Ejercicio 12

Hallar el área encerrada por la función $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$ y la recta tangente a la misma en el punto de abscisa igual a 1

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$$

Máximos y mínimos

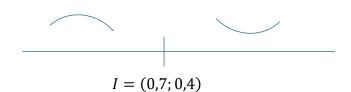
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x$$
$$3x^2 - 4x = 0$$
$$x(3x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \frac{4}{3}$$

M = (0; 1) m = (1,3; -0,18)

Punto de inflexión

$$f''(x) = 6x - 4$$
$$f''(x) = 0$$
$$x = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.7$$



Ecuación de recta tangente

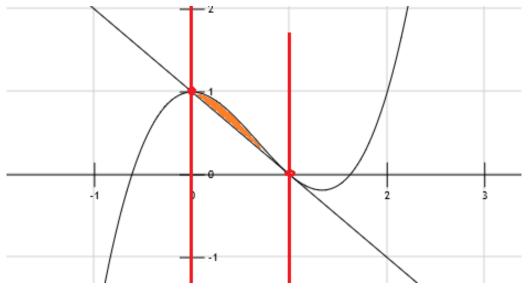
$$y = f'(c)(x - c) + f(c)$$

$$m_T = f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 4.1 = -1$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 2.1^2 + 1 = 1 \quad punto \ de \ tangencia = (1; 0)$$

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

$$y = -x + 1$$



$$A = \int_0^1 [x^3 - 2x^2 + 1 - (-x + 1)] dx = \int_0^1 [x^3 - 2x^2 + x] dx = \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{12}$$

Ejercicio 13

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3$$
 y $g(x) = \frac{2x - 1}{x + 1}$

Las intersecciones

$$f(x) = g(x)$$
$$x^{2} - 3 = \frac{2x - 1}{x + 1}$$
$$x^{3} + x^{2} - 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$x \mid x = 3x = 2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2$$
 $x_2 = -0.4$ $x_3 = -2.6$

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 3 = 1 g(2)$$

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 3 = 1$$
 $g(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2 - 1}{2 + 1} = 1$ $P_1 = (2; 1)$

$$f(-0.4) = (-0.4)^2 - 3 = -2.8$$

$$f(-0.4) = (-0.4)^2 - 3 = -2.8$$
 $g(-0.4) = \frac{2(-0.4) - 1}{(-0.4) + 1} = -3$ $P_2 = (-0.4; -2.8)$

$$P_2 = (-0.4; -2.8)$$

$$f(-2,6) = (-2,6)^2 - 3 = 3,8$$

$$f(-2,6) = (-2,6)^2 - 3 = 3,8$$
 $g(-2,6) = \frac{2(-2,6) - 1}{(-2,6) + 1} = 3,8$ $P_3 = (-2,6;3,8)$

$$P_3 = (-2,6;3,8)$$

1) Hallar el área encerrada por

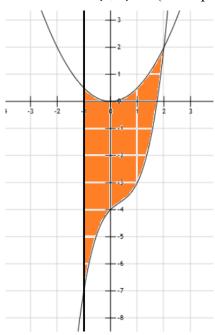
$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 4$$
; $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$; $x = -1$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$x^{3} - x^{2} + x - 4 = \frac{x^{2}}{2}$$
$$x^{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^{2} + x - 4 = 0$$
$$x_{1} = 2$$

 x_2 ; x_3 no pertenecen a los reales

P = (2; 2) (único punto de intersección)



2) Hallar el área encerrada por

$$y = x^2 + 3$$
; $y = -x^2 + 2$; $x = -1$; $x = 1$

