

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{6} = \frac{6 \pm 3.464}{6} \rightarrow \boxed{1.577}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{0.423}$$

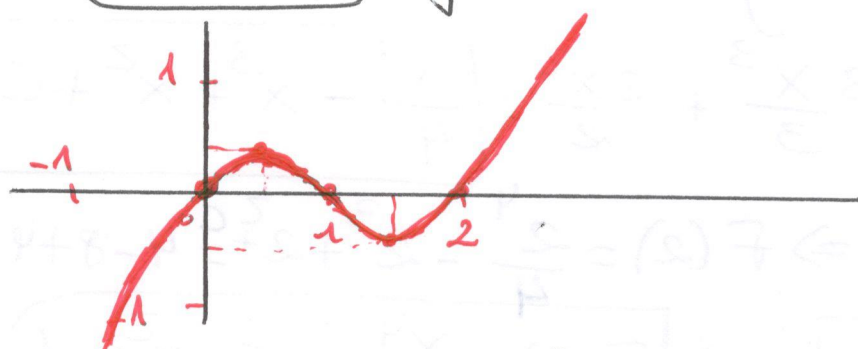
	$(-\infty, 0.423)$	$(0.423, 1.577)$	$(1.577, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	$f'(0) = 2 > 0$	$f'(1) = -1 < 0$	$f'(2) = 2 > 0$
$f(x)$	\uparrow Creciente	\downarrow Decreciente	\uparrow Creciente.

Si calculamos $f''(x) = 6x - 6$.

0.15 pts

para $x = 0.423 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6 \cdot 0.423 - 6 = -3.462$ Máx

para $x = 1.577 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6 \cdot 1.577 - 6 = 3.462$ Mínimo



0.15 pts

Máx $(0.423, f(0.423)) = (0.423, 0.385)$

Mín $(1.577, -0.385)$

para $x = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = -1 - 3 - 2 = -6$

c) Para calcular $A = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$, observando la gráfica vemos que hay una zona con $f(x) > 0$ y otra con $f(x) < 0$.

$$Area = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx - \int_1^2 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx$$

0.15 pts

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2 \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2 \right]_1^2 =$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 \right) - 0 \right] - \left[(4 - 8 + 4) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} u^2}$$

0.15 pts