

Área de superficies paramétricas

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Cálculo 3

IMERL

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área de superficie paramétrica

definición (área)

área de superficie paramétrica

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- $\Phi : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ superficie regular

área de superficie paramétrica

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- área de la superficie $\Phi(D)$:

área de superficie paramétrica

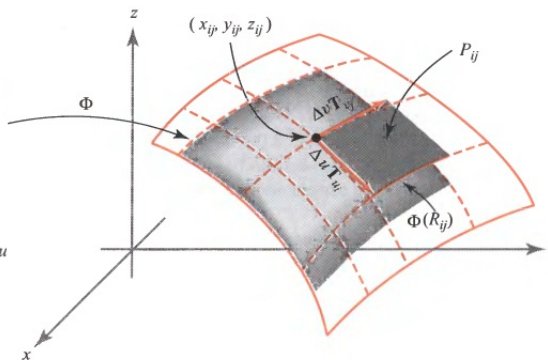
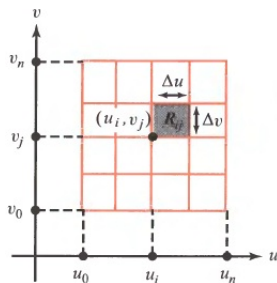
definición (área)

- $\Phi : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ superficie regular
- área de la superficie $\Phi(D)$:

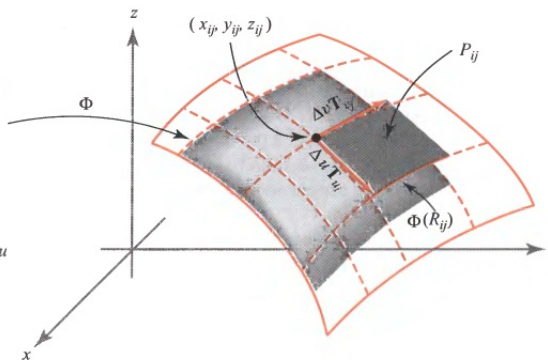
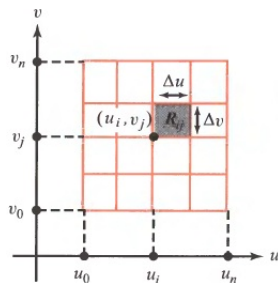


$$A(\Phi(D)) = \iint_D \|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v\| du dv$$

justificación

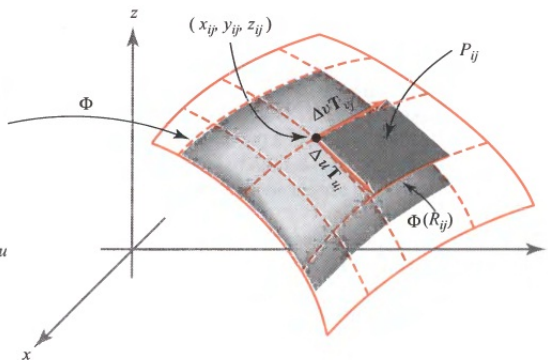
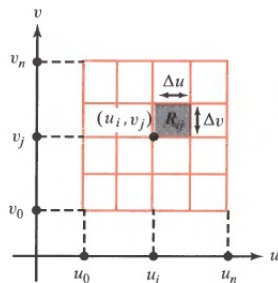


justificación



$$\Phi(R_{ij}) \approx \|\Delta u \Phi_u \wedge \Delta v \Phi_v(u_i, v_j)\|$$

justificación



$$\Phi(R_{ij}) \approx \|\Delta u \Phi_u \wedge \Delta v \Phi_v(u_i, v_j)\| = \|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v(u_i, v_j)\| \Delta u \Delta v$$

justificación

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$$A(\Phi(D)) = \lim_{R_{ij} \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i,j} \Phi(R_{ij}) = \iint_D \|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v\| du dv$$

la esfera

la esfera

la esfera

la esfera

$$\bullet \begin{cases} x = r \cos u \sin v \\ y = r \sin u \sin v \\ z = r \cos v \end{cases} \quad \text{con } u \in (0, 2\pi), v \in (0, \pi)$$

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- $$A(S^2) = \iint_D \|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v\| du dv$$

