34. Fie +: (a,b) → R douiv. de (n-1) an an (a, ) de nocime. S este polinional Taylor de ordin a assciat functiei fin c Think (x) = = (x-c) + (x-c) = =  $f(R) + \frac{f'(R)}{A!} \cdot (X-R) + \frac{f''(R)}{A!} \cdot (X-R)^2 + ... + \frac{f'''(R)}{n!} \cdot (X-R)^n$ 35. Fie D=B, 4: D → R, Q=D Q.J. == 1 pe D x 4"(Q). Atamei, 1. Daca a este pet de min local, \$1(a) =0 x \$"(a) ≥0 2. Darà 4'(a)=0 ; 4"(a)>0, a est pet de min. local 3. a pet de max. load => 41(a)=0 5, 411(a) <0 4. 41(a)=0, 4"(a) <0 => a pet de max. local Tie D= B C R", a = D 14:0 - R" a. i = 4' pe 0 ; 3 4"(a). Atumer, Ania e Bullos, 30gr (a) = 90gr (a) = 4,00 (a) = 4,00 (a) = 4,00 (a) Fie D=B cR", a ED, f: D > R" & u, a ER", boy. Dea = 3+ 1 20 peD & = 21 peD m este sont. in A)  $\exists \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial v}(a) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial v}(a).$ 

#### Enunturi 1

- : is a borobra gran. m. e (2, -, +, 2) sutrutte 0 (i.1
  - 1. (3,+,) corp comutative
  - 2. (S, 4) multime total ordenata
  - 3. decà x = y & X = S = x + 2 = y + 2
  - 4. daca x = y & x > 0 = xx = yx
  - ii) (S,+,., &) s.m. corp compet exdenst does, 4A c S marginità superior, existà supt.
- iii) Un corp ordenad (S, +, ·, E)s. in arhimedian clace, pt 4xES . XKM is. is M3 m E
- 2) Limita unui rite Fie (kn)n um site de me reale si aER Spunem cà situl converge la a ji motam xn - a pou lim xu = a dacà, pt 4 € 20, 3 mé (rang de E) a.s. Yn > ne, lm-alce.
- 5)i) Distanta Fie Xo multime si o funcție d: XxX → [0,00] a. I.
  - 1. q(x,y) = 0 ( x= y
  - a. d(x,y) = d(y,x)
  - 3. d(x,y) + d(y,x) > d(x, x) , 4x,y,x∈X
  - atnoteib =b ii) Possednea '(X, d) s. m. spatiu medric
  - iii) Un six (xn)n c (x,d) s.m. gix Coundry doco ,4E>0, 3 > (mx, mx) be 3 m, m, m & . c. a 3 m E
  - iv) Un sir (xn)xc (x,d) s.m. convergent la a doca, 48>0, 3me 0.2. 4m>me =) d(xm,a) < E (=) d(xn,a) -> 0
  - v) Fie (x,d), a∈x, 12>0. B(a, 12) = 1 x ∈x | d(a,x) < 12 s.m.
    - billo de centro a g de rostà r
      - · in R , B(a, r) = (a-re, a+n) · m C , B (a, H) = } (81-a1)2+(22-a2)2 < 1 14€ C}
- 4) Lim. Sup (xn/n c R & un = sup Xx Atumci)
  - Lim sup  $x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n =$
  - Fie (Xn) ~ CR & Vn = inf xx. Atunci, lim. inf.
    - lim inf Xn = lim Xn = lim Vn = Aup Vn = sup inf XK m (-n

