

# Analiză matematică (curs 1)

26.09.2023

## Bibliografie

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## Capitolul 1. Siruri și serii numerice

### 1. Siruri numerice

Un sir de numere reale este o funcție  $\alpha: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  care asociază fiecărui număr natural  $n$  numărul real  $\alpha_n$ .

$\alpha(n) \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \alpha_n \quad ; \quad (\alpha_n)_{n \geq 0} \rightarrow$  termenul general

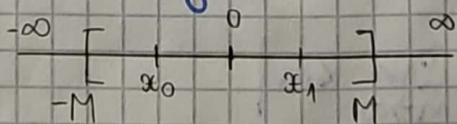
$\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \dots$

dar și  $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq n_0}$ , unde  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  este fixat

ex:  $\left| \begin{array}{l} \alpha_n = \frac{1}{n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}, \quad n \geq 1 \end{array} \right.$

Definiții

① Sirul  $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 0}$  este mărginit dacă  $\exists M > 0$  a.i.  $|\alpha_n| \leq M, \forall n \geq 0$ .



② Sirul  $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 0}$  este monoton crescător dacă  $\alpha_n \leq \alpha_{n+1}, \forall n \geq 0$ .

③ Sirul  $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 0}$  este convergent la  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  dacă  $(\forall) \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$

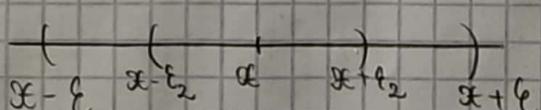
a. z.  $|\alpha_n - x| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N(\varepsilon)$ .

$$-\varepsilon < \alpha_n - x < \varepsilon$$

\* dacă  $\exists x \rightarrow$  este unic și egal cu  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$

$$x - \varepsilon < \alpha_n < x + \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = x$  sau  $\alpha_n \rightarrow x$



(convergent)

$\varepsilon$  - foarte mic ( $10^{-6}$ )  $N(\varepsilon)$  - număr

Exemplu:  $x_m = \sin m$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow$  mărginit pt. că  $|\sin m| \leq 1, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$   
 dar  $x_m = m$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow$  nemărginit căci  $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}$  a.i.  $m > M$  pt. oricărui  $M > 0$   
 $(|x_m| > M)$

$x_m = \{\sqrt{m}\}$  - mărginit  $0 \leq x_m < 1, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$

dar  $x_m = \lceil \sqrt{m} \rceil$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  - mărginit inferior  $0 \leq x_m$

dar  $x_m = \lceil \sqrt{m} \rceil > \sqrt{m} - 1 \geq b$

Remarcă: Pentru a demonstra că un sir  $(x_m)$  converge la  $x$  este suficient să arătăm că pt. orice  $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$   $\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  a.i. constantă  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+$

$$|x_m - x| < \varepsilon \quad \forall m \geq m_0 \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = x$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_m = \frac{m}{3m+5} \text{ converge la } \frac{1}{3}, \quad \varepsilon \in (0, \frac{5}{6}]$$

$$\left| \frac{m}{3m+5} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{3(3m+5)} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow m > \frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3\varepsilon} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_0 = \left\lceil \frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3\varepsilon} - 1 \right) \right\rceil + 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3\varepsilon} - 1 \right) \geq -1 \Rightarrow m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \\ \varepsilon \in (0, \frac{5}{6}] \text{ și } \lfloor x \rfloor \leq x \leq \lceil x \rceil + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow m > \frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3\varepsilon} - 1 \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$  ceea ce trebuia demonstrat

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |x_m| = |\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m|$$

$$x_m \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_m| \rightarrow 0$$

Prop: Orice sir convergent este mărginit  
 Reciprocă nu este adevarată.

A. Juratoni

$$N.F. = \frac{2 \cdot N.E + N.S.}{3}$$

# Analiză matematică

(seminar 1 - SA)

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## Recapitulare siruri numerice

### Criteriul rădăcinii / radicalului

Fie  $(a_m)_{m \geq 1}$  un sir de numere reale pozitive. Dacă există

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = l \in [0, \infty), \text{ atunci } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{a_m} = l.$$

$$1. \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[m]{m!}}{m}$$

$$\text{Fie } b_m = \sqrt[m]{\frac{m!}{m^m}} \Rightarrow a_m = \frac{m!}{m^m}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(m+1)!}{(m+1)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{m^m}{m!} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{m}{m+1}\right)^m =$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{-1}{m+1}\right)^{-(m+1)} \right]^{-\frac{m}{m+1}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{crt. rad} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{a_m} = \frac{1}{e}$$

## Lema Stolz - Cesàro

Fie  $(x_m)_{m \geq 1}$  un sir de forma  $x_m = \frac{a_m}{b_m}$ ;  $a_m, b_m \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $b_m \neq 0$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ . Dacă a)  $(b_m)$  - sir strict monoton

b)  $b_m \rightarrow \infty$  sau  $a_m \rightarrow 0, b_m \rightarrow 0$

atunci  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{m+1}-a_m}{b_{m+1}-b_m} = x \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm \infty\} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = x$

$$2. \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{(m+1)!} - \sqrt[m]{m!} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{(m+1)!} - \sqrt{m!}}{m+1 - m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{m!}}{m} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1}{e}$$

$$a_m = \sqrt[m]{m!}$$

$$b_m = m \nearrow \infty$$

## Criteriul cheieșteui

Fie  $(x_m)$  un sir de numere reale. Dacă există două siruri  $(a_m)_{m \geq M_0}$  și  $(b_m)_{m \geq M_0}$  care au aceeași limită,  $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} a_m = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} b_m = x$ , a. i.

$a_m \leq x_m \leq b_m$ , pt  $M \geq M_0$ , atunci sirul  $(x_m)$  are limită:

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} x_m = x$$

$$3. \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1^2}{M^3+3} + \frac{2^2}{M^3+6} + \dots + \frac{M^2}{M^3+3M} \right) = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{h=1}^M \frac{h^2}{h^3+3h}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^M \frac{h^2}{h^3+3} \geq S_M \geq \sum_{h=1}^M \frac{h^2}{h^3+3M}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{M^3+3} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6} \underset{M \rightarrow \infty}{\geq} S_M \underset{M \rightarrow \infty}{\geq} \frac{1}{m^3+3M} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} S_M = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4. \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{h=1}^M \frac{1}{49h^2+7h-12}$$

$$49h^2+7h-12 = (7h-3)(7h+4)$$

$$\frac{1}{(7h-3)(7h+4)} = \frac{A}{7h-3} + \frac{B}{7h+4} \quad | \cdot (7h-3)(7h+4)$$

$$1 = A \cdot (7h+4) + B \cdot (7h-3) = h \cdot 7(A+B) + 4A - 3B$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 4A-3B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=-A \quad \Rightarrow 7A=1 \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow B=-\frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{7} \sum_{h=1}^M \frac{1}{7h-3} - \frac{1}{7h+4} = \frac{1}{7} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \cancel{\frac{1}{1}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{11}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{18}} + \dots + \cancel{\frac{1}{7M+3}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{7M+4}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \left( \frac{1}{7M+4} \right) \right) \underset{M \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} 0 = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{28}$$

$$5.) \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2^{k+1}}{2^k(k+1)!}$$

$$\frac{2^{k+1}}{2^k(k+1)!} = \frac{2^{k+2}-1}{2^k(k+1)!} = \frac{2^{(k+1)}}{2^k(k+1)!} - \frac{1}{2^k(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{2^{k-1}k!} - \frac{1}{2^k(k+1)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1!} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2!}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2!}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3!}} + \dots + \cancel{\frac{1}{2^{m-1} \cdot m!}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2^m(m+1)!}} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2^m(m+1)!} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S = 1$$

### Criteriul majorării

Fie  $(x_m)$  un sir de numere reale.

