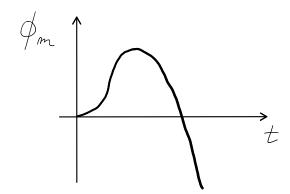
a)
$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = -\frac{d(3t^2 - 6t^3 [Wb])}{dt}$$

b)



c)
$$\phi_m$$
 es máximo cuando $\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = 0 \iff \mathcal{E}_{(t_1)} = 0$

$$y \frac{J^2 \phi_m}{J^2}(t_1) < 0$$

t_1: instante en el que ocurre el valor máximo del flujo.

$$\mathcal{E}_{(t_1)} = 18t_1^2 - 6t_1 = 0$$

$$6t_1(3t_1 - 1) = 0$$

$$-> t_1 = 0$$

$$-> t_1 = 1/3 = 0$$

Podemos chequear que se cumple la condición de la segunda derivada:

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{3} \phi_{m}}{\partial t^{2}}(t) = -36t + 6 \longrightarrow \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{3} \phi_{m}}{\partial t^{2}}(\frac{1}{3}s) = -36 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 6 = -6 < 0$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{(\frac{4}{3}s)} = 18(\frac{1}{3})^2 - 6.\frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$\oint_{m(t_2)} = 0$$

$$3t_{2}^{2}(1-2t_{2})=0$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = 0,5 \text{ s}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{(0,5s)} = 18.(0,5s)^2 - 6.(0,5s)[V]$$

= 1,5 V