8. Limita superioarà este punat climità. Consecinte: i) In R, exice six marginit are un subsix convergent ii) O. rice six couldny est convergent iii) In (Rm, da), orice six marginit are un subsix convergent. in) (R", d2) este un spatin metric complet 9. Presperprisional carac limitei superisare: Tie (xu), un site mateginist de noc reals, Atunei, lim xn=a () BYNX E BUENA . C. & BWE' OC3A U G 2)3 Xnx ->a 10. Prop. Sim sup in ing: i) daca xn = yn , lim xn = lim yn si lim xn = lim yn i) Jim (-xn) = - Jim xn iii) sim (xn+yn) \( \text{iii} \) \( \text{mil.} \) \( \text{tim } \) \( \text{lim} \) NE mit + NX mit < (NE+NX) mit (vi v) daed I lim xn, Jim (xn+yn) = lim xn+ Jlm yn nyme + nxmil < (ny+nx) mil (is vii) som (xn+yn) = som xn + sim yn wiii) Tim In = II mile (iii) ix) tim (xn.yn) & dim xn. the yn 12. leekema Cesaro - Stolz Dasa (bri) este un gir veracater si nemarginit si 3 limani-au) atunci I lim an = lim ante -an 13. i) 11  $11:\mathbb{R}^n \to [0,\infty)$  s.m. marma hi X dacă 1. ||x|| = 0 (=) X=0 2. 11 x + y 11 & 11 x 11 + 11 y 11 3. || ax || = | a| . || x || ii) ||  $||:\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $d_1$ ,  $(x,y) = ||x-y|| \le n$ . distants a reciata normei 1. d. (x,y) =0 (=1 11x-y|| =0 (=1 x=4 2. dn (x,y) = 1x-y11 = 11y-x11 = d1 (y,x) 3. d, " (x,y)+d" " (2,x) > d" "(x,x) 14. i) Fie X o multime. O multime o €P(x)s.m. topologie dacă 7. \$ X E 29 2. D1, D2 EBd => D1 DD2 EBd 3. (Di); ∈ I c Zd = UD; ∈ Zd

```
andy: Fie $1,9: [a,b] → R deriv. pe (a,b) of early pe [a,b] a.s. g'(x) $0, 4x∈(a,b). Hunci, g(b) $1,00 € € (a,b) a.s.
          \frac{\partial(p) - \partial(a)}{\partial(p) - d(a)} = \frac{\partial_{1}(a)}{\partial_{1}(a)}
Demon: Din Lagrange, pt of pe [a,b] =) =d: (a,b) a.l.
         g(b) - g(a) = g'(d) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(a) \neq g(b)
  Fie h: [a,b] → R, h(x) = x(x) - d. g(x) + h cond pe [a,b], dozio pe(a,b).
     4h(a) = 4h(b) (pt. a perten aplica Ralle) \Rightarrow d = \frac{4(b) - 4(a)}{9(b) - 9(a)}
                                                                                   ۶S,
   Rolle → Fre(a,b) a. I. & (c)=0 =) $1(e) - d.g(c)=0 =)
       (=) \frac{g(a)}{g(b)} = \lambda = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}
Teorema: Fie 4: (a, b) → R descivabilà pe (a, b). Atunci, 4'are
 Demon: accedeb, 4'(e) < 4'(d) si d ∈ (4'(e), 4'(d))
             proprietatea lui Darboux.
    ? => => ox E (c, d) a. 2. 4'(x0/=d.
   \Phi:(a,b)\Rightarrow R, \Phi(x)=\pm(x)-dx desirabilà
     a este marginità pe [c,d] (ex continua)
     = x0 e[e, d] a. 2. h(x0)= in= h(x)
 cozert 7: x0 ∈ (x0) => x0 print de minim lacol =>

cozert 1: x0 ∈ (x0) => x0 print de minim lacol =>

x1(x0)=0 = 21(x0) - x => 21(x0)= d
            &1 (e) = sim &(x) - &(e) = 3 E>0 a.1., 4xe(e-E,e+E)>
esquel 2: x0= = = = (e) -d <0
                                                                                    0
        eux)-ena c0
            x = (e, e+ E) = & & (x) < & (e)
               u(e)=m=infle(y) Lu(x)
 coyel 3: Xo=d
```

```
ii) Perechea (X, Z) s. m. spossiu topologie
  sitem uitage iunu toisero sipologet uitage (iii
     Netam 2' = 1 DCX / D deschisà } topologia assiratà lui d(2=2)
           L. Ø, X E 6d
           2. D1, D2 € Bd => D, N D2 € B
         a= D, ND2 => a= D, EB -> D, Ela } -> D, N D2 Ela
                         a & D2 & 6 3 02 & Va
           3. (Di) iEI familie de muetimi dereluise => YDi EZ
         are UD; => BjEI a. 2.00D; => DjEVa
           Dichell = isi
 iv) Fie X \delta \delta , & C P(X) o topologie pe X

O multime G C X A m. deschisa daca G E T

O multime F S X A m. inclina daca X - F E T

O multime T S X A m. inclina daca X - T C X
  V CR s.m. vecinàtate a dui a dacà 7 Exo a. s. (a-E,a+E)cY
  vi) Presprietațile vecmătăților
          i. Ville Eda > VINVEEDa
          2. VIEVA, VCVI => VEVA
           4. Veva, IWEVa a.i. WEVx, YXEW
          3. a=V, AVEVa
15. A = { a \in X | A \in Va} = UD \in B interiorul lui A
     A = {a \in X | \text{ \text{Y} \is \text{Box}, \text{Vh A} = \in \text{S} = AUA' sinchiderea lui A
     A1 = faex | AVeta, Vn(A-faf) = Ø} punck de acumulaire
    Fr. (A) = A - Å
     Jy (A) = A - A'
16. Fie (x, 76x), (y, 7y) dans spatji topologice si y: x → y , a∈X
   Somew of tout on a gaza, by A1, ent(a) of b-1 (1) E/a
18. Fie (x, 7) sum ap. top., $19:x→R sj. a∈ X. $1,9 reant. Sm a (3)
         1. 4 est local marginità
2. 141 este continua ma
          3. 4+9 s; 4.9 cond im a.
19 i) continuitatea anti-un opatiu metric:
      Fre (X1, d1), (X2, d2) doud spotji metrice, a ∈ X1, 7: X1 → X2.
  Usm. afirm. sunt educalente:
             s me tras t (1
             3) (0) = 30 = 30 = 0, x, d, (x, a) < 5 = 3d = (40), 4(a) < 6
             3) 4(xn)ncx, xn-) => +(xn)-)+(a)
```

ii) cont. andr-un apatiu topulogic Fie (X, Zi), (X2, Zz) spatii top. of f: K1 -> Xz. Uru. afirm. sent echir: i) + est cont pe xi N AD € 25 = 1 7, (D) € 21 3) F & X & , F smoluiso > 4 -1 (F) Induiso 20. Märgimbea\_functiiler continue Te f: [a, b] > R continuà Atunci, Je E[a, b] a. I. +(6)= xe[a]B] +(x) 22. i) Multimi compacte im spatii metrice: Fie (X,d) un sp. matric. O multime Ac X se num secvential compactà dacă 4kn)nch, 3(xnx)k a.2. xnx -> a EA 0 multime + c (Rh, de) este compacta = este inclusio si marginità ii) im Rh 23. Fie A 0 multime, (X,d) un spatiu metric & fr,4:A -> X. i) In converge simply le + daca, AXEA, sim In (X) = \$\frac{1}{x}(x)\$ (3 m < mxx. a 3 m E, 0 < 3 A Example uniform se f al action 4 E > 0, 3 me a. I x m > me , A = x + (x) + (x) = E , 4x E A Fie 4, g: (a,b) -> & denis pe (a,b), ou g'(x) +0, 4x ∈(a,b). 25. 2' Hospital  $A = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{$ Atunci,  $\exists \lim_{X \to X} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$ 26. i) Prima Jeoreena a lui Taylor File \$: (a, b) > R desirability ple n ari pe (a, b) 3: de m ari im c. Atunci, 3 w: (a, b) + R a. 2. q(x)= Tqn, c(x) + (x-c)x. ω(x) & sign ω(x) = 0 ii) Coa de-a doua teoremà a lui Taylon Fie 4: (a, b) + R derivabelà de (m+1) our pe (a, b) & ce(a, b). 4x ∈ (a,b), 3 x ∈ (c,x) a.3. 9(x) = Txinic (x) + xintil (d) 24. Testrema Country-Hademard