(1) Dacă  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  și  $\exists (y_m)_{m \geq m_0} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$  cu  $y_m \rightarrow 0$  a. i.

$$|x_m - x| \leq y_m \text{ atunci } x_m \rightarrow x \quad (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = x)$$

(2) Dacă  $\exists (y_m)_{m \geq m_0}$  cu  $y_m \rightarrow \infty$  a. i.

$$x_m \geq y_m \text{ atunci } x_m \rightarrow \infty$$

(3) Dacă  $\exists (y_m)_{m \geq m_0}$  cu  $y_m \rightarrow -\infty$  a. i.

$$x_m \leq y_m \text{ atunci } x_m \rightarrow -\infty$$

### Criteriul raportului

Fie  $(x_m)$  un sir de nr. reale pozitive a. i.  $\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = l \in [0, \infty)$

a)  $l < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 0$

b)  $l > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = \infty$

c)  $l = 1$  limita nu poate fi determinată cu acest criteriu

Criteriul raportului generalizat

Fie  $(x_m)$  un sir de nr. reale positive a.i.  $\exists$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{x_{M+1}}{x_M} \right)^M \right] = l \in [0, \infty)$$

a)  $l < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} x_M = 0$

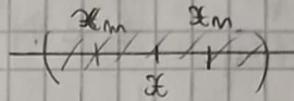
b)  $l > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} x_M = \infty$

# Analiză matematică

(curs S2)

03.10.2023

$$\varepsilon_1 \in N(\varepsilon_1) ; \varepsilon_2 \in N(\varepsilon_2)$$



$$N(\varepsilon_1)$$

$$x_m = \frac{p_m(m)}{q_m(m)} = \frac{a_m m^4 + \dots + a_1 m + a_0}{b_4 m^3 + \dots + b_1 m + b_0}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^4 + m}{-m^3 + 1} = -\infty$$

$$\downarrow \text{Euler}$$

$$e_m = \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} e \in (2, 3)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{m+2} - \sqrt{m} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{m+2} + \sqrt{m}} = 0$$

$$\gamma = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \ln m = c \approx 0,1 \quad (\text{Euler})$$

$$|x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon \rightarrow 10^{-6} \quad (\text{de ex.}) \quad \forall m, n \geq N(\varepsilon)$$

**Teorema:** Orice sir monoton si marginit este convergent.

! În general, reciproca nu este adevărată.

$$\text{de ex: } (x_m)_{m \geq 0} = \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$(x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  nu este monoton

**Definitie:** Sirul numeric  $(x_m)_{m \geq 0}$ . Sirul  $x_m$  se numește "sir Cauchy" / "sir fundamental" dacă  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{a.i. } |x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon \quad \forall m, n \geq N(\varepsilon)$$

$$\text{ sau a.ii. } |x_{m+p} - x_m| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall p \geq 1, \quad \forall m \geq N(\varepsilon)$$

**Teorema (Criteriul general de convergență a lui Cauchy)**

Un sir  $(x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  este Cauchy  $\Leftrightarrow$   $(x_m)$  = sir convergent

**Propoziția 1:** Orice sir Cauchy este marginit.

**Propoziția 2:** Orice sir marginit conține un sub-sir convergent.

Ex:  $x_m = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m^2}, \quad m \geq 1$  este convergent

**Propoziția 3:** Sirul  $(x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  este Cauchy dacă  $\exists (a_m)_{m \geq 0}$  a. i.

$$|x_{m+p} - x_m| \leq a_m, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \forall p \geq 1, \quad \frac{a_m}{m} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

$$x_{m+p} - x_m = \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(m+p)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2} \leq \frac{1}{k(k-1)}, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{m+p} - x_m &\leq \frac{1}{(m+1)m} + \frac{1}{(m+2)(m+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(m+p)(m+p-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+p-1} - \frac{1}{m+p} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+p} \leq \frac{1}{m} = a_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \end{aligned}$$

Cum  $a_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$   $\stackrel{P_3}{\Rightarrow} (x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  este Cauchy  
 $\stackrel{T}{\Rightarrow} (x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  este convergent

- $(x_m) = \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos mx$

$$(y_m) = \sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin mx$$

?  $x_m, y_m$  sunt mărg.  $\Rightarrow$  rezolvare pe fai

Remarcă  $x_m = \frac{(-1)^m}{m}$  - convergent pt că  $|x_m| = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x_m \rightarrow 0$   
 - dar nu e monotom

Lema lui Neumann

Oricare sir de numere reale contine un sub-sir monoton

Teorema lui Bolzano-Weierstrass

Oricare sir mărginit contine un sub-sir convergent.

Bentru orice  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists (x_m) \subset \mathbb{Q}$  si  $(y_m) \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  a.s.  $x_m \rightarrow x$  si  $y_m \rightarrow x$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{m} = 1$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{m+1}, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x_m)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}{x_m} = h, h \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \left( 2 \cos x \sin \frac{x}{2} + \dots + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos mx \right) = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \left( \sin \frac{1x}{2} + \sin \frac{-x}{2} + \sin \frac{5x}{2} + \sin \frac{-3x}{2} + \sin \frac{7x}{2} + \sin \frac{-5x}{2} + \dots \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} + mx \right) + \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} - mx \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \left( \sin \frac{(2m+1)x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{(2m+1-1)x}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{(2m+1+1)x}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{mx}{2} \cos \frac{(m+1)x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)$$

$$2 \sin \frac{B-A}{2} \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \\ = \cos A - \cos B$$

$$y_m = \sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin mx =$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \left( y_m \right) = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cancel{\cos \frac{2x}{2}} + \cancel{\cos \frac{3x}{2}} - \cancel{\cos \frac{5x}{2}} + \dots + \right.$$

$$\left. + \cancel{\cos \frac{2mx-x}{2}} - \cos \frac{2mx+x}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(m+1)}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{2mx+x-x}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{2mx+x+x}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{mx}{2} \sin \frac{x(m+1)}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| \leq 1$$

① Constanta Euler - Mascheroni

$$\gamma_m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \ln m, m \geq 2 \quad ? \text{ convergent}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{\ln k} < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{\ln(k+1)} \mid \ln$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) < 1 < (\ln(m+1)) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{1}{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)} < \ln(m+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{\ln(m+1)}}_{(1)} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) < \frac{1}{m} \quad \mid \sum_{k=1}^{m-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} < \cancel{\ln 2} - \cancel{\ln 1} + \cancel{\ln 3} - \cancel{\ln 2} + \dots + \ln m - \cancel{\ln(m-1)} < \\ < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} < \ln m < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \ln m < 0 \mid +1 \Rightarrow \gamma_m < 1$$

$$0 < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m-1} - \ln m \mid + \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{m} < \gamma_m \Rightarrow \gamma_m \in (0, 1)$$

$$0 < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m-1} - \ln m \mid + \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{m} < \gamma_m \Rightarrow \gamma_m - \text{mărginit (a)}$$

$$\gamma_{m+1} - \gamma_m = \frac{1}{m+1} - \ln(m+1) + \ln m = \frac{1}{m+1} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \stackrel{(1)}{<} 0$$

$\Rightarrow \gamma_m$  - strict descrescător (b)

dim (a) și (b)  $\Rightarrow \gamma_m$  - convergent

Obs:  $(2m-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2m-1)$

$$(2m)!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2m$$

Criteriul raportului ②  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2m+1)!!}{(2m+2)!!} \cdot \frac{2m!!}{(2m-1)!!} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2m+1}{2m+2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{incercăm cu}$$

Criteriul raportului generalizat

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x_{M+1}}{x_M} \right)^M = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{2^{M+2}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2^{M+2}}} \right]^{\frac{-M}{2^{M+2}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} x_M = 0$$

Sir Cauchy

$(x_m)$ -săt fundamental (Cauchy)  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  a.i.  $\forall m \geq M_\epsilon$ ,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad |x_{m+n} - x_m| < \epsilon.$$

$$(3) \quad x_m = \sum_{h=1}^m \frac{1}{h^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{h^4} \leq \frac{1}{h^2} \leq \frac{1}{(h-1)h}$$

$$|x_{m+n} - x_m| = \left| \sum_{h=m+1}^{m+n} \frac{1}{h^4} \right| = \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \frac{1}{h^4} \leq \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \frac{1}{h^2} \leq \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \frac{1}{h(h-1)} = \\ = \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \frac{1}{h-1} - \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{M} - \cancel{\frac{1}{M+1}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{M+2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{M+3}} + \dots + \cancel{\frac{1}{M+n-1}} - \frac{1}{M+n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} - \frac{1}{M+n} < \frac{1}{M} < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow M > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

Fie  $M_\epsilon = \left[ \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right] + 1 \Rightarrow x_m$  - săt fundamental

$\Rightarrow (x_m)$  convergent

$$(4) \quad y_m = \sum_{h=1}^m \frac{\cos(hx)}{2^h}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cos^2 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cos x \in [-1, 1] \quad |\cos x| \leq 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|x_{m+n} - x_m| = \left| \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \frac{\cos(hx)}{2^h} \right| \leq \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \left| \frac{\cos(hx)}{2^h} \right| \leq \sum_{h=M+1}^{M+N} \frac{1}{2^h} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^m} \cdot \left( 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right) < \frac{1}{2^m} < \epsilon$$

$$2^m > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mid \log_2$$

$$m > \log_2 \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{Fie } M_\epsilon = \left[ \log_2 \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right] + 1 \Rightarrow y_m \text{ - săt fundamental}$$

$\Rightarrow (y_m)$  convergent

5. Dăm că sirul  $z_m = \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n}$  nu e fundamental

$$|x_{m+p} - x_m| = \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+p} > \underbrace{\frac{1}{m+p} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+p}}_{\text{de mai} \dots} = \frac{m}{m+p}$$

$$\text{pt. } p \geq m \Rightarrow |x_{m+p} - x_m| > \frac{m}{2m} = \frac{1}{2} > \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow$  sirul nu e fundamental

$\exists \varepsilon > 0$  a.ș.  $\forall m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  cu  $m \geq m_0$  și  $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}^*$  a.ș.  $|x_{m+p} - x_m| > \varepsilon$

# Analiză matematică (curs 3 - S3)

10.10.2023

Serii numerice

Fie  $(x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  = sir numeric

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m = x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m + \dots$$

termenul general al seriei

Def 1: Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$S_m = \sum_{k=0}^m x_k = x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_m \rightarrow \text{sirul sumelor parțiale}$$

Ispunem că seria  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  e convergentă dacă sirul sumelor parțiale

$S_m / (x_m)_{m \geq 0}$  e convergent, adică  $\exists S \in \mathbb{R}$  a.t.  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m = S$ .

