

9'8

✖- Una lámina delgada con densidad $\rho(x,y) = y/(1-x^2)$, está limitada por el arco de parábola $y = 1-x^2$ y el intervalo $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

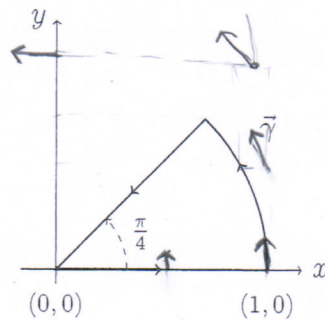
- Esboza la lámina en el plano xy, indicando los puntos de mayor y menor densidad.
- Determina la masa de la lámina

$$M_L = \iint_R \frac{y}{1-x^2} dx dy \rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \frac{y}{1-x^2} dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{y^2}{2(1-x^2)} \right]_0^{1-x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1-x^2)^2}{2(1-x^2)} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1-x^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

(solo era 1/2)

2.- Esboza el campo $\vec{v} = (-y^3, x^3)$ y calcula la circulación a lo largo de la curva $\vec{\gamma}$ del dibujo



- $F(0,0) = (0,0)$
- $F(1,0) = (0,1)$
- $F(0,1) = (-1,0)$
- $F(1/2,0) = (0, 1/8)$
- $F(1,1) = (-1,1)$
- $F(1,1/2) = (-1/8, 1)$

Como es un camino cerrado aplicamos Green $\rightarrow \iint_R \left(-\frac{\partial(-y^3)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x} \right) dx dy = \iint_R (3y^2 + 3x^2) dx dy$

$$= \iint_R 3(y^2 + x^2) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/4} 3r^2 \cdot \frac{\pi r dr}{4} = 2\pi \int_0^1 3r^3 dr = \frac{2\pi}{4} \left[\frac{3r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$\text{polares } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4 \end{cases} \rightarrow 3 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^1 (r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta) r dr d\theta = 3 \int_0^{\pi/4} r^3 dr \cdot \int_0^{\pi/4} 1 d\theta =$$

$$3 \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 \cdot \left[\theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$