1. Daco 9=0. D-102 Daca Sin , Dir Dava 3 € (0, 2) => (-3,3) CD C [-9,5]

```
24. Teorema privind continuitalea esmitei unui set de functii.
           Fearcema: Fie In, 7: (a,b) > R, c \( (a,b) \a. \in. \fu \rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \)
                       In cont in e, tin>1. Hunci, if cont in a.
                   $ => $ => 4€>0,3 ME N.J. AN>WE & A×E (a,b) =
           Temen:
                  ョノギ(x)-キ(x))くぎ
               e 3 D N a- XI . E D O < 3 D E , O < 3 V E a ma . broad m f
              = 1 +m (x) - +m (x) 1 6. 53
      19(x)-f(c) = 1 g(x) - 4n(x) + 2m(x) - 4(c) + 4n(c) - 4(c) ) =
                    < 14x - 4n(x) + 14n(x) - 4n(e) 1 + (4n(e) - 4(e) 1 < € + € + € + € = €
25. Format: Fie 4: (a,b) → R si ce (a,b) a. J. 3 + (R) m c màte
                           pund she extrem local. Atunci, $1(0)=0.
       Demon: Pp. ca a este peunet de minim local =>
                  = = E>O a. I. AXE(E-E, E+E) = 4(K)>4(V)
              daca x < c => \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \c) \le 0 => \frac{1}{x} \le 0 \le 0 \le 2 \frac{1}{x} \le 0 \
              doeà x > c \Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} > 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) = \lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \ge 0
       Rolle: Fie 4: [a, b] -) R descinability pe (a, b), continuà im a pi b
                (4 cont pe [a, b] 5' 4 (a)=4(b)). Atunci, ∃ c ∈(a, b) a.i. 4'(d=C.
                   if e rout to [a,b] of make be (a,b)
      Dewon's
                      M = \sup_{x \in [\alpha | \beta]} f(x), m = \lim_{x \in [\alpha | \beta]} f(x)
             1. M>+(a)=+(b) => = ce(a,b) a.i. +(c)=M =>
           Vom anea 3 culturi:
                       a cette pet de extrem local " ]: 41(c)=0
             2. Im < +(a)=+(b)== xe(a, b) a. T. +(e)=m=
                    =) a est pet de maxim local TF ; q'(e)=0
            3. M = m = $(a) = $(b) = $ $ este constanta = $1(e) = 0, 4ce(a,b)
   Lagrange: Fie &: [a, b] -> R a. i. & cont pe [a, b], dezinabilà
                      pe (a, b). Atuma, = c ∈ (a, b) a. s. \frac{4(a) - 4(b)}{b - a} = 4^{1}(c)
   Demon: Fie h: [a, b] - R data de h(x) = \(x) - d. x >
                un cont. pe [a, b], dicino pe (a, b).
        &(a) = &(b) €) $\f(a) - da = \f(b) - db (=) d = \f(b) - \f(a) \\
\(\frac{4(b) - \f(a)}{b - a}\)
  Rolle => => = (a, b) a. 2. h'(e) =0 => = = (e) = d = 0 =
                                         7, (4) = 7(1) - 4(4)
```

2. Fie O<R<9 => seste uniform comog. pe[-R,R] 3.  $D_{n}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} m \cdot a_{n} \cdot x^{n-2}$ ,  $S_{n} = S_{n}(p_{n}, p_{n})$  are an access rayà 4. 1 = A1, D & C pe (-9,9) = D (n) = Dn, Dm (x) = En K(K-1)... (K-n+1). ak. x. 28. Derivabilitalea limitei unui oir de functii. Fie 4m, 9: (a,b) + R a.I. 4 ang si = Re(a,b) a.I. (In (a)), if E, is not be some sit as if (a, b) → R a.i. 2. 4 = 8+ 29. Fie B=DCR™, 4:D→RN & a∈D. Spunem cà f este deschabilà im a dacă J´TEX(RM, RN) a.â.  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4(x) - 4(a) - T(x - a)}{da(x, a)} = 0$  (=)  $\frac{84}{60}$  (a)=  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4(a + ta) - 4(a)}{t}$ 30. Prop. derivatei partiale je ale derivatei de moi multe variabile 1. Dozivata este iunica 2. Daca = 4' (a) => 4 este continua sm a 3. Daca = 4'(a) => 40 ER", = 34 (a) = 4'(a)(v) 4. Fie aER", ETO, 7: B(a, E) - Rm Daca = 34; pe B(a, E) & = M = 0 a. i. | 04 | &M pe b(a, E), E amc. than the is (31 a) B of not = it, the E sound ?  $\Rightarrow 4'(0) = \left(\frac{3x_1}{3}(0) \cdots \frac{3x_n}{3}(0)\right)$ 31. i) Dosivota functiei compuse Fie \$: (a,b) → (e,d), 9: (e,d) → R & xo ∈ (a,b). Daca = \$1(x0) & = 3( (\$(x0)) =) = (30 \$),(x0) = \$1,(x0) . &,(\$(x0)) ii) Derivata funcției imerse Fie 4: (a, b) → (e, d) bijection a. i. = 4'(x0) +0 & 5-1 & the cons we trop = = (4-1) (7(x0)) = 1/(x0). 32. Fermat: Fie D= B c R", 4: D→R & a ∈ D a. I. = 4'(a) & a so the punct de extrem local. Atunci, 4'(a) = 0. 33. Derivata de ordin 2. Fie 4: D=B = R -> Pd a. J. 7 im Rd 24, Hi = 1/P, in toate punchele din D st tie e E D. Definim, data membrul drept existà,  $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$  (e) =  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$  (e) =  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (f)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (g)  $\frac{$ 

IT. Continuitaka functilla compuse supalaget intage (±5, €), (y5, V), (x5, X) =i∓ 4: x → y , g: y → z , a ∈x back that they be on the brook ship & the s nic. bus say for a X + y uniform continua daca, 4 E>O, 35E > O a. s. d,(x,y) < de => de (f(x), f(y)) < E.

21. Def + Teorema de la siniform continuitatea fet. continue Def: Fie (x, di), (Xe, d2) spotii metrice. O funcție f: X, 2 X2 S.n.

Testerna: Fie A ⊂ R inclusõe și mateginită și f:A → R continuă. Atunci, & ess siniform continua.

Demonstratie:

4 v.c. => 4€30, 35€30 a.a. 4x1yeA on 1x-y1<5€ > Pp. aã 4 mu e v.c. ∃E>0 c.û. 45 ≥0=) = x0, y0 €A a.î. 1x2-92/<2 & 17(x2)-2(92)1> E

(Un) n ch marginità ⇒ I e ∈ R a. J. Unk→c

As a suibone A

10m-Unl Lt => MAK -> C

E = 1 4(nux) - 4(nux) = 14(nux) - 4(a) + 14(a) - 4(nx) 1 →c

2 - 2 + 2 = 1 and 2 - 2 = 0 (= 2 - 2 = 0).