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la esfera

la esfera

la esfera

la esfera

$$\bullet \Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -r \sin u \sin v & r \cos u \sin v & 0 \\ r \cos u \cos v & r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin v \end{vmatrix} =$$

la esfera

la esfera

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -r \sin u \sin v & r \cos u \sin v & 0 \\ r \cos u \cos v & r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin v \end{vmatrix} = \\ \bullet \quad &= (-r^2 \cos u \sin^2 v, -r^2 \sin u \sin^2 v, -r^2 \sin v \cos v) \end{aligned}$$

la esfera

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- $\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v = \begin{vmatrix} & i & & j & & k \\ -r \sin u \sin v & r \cos u \sin v & 0 \\ r \cos u \cos v & r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin v \end{vmatrix} =$
- $= (-r^2 \cos u \sin^2 v, -r^2 \sin u \sin^2 v, -r^2 \sin v \cos v)$
- $\|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v\|^2 = r^4 (\sin^4 v + \sin^2 v \cos^2 v) = r^4 \sin^2 v$

la esfera

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la esfera

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- $A(S^2) = r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} du \int_0^\pi \sin v dv$

la esfera

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$$A(S^2) = 4\pi r^2$$

el toro

el toro

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el toro

- $$\begin{cases} x = (a + r \cos u) \cos v \\ y = (a + r \cos u) \sin v \\ z = r \sin u \end{cases} \quad \text{con } u, v \in (0, 2\pi)$$

el toro

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el toro

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el toro

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$$\bullet \quad \Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v =$$

i	j	k	
$-r \sin u \cos v$	$-r \sin u \sin v$	$r \cos u$	$=$
$-(a + r \cos u) \sin v$	$(a + r \cos u) \cos v$	0	

el toro

el toro

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v &= \\ &\begin{vmatrix} & i & & j & & k \\ -r \sin u \cos v & & -r \sin u \sin v & & r \cos u \\ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v & & (a + r \cos u) \cos v & & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\ \bullet \quad &= r(a + r \cos u)(\cos u \cos v, -\cos u \sin v, -\sin u) \end{aligned}$$

el toro

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- $\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} & i & j & k \\ -r \sin u \cos v & -r \sin u \sin v & r \cos u \\ -(a + r \cos u) \sin v & (a + r \cos u) \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$
- $= r(a + r \cos u)(\cos u \cos v, -\cos u \sin v, -\sin u)$
- $\|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v\| = r(a + r \cos u)$

el toro

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- $A(T^2) = r \int_0^{2\pi} dv \int_0^{2\pi} (a + r \cos u) du$

el toro

el toro

- $A(T^2) = r \int_0^{2\pi} dv \int_0^{2\pi} (a + r \cos u) du$



$$A(T^2) = (2\pi r)(2\pi a)$$

otra forma de verlo

notación

$$\|\Phi_u \wedge \Phi_v\| = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)}\right]^2}$$

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donde

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix}$$

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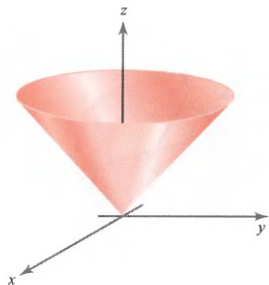
donde

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_u & y_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} z_u & z_v \\ x_u & x_v \end{vmatrix}$$

el cono

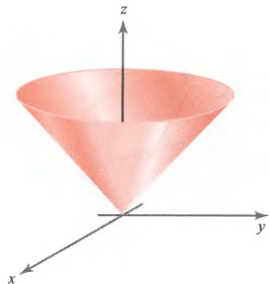
el cono



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = r \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} r &\in (0, 1) \\ \theta &\in (0, 2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

el cono

el cono

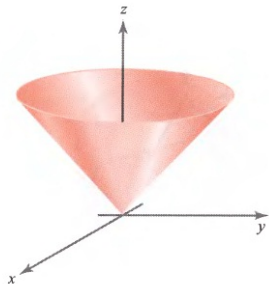


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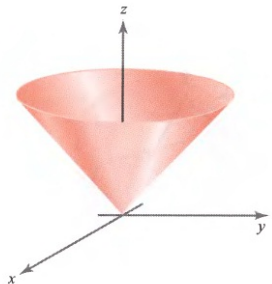


