + F_y \partial_y f + f \partial_y F_y + F_z \partial_z f + f \partial_z F_z \\ &= f (\partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z) + F_x \partial_x f + F_y \partial_y f + F_z \partial_z f \\ &= f \nabla \cdot \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \nabla f \end{aligned}$$

c) $\nabla \times (f \vec{F}) = f \nabla \times \vec{F} + \vec{F} \times \nabla f$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (f \vec{F}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ f F_x & f F_y & f F_z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \partial_y(f F_z) - \partial_z(f F_y) \\ -[\partial_x(f F_z) - \partial_z(f F_x)] \\ \partial_x(f F_y) - \partial_y(f F_x) \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{pmatrix} F_z \partial_y f + f \partial_y F_z - F_y \partial_z f - f \partial_z F_y \\ -[F_z \partial_x f + f \partial_x F_z - F_x \partial_z f - f \partial_z F_x] \\ F_y \partial_x f + f \partial_x F_y - F_x \partial_y f - f \partial_y F_x \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= f \begin{pmatrix} \partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y \\ -[\partial_x F_z - \partial_z F_x] \\ \partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} F_z \partial_y f - F_y \partial_z f \\ -[F_z \partial_x f - F_x \partial_z f] \\ F_y \partial_x f - F_x \partial_y f \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= f \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ \partial_x f & \partial_y f & \partial_z f \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= f \nabla \times \vec{F} + \vec{F} \times \nabla f
 \end{aligned}$$

d) $\nabla^2(fg)$

$$\nabla^2(fg) = g\nabla^2f + f\nabla^2g + 2\nabla f \cdot \nabla g$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla^2(fg) &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla(fg)) \\
 &= \nabla \cdot (g\nabla f + f\nabla g) \quad \text{item a)} \\
 &= \nabla \cdot (g\nabla f) + \nabla \cdot (f\nabla g) \quad \text{nabla \cdot () op lineal} \\
 &= \partial_x(g\partial_x f) + \partial_y(g\partial_y f) + \partial_z(g\partial_z f) + \partial_x(f\partial_x g) + \partial_y(f\partial_y g) \\
 &\quad + \partial_z(f\partial_z g) \\
 &= \underline{\partial_x g \partial_x f} + \underline{g \partial_x^2 f} + \underline{\partial_y \partial_y f} + \underline{g \partial_y^2 f} + \underline{\partial_z g \partial_z f} + \underline{g \partial_z^2 f} \\
 &\quad + \underline{\partial_x f \partial_x g} + \underline{f \partial_x^2 g} + \underline{\partial_y f \partial_y g} + \underline{f \partial_y^2 g} + \underline{\partial_z f \partial_z g} + \underline{f \partial_z^2 g} \\
 &= \underline{g \nabla^2 f} + \underline{f \nabla^2 g} + \underline{\nabla g \cdot \nabla f}
 \end{aligned}$$

e) $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \times (\nabla f) &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ \partial_x f & \partial_y f & \partial_z f \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{yz} f - \partial_{zy} f \\ -\partial_{xz} f + \partial_{zx} f \\ \partial_{xy} f - \partial_{yx} f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Teo ok Clairaut
 - Scharwz (f cumplo)
 $\partial_{xz} = \partial_{zx}$
 $\partial_{yz} = \partial_{zy}$
 $\partial_{xy} = \partial_{yx}$

$$f) \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = (\partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y, -\partial_x F_z + \partial_z F_x, \partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x)$$

(D.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) &= \partial_x (\partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y) + \partial_y (-\partial_x F_z + \partial_z F_x) + \partial_z (\partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x) \\ &= \cancel{\partial_{xy} F_z} - \cancel{\partial_{xz} F_y} - \cancel{\partial_{yx} F_z} + \cancel{\partial_{yz} F_x} + \cancel{\partial_{zx} F_y} - \cancel{\partial_{zy} F_x} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

P4

$$\text{Sea } \vec{F} = -z \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + x \hat{k}$$

• ¿ Existe campo escalar f suave tq $\nabla f = \vec{F}$?

Por (e) de la P2 se sabe que $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$. Supongamos que $\vec{F} = \nabla f$. Aplicanolo rotar

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ -z & y & x \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \cancel{\partial_y(x)} - \cancel{\partial_z(y)} \\ -[\cancel{\partial_x(x)} - \cancel{\partial_z(-z)}] \\ \cancel{\partial_x(y)} + \cancel{\partial_y(-z)} \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1+1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \neq \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

✗ contradicción

$\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ no se puede escribir como ∇f

• ¿ Existe campo vectorial \vec{G} tal que $\nabla \times \vec{G} = \vec{F}$?

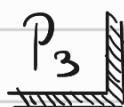
Nuevamente sospechamos que no (por el tipo de pregunta).