4. Tessema privind convergente girurilor monotone T: Orice vir monaton si marginit este convergent.

Doman: Fie (xn) u un sir everator si marginit de M =)

A XICXIE ... EXN EXNH E ... EM

Tie a= sup xn

48>0, 3mE D.J. a-ECXNE GO

YN3ME = Q-ECXne & XNEQ Ca+E =)

= Ixn-ale E

Demen 2: E=T 2 cm=m1 => of (xu/xu1) < T1 +qu>u1 a) (=) Xn & B(Xm2, 1), 4m3 ma K= 2 + max ((xn,xm2) AN, KNE B( XUT) L) Demon 3: (1),  $(2) \rightarrow (3)$ 

Demon. 3:

Demon 1:

J(xnk) K, xnK→ a } = xn→a 46 >0/3WE o. J. AW>WE = q(x"xm) < = 4 8>0/3 KE a. J. YK > KE 3 d( MKI a) < \frac{5}{5}. Alug un K>KE & mk>mE => 4m>mE, == E d(xn,a) < d(xn,xnk)+d(xnk,a) < = + = = E toberges in ingestymic elapstic

Fie 7: [a, b] - R a.s. + sã fie integrabilà pe [a, a], te e (a,b). Daca = Lim 2 = = & o; LER, spunem sa + este integrale improprier to caips is so t = tim so t

Dara l=0, 50 4=00

Fie ty: [a, b] + R indeg. improprie. Hunci, \$+0 0, a.f must int.

mpropring (ftg)= Soft Sog · 20 xf = x /2 \$

Teamen prime variatia umai functii derivabile

Fie 7: [a, b] - R derivabilà en derivata marginità. Atunei,  $S_{\alpha}^{b}$   $|\pm|$  >  $\sqrt[3]{4}$  >  $2^{b}$   $|\pm|$  |  $2^{b}$  |  $2^{b}$ 

1 (3(x)) = 72/8//(x) qx

13 Variation unei function

The f: [a, b] - R, D= a= x0< x1<...< xm=b, Se mum. variation dividumii

18 (7) = = [ 1 +(x)+1) - +(k)]

0 < (t) = 1 and 0 < (t) = (t) are the speciment of  $0 < (t) < \infty$ 

Fie fig: [a, b] + R. Hunei,

45>0, = 5 70 a.s. 11011 coe } 0 = 5 (4) - 5 4 6 5 1 Fie f: [a, b] > R marginità

(=) lim Son (=) = [ (4)

Fie f: [a, 6] - R mateg. Usu afrom sunt exhibitions.

1) & este interebila Riemann

2) Et = 5° t

3) 4E>0, 3D Q.I. Sh (4) LE

1) 48>0/3/E, 00/3/E, 10/10/2 -> Sp(\$) -ND(\$) < 8

Jem 332 Fie D. A. a. So(4)-106(4)< & 2

Nestam I=50 += 10 +

4 6>0, 36; A. I. 11012 (2) => 5(4) - 50 \$< 5

48 >0, \$2, \$ 0.2. "D" < 2, \$ 3 2 - 79(7) 58

Notion TE = win (JE', JE") > 11811 < JE -> So(4)-20(4) <28

4 8 > 0 = 3 9 E> 0 0.2. 11 011 < 28 > 28(\$1-1 < 8, I-108(\$) < 8

(+) 02 = I = (+) 00

DD (\$1 50(\$, (di):=0, n-3) & SD (\$)

Sp (+)-10 (+) 52 8 => | I - V, (4, (0xi); -0, m-1) | 56 8

9. Padrova inkorabilitati prim convergenta uniforma

1. Fie fm it: [a, b] - R a. I. fm - f m th int R, th. > 1.

1. Tie fm it: [a, b] - R a. I. fm - f m th int R, th. > 1.

1. Tie fm it: [a, b] - R a. I. (1) dx = [a f x) dx About I = xb(x) mt of mile of this stop & , isund

### Demoustratie

the court on c > + court on c > Dec U Den In int R → Dfm meglijabila X → Dq meg. X 3 > (x) t-(x) t-(x) me me sing a me, or 3 Her (x) - t(x) 1 c E [dia] > x4 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 3 | (x) = 3 In ease and . R. > In ease many - 4 ease makes - 4 ind. R

10. Tesseus deioniz-Newton Fie f: [a,b] → R decirability out int R. Ahunci, So f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)

### Demonstatie

Fie Dm = a = x0 < x1 < ... < xx = b a.2. || Dn || > 0 \$(0) - \$(a) = \frac{5}{2} [\frac{1}{2}(\kappa\_{i+1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa\_{i})]

A pricom T. Lagrange pt & pe [xi", xi#] ⇒ = = = (", xi", a. I. 3(xix) - +(xi) = +(ci) (xix, -xi) 4(B) - 4(a) = = = 2 2'(c')(xi+1 - xi)= Ton (2')(ci) = ani)

Descree 4' int. R, dim VDn (2',(c;)) = (5 4' (x) dx Deci, \$(b) - \$(a) = \$20 7' (x) dx

# Merenula de intégrare prin part à de molimbre de monidale

Fie f, g: [a, b] -> R dozinabile Ru f' j. g' int. Riemann. Atumei,  $\int_{a}^{b} 4'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = 4(p) \cdot g(p) - 4(q) \cdot g(q) - \int_{a}^{b} 4(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$ 

Fie φ: [a, b] → R bij., Hora toose, derivabilà, en φ' continuà in fie f: [c, d] → R bij., Admin a fo φ cont. g' int R g'

Fie f: [c, d] → R continua Atunà, φ o φ cont.

5° (7.9) (x). 4' (x) dx = 5° 4(y) dy

Suma a & functii integrabile Riemann este integrabellà Riemann b Fie f. A: [a,b] - R int. R. Atemai, fr g este int. R of [frg] La f+ Lo

### Demoustradie

(= 13 > 11011 . S. a o s 3 b E, o s 3 b . S. a & I E ← nuamois . Comit =) | It - To (+,(di) = 0, min) | < \frac{\infty}{2}

g ind Riemann > IIg a. 2. 48>0, IJE" >0 a. s. 11011 < FE" -1 => | Ig - VD (g, (di)=0, mi) | < =

V<sub>B</sub> ( 4+9, (κi) (-0, π-1) = (2+9) (κi) (xi+1-xi) = (ξ, κi)...) + Γ<sub>B</sub>(g, (κi)...)

