



I. MULTIPLICADORES DE LAGRANGE

1. Utilizar los multiplicadores de Lagrange para hallar todos los extremos de la función sujeto a la restricción o ligadura dadas:

a. $f(x, y) = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ ligadura : $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

b. $f(x, y) = 3x + y + 10$ ligadura : $x^2y = 6$

c. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ligadura : $x + y + z = 1$

d. $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ ligaduras : $x^2 + y^2 = 5$; $x - 2y = 0$

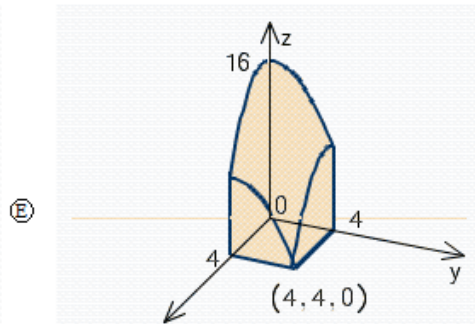
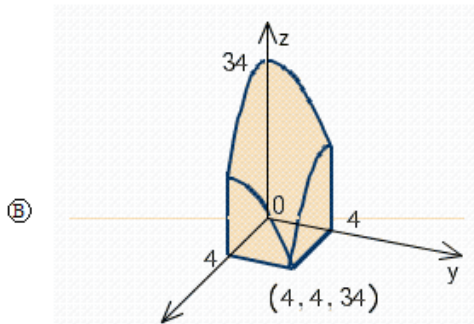
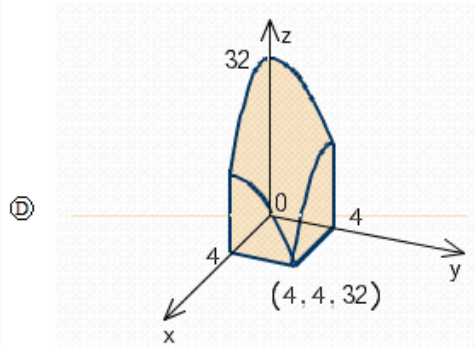
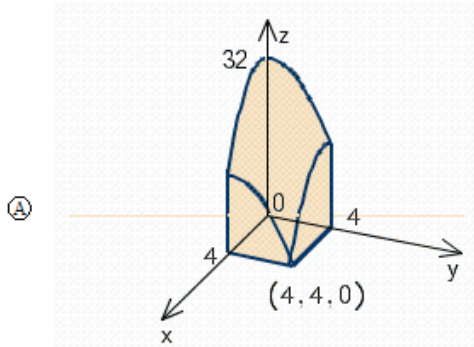
e. Un contenedor (en forma de un sólido rectangular) debe tener un volumen de 480 pies cúbicos. Construir la base, costará \$5 y construir los lados y la parte superior costará \$3 por pie cuadrado. Utilizar multiplicadores de Lagrange para determinar las dimensiones del contenedor de este tamaño que minimicen el costo.

II. INTEGRALES DOBLES

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

___ ① Sketch the solid whose volume is given by $\int_0^4 \int_0^4 (32 - x^2 - y^2) dy dx$.



① Calculate $\int_1^4 \int_1^2 \left(\frac{4x}{y} + \frac{7y}{x} \right) dy dx$.

② Calculate $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + 1} dA$, where $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 3, -3 \leq y \leq 3\}$.

③ Calculate $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x}{1 + xy} dA$, where $R = [0, 5] \times [0, 1]$.

④ Find the volume of the solid lying under the elliptic paraboloid $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z = 1$ and above the rectangle $R = [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$.

2. Resuelva las siguientes integrales:

$$7. \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (1 + 2x + 2y) dy dx$$

$$8. \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 y dy dx$$

$$9. \int_0^6 \int_{y/2}^3 (x + y) dx dy$$

$$10. \int_0^4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}y}^{\sqrt{y}} x^2 y^2 dx dy$$

$$11. \int_{-a}^a \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} (x + y) dy dx$$

$$12. \int_0^1 \int_{y-1}^0 e^{x+y} dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} e^{x+y} dx dy$$

$$25. \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dx dy$$

$$26. \int_1^3 \int_0^y \frac{4}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$27. \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r dr d\theta$$

$$28. \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3} \cos \theta} r dr d\theta$$