

P1

Considerando el cambio de variables parabólico donde

$$x = ur \cos \theta$$

$$y = ur \sin \theta, \text{ con } u, r \leq 0$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - r^2) \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Primero calculamos los factores escalares que se definen como:

$$h_u = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial u} \right\|, h_v = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial v} \right\|, h_\theta = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial \theta} \right\|$$

En este caso $\vec{R} = (ur \cos \theta, ur \sin \theta, \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - r^2))$, por lo tanto

$$h_u = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial u} \right\|$$

$$= \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (ur \cos \theta, ur \sin \theta, \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - r^2)) \right\|$$

$$= \left\| (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, u) \right\|$$

$$= \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta + u^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt{u^2 + r^2}}$$

$$h_v = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial v} \right\|$$

$$= \left\| (u \cos \theta, u \sin \theta, -v) \right\|$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$$

$$h_\theta = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{R}}{\partial \theta} \right\|$$

$$= \left\| (-u \sin \theta, u \cos \theta, 0) \right\|$$

$$= \sqrt{(uv)^2 \sin^2 \theta + (uv)^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \boxed{uv}$$

Para los vectores unitarios tenemos lo siguiente:

$$\hat{u} = \frac{\partial \vec{R}/\partial u}{h_u}, \hat{v} = \frac{\partial \vec{R}/\partial v}{h_v}, \hat{\theta} = \frac{\partial \vec{R}/\partial \theta}{h_\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + r^2}} (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, u)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} (u \cos \theta, u \sin \theta, -v)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{uv} (-uvsin\theta, uvcos\theta, 0)$$

$$= (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta, 0) \quad |$$

Por último para comprobar que el sistema es ortonormal vemos si se cumple que $\hat{u} \cdot \hat{v} = \hat{u} \cdot \hat{\theta} = \hat{v} \cdot \hat{\theta} = 0$. En efecto

$$\hat{u} \cdot \hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} (v\cos\theta, v\sin\theta, u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} (u\cos\theta, v\sin\theta, -v)$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^2+v^2} (uv\cos^2\theta + uv\sin^2\theta - uv)$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^2+v^2} (uv(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) - uv) \quad \text{✓}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\hat{u} \cdot \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} (v\cos\theta, v\sin\theta, u) \cdot (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta, 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} (-v\cos\theta\sin\theta + v\cos\theta\sin\theta)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\hat{v} \cdot \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} (u\cos\theta, u\sin\theta, -v) \cdot (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta, 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} (-u\cos\theta\sin\theta + u\sin\theta\cos\theta)$$

$$= 0$$

$\Rightarrow \{\hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{\theta}\}$ triángulo ortonormal

P₂

Potencial de Yukawa

$$U(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-\alpha mr}}{r}$$

con g constante de escalamiento al igual que α , y m masa de la partícula

a) Encontraremos $\vec{F} = -\nabla U$. (Tip $\nabla = \frac{1}{h_u} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \hat{u} + \frac{1}{h_v} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \hat{v} + \frac{1}{h_w} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \hat{w}$). En esféricas $h_r = 1, h_\theta = r, h_\phi = r \sin \theta$. U sólo depende de $r \Rightarrow$ solo tiene componente en \hat{r} .

$$\vec{F} = -\nabla U = g^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^{-1} e^{-\alpha mr}) \hat{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= g^2 (-r^{-2} e^{-\alpha mr} - \alpha m r^{-1} e^{-\alpha mr}) \hat{r} \\ &= -g^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{\alpha m}{r} \right) e^{-\alpha mr} \hat{r} \end{aligned}$$

b) Tomamos S casquete esférico de radio R centrado en O . El flujo portanto es:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} / dS = \hat{n} h_\theta h_\phi d\phi d\theta = \hat{r} R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi -g^2 \left(\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{\alpha m}{R} \right) e^{-\alpha mr} \hat{r} \cdot R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= -g^2 \left(\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{\alpha m}{R} \right) R^2 e^{-\alpha mr} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= -4\pi g^2 (1 + \alpha m R) e^{-\alpha mr} \end{aligned}$$

c) Pdg $\nabla^2 U = \alpha^2 m^2 U$ para $r \neq 0$. Por def

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 U &= \nabla \cdot \nabla U \\ &= -\nabla \cdot \vec{F} \end{aligned}$$