11 D11 < de = mim (F'E, F"E)>0

1 It + In - [+ (++9, (4)) = (It - [-(+, ...) + In - [-(-(-))] = ≤ | ]+- (q...) | + | Ig- (g...) < =+ == E

O functie integrabilă Riemann este integrală Douboux Fie 7: [a, b] > Rind. Riemann. Atunei, Log= Saf

Demonstrate:

17 este ind. Riemann = IIER a.I. YESO, I d'ERO a.I. 11011 < d'E = 4 | III- (x, (xi) = 0, x) | CE = I - E < Vo (1, (xi) = 0, x) < I + E

Deci, So (7) 6 I+ 8

3-I < (4) 00, palant

エーモ へか(も)とです そびまると(ま)く」+を

0 < 50 + - 50+ = 7E , 4E>0

20 7 = 70 t

### leskie matematic speciale

Tearana function implicite

Fie D = B c R<sup>n+m</sup>,  $f: D \rightarrow R^m$  of  $(a,b) \in D$  a. I.

- 1) 4(0,6)=0
  2) 4 est c' (desirabilà ou desirata continua)
- 3)  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial g}(a,b)$  este immerabilà

Atumoi, = D. = B. of D=B2 a. S. aeD1, beD2, D, YD2 CD or = 19: D1 → D2 a.c. +(x,9(x)) =0. 4m plus, =(a)

### Teanema multiplicatabilar lui Lagrange

Fie D=BCR", 4:D->Rg D->Rm (mcn) is a un pernet de extrem local at his of pe multimea g(x)=0. Date 4, g ∈ C2 3. element ( 0=(a) χ, 2. Σ. (m λ... (1 λ) ≥ L E (= (mixom) m= 2 β max hx = 4+ h1 91+ h2 92+ ... + hugm

### Indegrabila Riemann

4 este integrabilà Riemann dasa 31 ER a.s. 487,0 3 => = 5€ >0 a.a. || ∆ || < 5€ => | 1- √s (+, di);=0,m-1 | < €

( lim [ (4, di)=0,n-1 = ])

### Soma Riemann

Δ = & x0, x1, ... xm3, , α=x0 < x1<... < xm=b 11 A 11 = max (xi, xi-1), Si / 8n, E2... En).

4: [a,b] -> R mazzginità o; D= (a = xocx1c...cxn = b)

50 (4) = = Mi (xin - xi) , Mi = sup + (x)

 $\overline{f_0} = f(x) dx = \overline{f} = x d(x) = \overline{f}$ 

## Suma Donboux intripora

DD (4) = = mi (x121-x1), mi = inf &(x)

To Z(1)9x = Zo t = who vo(t)

## . Testema lui Coudy porathu un domeniu stelat

Fie D was domenie steled on respect en a gi 4 derivabillà pe DI 4 03, continuà pe D. Atunei, Sy 4=0, pt 4 drum involus de elasa Co be bousting.

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial m} = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial D} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial D} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \sigma}$$

$$m' = m \, dx - \omega \, d\vec{n} = D \, dx + \delta \, d\vec{n}$$

$$bustinum.$$

Formula Sui Cauely portru dire.

Fie 7: B[a,b] > C eart pe B[a,b] of 4 & O (B(a,b)). Hunei, 476 P(0'V) = 3/(m) (F) = m! 28(0'V) = m-5 qm' qm' mude 3 B(a, r) est demmed y: [0, 27] > C, y(+)=(a+1 cost, a+romt)

# Tie rm Tr. Fie By: B(a, r) -> C, g(x)= (2(0)-1/2), u=z munt -> 0(-1/2), u=z Demonstratio

27 any 6 B(0 16) garing be B(0 16) - \$ 53. 3x(m) 9M=0 > 2980'sn) = M-3 9M=0

$$\int_{3}^{3} 9(\alpha^{3} k w) \frac{A - 5}{3} q M = \int_{3}^{3} 9(\alpha^{3} k w) \frac{A - 5}{3} q M = \frac{1}{3} \frac{$$

JOB(0, 15M) == 27/07(2) = 21/2 = 1/2 JOB(0, 15M) + W-2 dw

# <u>alampetric dus escrisab</u> es amesias

Fie P: [a, b] + C e CL, D=B c C of g: Dx K + C cont, K=Y(Ta)

The G(2) = Jr g(2, w) dm.

DOEST = 3 = 0(3) m) w. m = K v. est court zw \$ v. m = 0, [x]= ]h = 05 mqm

0 function of: [a, b] → R" continua s.m. drum pe R" does q(a)= copatul initial غ رام)= صمقلسل لم اسما +(0)= +(6) - drum mehio 41922 4(19) || ||2: R" - [0,00) , || X || 2 = \[ \bigz \cdot 710=310 Jungimea unei funcții pt. un deum de alassi C<sup>2</sup>.

Tie q: [a, b] + R<sup>N</sup> de clare C<sup>2</sup>. Atunei, Ig = [<sup>b</sup>] | + (x) ||<sub>2</sub> dt. Integrala surbilinie de primul tip  $\int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2(x,y)dS}{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{4(x,y)(x)}{2} \cdot \sqrt{k'(x)} \cdot \sqrt{k'(x)$ unde prese un drum } x=x(t), + e[a,b] ") Sy (4-8) at = Sh & at + 28 8 gg 3) Sp 7 dl = Sy, 4 dl + Syz fdl, unde (1, 1/2) deresup. lui 1 2) Spc. & dl = c. Sp & dl 1) 1 ] 4 4 1 5 | Ph + 4 1 1 (4) | 5) 1/2 = 2 2 4 Al = 1/2 7 Al Theopeala curbilinie de tipul Ti  $\int_{\mathcal{Y}} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy , \forall : [a,b] \rightarrow D ( \forall \in C^2)$   $\int_{\mathcal{Y}} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy , \forall \in [a,b]$   $\int_{\mathcal{Y}} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy , \forall \in [a,b]$ = So [P(x(t)), y(t)). x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)). y'(t)] dt 2) Sr==-Jr 2) Sr(wi+we)= Sr, wi+ Srmc 3) Sra. w= a. Sr w \* 4) St. 4) w = Jr, w + Spe w 5) Y, ~ Y2 > Syn w = Sy2 w

. Tessema de identitate pentreu serii de puters

THE DI = USO ON X" B' DO (7)= USO PN-ST doubt servi de perfeci diffuile pe B (0, R) a. Z. =A C B (0, R) AU O EA' o' DA (8)=02(2) , 42 EA

isumust en presiona alargetit.

