

FORMA 1

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x-1 \\ y &= \pm \sqrt{3-x} \end{aligned}$$

PAUTA REMEDIAL

$$\begin{aligned} A(R) &= \int_{-1}^2 (x-1 + \sqrt{3-x}) dx + \int_2^3 (\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{3-x}) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x - \frac{2}{3} (3-x)^{3/2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 - \frac{4}{3} (3-x)^{3/2} \Big|_2^3 \\ &= \left(\cancel{2} - \cancel{2} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{16}{3} \right) + \frac{4}{3} (1) \quad 36-9 \\ &= \left(\frac{14}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{18}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{27}{6} \mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

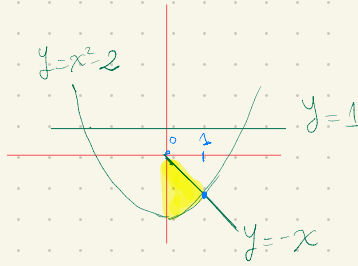
FORMA 2

$$\begin{aligned} A(R) &= \int_{-2}^1 (3-y^2-y-1) dy = \int_{-2}^1 (2-y-y^2) dy \\ &= \left(2y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 \\ &= \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(-4 - 2 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \\ &= 8 - \frac{9}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = 5 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = x^2 - 2$$

$$y = -x$$

$$x = 0$$



$$-x = x^2 - 2$$

$$0 = x^2 + x - 2$$

$$0 = (x-1)(x+2)$$

$$V(\pi) = \pi \int_0^1 [(x^2 - 2 - 1)^2 - (-x - 1)^2] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 [(x^2 - 3)^2 - (x + 1)^2] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 - x^2 - 2x - 1) dx$$

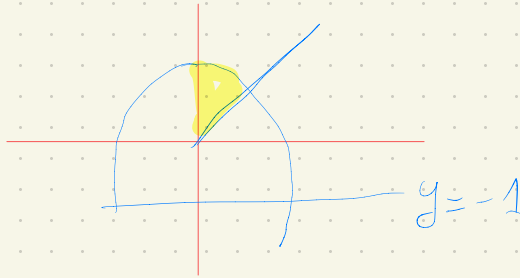
$$= \pi \int_0^1 (x^4 - 7x^2 - 2x + 8) dx$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{7}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 8x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{7}{3} - 1 + 8 \right) = \frac{73}{15} \pi$$

$$y = -x^2 + 2$$

$$y = x$$

$$x = 0$$



$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 [(-x^2 + 2 + 1)^2 - (x + 1)^2] dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)^2 - (x + 1)^2 dx = \frac{73}{15} \pi$$