Divergencia en coordenadas curvilineas es $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{h_u h_v h_w} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (F_u h_v h_w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (h_u F_v h_w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (h_u h_v F_w) \right)$
 En esféricas: $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (F_r r^2 \sin \theta) + \dots \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 U = -\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$$

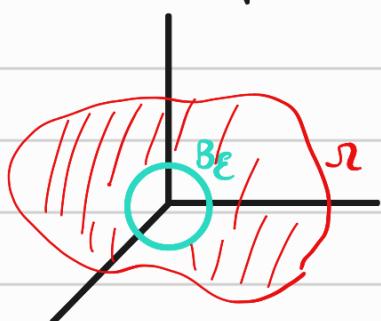
$$= g^2 \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{\alpha m}{r} \right) e^{-\alpha mr} r^2 \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= g^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(e^{-\alpha mr} + \alpha m r e^{-\alpha mr} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= g^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \left(-\alpha m e^{-\alpha mr} + \alpha m e^{-\alpha mr} - \alpha^2 m^2 r e^{-\alpha mr} \right) \\
 &= \alpha^2 m^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{g^2}{r} e^{-\alpha mr} \right) \\
 &= \alpha^2 m^2 U \quad | \quad r \neq 0, \text{ en } r=0 \text{ explota}
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Pdg: $\iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = -4\pi g^2 - \alpha^2 m^2 \iiint_{\Omega} U dV$

El problema tiene toda la pinta de aplicar Teo de la div para \vec{F} no obstante no es C^1 en todo el dominio (disc. en 0) por tanto no se puede aplicar. Para solventar este dilema definimos una esfera de radio ϵ y la región $\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon$. En virtud del teo de la divergencia en esta región (dónde \vec{F} si es clase C^1)



$$\iint_{\partial(\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow \iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{\partial B_\epsilon} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\alpha^2 m^2 \iiint_{\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon} U dV \\
 &\quad \text{por (c), ya que } r \neq 0 \text{ en } \Omega \setminus B_\epsilon \\
 &\Rightarrow \iint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\iint_{\partial B_\epsilon} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} - \alpha^2 m^2 \iiint_{\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon} U dV \\
 &\quad + \iint_{\partial B_\epsilon} \vec{F} \cdot (-r) d\vec{S} - \alpha^2 m^2 \iiint_{\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon} U dV \\
 &= -4\pi g^2 (1 + \alpha m \epsilon) e^{-\alpha m \epsilon} - \alpha^2 m^2 \iiint_{\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon} U dV \\
 &= -4\pi g^2 - \alpha^2 m^2 \iiint_{\Omega \setminus B_\epsilon} U dV
 \end{aligned}$$



a) $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ abierto no vacío $1 g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ clase C^2 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{div}(g \nabla g) &= \operatorname{div}\left(g \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} g, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} g\right)\right) \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(g \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(g \frac{\partial}{\partial z} g\right) \\
 &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g + g \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} g + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} g\right)^2 + g \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} g + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} g\right)^2 + g \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} g \\
 &= g \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} g + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} g + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} g \right) + \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} g\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} g\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} g\right)^2 \right] \\
 &= g \Delta g + \|\nabla g\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) h(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

Por álgebra y composición de fn's clase $C^1 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$, h es clase C^2 (está compuesta por polinomios racionales que son clase C^∞ en $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$ y raíces que también son C^2 en $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$).

c) En coordenadas esféricas:

$$\vec{r}(r, \theta, \phi) = (r \sin \theta \cos \phi, r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \theta)$$

x y z

Por tanto $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ y $x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$. Reemplazando:

$$h(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{r \sin \theta \cos \phi}{r} = \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