Fie D = B C C , Y: [a, b] -> D un deum de classe C pe postiumi of 4: D > C continua. Integrala complexà a lui + pe drumul y est 1+ 1(x) 01= 20 (x) + 1(x (x)) · 1/ (x) dt

Prosuperneur ex Y & Ch, Y = x+iB Sy == 5 & 4(8(7)). B, (4) qt= 20 (m(h(4))+ 90 (h(4))). (x, (4)+20, (4)) - 50[m(k(+))·x(+) - 10(h(+))· 12(+)] at.+ y [m(h(+))· 12(+)+12(h(+))·x(+)] at

1 (4+75) \$ 97 = 7h 7+7h 75 Conditii odinolente e as strelociilas intibro)

Fie Dc cum domeniu of 4:D7 C continuà. Unu afine, mut cellus 1) A.A.: [0, P]=D grown go closs of so bertimer is zwerin => ?h.t=0

2) 48: [a, b] = D drum poligonal imelies = Sy f=0

3) 38:D2 c on 8/= 4

1 TOPA ...

3) => 1) Fie Y: [a, b] -> R un drum de claso C1 pe pertiumi (x) THE 1: L-202 - The M'(X) OF = 100 SKI B'(X(X)). Y'(X) OF = 5 PK B'(X) OF = 100 SKI B'(X(X)). Y'(X) OF =  $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{x_{k+1}}^{x_{k+1}} (\partial_{0} A_{k})_{i} (y_{k+1}) dy = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \partial_{k} (\lambda_{k+1})_{i} - \partial_{k}$ TLN: 8 smalls -> 8(0)=8(6) -> 5x7=0

Tie YELO, IJ -D poligonal A.I. Y(0)=0, Y(1)=7 Fie a eD that of ted 7(#)= 2ht(#) 9# =0 The state of the s

. Tegrema Cauchy-Riemann pentru Junetii C derivabile Fie D= B c C, 20 eD of 4: D > C. Uru. afirm. sunt echivalente: F) 37, (50) 2) 4 ark R-differentiabild m = 0 3 24 (20)= 375 (20) 30 (30) = - 3x (30) , \$1= (a -6) Demoustratie 1) + 2) Netom + (20) = x+iB F. A D & C : W A, D & Girls E ( Of MC Alidovisus & オ(年)-オ(年)ト イナル)(オー年)ト (年-年)・城(年) (u+i=)(x) = u(x)+ i=(x0)+ a(x-x0)+ B(y-y0)+i(a(y-y0)+B(x-x0))+ + (4-30) · [4] + i.(2-20) · W2(4). m(x)= m(20)+ d(x-10)+ B(y-y0) + (x-20). m(2) } R-differentiabile P(x) = D (50) + P(A-A0) + B(A-x0) + (5-50) · M5(x) 4 ext R outproxiable  $= \exists A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  of  $\omega_{1}, \omega_{2} : D \to R$   $\alpha \cdot \Omega$ . 歌一大一数 (x-x0)+ an (x-x0)+ an (y-y0)+ (2-20), m(4) (1.0(x) = 00(x0) + an (x-x0) + azz (y-y0) + (z-20). wz (2) Tearema Camply-Hadamard pt. perii de no complexe Fie b(x) - Zan. x" " 3= Dim "Trant E[0,100)) D= 47=0 / V like commendants in 23. Homer > Description of Oce of a post my form obsolut comes. pr B (0, R) 3) an(== = (an · 2") = = an· n· 2"-1 => 91-5 5) = 10 = 10 (2) = K30 (ak. 2k)(n) = K3M ak. K.(K-1). .... (K-N+1). 2. 1730,=00 \$ =0 - V(U) (0) = an. w;

### Rezidual unei functii C-desioobile

Prin regidual function of wildles (4) to believe some punctual singular exential x = a, motor rox f(a), intelligent rex(a) =  $\frac{1}{2\pi i}$ .  $\int_{V} \varphi(x) dx$ 

- 0 = (afif) for (= 13 (5) mil E asob liderationa tenur = 05.
- = |(5)| mill  $= \frac{6000}{600}$  and  $= \frac{600}{600}$  and  $= \frac{600}{600}$  of  $= \frac{600$
- · to = punct exential daeà d'im 4(2)

### relixuebiyer ameres!

Fie D un demeniu Melat a. a. aι, a<sub>2</sub>, ... a<sub>n</sub> ∈D, 4 ∈θ (Δ~{a<sub>1</sub>,...a<sub>n</sub>}), y: [a, b] → 0> fair... and rum drum ûnehis de clasa ct pu pertiuni. Sy +(y) d≥ = RTi = my (a;). Rez (\$\f\(\f\), α;)

### Teprema Jui Rouehé

Fie to ge & (Blank)) ( Blank) . I Dana 17(2)-9(2)1 6 19(2)1, 47 E 3B(a, r), atumei  $\partial(\xi', \nabla) = \partial(\delta', \theta)$ 

### . <u>Drapstungshi</u>

B mustime  $\Delta = X_{i=1}^{n} \left[ a_{i}, b_{i} \right] b.m. dreptenghi (ai < bi, <math>\forall i = \overline{1,n}$ )

circum information = 
$$Cid$$
 (ii)  $Cid$  =  $Cid$  amifer distance information =  $Cid$  (ii)  $Cid$  =  $Cid$ 

¿ informations ; a standard , m. a i d [] = 3 amitsum 0 aratmometo omiteum E(R") = multime elementara

### - h. h.

Fie A CR" marginité. Atunci,

M. (A) = MUP PO (E)
E chamentară

### 6 Critorial hui Lebergue

Fie 4: [a, b] -> R mass ., int . R. Atunci, D4 (mult pet de dissont. als en es est malijabila

Teakeura primind integrabilitatea functifler continue of mondone 1 continue. Ahunel, 4 int. R.

tie + mang. of cont. ne + 1100 3 0 a. 3. Axin e[aib], cu |x-y| < de, |4(x)-f(y)| < 8

TIE X14 E [N: Xi+1] - |X-4] = |Xi+1-Xi| = 1011 < 5 = ) | +(x)- +(y)| < E Fie D en 11211 < dE

Mi - mi = mp / f(N)-f(y)/ EE =

=> So(4)-1/2 (4)= = (M;-W;) (X;+1-K;) = E. (b-a)

Daci, it eshe int R.

