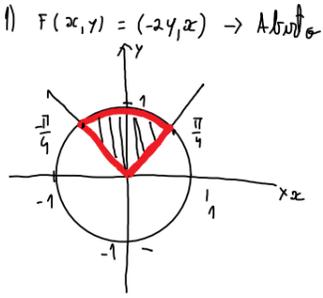


1. Considere o campo vectorial $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ definido por $F(x,y) = (-2y, x)$ e o conjunto $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 1; y > |x|\}$. Calcule o trabalho realizado por F ao longo da fronteira do conjunto D no sentido anti-horário.



1) $F(x,y) = (-2y, x) \rightarrow$ **Abstrato**

$g(t) = (t, t)$
 $j'(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$
 $l(t) = (t, -t)$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} F(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} F(j(t)) \cdot j'(t) dt + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} F(l(t)) \cdot l'(t) dt = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

2. Considere o campo vectorial

$$F(x,y) = \left(\frac{-y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}, \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} + \frac{-(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \right)$$

Calcule o trabalho realizado por F ao longo de cada uma das linhas seguintes percorridas no sentido horário:

- a) Circunferência definida pela equação $(x+1)^2 + y^2 = 1$.
- b) Circunferência definida pela equação $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 2$.
- c) Elipse definida por $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$

2) $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ **Abstrato**

a) $x+1 = \cos(\theta) \quad \theta \in [2\pi, 0] \quad g(\theta) = (\cos(\theta)-1, \sin(\theta))$
 $\gamma = \sin(\theta)$

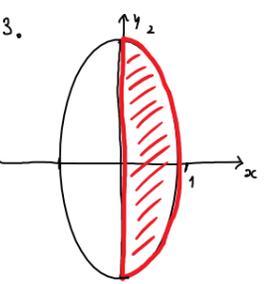
$F(x,y) = \left(\frac{-y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}, \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} + \frac{-(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \right)$

$G(x,y) = \left(\frac{-y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}, \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \right) \rightarrow$ **Rota da Kramhürten**

$H(x,y) = \left(\frac{y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}, \frac{-(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \right) \rightarrow$ **"Anti" Rota da Kramhürten**

- a) 2π
- b) -2π
- c) 0

3. Use o Teorema de Green para calcular a área do conjunto definido por $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1; x > 0$.



$$A = \iint_D 1 dx dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\partial D} f$$

$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = 1 \quad f(x,y) = (y, 2x)$

$g(\theta) = (\cos(\theta), 2\sin(\theta)) \quad \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad h(t) = (0, t) \quad t \in [-2, 2]$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2\sin(\theta), 2\cos(\theta)) \cdot (-\sin(\theta), 2\cos(\theta)) d\theta + \int_{-2}^2 (t, 0) \cdot (0, 1) dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (6\cos^2(\theta) - 2) d\theta + 0 = \pi$$

4. Considere a superfície

$$A = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = x^2 + y^2 - 1; z < 0; y > 0\}$$

orientada com a normal unitária n tal que $n_z < 0$. Seja $H(x,y,z) = (-y, x, z)$. Calcule o fluxo $\int_A H \cdot n$.

4) $\int_A H \cdot n = \int_A \text{div} H = \int_A (0+0+1) = \int_A 1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{z+1}} \int_0^{\sqrt{z+1-y^2}} 1 dz dy = \pi \int_{-1}^0 \frac{z+1}{2} dz = \pi \left[\frac{z(z+2)}{4} \right]_{-1}^0 = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

5. Calcule o fluxo do campo vectorial $F(x,y,z) = (yz, xz, 2xy)$ através do cone definido por

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; 0 < z < 1,$$

orientado com a normal n com terceira componente positiva.

$\text{div} F = 0+0+0 = 0 \quad \int_{\text{cone}} 0 = 0 //$

6. Considere o campo $F(x,y,z) = h(r)(x,y,z)$ em que $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ e $h:]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é uma função contínua. Calcule o fluxo de F através da esfera de raio igual a um, centro na origem e orientada com a normal n tal que $n(0,0,1) = (0,0,1)$.

normal exterior unitária $\hat{x}(x,y,z)$

$$\int_S F \cdot n = \int_S h(r)(x,y,z) \cdot (x,y,z) = h(1) \int_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = h(1) \cdot 4\pi = 4\pi h(1)$$

7. Considere a superfície

$$S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4; z > 0\}$$

orientada com a normal unitária n tal que $n_z > 0$. Seja $F(x,y,z) = (x+y^2+z, y-xy, z-x)$. Calcule o fluxo de F através de S no sentido de n . $\int_S F \cdot n$.

$\text{div} F = 1 + 1 - 2z + 1 = 3 - 2z$

$\int_S 3 - 2z = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^2 (3 - 2\cos(\phi)) r^2 \sin(\phi) dr d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8 - 4\cos(\phi)) \cos(\phi) d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 16\pi \sin(\phi) d\phi = 16\pi$

$\begin{cases} x = \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi) \\ y = \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi) \\ z = \cos(\phi) \end{cases}$
 $\phi \in [0, 2]$
 $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$
 $\phi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$x = \rho \cos(\theta)$
 $y = \rho \sin(\theta)$
 $z = \rho^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow \rho = \sqrt{z+1}$
 $z \in [-1, 0]$
 $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 $\rho \in [0, \sqrt{z+1}]$

8. Calcule o volume do conjunto $\{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 < z < 1\}$ usando o teorema da divergência.

$\int_{\text{vol}} \text{div} F = \int_{\text{vol}} (0+0+1) = \int_{\text{vol}} 1 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^1 \pi \rho^2 dz = \pi \int_0^1 z dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos(\theta) \\ y = \rho \sin(\theta) \\ \rho^2 < z < 1 \end{cases}$

9. Considere a superfície

$$S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = 1 + z^2; 0 < z < 1\}$$

orientada com a normal unitária n tal que $n_z > 0$. Seja $F(x,y,z) = (2xyz, z^2 - zy^2, z(1-z))$. Use o teorema da divergência para calcular o fluxo de F através de S segundo a normal n .

$\text{div} F = 2yz - 2yz + 1 - 2z = 1 - 2z$

$\int_S \text{div} F = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{1+z^2}} (1-2z) \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^1 (1-2z) \frac{(1+z^2)}{2} d\theta dz = \pi \int_0^1 (1-2z) \frac{(1+z^2)}{2} dz = \pi \left[z - z^2 + \frac{z^3}{3} - \frac{z^4}{2} \right]_0^1 = \pi \left(1 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

$\begin{cases} x = \cos(\theta) \rho \\ y = \sin(\theta) \rho \\ z = z \end{cases}$
 $\rho^2 = 1 + z^2$
 $\rho = \sqrt{1+z^2}$

$\int_S \text{div} F = \int_S \text{div} F + \int_S F \cdot n_T + \int_S F \cdot n_B$

$\int_S F \cdot n_F = \int F(x,y,0) \cdot (0,0,-1) = \int 0 = 0$

$\int F(x,y,1) \cdot (0,0,1) = \int 0 = 0$

$\text{e } n_z > 0 \text{ logo } -\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} //$