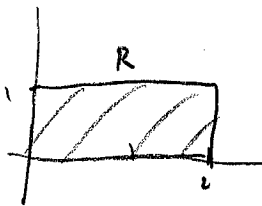


Nombre:

(a) Usar el teorema de Green para calcular $\oint_{\partial R} (y^2 + x^3) dx + x^4 dy$, donde R es el rectángulo con vértices $(0,0), (2,0), (0,1), (2,1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\partial R} & \stackrel{\text{Green}}{=} \iint_R \left(-\frac{\partial [y^2 + x^3]}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial [x^4]}{\partial x} \right) dx dy = \iint_R (-2y + 4x^3) dx dy \\ & = \int_0^2 \left[\int_0^1 (-2y + 4x^3) dy \right] dx = \int_0^2 \left[-y^2 + 4x^3 y \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\ & = \int_0^2 (-1 + 4x^3) dx = \left[-x + x^4 \right]_0^2 = -2 + 16 = 14 // \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Hallar la masa de una placa circular situada en el disco unidad y cuya densidad viene dada por la función $\rho(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} M & = \iint_D \rho(x,y) dx dy = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{1+x^2+y^2} = \int_0^1 2\pi r \cdot \frac{1}{1+r^2} dr \\ & = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{2r}{1+r^2} dr \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{radial.} \\ f(r) = \frac{1}{1+r^2} \end{array} \right. \\ & = \pi \left[\ln(1+r^2) \right]_0^1 = \pi \ln 2 = 2'18 // \end{aligned}$$