



• Averipuamos el signo de
$$\gamma(x)$$
:
$$\gamma(x) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(e^{x/\alpha} + e^{-x/\alpha} \right)$$

$$y(x) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(e^{x/\alpha} + e^{-x/\alpha} \right) \quad \forall \alpha > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$\bullet \left[A = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \gamma(x) \, dx \right]$$

•
$$A = \int_{0}^{a} \chi(x) dx$$
 | frimeso, calculamos la primitiva $Y(x)$:

Ly
$$Y(x) = \int \gamma(x) dx = \int \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(e^{x/\alpha} + e^{-x/\alpha} \right) dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int e^{x/\alpha} dx = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{-x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{-x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{-x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{-x/\alpha} dx + \int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\int e^{-x/\alpha} dx \right] = \frac{\alpha}{$$

(r.
$$A = \int_0^a y(x) dx = Y(a) - Y(0) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{e}}\right) = A$$
 Es un area positiva $\forall a > 0$

$$V(a) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{a}{4}a} - e^{-\frac{a}{4}a} \right) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(e - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

$$V(0) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4}} - e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4}} \right) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(1 - 1 \right) = 0$$