Para calcular ∇h , utilizamos gradiente en esféricas:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla h &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} h \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} h \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} h \hat{\phi} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \cos \phi) \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\sin \theta \cos \phi) \hat{\phi} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta \cos \phi}{r} \hat{\theta} - \frac{\sin \phi}{r} \hat{\phi} \end{aligned}$$

d) Como h es C^1 en $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$; se tiene que $\nabla h(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \vec{r}} &= \nabla h \cdot \hat{r} \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sin \phi}{r} \hat{\phi} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \phi}{r} \hat{\theta} \right) \cdot \hat{r} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\hat{r} \cdot \hat{\theta} = 0 \text{ y } \hat{r} \cdot \hat{\phi} = 0$
esféricas sistema
ortonormal

e) $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}$. Calcular $\iiint_{\Omega} h \Delta h dV$.

Por (a), se tiene que $\operatorname{div}(g \nabla g) = g \Delta g + \|\nabla g\|^2$ en $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ abierto. Como $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ campo escalar C^2 en $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$ abierto es posible aplicar la igualdad:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} h \Delta h dV = \iiint_{\Omega} [\operatorname{div}(h \nabla h) - \|\nabla h\|^2] dV$$

$$= \underbrace{\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(h \nabla h) dV}_{I_1} - \underbrace{\iiint_{\Omega} \|\nabla h\|^2 dV}_{I_2} \quad (*)$$

Calculemos I_1 primero. Como $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ abierto cuya frontera $\partial \Omega = S_1 \cup S_2$ es regular y orientable (S_1 cascarón esférico radio 1 y S_2 radio 2) y $(h \nabla h)$ campo clase C^2 en $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$, en virtud del teo de la divergencia:

$$I_1 = \iiint_V \operatorname{div}(h \nabla h) dV = \iint_{\partial V} h \nabla h \cdot \hat{n} dA$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} h \nabla h \cdot \hat{n}_1 dA + \iint_{S_2} h \nabla h \cdot \hat{n}_2 dA$$

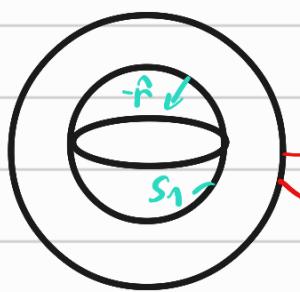
Se tiene que:

$$h \nabla h = \cos \phi \sin \theta \left(-\frac{\sin \phi}{r} \hat{\phi} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \phi}{r} \hat{\theta} \right)$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = -\hat{r} \quad \text{y} \quad \hat{n}_2 = \hat{r}$$

$$dA = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$I_1 = \iint_{S_1} -h (\nabla h \cdot \hat{r}) dA + \iint_{S_2} h (\nabla h \cdot \hat{r}) dA \\ = 0 \text{ por parte (c)} \quad = 0 \\ = 0$$



Calculemos I_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{S_2} \| \nabla h \|^2 &= \iiint_{S_2} \left\| -\frac{\sin \phi}{r} \hat{\phi} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \phi}{r} \hat{\theta} \right\|^2 dV / dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \iiint \left(\frac{\sin^2 \phi}{r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi}{r^2} \right) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_1^2 (\sin^2 \phi \sin \theta + \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \cos^2 \phi) dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \phi d\phi \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \int_1^2 dr + \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \phi \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_1^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

Desarrollaremos I por separado. Sea $u = \cos \theta \Rightarrow du = -\sin \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\pi) &= -1 & \limsup \\ \cos(0) &= 1 & \liminf \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int_1^{-1} u^2 du \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 u^2 du \\ &= \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Reemplazando:

$$I_2 = 2\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

Volviendo a la igualdad inicial:

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V h \Delta h dV &= I_1 - I_2 \\ &= -\frac{8\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$