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$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

el cono

el cono

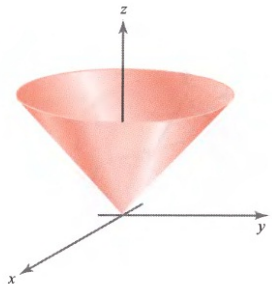


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el cono

el cono

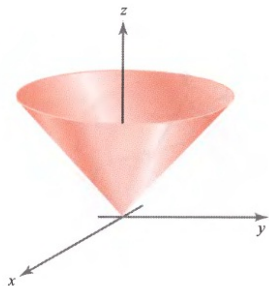


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el cono

el cono

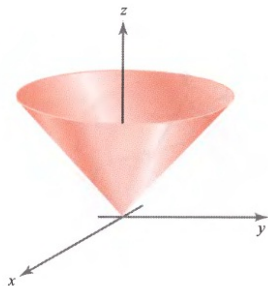


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el cono

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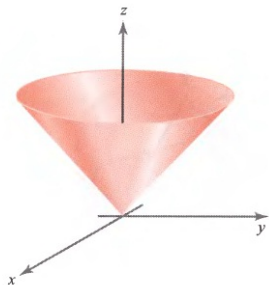


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el cono

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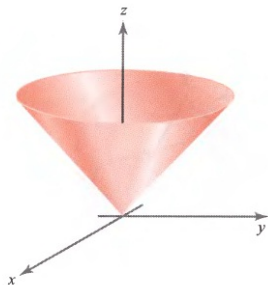


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = r \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} r \in (0, 1) \\ \theta \in (0, 2\pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\Phi_r \wedge \Phi_\theta\| = \sqrt{2r^2}$$

el cono

el cono

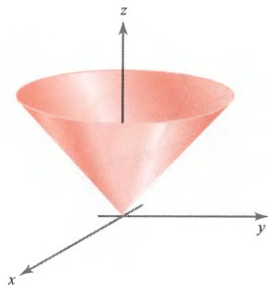


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$$\Rightarrow \|\Phi_r \wedge \Phi_\theta\| = \sqrt{2r^2} = r\sqrt{2}$$

el cono

el cono

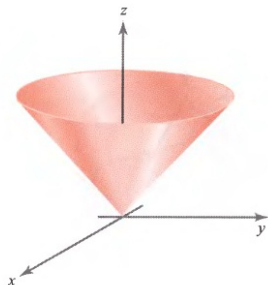


$$\Rightarrow \|\Phi_r \wedge \Phi_\theta\| = \sqrt{2r^2} = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{área}(S) = \iint \|\Phi_r \wedge \Phi_\theta\| dr d\theta$$

el cono

el cono



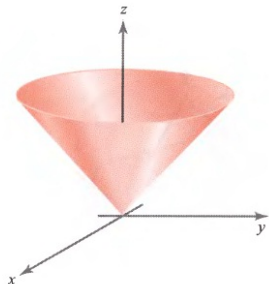
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$$\text{área}(S) = \iint \|\Phi_r \wedge \Phi_\theta\| dr d\theta$$

$$\text{área}(S) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} r\sqrt{2} d\theta dr$$

el cono

el cono



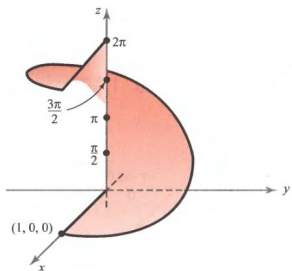
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helicoides

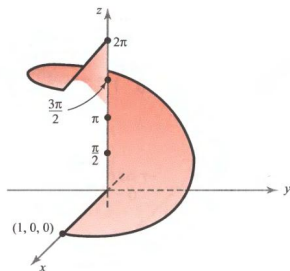
helicoides



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} r &\in (0, 1) \\ \theta &\in (0, 2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

helicoides

helicoides



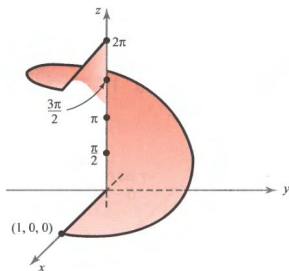
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} r \in (0, 1) \\ \theta \in (0, 2\pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = r$$

como en el cono

helicoides

helicoides

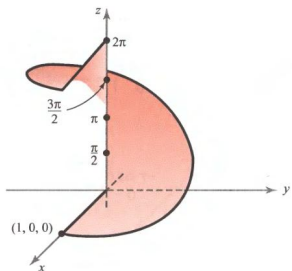


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$$\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