Por lo tanto si suponemos que $\nabla \times \vec{G} = \vec{F}$, aplicando divergencia: por (f)

$$\begin{aligned} (0 =) \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{G}) &= \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \\ &= \cancel{\partial_x(-z)} + \cancel{\partial_y(y)} + \cancel{\partial_z(x)} \\ &= 1 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

~~contradicción~~

$\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ no se puede escribir como $\nabla \times \vec{G}$



$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)} \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$$

$\vec{r}(t)$ es la circunferencia de radio 2 que tiene como parametrización:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}(t) &= (2\cos t, 2\sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi] \\ \vec{r}'(t) &= (-2\sin t, 2\cos t) \quad r=2\end{aligned}$$

Para evaluar el campo $\left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$ en $\vec{r}(t)$ lo trabajamos un poco algebraicamente con $f(x, y) = g(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) = g(r)$ (ya que $r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$):

$$\begin{aligned}\left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) &= \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right) \quad / \text{regla de la cadena} \\ &= \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) r\end{aligned}$$

$f = g(r) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(r)}{\partial r} = g'(r)$. Evaluando en $\vec{r}(t)$ ($x=2\cos t$, $y=2\sin t$, $r=2$)

$$\begin{aligned}\left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)} &= g'(2) \left(\frac{-2\sin t}{2}, \frac{2\cos t}{2} \right) \\ &= 1 (-\sin t, \cos t) \quad * \text{ por enunciado}\end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{\vec{r}(t)} \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin t, \cos t) \cdot (-2\sin t, 2\cos t) dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt\end{aligned}$$

$$= 4\pi$$

P5

C curva suave en un plano parametrizada por $\vec{r}(s)$, donde s es el parámetro longitud de curva ($s(t) = \int_a^t \|\vec{r}'(\tau)\| d\tau$). La curvatura κ en s se define como:

$$\kappa = \left\| \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \right\| = \left\| \vec{T}'(s) \right\|$$

a) Pdg

$$\kappa = \frac{\|\vec{T}'(t)\|}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|}$$

Como dice el enunciado, utilizaremos regla de la cadena partiendo de la definición en función de s :

$$\kappa = \left\| \frac{d\vec{T}(s)}{ds} \right\|$$

Ahora bien, un resultado importante a utilizar es el siguiente:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{cases} s(t) = \int_a^t \|\vec{r}'(\tau)\| d\tau \\ \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^t \|\vec{r}'(\tau)\| d\tau \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = \|\vec{r}'(t)\|$$

Teo fundamental del cálculo (TFC)

Por lo tanto aplicando regla de la cadena:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \left\| \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \right\| = \frac{d\vec{T}}{dt} \frac{dt}{ds} \\ &= \left\| \frac{\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt}}{\frac{ds}{dt}} \right\| \rightarrow \|\vec{r}'(t)\| \\ &= \frac{\|\vec{T}'(t)\|}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|} \end{aligned}$$

b) Pdg

$$k = \frac{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|}{\|\vec{r}''(t)\|} (\Rightarrow) k = \frac{\|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\|}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|^3}$$

Para demostrar esto partiremos de la definición de vector tangente $\vec{T}(t)$, intentando expresar el corcho a demostrar en función de s:

$$\vec{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}'(t) = \|\vec{r}'(t)\| \vec{T}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}''(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \vec{T}(t) \right)$$

$$= \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} \vec{T}(t) + \frac{ds}{dt} \vec{T}'(t)$$

Ahora realizando el producto cruz $\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)$:

$$\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} \vec{T}(t) \times \left(\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} \vec{T}(t) + \frac{ds}{dt} \vec{T}'(t) \right)$$

$$= \frac{ds}{dt} \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} \vec{T}(t) \times \vec{T}(t) + \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 \vec{T}(t) \times \vec{T}'(t)$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{A} = 0 \quad \forall \vec{A}$$

ortogonales

dado que $\vec{v}(t) \cdot \vec{v}'(t) = 0 \quad \forall \vec{v}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) = c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = 0$$

$$2\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = 0 \quad \forall \vec{v}$$

* $\|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}\| = \|\vec{A}\| \|\vec{B}\| \sin(\theta)$

Como $\vec{T}(t)$ y $\vec{T}'(t)$ son ortogonales entonces

$$\|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\| = \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 \|\vec{T}(t) \times \vec{T}'(t)\|$$

$$= \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 \|\vec{T}(t)\| \|\vec{T}'(t)\| \sin(\pi/2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 \|\vec{T}(t)\| \|\vec{T}'(t)\|$$

1 vector normalizado

$$\kappa = \frac{\|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)\|}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|} = \frac{\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^3} \|\vec{T}'(t)\|$$

$$= \frac{\|\vec{T}'(t)\|}{\|\vec{r}'(t)\|}$$