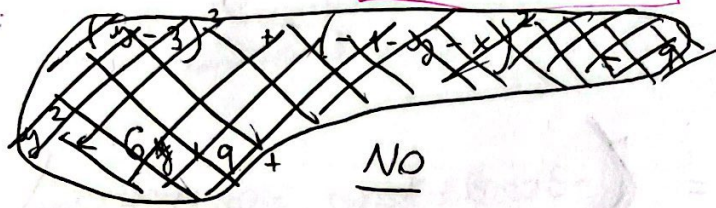


1 Sea C la curva que se obtiene al intersecar:

$$\begin{cases} \text{(A)} & (y-3)^2 + z^2 = 9 \Rightarrow z^2 = 9 - (y-3)^2 \\ \text{(B)} & x + y + z = -1 \Rightarrow z = -1 - y - x \end{cases}$$

$(A) \cap (B)$:



(A) ~~es un cilindro~~ es una ~~circunferencia~~ ~~superficie~~ (circunf con x libre)
 lo paso a polares/paramétrico:

$$\langle x, 3 \sin \theta + 3, 3 \cos \theta \rangle =$$

$(A) \cap (B)$: $\langle \overset{\text{por (B)}}{-y-z-1}, \overset{y}{3 \sin \theta + 3}, \overset{z}{3 \cos \theta} \rangle =$

$$\langle \overset{-y}{-3 \sin \theta - 3} \overset{-z}{-3 \cos \theta} \overset{-1}{-1}, 3 \sin \theta + 3, 3 \cos \theta \rangle =$$

entonces:

(a)

RTA $(1)(a)$

$$C = \left| r(\theta) = \langle -3(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - 4, 3 \sin \theta + 3, 3 \cos \theta \rangle \right|$$

(b) en la siguiente página: