## Barem

## Examen / nr. 1 – Matematică – semian B

(2019-2020 / 20.01.2020)

Subjectul 130 puncte
a) Abordarea subiectului
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2e^{x^2 + y^2}x \dots 3$
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2e^{x^2 + y^2}y \dots 3$
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2z \dots 3$
b) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{x^2 + y^2} \left( 4x^2 + 2 \right),  \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 4e^{x^2 + y^2} xy,  \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = 0 \dots 3$
$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = e^{x^2 + y^2} \left[ 4y^2 + 2 \right],  \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} = 0,  \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2  \dots  3$
c) Rezolvarea sistemului $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0$ : $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ 5
d) Determinarea Hessianului în punctul critic: $H_f(0,0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
$H_f(0,0,0)$ pozitiv definita4
Concluzie: (0,0,0) punct de minim local
Subiectul 2
a) Abordarea subiectului
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = f(x,0)' _{x=0} = 1$ 6
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = f(0,y)' _{y=0} = 1$ 6
b) Calculul derivatei direcționale $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(tu,tv)}{t} = \begin{cases} \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{(tu)^3 + (tv)^3}{t[(tu)^2 + (tv)^2]} = \frac{u^3 + v^3}{u^2 + v^2}, & (u,v) \neq (0,0); \\ 0, & (u,v) = (0,0). \end{cases}$
c) Diferențiala Gâteaux în $(0,0)$ a lui $f$ este funcția $Df(0,0)$ , cu $Df(0,0)(u,v) = \begin{cases} \frac{u^3+v^3}{u^2+v^2}, & (u,v) \neq (0,0); \\ 0, & (u,v) = (0,0). \end{cases}$ 2
Aceasta nu este liniară, deci $f$ nu este derivabilă Gâteaux în $(0,0)$
Subiectul 3
a) Abordarea subiectului
$\iint_{D} \frac{y}{y^{2}-x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{2}^{3} \left( \int_{2x}^{x^{2}} \frac{y}{y^{2}-x^{2}} dy \right) dx = \int_{2}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^{2}-x^{2}) \Big _{y=2x}^{y=x^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \int_{2}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^{2}-x^{2}) \Big _{y=2x}^{y=x^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \int_{2}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^{2}-x^{2}) \Big _{y=2x}^{y=x^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \int_{2}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^{2}-x^{2}) \Big _{y=2x}^{y=x^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \int_{2}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^{2}-x^{2}) \Big _{y=2x}^{y=x^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{4}-x^{2}) - \ln(3x^{2}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{$
$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( \ln(x^{2} - 1) - \ln 3 \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \left( x' \ln(x^{2} - 1) \right) dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^{2} - 1) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2x^{2}}{x^{2} - 1} dx - \frac{\ln 3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big _{2}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big$
$= \frac{3}{2} \ln 8 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - \int_{2}^{3} \left( \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} + 1 \right) dx = \frac{9}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} \Big _{2}^{3} = \frac{9}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = 5 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 3 - 114$ b) Identificarea punctelor în care funcția nu este definită: $x = 0$ și $x = +\infty$
Aplicarea criteriului în $\alpha$ în $x = 0$ : $\ell = \lim_{x \searrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^p} x^{\alpha} = \lim_{x \searrow 0} \sqrt{1+x} \cdot x^{\alpha-p} = \lim_{x \searrow 0} x^{\alpha-p} \dots 3$
Dacă luăm $\alpha = p$ , obținem $\ell = 1 \in (0, +\infty)$ , deci $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^p} dx$ este convergentă dacă și numai dacă $p < 1 \dots 3$
Aplicarea criteriului în $\beta$ în $x = +\infty$ : $\ell = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^p} x^{\beta} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \cdot x^{\beta-p+\frac{1}{2}} \dots 3$
Dacă luăm $\beta = p - \frac{1}{2}$ , obținem $\ell = 1 \in (0, +\infty)$ , deci $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^{p}} dx$ este convergentă dacă și numai dacă $p > \frac{3}{2} \dots 3$
Concluzie: integrala nu este convergentă, oricare ar fi p
Puncte din oficiu:

1) Pentru orice soluție corectă, chiar diferită de cea din barem, se acordă punctaj corespunzător;

Precizări:

<sup>2)</sup> nota finală este 1/10 din punctajul total.