 $\frac{1}{10} \frac{\text{matog. Hunei}}{\text{Tie } \frac{1}{10} \frac{\text{matog. Hunei}}{\text{min}}} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{\text{min}}{\text{min}} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{\text{min}}{\text{min}}$ 

So (4)-20(4)= = (M;-M)(xi+1-xi)== (4(xi+1)-4(xi))(xi+1-xi) E

< 11011 · [ \$16) - \$(a)]

2>0 . de = = E

11011 = 9E => SO(#1-0D(#) & 11011. 7(0) + (0) = \frac{\darksightarrow{4(0)}{4(0)} = \frac{\darksightar

8. Proprietatile tunetiles and Riemann,  $A_0(c, t) = \{c \cdot A_0(t), c > 0\}$ 1.  $S_0(c, t) = \{c \cdot S_0(t), c > 0\}$ ,  $A_0(c, t) = \{c \cdot B_0(t), c < 0\}$ 

8. Dara 4<8 => 7 + = 7 8 4 . 2 4 = 2 8

3. 20 (4+2) = 20 (4) + 20(3); 20 (4+3) > 70 (4) + 20(8)

4. 5 (141-00/41) = SO (+)-00(4)

5. So (4.9) - 00(4.9) & 119110 [So(41-00(4)], 114110 [So(4)-00(9)], 1(x)6 1 @ State = 0 11811

Lewa Jui Foubini

Fie A ∈ O(P") & Be O(P") ~ +: A×B→R manginità. Hunei, Shop & (x,y) dxdy > Sh (So + (x,y) dy) dx

Tessama lui Faublini

FIE A & J (R") of B & J (R") => A & B & J (R") of 4: A & B = R ind. R.

Tie = ] = (x) = [ (x) = ] = (x) = (x,y) dy.

Atunci, F of I ant. R. of

 $\int_{A\times B} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{A} \overline{f}(x) dx = \int_{A} (\overline{\int_{B}} f(x,y) dy) dx = \int_{A} \overline{I}(x) dx$ 

Tearerma lui Green

File W a forma differentiability (W=Pdx+Qdy), W:[0,1]2-1L(R2R).

 $\int_{\mathbb{D}^{2}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = \int_{\partial \mathbb{D}^{2}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx dx dx = \left(-\frac{\partial A}{\partial D} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial D}\right) dx dx$ 

Demonstration

 $CT: m = b dx \rightarrow dm = -\frac{3\pi}{9b} dx dx$ 

 $c2: w = Q dy \rightarrow dw = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dxdy$ 

ct:  $\int_{[D^2]_3} -\frac{9A}{9b} dxdA = \int_0^1 (\int_0^1 -\frac{9A}{9b} (x^i A) dA) dx = \int_0^1 -\frac{4(x^i A)}{4a} \Big|_{A=0}^{A=0}$ 

Syzw - 5' 7(1,4) dt =0

Analag Son a ady = Son w a

mab. of a sees a o in O

of self so in sumire so stotarque so alargetine

un popisse asab stotarques et substant sue f as emuga es

mx. real I a. 2. 4 (Dm) ou 11 Dm11-00 so a vem

Jim Vom (4, 8m, mm, 5m)= I = 55 = (x, y, 2) dV

Transfermanca Laplace

### Proprietati:

2) deplace: 
$$L(\pm(\pm-3)) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \pm(\pm-3) \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \pm(u) \cdot e^{-pu-p} dt$$

$$= e^{-p} \cdot L(\pm(\pm)) \cdot (p) \quad \text{(14)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(3)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(3)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(3)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(3)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(5)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(4)} \quad \text{(5)} \quad \text{(5)} \quad \text{(6)} \quad \text{$$

4) 
$$\Gamma(f_{(u)}(x))(b) = b_{u}\Gamma(f(x))(b) - b_{u}f(0) - \cdots - f_{(u-1)}f(0)$$

### algitlum alazostni urtnez alidoiran et eradminter et alumeret 🚭

$$\Gamma\left(\mathcal{I}_{\varphi}^{o} \neq (\neq) \neq \gamma\right) = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \cdot \Gamma(\neq(\neq))$$

 $4: CO_1O_1 \times CC_1, O_2 \Rightarrow R$ ,  $4: CO_1O_2 \times CC_1, O_2 \Rightarrow R$ ,  $4: CO_1O_1 \Rightarrow R$ ,  $4: CO_1O_2 \Rightarrow R$ , 4: C

The  $\varphi: \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \to C \ \alpha \cdot x$ ,  $\varphi = \widehat{C}(\alpha, n) \cap \Theta(B(\alpha, n)) \Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \Theta(B(\alpha, n)) \Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) \cap \varphi \cdot \widehat{B}(\alpha, n) = \varphi \cdot \widehat$ 

 $\frac{2^{-1}}{2^{-1}} \cdot 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2^{-1}} \cdot 2^{-1} =$ 

Fie  $4 \in O(C)$  mateginità. Atunei, 4 = constant

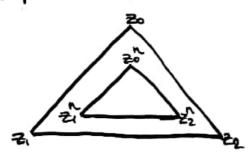
 $| \dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \in \frac{\mu}{W} \to 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\sigma}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0 \text{ in the } M > |\dot{\tau}_{i}(x)| \Rightarrow \dot{\tau}_{i}(x) = 0$ 

Teanema privind analicitates functions elements.

Tie PEC[X] Ru grad P > 1. Atunci, 3 X & C a. I. P(X)=0.

