

① • REPRESENTAR $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$

CORTE CON EJE X ($f(x) = 0$)

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \quad x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 1} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2 \\ \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix} \quad (2, 0)$$

CORTE CON EJE Y ($x = 0$)

$$f(0) = 4 \quad (0, 4)$$

VÉRTICE

$$f'(x) = 2x - 4 \quad 2x - 4 = 0 \quad x = 2 \quad (2, f(2)) = (2, 0)$$

• REPRESENTAR $g(x) = -x^2 + 4$

CORTE CON EJE X ($g(x) = 0$)

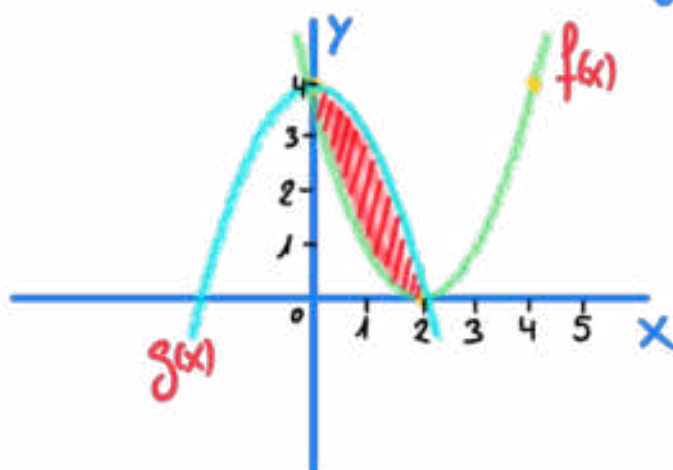
$$-x^2 + 4 = 0 \quad x^2 = 4 \quad x = \pm 2 \quad (2, 0) \text{ y } (-2, 0)$$

CORTE CON EJE Y ($x = 0$)

$$g(0) = +4 \quad (0, 4)$$

VÉRTICE

$$g'(x) = -2x \quad -2x = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad (0, g(0)) = (0, 4)$$



⑥ LÍMITES DE INTEGRACIÓN

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

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = -x^2 + 4$$

$$2x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(2x-4) = 0 \begin{matrix} \nearrow x=0 \\ \rightarrow x=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_0^2 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \int_0^2 (-x^2 + 4 - x^2 + 4x - 4) dx =$$

$$\int_0^2 (-2x^2 + 4x) dx = \left[\frac{-2x^3}{3} + \frac{4x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 =$$

$2x^2$

$$\left(\frac{-2 \cdot 2^3}{3} + 2 \cdot 2^2 \right) - (0) = -\frac{16}{3} + 8 = \frac{8}{3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{8}{3} \text{ m}^2 \cdot 18500 = 49333'33 \text{ euros}$$

PRECIO
TERRENO

ALBERTO NO ESTOBA EN LO CIERTO.