helicoides

helicoides

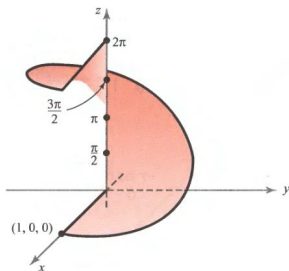


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helicoides

helicoides

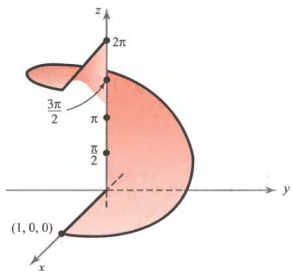


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} r \in (0, 1) \\ \theta \in (0, 2\pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

helicoides

helicoides

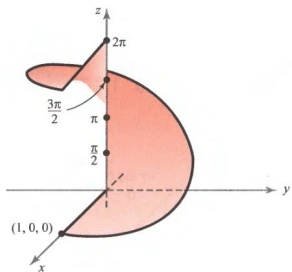


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} r \in (0, 1) \\ \theta \in (0, 2\pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = -\cos \theta$$

helicoides

helicoides

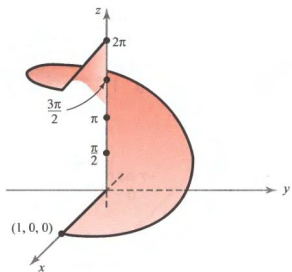


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} r &\in (0, 1) \\ \theta &\in (0, 2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{área}(S) = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr$$

helicoides

helicoides



$$\text{área}(S) = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr$$

$$\text{área}(S) = \pi(r\sqrt{1+r^2} + \sinh^{-1}(r)) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$\text{área}(S) = \pi(\sqrt{2} + \log(1 + \sqrt{2}))$$

área de una gráfica

área de una gráfica

- S superficie dada por $z = g(x, y)$, entonces:

área de una gráfica

área de una gráfica

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$$\text{área}(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + g_x^2 + g_y^2}$$

área de una gráfica

demostración

$$\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v \\ z = g(u, v) \end{cases}$$

área de una gráfica

demostración

$$\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v \\ z = g(u, v) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} =$$

área de una gráfica

demostración

$$\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v \\ z = g(u, v) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 1$$

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ejemplo

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$$\text{área}(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} \, dx dy$$

superficies de revolución

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S se obtiene de girar la gráfica de $y = f(x)$

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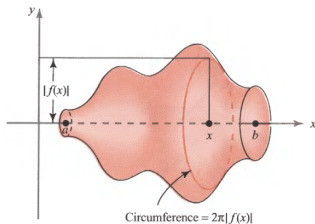
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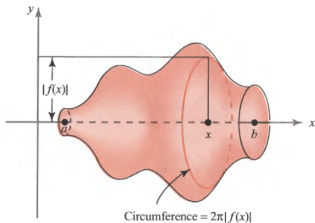
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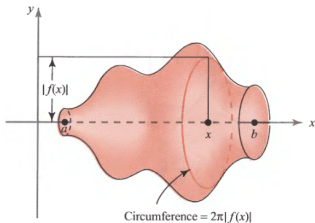
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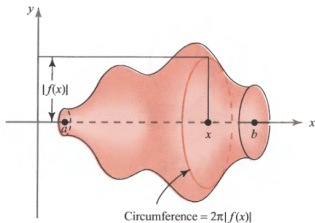
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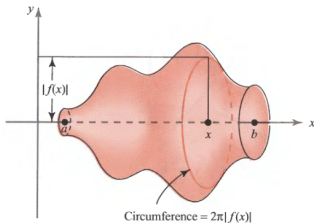
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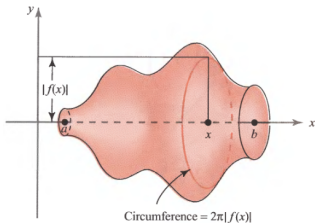
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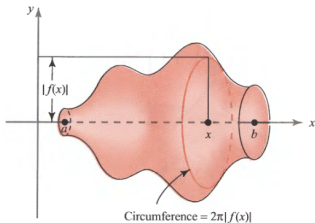
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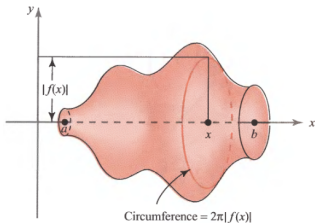
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