Dacă  $\exists$  limită pt  $S_m$ , ea se numește suma seriei  $\sum_{m \geq 0} x_m$  și

se notează cu  $S = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$ .

Seria geometrică

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r^m, r \in \mathbb{R} \text{ este convergentă} \Leftrightarrow r \in (-1, 1)$$

În caz de convergență, suma seriei  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r^m = \frac{1}{1-r} \quad (r \neq 1)$

Pt  $r = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 1^m$  - divergent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pt } r \neq 1 \quad S_m &= 1+r+\dots+r^m \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m = \begin{cases} \text{nu există}, & r \leq -1 \\ \infty, & r > 1 \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{r^{m+1}-1}{r-1}, \quad r \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Propozitie 1: Dacă seria  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă  $\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 0$

Demonstratie:

Dacă  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergent  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} (S_m)_{m \geq 0}$  converge la  $S \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_m$$

Evident și  $(S_{m-1})_{m \geq 0}$  converge la  $S$

Dar  $x_m = S_m - S_{m-1} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = S - S = 0$   
(Crt. de divergență)

Propozitie 2: Dacă  $x_m \rightarrow 0$  sau nu are limită atunci

seria  $\sum x_m$  - divergentă.

ex:  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m$  - divergentă

Seria armonică generalizată

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^p} = \begin{cases} \text{convergentă}, & p > 1 \\ \text{divergentă}, & p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ S_{2m} - S_m \geq \frac{1}{2m} + \frac{1}{2m+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m-1} \right.$$

$\left. \text{în contradicție cu } S_{2m} - S_m \rightarrow 0 \right.$

Criteriul general de convergență a lui Cauchy

O serie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  este convergentă  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$  a.î.

~~$(S_m)_{m \geq 0}$  - convergentă  $\Leftrightarrow (S_m)_{m \geq 0}$  Cauchy  $\Leftrightarrow |S_{m+p} - S_m| < \varepsilon$~~

$$|x_{m+1} + x_{m+2} + \dots + x_{m+p}| < \varepsilon, \forall m \geq N \text{ și } \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

O serie se numește absolut convergentă dacă seria  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |x_m|$  este convergentă.

Oricine serie absolut convergentă este convergentă.

Criteriu de convergență pentru serii cu termeni pozitivi

$(x_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+$   $\Rightarrow S_m$  - crescător  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă  $\Leftrightarrow S_m$  - margininit superior  
 $S_m$  poate fi sumă finită (mărg. sup) sau  $\infty$  ( $S_m$  - nemarginit).

## 1. Criteriul comparației

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  și  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$ ;  $x_m, y_m \geq 0$

Presupunem că  $\exists c > 0$  a. s.  $x_m \leq c \cdot y_m \quad \forall m$

Dacă: a)  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$  - convergentă  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă

b)  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$  - divergentă

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2m^3+1} = ?$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2m^3+1} \leq \frac{1}{m^3}$$

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^3}$  - convergentă  $\xrightarrow{\text{crt comp}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă  
 (série armonică)

## 2. Criteriul comparației la limită

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  și  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$ ;  $x_m, y_m > 0$

Calculăm  $l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_m}{y_m}$  (și trebuie să aparțină)  $\in [0, \infty)$

Dacă:

a)  $l \in (0, \infty)$   $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$  (au aceeași natură)

b)  $l = 0$  și  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$  - convergentă

c)  $l = \infty$  și  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m$  - divergentă  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă

$$\text{Ex: } x_m = \frac{m^3 + 1}{m^{\frac{43}{11}} + 2}$$

$$\text{Fie } y_m = \frac{1}{m^{\frac{43}{11} - \frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{1}{m^{\frac{52}{33}}} \xrightarrow{\text{crt comp}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y_m \text{ - convergentă}$$

$$l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_m}{y_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^{\frac{43}{11} + 1}}{m^{\frac{43}{11} + 2}} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{la limită}} \sum x_m \sim \sum y_m$$

### 3. Criteriul raportului a lui D'Alembert

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$ ,  $x_m > 0$

$$\text{Calculăm } l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m}$$

Dacă: a)  $l \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă

b)  $l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă

c)  $l = 1$  criteriul raportului nu decide natura seriei

Ex:  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{2^m} \rightarrow$  divergentă (pt. că  $x_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$ )

sau  $l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(m+1)!}{2^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{2^m}{m!} = \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^m}{m!}$$

$$l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \cdot \frac{m!}{2^m} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m \text{ - convergentă}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^m m!}{m^m}, a > 0$$

$$l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{m+1} (m+1)!}{(m+1)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{m^m}{m^m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^m =$$

$$= a \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{-m}\right]^{\frac{-m}{m}} = a \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{a}{e}$$

#### 4. Criteriul lui Raabe-Duhamel (mai puternic decât criteriul raportului; se aplică când $l=1$ )

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$ ,  $x_m > 0$

$$\text{Calculăm } l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \left( \frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} - 1 \right)$$

Dacă: a)  $l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă

b)  $l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă

c)  $l = 1$  natura seriei nu poate fi determinată cu acest criteriu

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

$$\frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{(2m+2)!!}{(2m+1)!!} = \frac{2m+2}{2m+1} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

$$l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \left( \frac{2m+2}{2m+1} - 1 \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \cdot \frac{1}{2m+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{R-D}]{\text{d.t.}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m - \text{divergentă}$$

#### 5. Criteriul rădăcinii (radicalului)

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$ ,  $x_m > 0$

$$\text{Calculăm } l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{x_m}$$

Dacă: a)  $l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - convergentă

b)  $l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă

c)  $l = 1$  criteriul rădăcinii nu determină natura seriei

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{a}{m} \right)^{m^2}, a > 0$$

$$l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{-a}{m} \right)^m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{-a}{m} \right)^{m \rightarrow \infty} \right]^{\frac{-a}{m}} = e^{-a} = \frac{1}{e^a} < 1 (a > 0)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{răd.}]{\text{d.t.}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m - \text{convergentă}$$

## 6. Criteriul de condensare al lui Cauchy

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$ ,  $x_m > 0$  și  $x_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

$$\text{Atunci } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^m x_{2^m}$$

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln m}{m} x_m \quad 8/49(a)$$

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} 2^m x_{2^m} = \sum_{M=2}^{\infty} 2^M \frac{\ln 2^M}{2^M} = \sum_{M=2}^{\infty} M \ln 2 = \ln 2 \sum_{M=2}^{\infty} M$$

dar  $\sum_{M=2}^{\infty} M$  - divergentă ( $a_M \xrightarrow[M \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow \ln 2 \sum_{M=2}^{\infty} M - \text{div.} \Rightarrow \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} 2^m x_{2^m} - \text{div.} \xrightarrow{\text{condensare}} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} x_m \sim \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} 2^m x_{2^m}$$

## Analiză matematică

17.10.2023

(curs 4 - S4)

Serie armonică generalizată

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \begin{cases} \text{convergentă, } p > 1 \\ \text{divergentă, } p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \text{div}$   
 $\frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{conv.}$

(casul 1)  $p \leq 0$  și  $x_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x_m$  - divergentă

(casul 2)  $p > 0 \Rightarrow x_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$   $\xrightarrow[\text{Cauchy}]{\text{condensare}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x_m \sim \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2^m x_{2^m} =$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2^m \cdot \frac{1}{2^{mp}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2^{m(1-p)} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1-p}{2}\right)^m - \text{convergentă}$$

(dovăt pt  $p > 1$ )

$$\text{pt. } g = 2^{1-p} \quad 2^{1-p} < 1 = 2^0 \Leftrightarrow 1-p < 0 \Leftrightarrow p > 1$$

Serie geometrică

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^m - \text{convergentă pt } q \in (-1, 1)$$

(seminar 3-S3)

$$\text{Obs: } S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k$$

 $\exists M \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \sum a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ 

