

32.4 1)

Είναι $E = \int_{-3}^3 |f(x)| dx = \int_{-3}^3 |3x^2 - 6x| dx$

τα πρόσημα του $3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x - 2)$ φαίνονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα

x	$-\infty$	0	2	$+\infty$
$3x^2 - 6x$	+	-	+	

Οπότε

$$E = \int_{-3}^3 |3x^2 - 6x| dx = \int_{-3}^0 |3x^2 - 6x| dx + \int_0^2 |3x^2 - 6x| dx + \int_2^3 |3x^2 - 6x| dx =$$

$$= \int_{-3}^0 (3x^2 - 6x) dx + \int_0^2 (-3x^2 + 6x) dx + \int_2^3 (3x^2 - 6x) dx =$$

$$= \left[x^3 - 3x^2 \right]_{-3}^0 + \left[-x^3 + 3x^2 \right]_0^2 + \left[x^3 - 3x^2 \right]_2^3 =$$

$$= (0^3 - 3 \cdot 0^2) - [(-3)^3 - 3(-3)^2] + (-2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2) - (-0^3 + 3 \cdot 0^2) + (3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2) - (2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2) =$$

$$= -(-27 - 27) + (-8 + 12) + (27 - 27) - (8 - 12) = 54 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{62}$$

32.4 2)

Είναι $E = \int_{-2}^0 |f(x)| dx = \int_{-2}^0 |x^3 + x^2| dx$

τα πρόσημα του $x^3 + x^2 = x^2(x + 1)$ φαίνονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	$+\infty$
$x^3 + x^2$	-	+	+	

Οπότε

$$E = \int_{-2}^0 |x^3 + x^2| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} |x^3 + x^2| dx + \int_{-1}^0 |x^3 + x^2| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^3 - x^2) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 + x^2) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^3 - x^2) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 + x^2) dx = \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 =$$

$$= -\frac{(-1)^4}{4} - \frac{(-1)^3}{3} - \left(-\frac{(-2)^4}{4} - \frac{(-2)^3}{3} \right) + \frac{0^4}{4} + \frac{0^3}{3} - \left(\frac{(-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right) =$$

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

32.4 3)

$$\text{Είναι } E = \int_{-2}^2 |f(x)| dx = \int_{-2}^2 |x^3 - x| dx$$

τα πρόσημα του $x^3 - x = x(x^2 - 1) = x(x-1)(x+1)$ φαίνονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα



Οπότε

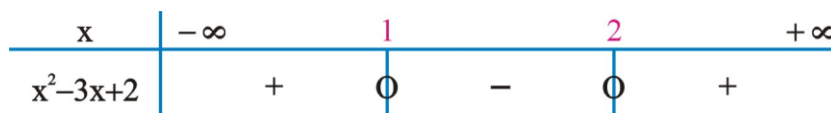
$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \int_{-2}^2 |x^3 - x| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} |x^3 - x| dx + \int_{-1}^0 |x^3 - x| dx + \int_0^1 |x^3 - x| dx + \int_1^2 |x^3 - x| dx = \\
 &= \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x^3 + x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (-x^3 + x) dx + \int_1^2 (x^3 - x) dx = \\
 &= \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \\
 &= \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \\
 &= -\frac{(-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2} - \left(-\frac{(-2)^4}{4} + \frac{(-2)^2}{2} \right) + \frac{0^4}{4} - \frac{0^2}{2} - \left(\frac{(-1)^4}{4} - \frac{(-1)^2}{2} \right) - \\
 &\quad -\frac{1^4}{4} + \frac{1^2}{2} - \left(-\frac{0^4}{4} + \frac{0^2}{2} \right) + \frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^2}{2} - \left(\frac{1^4}{4} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - (-4 + 2) - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 4 - 2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

32.4 4)

$$\text{Είναι } E = \int_0^3 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^3 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx$$

$$\Delta = 1, x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3-1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{3+1}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

τα πρόσημα του $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2)$ φαίνονται στον παρακάτω πίνακα



Οπότε

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \int_0^3 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx = \int_0^1 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx + \int_1^2 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx + \int_2^3 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx = \\
 &= \int_0^1 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 + 3x - 2) dx + \int_2^3 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_0^1 + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^2 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_2^3 = \\
&= \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{3 \cdot 1^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 1 - \left(\frac{0^3}{3} - \frac{3 \cdot 0^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 0 \right) - \frac{2^3}{3} + \frac{3 \cdot 2^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 2 - \left(-\frac{1^3}{3} + \frac{3 \cdot 1^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 1 \right) + \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad + \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{3 \cdot 3^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 3 - \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{3 \cdot 2^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 2 \right) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 - \frac{8}{3} + 6 - 4 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} - 2 \right) + 9 - \frac{27}{2} + 6 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 6 + 4 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \cancel{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8}{3} + 4 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 + \cancel{15} - \cancel{\frac{27}{2}} - \frac{8}{3} + 2 = \frac{11}{6}$$