

1)

Teorema de Gauss:

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_E \operatorname{div}(\vec{F}(x, y, z)) dV = \iiint_E \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

Entonces:

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_E (x^2 + y^2 + y^2 - x^2 + x - 2y^2) dV = \iiint_E x dV$$

En coordenadas cilíndricas (*):

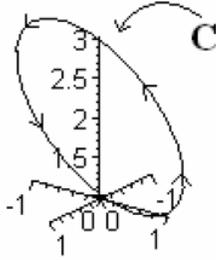
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r^2}^4 r \cos \theta |r| dz d\theta dr &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r^2}^4 r^2 \cos \theta dz d\theta dr \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} z r^2 \cos \theta \Big|_{z=r^2}^4 d\theta dr \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (4 - r^2) (r^2 \cos \theta) d\theta dr \\ &= \int_0^2 (4 - r^2) (r^2) \sin \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} dr \\ &= \int_0^2 0 dr = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

2)

Obtenemos la elipse:

*Ec. Paramétricas de C.*

$$x = \cos t$$

$$y = \sin t$$

$$z = 2 - \sin t$$

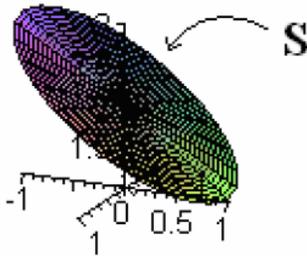
$$\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 2 - \sin t)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

Al aplicar el teorema de Stokes.

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Como necesitamos una superficie S con frontera C, lo más práctico de utilizar es la superficie de la elipse encerrada por esta.

*Ec. Paramétricas de S*

$$x = v \cos(u)$$

$$y = v \sin(u)$$

$$z = 2 - v \sin(u)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (v \cos(u), v \sin(u), 2 - v \sin(u))$$

$$0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq v \leq 1$$

Calculando el rotor...

$$\text{rot}(\vec{F}) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y^2 & x & z^2 \end{bmatrix} = (0, 0, 1 + 2y)$$

$$\text{rot}(\vec{F}(u, v)) = (0, 0, 1 + 2v \sin(u))$$

Entonces:

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$$

Al calcular el vector normal a la superficie (\vec{n}) :

$$\vec{r}(t) = (v \cos(u), v \sin(u), 2 - v \sin(u))$$

$$\vec{r}_u(t) = (-v \sin(u), v \cos(u), -v \cos(u))$$

$$\vec{r}_v(t) = (\cos(u), \sin(u), -\sin(u))$$

$$\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \det \begin{bmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -v \sin(u) & v \cos(u) & -v \cos(u) \\ \cos(u) & \sin(u) & -\sin(u) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v &= (-v \sin(u) \cos(u) + v \sin(u) \cos(u), -v \cos^2(u) - v \sin^2(u), -v \sin^2(u) - v \cos^2(u)) \\ &= (0, -v, -v) \end{aligned}$$

Como queremos la orientación positiva, el vector que satisface esto serían los que apuntan hacia arriba, ósea:

$$\vec{r}_v \times \vec{r}_u = (0, v, v)$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot (\vec{r}_v \times \vec{r}_u) \, dA$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \iint_S (0, 0, 1 + 2v \sin(u)) \cdot (0, v, v) \, dA \\ &= \iint_S (v + 2v^2 \sin(u)) \, dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (v + 2v^2 \sin(u)) \, du \, dv \\ &= \int_0^1 (vu - 2v^2 \cos(u)) \Big|_{u=0}^{u=2\pi} \, dv \\ &= \int_0^1 (2\pi v) \, dv = (\pi v^2) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \text{rot}(\vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \pi$$