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$$

 $\nexists \text{ sau } S \neq \infty \Rightarrow \sum a_m \in \mathbb{D}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{m \geq 2} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) &= \sum_{m \geq 2} \ln \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right) = \sum_{m \geq 2} [\ln(m-1) - \ln m] = \\ &= \ln 1 - \ln 2 + \ln 2 - \ln 3 + \dots + \ln(m-1) - \ln m = -\ln m = S_m \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \underset{\rightarrow 0}{\approx} -\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{m \geq 2} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) \in \mathbb{D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{m \geq 1}^{\infty} \lim_{2^m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2^{m+2}} \lim_{2^m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{m+2}}$$

$$\sin(a+b) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) \cos(a+b)]$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{2^m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2^3} \lim_{2^3 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^3} + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2^4} \cdot \lim_{2^4 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2^{m+2}} \lim_{2^{m+2} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{m+2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \frac{2}{2^3} - \cos \frac{2^2}{2^3} + \cos \frac{2}{2^4} - \cos \frac{2^2}{2^4} + \cos \frac{2}{2^5} - \cos \frac{2^2}{2^5} + \dots + \cos \frac{2}{2^{m+2}} - \cos \frac{2^2}{2^{m+2}} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \cancel{\cos \frac{1}{2^2}} - \cos \frac{1}{2} + \cancel{\cos \frac{1}{2^3}} - \cancel{\cos \frac{1}{2^2}} + \cancel{\cos \frac{1}{2^4}} - \cancel{\cos \frac{1}{2^3}} + \dots + \cos \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} - \cancel{\cos \frac{1}{2^m}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cos \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} - \cos \frac{1}{2} \right) \underset{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow 1}}{=} \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos \frac{1}{2}] \Rightarrow \sum a_m \in \mathbb{C}$$

În se studiează natura următoarelor seturi folosind def. necesară de convergență a unei seturi.

Bunătatea necesară de convergență a unei serii este ca termenul general să tindă la 0.

- 1) Dacă termenul general nu tinde la 0, seria este divergentă.
- 2) Dacă termenul general tinde la 0, nu putem afirma natura seriei (studiem fiecare caz în parte).

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m^2 \ln \cos \frac{2\pi}{3m}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m^2 \ln \left( 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3m} \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m^2 \frac{\ln \left( 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3m} \right)}{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3m}} \cdot \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3m}}{\frac{\pi^2}{9m^2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi^2}{9m^2}}{g m^2}$$

$$= -2 \frac{\pi^2}{9} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \text{ - divergentă}$$

Din care nu este satisfăcută condiția necesară de convergență a unei serii, atunci seria este divergentă.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{m} \right)^m$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{m}}} \right]^{m \sin \frac{\pi}{m}} = e^{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{m} \cdot \frac{\lim \frac{\pi}{m}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{m}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{m}} = e^{\pi} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \text{ - divergentă}$$

\textcircled{3} Folosind criteriul general de convergență a lui Cauchy, să se studieze natura seriei.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{m^2 + m}$$

Condiția necesară și suficientă ca o serie să fie convergentă este ca sirul sumelor parțiale să fie sit fundamental.

$$|S_{m+p} - S_m| = \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{\sin kx}{k^2 + k} \right| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} \left| \frac{\sin kx}{k(k+1)} \right| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+2} + \frac{1}{m+2} - \frac{1}{m+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m+p} - \frac{1}{m+p+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+p+1} \leq \frac{1}{m+1} < \frac{1}{m} < \varepsilon \quad \text{pt } m > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

Fie  $M_\varepsilon = \lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1 \Rightarrow S_m$  sit fundamental  $\Rightarrow \sum a_m$  - conv.

Studiati natura sum. scrii folosind criteriile de comparatie

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 3^m \sin \frac{\pi}{5^m}$$

↓  
rad./raport

$$\sin x \leq x$$

a) Dacă  $\sum y_m$  - conv  $\Rightarrow \sum x_m$  - conv.

$$0 < x_m < y_m$$

$\sum x_m$  b) Dacă  $\sum x_m$  - div.  $\Rightarrow \sum y_m$  - div.

$$\sum y_m$$

$$3^m \sin \frac{\pi}{5^m} \leq \frac{\pi}{5^m} \cdot 3^m = \frac{\pi}{5} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^m = y_m$$

$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{5} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^m$  - convergentă (s. geometrică cu  $|q| = \frac{3}{5} < 1$ )

crt.

$\Rightarrow \sum x_m$  - conv.

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^m \begin{cases} \text{conv} & |q| < 1 \\ \text{div} & |q| > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{seria geometrică}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m + 4}{5^{m+4} + 3^m + 4}$$

$$\text{Fie } y_m = \frac{1}{m^3}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_m}{y_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^m + 4}{5^{m+4} + 3^m + 4} = \frac{3}{5} \in (0, \infty) \xrightarrow[\text{la lim}]{\text{crt. conv}} \sum x_m \sim \sum y_m$$

$\sum \frac{1}{m^3}$  - conv (seria armonică generalizată cu  $p = 3$ )

$\Rightarrow \sum x_m$  - conv

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^p} \begin{cases} \text{convergentă pt } p > 1 \\ \text{divergentă pt } p \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{seria armonică generalizată}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{5\sqrt{m^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{m}}{3^3\sqrt{m^2} + 4m} \quad x_m = \frac{m^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2m^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3m^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4m}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4+5}{6} = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$y_m = \frac{1}{m^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_m}{y_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2m^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3m^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4m} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \in (0, \infty)$$

CCL.  
 $\Rightarrow \sum x_m \sim \sum y_m$

$\sum y_m$  - div  $\Rightarrow \sum x_m$  - div

Studiati matura urm. setui folosind criterii de conv. adecvate

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{m(m+a)} - m)^M, a > 0$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{x_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m(m+a) - m^2}{\sqrt{m(m+a)} + m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{am}{m(\sqrt{1+\frac{a}{m}} + 1)} = \frac{a}{2}$$

Dacă  $\frac{a}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_m - \text{convergentă}$

Dacă  $\frac{a}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_m - \text{divergentă}$

Dacă  $\frac{a}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow$  criteriul rap. generalizat ?

În acest caz seria devine  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{m^2+2m} - m)^M$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{m^2+2m} - m)^M &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2m}{\sqrt{m^2+2m} + m} \right)^M = \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{m - \sqrt{m^2+2m}}{m + \sqrt{m^2+2m}} \right)^{imov} \right] \frac{m(m - \sqrt{m^2+2m})}{m + \sqrt{m^2+2m}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m(m^2 - m^2 - 2m)}{(m + \sqrt{m^2+2m})^2}} = e^{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2m^2}{m^2(1 + 2\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{m}} + 1 + \frac{2}{m})}} = e^{-\frac{2}{4}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum a_m - \text{divergentă}$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{(2m-1)!!}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(m+1)!}{(2m+1)!!} \cdot \frac{(2m-1)!!}{m!} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m+1}{2m+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$\Rightarrow \sum x_m - \text{convergentă}$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+m)}, a > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \left( \frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} - 1 \right) &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \left( \frac{m!}{(a+1)\dots(a+m)} \cdot \frac{(a+1)\dots(a+m+1)}{(m+1)!} - 1 \right) = \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \cdot \left( \frac{a+m+1}{m+1} - 1 \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \cdot \frac{a}{m+1} = a \end{aligned}$$

Dacă  $a < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  - divergentă

Dacă  $a > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  - convergentă

$$\text{Pt } a = 1 \text{ seria devine } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (m+1)} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{(m+1)!} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+1} \text{ - div}$$

pt. că e serie armonică cu  $p = 1$

Criterii de convergență pentru seri cu termeni orice

### 1. Criteriul raportului

$(x_n)$  și de numere reale nemulte a. z.

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = l \in [0, \infty)$$

a)  $l < 1$  atunci  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$  - absolut convergentă

b)  $l > 1$  atunci  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$  - divergentă

### 2. Criteriul rădăcinii

$$(x_n) > 0 \text{ a.z. } \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|x_n|} = l \in [0, \infty)$$

a)  $l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$  - absolut convergentă

b)  $l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$  - divergentă

### 3. Criteriul lui Leibniz (serii alternante)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x_n$$

Dacă  $x_n \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x_n$  - convergentă

Ex:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^3}$  - convergentă

+ Seria armonnică alternantă

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} - \text{convergentă}$$

este o serie semic - convergentă cău

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \text{divergentă}$$

$$a_m \quad |a_m|$$

conv + conv  $\rightarrow$  seria absolut convergentă

#### 4. Criteriul lui Dirichlet

$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \alpha_m u_m$ ,  $(\alpha_m)_{m \geq 0}$ ,  $(u_m)_{m \geq 0}$  - séruri cu urm. proprietăți:

a)  $u_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$  (sér descrescător de nr.  $\mathbb{R}_+$  care tende la 0)

b)  $t_m = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_m$  - mărginit  $t_m = \sum_{h=0}^m \alpha_h \rightarrow (-1)^h$

sérul sumelor parțiale

$\Leftrightarrow \exists M \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$  a. i.  $|t_m| \leq M \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$

Atunci  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \alpha_m u_m$  - convergentă

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(mx)}{m}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u_m = \frac{1}{m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (1)$$

$$|\alpha_m| = \left| \sum_{h=1}^m \frac{\sin(hx)}{h} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin\left(\frac{mx}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m+1}{2}x\right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} = M$$

