

Το ζητούμενο εμβαδό είναι $E = \int_{-3}^{-1} |f(x) - g(x)| dx$

Έχουμε

$$f''(x) = g''(x) + 2 \Rightarrow f''(x) = (g''(x) + 2x)' \Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) + 2x + c \quad (1)$$

και ακόμη

$$(1) \xrightarrow{x=-1} f'(-1) = g'(-1) + 2(-1) + c \xrightarrow{f'(-1)=g'(-1)} c - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2 \quad (2)$$

Οπότε

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x) + 2x + 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = [g(x) + x^2 + 2x]' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + x^2 + 2x + c_1 \quad (3)$$

ακόμη

$$(3) \xrightarrow{x=0} f(0) = g(0) + 0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + c_1 \xrightarrow{f(0)=g(0)} c_1 = 0 \quad (4)$$

Οπότε

$$(3), (4) \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + x^2 + 2x \Rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = x^2 + 2x \quad (5)$$

Επομένως το ζητούμενο εμβαδό είναι

$$E = \int_{-3}^{-1} |f(x) - g(x)| dx = \int_{-3}^{-1} |f(x) - g(x)| dx \stackrel{(5)}{=} \int_{-3}^{-1} |x^2 + 2x| dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} x^2 + 2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -2 \text{ ή } x > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x < 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 0 \end{matrix} \\ &= \int_{-3}^{-2} |x^2 + 2x| dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} |x^2 + 2x| dx = \int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^2 - 2x) dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^2 - 2x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_{-3}^{-2} + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-2}^{-1} =$$

$$= \frac{(-2)^3}{3} + (-2)^2 - \left(\frac{(-3)^3}{3} + (-3)^2 \right) - \left(\frac{(-1)^3}{3} - (-1)^2 \right) - \left(-\frac{(-2)^3}{3} - (-2)^2 \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} + 4 - \left(-9 + 9 \right) + \frac{1}{3} - 1 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) = -\frac{8}{3} + 4 + \frac{1}{3} - 1 - \frac{8}{3} + 4 = 2$$