

**Fórmulas del Examen Final de Matemáticas para Ingeniería III
Semestre AD2018**

<p>Regla de la Cadena:</p> $w = (x, y, z) \quad ; \quad x = f(r, s, t);$ $y = g(r, s, t) \quad ; \quad z = h(r, s, t)$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$	<p>Vector Gradiente,</p> $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)\hat{k}$ <p>Derivada Direccional</p> $D_{\hat{u}}f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) \circ \hat{u}$ <p>Ecuación del Plano Tangente</p> <p>Si $z = f(x, y)$</p> $z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$	
<p>Máximos y Mínimos</p> $D = f_{xx}f_{yy} - [f_{xy}]^2$ $D > 0 \text{ y } f_{xx} \begin{cases} < 0 \text{ máximo} \\ > 0 \text{ mínimo} \end{cases}$ <p>$D < 0$ punto silla</p> <p>$D = 0$ no se sabe</p>	<p>Coordenadas Cilíndricas</p> $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$ $z = z$ $dV = dz(rdrd\theta)$ $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$	<p>Coordenadas Esféricas</p> $x = \rho \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi$ $y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi$ $z = \rho \cos \varphi$ $dV = \rho^2 \operatorname{sen} \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi$ $\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$
<p>Multiplicadores de Lagrange</p> $f_x = \lambda g_x \ ; \ f_y = \lambda g_y \ ; \ f_z = \lambda g_z$ <p>Teorema de Stokes</p> $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_D \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA$ $\vec{F} = \langle P, Q, R \rangle$ $S : z = g(x, y) ; \vec{n} = \langle -g_x, -g_y, 1 \rangle$ $\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$	<p>Plano: $ax + by + cz = d$</p> <p>Esfera: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$</p> <p>Cono: $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$</p> <p>Paraboloides: $z = x^2 + y^2$</p> <p>Teorema de Gauss</p> $\text{Flujo} = \oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dV$ $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \partial P/\partial x + \partial Q/\partial y + \partial R/\partial z$	