$\Rightarrow (t_m)_{m \geq 0}$  - sér mărginit (2)

$\xrightarrow{\text{Crt. Dirichlet}}$   $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(mx)}{m}$  - convergentă

#### 5. Criteriul lui Abel

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \alpha_m u_m$$

Dacă: a)  $(\alpha_m)$  - sér cu proprietatea că  $\sum_m \alpha_m$  - convergentă

b)  $(u_m)$  sér de nr. reale monoton și mărginit

Atunci séria  $\sum_m \alpha_m u_m$  - convergentă

## Capitolul 2. Siruri și serii de funcții

### § 1. Siruri de funcții

$$f_m(x) = x^m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\substack{x \in [0,1]}} \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [0,1] \\ 1, & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow f(m, x)$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \xrightarrow{\text{extindere}} \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$$

$$a_m \xrightarrow{\text{extindere}} f_m(x)$$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Def: Fie  $f_m, f: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Sirul de funcții  $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$  converge simplu la funcția  $f$  dacă

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in D \quad \exists N(\varepsilon, x) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.ș. } |f_m(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall m \geq N(\varepsilon, x)$$

notatie:  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{S} f, \forall x \in D$

$$f_m(x) = x^m \xrightarrow{S} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [0,1) \\ 1, & x=1 \end{cases}$$

Def 2: Sirul  $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$  converge uniform la funcția  $f \Leftrightarrow$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in D, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.ș. } |f_m(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall m \geq N(\varepsilon, x)$$

d.e.:  $f_m(x) = x^n, f_m: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f_m(x) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} f(x) = 0$$

Convergența uniformă implică convergență simplă. Reciproca NU este adevărată.

Propoziția: Fie  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{S} f$  pe multimea  $D$

$$f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} f \Leftrightarrow (\forall) x_m \in D \quad |f_m(x_m) - f(x_m)| \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Propozitie (2) Dacă  $\exists (\tilde{x}_m) \in S$  a. i.  $|f_m(\tilde{x}_m) - f(\tilde{x}_m)| \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

atunci  $f_m$  nu converge uniform la  $f$  pe multimea  $S$ .

$$f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} f$$

ex:  $f_m(x) = \frac{mx}{m+x}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$f_m(x) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{S} f(x) = x$$

$$f_m: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

?  $\tilde{x}_m = ?$  a. i.  $|f_m(\tilde{x}_m) - f(\tilde{x}_m)| \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

$$|f_m(\tilde{x}_m) - f(\tilde{x}_m)| = \left| \frac{mx}{m+x} - x \right| = \frac{x^2}{m+x}$$

$$\tilde{x}_m = m \in [0, \infty) \Rightarrow |f_m(m) - f(m)| = \frac{m^2}{2m} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} f$$

# Analiza matematică

## (seminar 4 - S4)

Să se studieze convergența absolută și convergența serilor:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{2m+1}{m(m+1)}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_m| = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m+1}{m^2+m}$$

$$x_m = \frac{2m+1}{m^2+m} \quad y_m = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_m}{y_m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2m^2+m}{m^2+m} = 2 > 1$$

Ort. compar  
la lim.  
 $\Rightarrow \sum x_m \sim \sum y_m$

$$\sum y_m - \text{div} \Rightarrow \sum x_m - \text{div}.$$

$\Rightarrow \sum x_m - \text{nu e absolut convergentă (1)}$

Crt. lui Leibniz  $x_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$x_{2m+1} - x_{2m} = \frac{2(2m+1)+1}{(2m+1)2(m+1)} - \frac{2 \cdot 2m+1}{2m(2m+1)} = \\ = \frac{4m^2+2m+m-4m^2-4m-m-1}{2m(m+1)(2m+1)} = \frac{-(3m+1)}{2m(m+1)(2m+1)} = -\frac{1}{2m(m+1)} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_m - \text{descresc. (*)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ort.} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right. \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 0 \quad (**)$$

$\sum (-1)^{m+1} \frac{2m+1}{m(m+1)}$  este conv. (2)

dim (1) și (2)  $\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^{m+1} \frac{2m+1}{m(m+1)}$  semiconvergentă

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{m+(-1)^{m+1}}}$$

$$③ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}} \right| = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

seu  
 $\Rightarrow \sum |a_m|$  - convergentă  $\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}}$  - absolut convergentă.

$\limsup a_m < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}}$  - convergentă.

Se studiază convergența cu ajutorul Crt. lui Leibniz

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \left[ \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \left[ \frac{(2m+1)!!}{(2m+2)!!} \cdot \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m-1)!!} \right]^2 = \left( \frac{2m+1}{2m+2} \right)^2 = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2m+2} \right)^2 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{m+1} < x_m \Rightarrow (x_m) \downarrow (1)$$

Pt. lim. putem face ca la ex 2 să sună ca crt. Leibniz

$$x_m = \left[ \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \right]^2$$

$$y_m = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

$$0 < y_m = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2m-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2m)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2m-1}{2m} < \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot y_m$$

$$0 < x_m < \frac{1}{2m+1}$$

$$\underset{\text{crt. Leibniz}}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 0 \quad (2)$$

dim (1) și (2)  $\stackrel{\text{crt. Leibniz}}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \left[ \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \right]^2$  - convergență

Studiati maturia scriei

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{\ln 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln n} \right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{lim } (n \cdot a)} a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Fie } \alpha_m = \left( \frac{1}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{\ln 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln m} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{m-1} \quad \textcircled{P} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$u_m = \text{sim}(m \cdot a) \quad \textcircled{P} \quad |t_m| < M$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{m+1} - \alpha_m &= \left( \frac{1}{\ln 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln m} + \frac{1}{\ln(m+1)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m-1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln m} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{(m-1)m} \left( \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln(m+1)} + \frac{1}{\ln 3} - \frac{1}{\ln(m+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln m} - \frac{1}{\ln(m+1)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{(m-1)m} \left( \underbrace{\frac{\ln \frac{m+1}{2}}{\ln 2 \ln(m+1)}}_{< 0} + \underbrace{\frac{\ln \frac{m+1}{3}}{\ln 3 \ln(m+1)}}_{> 0} + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{\ln \frac{m+1}{m}}{\ln m \ln(m+1)}}_{< 0} \right) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\ln -$  s.c.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_m \searrow$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m(m-1)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(m+1)} = 0 \quad \text{2) } \alpha_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$S_m = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} u_m$$

$$|\sin 2a + \dots + \sin ma| = \left| \frac{\sin(a \frac{m+2}{2}) \sin(a \frac{m-1}{2})}{\sin \frac{m}{2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{m}{2}|} \leq M$$

$\Rightarrow S_m - \text{mărg. (2)}$

$$\dim(1) \text{ și (2) } \stackrel{\text{ort.}}{\text{z}} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \alpha_m u_m - \text{convergentă}$$

## Lăuri și serii de funcții

Se studiază convergența simplă și uniformă pt. univ. lăuri de funcții.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f_m: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_m(x) = \frac{x+m}{x+m+1}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m = 1 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{S} f, \quad f(x) = 1, \quad \forall x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$|f_m(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{-1}{x+m+1} \right| = \frac{1}{x+m+1} < \frac{1}{m+1} < \frac{1}{m} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow m > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{Fie } M_\varepsilon = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in [0, \infty), \exists M_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.i. } \forall m > M_\varepsilon \quad |f_m(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow{u} f$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f_m: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_m(x) = \arctg(mx)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \arctg x = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow f_m$  nu e cont. $\Rightarrow f_m$  nu e convegent.

Utilizând proprietatea limită uniformă a unei lăuri de funcții continue este o funcție continuă.

( $f - m$  e cont  $\Rightarrow f_m - m$  e uniform convergentă)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f_m: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_m(x) = \frac{m}{x+m}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{x+m} = 1 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow{S} f, \quad f(x) = 1$$

$$|f_m(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{-x}{x+m} \right| = \frac{x}{x+m}$$

Folosim prop. 2  $x_m = m$

$$|f_m(x_m) - f(x_m)| = \frac{m}{2m} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{P_2} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow{u} f$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f_m : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_m(x) = \frac{x^2}{m^2 + x^4}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow{s} f, f(x) = 0$$

$$|f_m(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{x^2}{m^2 + x^4} \right| \approx \frac{x^2}{m^2 + x^4} \leq \left| \frac{x^2}{2mx^2} \right| = \frac{1}{2m} < \varepsilon$$

$$x^4 + m^2 \geq 2mx^2$$

$$(x^2 - m)^2 \geq 0 \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow m > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_\varepsilon = \left[ \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists M_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.i. } m > M_\varepsilon \quad |f_m(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow{m} f$$

## Criteriul majorării

Fie  $f_m, f : B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  și  $(a_m)_{m \geq 0} \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a_i$ .

$$(i) |f_m(x) - f(x)| \leq a_m, \forall m, \forall x \in B$$

$$(ii) \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$$

## Transfer de proprietăți de la $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$ la $f$ pt. conv. uniform.

### 1. Transfer de trecere la limită

Fie  $(f_m)_{m}$  - sir de funcții,  $f_m : B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in B$  → multimea pct. de acumulare  
punct de acumulare

Dacă  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$  și  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_m(x) = l_m$ , atunci sirul numeric

$(l_m)_{m \geq 0}$  este conv.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x)) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_m(x))$$

### 2. Transfer de continuitate

Fie  $f_m : B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  și  $f : B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a.i.  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$  pe  $B$

Dacă  $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$  este un sir de funcții continue pe  $B$  atunci  $f$ -continuă pe  $B$ .

$$\text{ex: } f_m : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_m(x) = x^m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [0, 1) \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

M.R.A.: Pp. că  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$  pe  $[0, 1]$

Dar  $f_m(x) = x^m$  - continuă pe  $[0, 1]$

$$\Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$$

### (3) Transfer de derivabilitate

Fie  $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$  sir de functii derivabile pe  $B \subset \mathbb{R}$ .