Lema lui Weierstrass

Tie \$ & C (T(20, 21, 22)) n 0 (Ymt(T(20, 21, 22)) => Sot \$=0



```
internity in in unulay
 v(Δ)=v(Δ)=v(Δ)= i=4 (bi-ai)
exotremele imiteum iener lumule/
  υ(E)= ½ υ(Oi) darà Oi ΠDj=Ø, 2+j.
Spotju au mārurā adifivā
  (R", 3(R"), M)
Mulfime māsurabilā Jordan
   o multime marginità d'un R's. M. mumarabilà jordan darà
Prop. privind moseura suplint a kumiumii, intersecției ni diferenței
     a doud multimi
    4, B & R. Atrencis
   1) H+ (A) B)+ H+ (A) B) = H* (A) + H* (B)
   2) H+ (AUB)+ H+ (ANB) > H+(A)+H+(B)
    3) p* (A > 8) & p* (A) - 12, (B)
    4) p = (A/B) > p= (A/- p= (B)
  DORE A, BEJ (RW) -> AUB, ANB, ALBEJ (RM)
Propez. care starta et j(R") est un inel de multimi
   Fix ACR" of BCR" makes. Homeis
   (B) 4 (AxB) = (AxA) + (B)
    2) m=(A × B) > p= (A) · p= (B)
 Dara + Ej(R") of BEJ(R"), AxBEJ(R") of \( (AxB)=\( \mathbb{A} \). \( \mathbb{A} \)
Carac. mustimilar masurabile jardan un raport ou frantiera
  Fig A CR" mong. Hound, H+ (A) = H+ (FT (A)) + M+ (A)
Fie A & (RM), Urus, afirm, sount celline:
      1) A = j (R") , \(\mu(A) = \mu_*(A))
2) A = A = j(R") , \(\mu(A) = \mu_*(A))
       3) µ ( Fr (A) = 0
```

inilidans especial natural Neuron perten integrale cuabilinii Fie 7: D=B CR" -> R, 4 = C' o; Y: [a, b] -> D down on classic pe portiumi. House, Sr of = 7(8(6)) - 4(8(a))

Domonatatie CAZI: Pp. AR YECL 小明= 小景歌 dx;= 是少歌(小科说供) 此=

= \( \int\_{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3\tau\_1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \( \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \( \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdo

= 2° (30 8), (7) 97 = 30 / (19) - 40 / (4)

OFF ! I grown de gross C, be boutinni D= a= xo< x, < ... < xu = b a. Z. Y | Dxixix no fie du chaic

Jr 99= = 2 PAICRIVAIN A= = + + (A(x1+1)) - + (A(x1))=

Condiții calivalente ca o tomă diterențială să admită primitive tie D un domeniu & w a forma dif. pe D. Urm. afinu. aud. ealis.

D 37: D - R & I'V 97 = M

2) 48: [a,6] - DEC melio, So w=0

3) 4 h.: [0, 1] -> 0 is 1/2: [0, 1] + D (EC) 0. x. h. (0) = 1/2 (0) of 1/2 (1) = 12 (1) - Sty W = Sty W.

Fie D = B win smemin welst in respect on a ED of w= E Pidx; o Jema lui Foincaré James dif. de clara Ct of media ( 3Pi = 3Pi , 41/1 = 17x ), i +6). Atumeis we exacted, addice = # : DAR, 4 & C a. I. 84= w.

Fie D=B c C, \$: D>R B' Yo € C. Spunence ca & durindble m Zo daca elidováreb D intonuct 

=> e = c. \$(x)

So +(xin 4) 92 -> 27 +(xin) + 10 = 32 / 1 2

250 + (x(m, x), y(m, w), +(m, x)) · √E· G-T2 du dv,

== (x' u)2 + (y'u)2+ (2'u)2 E= (x,0) =+ (A,0) =+ (E,0) = 干= x'u·x'か+y'u·y'を+\*'u·x'か w= 0, v= 9, 9+R

5 P dydz + 9 dxdz + Rdxdy = JJK (OR + OR + OR ) dxdy dk

eleitenza localà di alabalà pentru ec. afferentiale.

T. D 0 < A E . R. D tras S + [b, 2] + [d, 6] : + git

1 \$(x,y)-\$(x,ya)1 < c|y-y,1, 2 yyyx € [c,d], 4x e[a,b] Fie xo ∈ (a, b) of yo ∈ (c, d). Athumai, ∃ € >0 . Q. . Q. ∃! y: [x - ε, x + ε] → [c, d] α.s. + (x - + (x , y (x)).

Teorema privind existenta ni unicitatea pt. ec. diferentiale

Ba. gerg us ora E. C. a. toma A ← R×R: £ sit 14(x74)- 4(x, 42) < 2/41-42) >4x142, 42 ER.

The xo, yo ER. Attending =! y:Rar sound a.a. y'(x)= &(x,y(x))

### Lookeda lugos untrea pertru or egual alebal

Fie f: [a, b] \* [c,d] = R cond, x= (a,b), y= (e,d). Hunci, 3 8>0 & 3 ! ": [xo-E2x0+E]-18 a. 2. A, (x) = &(x 'A(x))) 4x e [xo -E, to + E] , y (xo)=40.

46. Fie A∈&(R"), +: A→R marg., A o descompunere jordan a luit Suma Darbaux superioona SA = Sh +(κ) dx = int SA(t) = Zh Mi·μ(Ai), Mi=sup +(Ai) Suma Darboux inferiora  $\overline{S}^{4} = \overline{S}^{4} \neq (x) qx = x + b b + b + (4)$ DA(+)- Mup VA (+, (xilie) = Z mui. 4 (Ai), mi=inf &(x) VA(2)(xi)ieI) = EI &(xi)· M(Ai), xi & Ai Suma Riewann elidairan stem et itanut ranu alazostne ) + f(x) dx = lim of (2, (di); eI) Leva lui Darboux o, IT. lui Darboux of Juneții de mai mulk variabile Tie A= j(PM), +: A = R marg. of VE>0, = JE>0 a. I. 11A11 < 50 = 50 > 11A11 (semi-afirm. ment echinoleute: s) 4 este int. Riemann 7, Z = P Z 1 3) HEODA = (Ai); ET Q. S. SA (7)-AA (7) < 8 3>(E) A2 = 36> 1/A/1 us Ab . 2. 00 = 36 = ,0(3+ /4) Teakens dui Lebergue pentru function de mai muche variabile Fie A E ) (RW) of 7: A+R mang. 4 oste int. Riemann - se runt maglifabile Leberaque Teorona phivind pastrona continuitàtic phin convergentà uniforma elidatran steum iam es intenut. It · Fie A = j (R") 1/2 +: A+R: uniform cont. Atunci, & int. R. · Fie A & J(R"), fm, f: A > R marg. Q. 2. fm = + m; fn int. R. Ahunci, of the see that R. of S. fu - S. f.