

$$\boxed{31} \quad \int_1^4 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^4 f(x) dx \implies \int_2^4 f(x) dx = \int_1^4 f(x) dx - \int_1^2 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_2^4 5 f(x) dx = 5 \int_2^4 f(x) dx$$

Por tanto:

$$\int_2^4 5 f(x) dx = 5 \left[\int_1^4 f(x) dx - \int_1^2 f(x) dx \right] = 5 [-4 - 2] = -30$$

$\boxed{32}$ $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ es una función continua en $[1, 2]$.

Por el Teorema del Valor Medio del cálculo Integral, existe $c \in (1, 2)$ tal que

$$\int_1^2 f(x) dx = f(c) \cdot (2-1) = f(c)$$

Cálculo de c :

$$\int_1^2 x^2 - 2x + 1 dx = \int_1^2 (x-1)^2 dx = \left[\frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} u^2$$

$$f(c) = \frac{8}{3} \implies (c-1)^2 = \frac{8}{3} \implies c-1 = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \implies$$

$$\implies c_1 = 1 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad c_2 = 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Como buscamos $c \in (1, 2)$,

$$c = 1 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$