Daca exista doua functii  $f, g$  definite pe  $B \subset \mathbb{R}$  a.i.

$$(i) f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} f \text{ pe } B$$

$$(ii) f_m' \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} g \text{ pe } B$$

Atunci  $f$  este derivabila pe  $B$  si  $f' = g$ , adica  $(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x))' = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m'(x)$

### (4) Transfer de integrabilitate

Fie  $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$  sir de functii integrabile pe  $[a, b]$

Daca  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{u} f$  pe  $[a, b]$  atunci  $f$  integrabila pe  $[a, b]$  si

$$\int_a^b (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x)) dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_a^b f_m(x) dx \right)$$

Serie de functii

Fie  $(f_m)_{m \geq 0}$  sir de functii. Seria

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + \dots + f_m(x) + \dots \text{ pt } x \in B$$

se numeste serie de functii cu termenul general  $f_m$ .

$$f_m(x) = x^m$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m$$

Fie  $x_0 \in B$  a.i.  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x_0)$  - convergenta.

$\Rightarrow x_0$  - punct de convergenta

C = multimea tuturor punctelor de convergenta pt seria  $\sum f_m(x)$

$$\text{pt. } \sum f_m(x) = \sum x^m \quad C = (-1, 1)$$

$$S_m(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + \dots + f_m(x)$$

Def 1: Sări de funcții  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$ ,  $f_m: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  este simplu convergentă pe mulțimea  $C \subset D$ , dacă sirul de funcții

$S_m(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + \dots + f_m(x)$  este simplu convergent pe mulțimea  $C$ .

În plus:  $S(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m(x)$ ,  $x \in C$

sumă seriei,  $S: C \subset D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Def 2:  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$  (converge) este uniform convergentă pe mulțimea  $C$  dacă  $S_m(x) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\text{uniform}} S(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in C$

### Criteria lui Weierstrass

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$ ,  $x \in D$

Dacă  $\exists (a_m)_{m \geq 0}$  un sir numéric și

(i)  $|f_m(x)| \leq a_m$ ,  $\forall x \in D$ ,  $\forall m \geq m_0$

(ii)  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m$  = convergentă,

Atunci  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m$  - uniform convergentă pe  $D$

Ex:  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(mx)}{m^3+1}$   $\quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|f_m(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin mx}{m^3+1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{m^3+1} = a_m$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{m^3+1} \text{ convr} \stackrel{\text{Weierstrass}}{\Rightarrow} \sum \frac{\sin(mx)}{m^3+1} \text{ - u. convr.}$$

# Proprietăți ale seriilor de funcții

## 1. Transfer de limită

→ pct. de acumulare

Fie  $f_m: B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  un sir de funcții și  $x_0 \in B$ .

Dacă  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$  este uniform convergentă pe  $C \subset B$  și are suma funcția  $S(x)$  atunci seria numerică  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} S_m(x))$  este convergentă și are suma  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} S(x)$ . În plus, putem scrie că are loc relația

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x) \right) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_m(x) \right)$$

## 2. Transfer de continuitate

Fie  $f_m: B \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  un sir de funcții continue pe  $B$ .

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$  uniform convergentă pe  $C \subset B$

Atunci suma seriei de funcții  $S(x)$  este o funcție continuă pe  $C \subset B$ .

altă sală

## Siruri și serii de funcții

Să se arate că urm. siruri sunt uniform convergente

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ i) } f_m : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_m(x) = \frac{x^m}{e^{mx}}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f, f(x) = 0, \forall x \in [0, \infty)$$

(exp > putere)

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} |f_m(x) - f(x)| = 0$$

$$f'_m(x) = (x^m e^{-mx})' = m x^{m-1} e^{-mx} - x^m e^{-mx} \cdot m = \\ = m e^{-mx} x^{m-1} (1-x)$$

$$f'_m(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ sau } x=1$$

x	0	1	$\infty$
$f_m(x)$	0	+	-
$f'_m(x)$	0	$\frac{1}{e^m}$	0

$$f_m(1) = \frac{1}{e^m}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} |f_m(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{e^m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^m} = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$$

$$ii) f_m(x) = \sqrt{1+mx} - \sqrt{mx}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1+mx} - \sqrt{mx} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+mx-mx}{\sqrt{1+mx} + \sqrt{mx}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f, f(x) = 0, \forall x \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup |f_m(x) - f(x)| = 0$$

$$|f_m(x) - f(x)| = |f_m(x)| = f_m(x)$$

$$f_m(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+mx}} \cdot m - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{mx}} \cdot m = -\frac{m}{2\sqrt{1+mx}\sqrt{mx}(\sqrt{mx} + \sqrt{1+mx})} < 0$$

$x$	1	$\infty$
$f'_m(x)$	-	-
$f_m(x)$	0	$\rightarrow 0$

$$f(1) = \sqrt{1+m} - \sqrt{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup |f_m(x) - f(x)| = \sqrt{1+m} - \sqrt{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+m-m}{\sqrt{1+m}+\sqrt{m}} = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f$$

② Să se calculeze  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^{10} e^{-mx^2} dx$

$$f_m(x) = e^{-mx^2} = \frac{1}{e^{mx^2}}, x \in [2, 10]$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f, f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [2, 10]} |f_m(x) - f(x)|$$

$$f_m'(x) = -2mx \cdot e^{-mx^2} = f_m'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \notin [2, 10]$$

$x$	2	$10$	$f_m(2) = \frac{1}{e^{4m}} = \sup_{x \in [2, 10]}  f_m(x) - f(x) $
$f'_m(x)$	-	-	
$f_m(x)$	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow 0$	

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(2) = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} f \text{ pe } [2, 10]$$

Jordan integral

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_2^{10} e^{-mx^2} dx \right) = \int_2^{10} \left( \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^{-mx^2} \right) dx = \int_2^{10} 0 dx = 0$$

Studiati convergenta uniformă a unui săriu de funcții

i)  $f_m: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_m(x) = e^{-mx^2} \sin(mx)$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\text{u}} f, f(x) = 0$$

Fie  $x_m = \frac{1}{m}$

$$|f_m(x_m) - f(x_m)| = \left| e^{-m \cdot \frac{1}{m^2}} \cdot \sin 1 \right| = e^{-\frac{1}{m}} \sin 1 = \frac{\sin 1}{e^{\frac{1}{m}}}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 1}{e^{\frac{1}{m}}} = \sin 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_m \not\xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\text{u}} f$$

ii)  $f_m: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_m(x) = x^m$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x^m = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & , x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & , x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{nu e cont}$$

T2.15  
⇒  $f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\text{u}} f$

iii)  $f_m: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_m(x) = x^{1+\frac{1}{m}}$ ,  $m \geq 1$  [cu derivata]

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) - x^1 = x \Rightarrow f_m \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\text{u}} f, f(x) = x$$

$f(x)$  - cont pe  $[0, 1]$

$$f'(x) = x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{m}} = x^{\frac{1}{m}} + \cancel{x^{\frac{1}{m}}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{m}}(m+1)}{m}$$

$$|f_m(x)| = |x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{m}}| = \underset{[0, 1]}{|x| \cdot |x^{\frac{1}{m}}|} \leq |x| \leq 1 = g(x)$$

Fie  $g(x) = 1 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} g(x)$

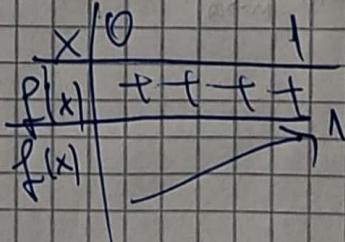
$$\left( \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) \right)' = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f'_m(x)$$

Crit. Weierstrass

$$\sum_m f_m \text{ - u conv pe } [0, 1]$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |x^{1+\frac{1}{m}} - 1| = x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m \not\xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\text{u}} f$$



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④ Fie seria de funcții:

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{m^2+x^2+1}, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad u.c. \text{ și abs. conv.}$$

$$\left| \frac{\cos mx}{m^2+x^2+1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{m^2+x^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{m^2+1} \xrightarrow{\text{mot}} a_m$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2+1} - \text{conv} \quad (\text{serie aritm})$$

im  
→  $x_0$  Wienerstrass

$$\sum \frac{\cos mx}{m^2+x^2+1} - u.c.$$

$$( \text{și } |f_m| \leq \frac{1}{m^2+1} \rightarrow \text{abs. conv.} )$$

$$⑤. \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+m)(x+m+1)} \text{ este u.c. pe } (0, \infty)$$

$$S_M(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + \dots + f_M(x) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(x+m)(x+m+1)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x+m} - \frac{1}{x+m+1} = \\ &\approx \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+m+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} S_M(x) = \frac{1}{x} = S(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_M \xrightarrow[M \rightarrow \infty]{s} S, \quad S(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$|S_M(x) - S(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{x+m+1} \right| < \frac{1}{m+1} < \varepsilon \quad \text{ sau } \frac{1}{m+1} = a_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S_M \xrightarrow[M \rightarrow \infty]{u} S \stackrel{\text{Defn}}{=} \sum \frac{1}{(x+m)(x+m+1)} - \text{u. conv.}$$

# Analiză matematică

(curs 6 - S.6)

31.10.2023

## 3. Transfer de derivabilitate

Fie  $f_m: b \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  un sir de functii derivabile. Dacă:

(i)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$  este u.c. pe  $b$ , având suma  $f: S_m(x) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\mu} f(x)$   
la  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(ii)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f'_m(x)$  este u.c. pe  $b$  la  $g: b \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , având suma  $g: S'_m(x) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{\mu} g(x)$

atunci avem că  $f$ -derivabilă pe  $b$  și  $f' = g$

$$\text{adică } \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m(x) \right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f'_m(x), \forall x \in b$$

## 4. Transfer de integralitate

Fie  $f_m: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  un sir de functii integrabile

Dacă  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m(x)$  este u.c. pe  $[a, b]$  având suma funcția  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f$ , atunci  $f$  este integrabilă pe  $[a, b]$  și are loc relația:

$$\int_a^b \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m(x) \right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \int_a^b f_m(x) dx \right)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$$

## Serii de puteri

Fie  $(a_m)_{m \geq 0}$  - sir numeric și  $x_0 \in B \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (x - x_0)^m = a_0 + a_1 (x - x_0) + \dots + a_m (x - x_0)^m + \dots$$

este o serie de puteri, unde:

$(a_m)_{m \geq 0}$  sir de numere reale  
cu coeficient de rang m al seriei,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+1} x^m \quad a_0 = 1, a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \dots, a_m = \frac{1}{m+1}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+1} x^{2m} = a_0 + a_2 x^2 + a_4 x^4 + \dots$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$(\sin x)^m = \sin x + m \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin x' = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin x^n = (\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2}))' = \sin x + \pi$$

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (x - x_0)^m \quad x_0 \in B \subset \mathbb{R}$  o serie de puteri

$$C = \{x \in B \text{ pt. care } a_m (x - x_0)^m \text{ este convergentă}\}$$

$$\text{Serie geometrică: } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad C = (-1, 1)$$

$$S_m(x) = 1 + x + \dots + x^m = \frac{x^{m+1} - 1}{x - 1} \underset{m \rightarrow \infty}{\xrightarrow{x \in (-1, 1)}} \frac{1}{1-x}$$

C = multime de convergentă a seriei de puteri

Orică serie de puteri centrată în  $x_0$  e conve. în  $x_0 \Rightarrow x_0 \in C$

$$S(x_0) = x_0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m x^m = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad C = (-1, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^{2m} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = (-1, 1) \quad \text{BE RETINUT}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m x^{2m} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad C = (-1, 1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad f(x) = \arctg x$$

Raza de convergență a seriei de puteri  $R \in [0, \infty)$

$$R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{|a_m|}} \quad \text{sau} \quad R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_m}{a_{m+1}} \right|$$

Dacă  $\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{|a_m|}$  nu mai e nes de sup

Teorema I a lui Abel

$\rightarrow$  oferă informații legate de modul de determinare a mulțimii  $C$ .

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (x - x_0)^m$  și  $R \in [0, \infty)$ . Atunci.

(i)  $R = 0 \Rightarrow C = \{x_c\}$  seria e conv. doar în  $x_c$

(ii)  $R = \infty \Rightarrow C = \mathbb{R}$  seria e conv.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \sin x$

(iii)  $R \in (0, \infty)$ :

a) Seria e conv.  $\forall x \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$

b) Seria e div.  $\forall x \in (-\infty, x_0 - R) \cup (x_0 + R, \infty)$

c) Seria e unif. conv.  $\forall x \in [a, b] \subset (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$

d) Dacă  $x = x_0 + R$  sau  $x = x_0 - R$  T.I. a lui Abel nu precizează natura seriei, dacă seria se transformă într-o serie numerică

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m} x^m \rightarrow R=1$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

a)  $\rightarrow$  seria este conv. pt.  $x \in (-1, 1)$

b)  $\rightarrow$  seria este div pt.  $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

c) clar

d)  $x=1 \rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m}$  - conv.

$x = -1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m}$  - div

$$\Rightarrow C = [-1, 1]$$

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Determina multimea de valori si suma urm. serii de puteri.

$$\text{i) } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m \cdot 3^m}$$

$$\text{ii) } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m x^m$$

$$\text{iii) } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(m-1)x^{2m}}{m \cdot 3^m}$$

$$\text{iv) } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^m}{m}$$

$$\text{v) } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} x^{2m+1}$$

$$\text{vi) } \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (-1)^m (m-1) (x-3)^m$$

$$\text{i) Dacă avem } (x-x_0)^m \Rightarrow R^2 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_m}{a_{m+1}} \right|$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{m \cdot 3^m} \Rightarrow R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(m+1)3^{m+1}}{m \cdot 3^m} \right| = 3$$

$$\text{TI Abel} \Rightarrow C = (-3, 3) \text{ interval de conv.}$$

$\Rightarrow$  seria este abs. pt.  $x \in C$

• seria este div. pt.  $x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, \infty)$

•  $\forall [a, b] \subset C \Rightarrow$  seria este u.c.

•  $x = -3 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^m}{m \cdot 3^m} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m}$  - conv (Leibniz)

•  $x = 3 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m}{m \cdot 3^m} = \sum \frac{1}{m}$  - div. (serie aritm.)

$$\Rightarrow C = [-3, 3]$$

Tie  $S(x) =$  suma seriei

$$S(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m \cdot 3^m}, x \in [-3, 3]$$

$$\text{Jr. de deriv. } S'(x) = \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m \cdot 3^m} \right)' = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m x^{m-1}}{m^2 \cdot 3^m} = \frac{1}{3} \sum \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^m$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)' = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

$$\int g'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{3-x} dx + C$$

$$S(x) = -\ln(3-x) + C$$

$$S(0) = 0$$

$$S(0) = -\ln 3 + C \Rightarrow C = \ln 3$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = -\ln(3-x) + \ln 3 = \ln \frac{3}{3-x}, \forall x \in [-3, 3)$$

$$\text{ii)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m x^m$$

$$a_m = m \Rightarrow R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_m}{a_{m+1}} \right| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{m}{m+1} \right| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C = (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{Fie } S(x) - \text{suma seriei, } S(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m x^m, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

- cor. abs.*
- conv.  $\forall x \in (-1, 1)$
  - div pt.  $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$
  - $\forall [a, b]$
  - $x = -1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(-1)^m$  - div ( $\nexists \lim$ )
  - $x = 1 \Rightarrow \sum m 1^m = \sum m$  - div
- m.e. necesaria*

$$C = (-1, 1)$$

$$(*) \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m - \frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m x^{m-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \mid x$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$S(-1)$$

$$(iii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n}$$

$$R^2 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n-1}{m \cdot 3^m} \cdot \frac{(m+1)3^{m+1}}{m} \right| = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{3}$$

$$J = (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

T.I. Abel. abs. converg. pt.  $x \in (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$

div. pt.  $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$

$$\forall [a, b] \subset (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \text{ - u.c.}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(n-1)(-1)^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n} \cdot \frac{(-\sqrt{3})^{2n}}{(-\sqrt{3})^{2n}} = \sum \frac{n-1}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{x \rightarrow 0} \text{div}$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(n-1)(\sqrt{3})^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum \frac{n-1}{n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{x \rightarrow 0} \text{div} \Rightarrow C = (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{Fie } S(x) - \text{suma seriei, } S(x) = \sum \frac{(n-1)x^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n}, \forall x \in -3$$

$$S(x) = \underbrace{\sum \frac{nx^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n}}_{S_1} - \underbrace{\sum \frac{x^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n}}_{S_2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$$

$$S_1(x) = \sum \frac{x^{2n}}{3^n} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^n \stackrel{x^2 \neq 3}{=} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{3}} - 1 = \\ = \frac{3}{3-x^2} - 1 = \frac{x^2}{3-x^2}$$

$$S_2(x) = \sum \frac{x^{2n}}{n \cdot 3^n}$$

$$S_2(x) = \sum \frac{2nx^{2n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} = \frac{2x}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{2x}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right)^n =$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3}} = \frac{2x}{3-x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{3-x^2} dx = -\ln(3-x^2) + C$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_2(0) = -\ln 3 + C \\ S_2(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C = \ln 3$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2(x) = -\ln(3-x^2) + \ln 3 = \ln \frac{3}{3-x^2}$$

$$S_1(x) - S_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{3-x^2} - \ln \frac{3}{3-x^2}, x \in (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{inv)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^m}{m} \quad x_0 = 5$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{m+1}{m} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow J = (4, 6)$$

II Abel: seria este abis como pt.  $x \in (4, 6)$

seria este div pt.  $x \in (-\infty, 4) \cup (6, \infty)$

$\forall [a, b] \subset (4, 6)$  seria este u.c.

$\cdot x=4 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^{2m}}{m} - \text{div.}$

$\cdot x=6 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{m} - \text{div}$

$$\Rightarrow C = (4, 6)$$

$$\text{fie } S(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^{2m}}{m}, \forall x \in (4, 6)$$

$$S'(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m(x-5)^{2m-1}}{m} = 2(x-5) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (x-5)^{2m-2} = 2(x-5) \cdot \frac{1}{1-(x-5)^2}$$

$$S(x) = \int S'(x) dx = \int \frac{2(x-5)}{1-(x-5)^2} dx = -\ln(1-(x-5)^2) + C$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S(5) = C \\ S(5) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow S(x) = -\ln(1-(x-5)^2)$$

$$v) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} x^{2m+1} \quad a_6 = 0$$

$$a_m = (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} R \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} \cdot \frac{2^{m+1}}{m+2} \right| = 2$$

$$J = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

TI Abel abs conv. pt.  $x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

dom pt.  $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$

$\forall [a, b] \subset (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow$  serie  $\cup c$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} (-1)^{2m+1} \cancel{x^m} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \text{div}$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} (-1)^{2m+1} \cancel{x^m} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \text{div}$$

$$C = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{2^m} x^{2m+1}, \forall x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$S(x) = x \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+1) \left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)^m$$

$$\int S(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{vii) } R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^m (m-1) \cdot \frac{1}{m \cdot (-1)^{m+1}} \right| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (2, 4)$$

$$x=2$$

$$C = (2, 4)$$

$$(-1)^m m (x-3)^m - (-1)^m (x-3)^m$$

$$S(x) = \sum (-1)^m (m-1) (x-3)^m \quad S_2(x)$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (-1)^m m (x-3)^m - \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (-1)^m (x-3)^m$$

$$S_2(x) = \frac{1}{1+(x-3)} - 1 + x-3 = \frac{1}{x-2} + x-4 = \frac{1+x^2-2x-4x+8}{x-2} = \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x-2}$$

$$(x-x)^1 = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m m (x)^{m-1} = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad m=0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot m \cdot (x-3)^{-1} = 0$$

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (-1)^m m (x-3)^m = (x-3) \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (-1)^m m (x-3)^{m-1} =$$

↳ m-1 → m-1 = -1

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

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

$$S_1(x) - S_2(x) = \frac{-4x^2 + 3x - 3x^2 + 12x - 9}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{-(x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 2x^2 + 12x - 18)}{(x-2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{(x-2)^2} = \left( \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^2$$

S7. AM

Serii de puteri

T<sub>2</sub> - Abel

Fie  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$  o serie de puteri cu raza de convergență  $R \in (0, \infty)$

Dacă seria de puteri este convergentă în pct  $x_0-R$ , respectiv  $x_0+R$ , atunci suma seriei

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$

$$S(-1) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > -1}} S(x)$$

este o funcție continuă în punctele  $x_0-R$ , respectiv  $x_0+R$

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Serii Taylor  $f(x) \Leftarrow T_m f(x)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)^{(m)} = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{(x+a)^{m+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{x^2-i^2} = \left(\frac{1}{x-i} + \frac{1}{x+i}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)^{(m-1)} = \left(\frac{1}{x^2-i^2}\right)^{m-1} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{x-i} - \frac{1}{x+i}\right) \frac{1}{2i}\right]^{m-1}$$

Fie  $f: J \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in J$  a. z.  $f$  = derivabilă de  $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$  ori în pct  $x_0$ .

$$(T_m f)(x) := f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0)^1 + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} (x-x_0)^m$$

↪ funcție polomială

se numește Polinomul Taylor de gradul  $m$  asociat funcției  $f$  în punctul  $x_0$

Functia  $(R_m f)(x) = f(x) - (T_m f)(x)$

se numeste Restul de tip Taylor

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = (T_m f)(x) + (R_m f)(x)$$

↑ Formula lui Taylor

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (R_m f)(x) = 0$$

Teorema Taylor

Fie  $f: J \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in J$ ,  $f$  derivabila de  $m+1$  ori pe  $J$

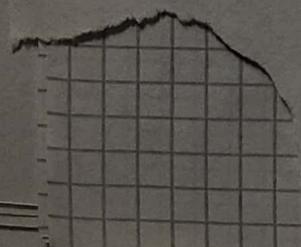
Atunci  $(R_m f)(x) = \frac{f^{(m+1)}(C)}{(m+1)!} (x-x_0)^{m+1}$ , unde  $C \in (x_0, x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + \underbrace{\frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0)}_{T_m} + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} (x-x_0)^m}_{T_m} + \underbrace{\frac{f^{(m+1)}(C)}{(m+1)!} (x-x_0)^{m+1}}_{R_m}$$

Obs1: Daca  $x_0=0$  f lui Taylor s.m. f lui Mac-Laurin

$$f(x) = f(0) + \underbrace{\frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \dots + \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!} x^m}_{T_m} + \underbrace{\frac{f^{(m+1)}(C)}{(m+1)!} x^{m+1}}_{R_m}$$

Obs2:  $f(x) \cong (T_m f)(x_0)$



Serie Taylor

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} (x-x_0)^m$$

$f: J \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in J$ ,  $f$  = indefinit deriv. în  $x_0$

MAC-LAURIN  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!} x^m$

Ex 2:

$$g(x) = \cos x, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 = 0$$

Ex 1:  $h(x) = e^x$ ,  $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 = 0$

$$h(x) = h(0) + \frac{x}{1!} h'(0) + \dots + \frac{x^m}{m!} h^{(m)}(0)$$

!!  $h(x) = e^x = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}$

①  $(\cos x)^{(m)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{m\pi}{2}\right)$

$$(\cos x)^{(m)} \Big|_{x=0} = \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & m = 2m+1 \\ (-1)^m & m = 2m \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + \dots$$

TEMA:  $sh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

$$ch(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m, |x| < 1$$

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$$h(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x^2}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^m$$

Teorema Wm. exprimă leg. între o funcție  $f$  și suma seriei Taylor centrate în  $x_0$  asociate funcției  $f$ .

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

când? //

$$f(x)$$

T: Funcția  $f: J \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  este dezvoltată în serie Taylor în pct.  $x_0 \in B \cap J \Leftrightarrow$  Sirul de funcții  $(R_n f)_{n \geq 0}$  este restul Taylor asociat fct.  $f$  în pct.  $x_0$  convergent la 0 pe  $B$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (R_n f)(x) = 0$$

? dacă restul tinde la 0  $\rightarrow$  dezvoltăm

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^n}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = g(x) \text{ și dezvolt. până la } n=2$$

$$\ln(1+x) = 0 + 1 \frac{x}{1!} + 0 \frac{x^2}{2!} + \boxed{0} \frac{x^3}{3!}$$

SF

1) să se studieze

$$\text{i)} f(x) = \sin x, f_1(x) = \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ii)} f(x) = \cos^3 x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{iii)} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{i)} \sin x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\text{Iar } g(x) = e^x$$

$$g(x) = T_M(x) + R_M(x)$$

$$T_M(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{x-x_0}{1!} f'(x_0) + \dots + \frac{(x-x_0)^M}{M!} f^{(M)}(x)$$

pol de grad  $M$  Taylor  $x_0=0$  Mac Laurin

$$R_M(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)^{M+1}}{(M+1)!} f^{(M+1)}(c), c \in (x, x_0)$$

Dacă  $R_M(x) \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} 0$  at  $\sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-x_0)^M}{M!} f^{(M)}(x_0)$  s. m. seria Taylor

$$(e^x)^M = e^x, \forall M \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^M}{M!} + \dots$$

$$e^{-x} = \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^M}{M!}, x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow e^{-x} = \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} (-1)^M \frac{x^M}{M!}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sum \left[ \frac{x^M}{M!} - (-1)^M \frac{x^M}{M!} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^M}{M!} (1 - (-1)^M) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} 2 \frac{x^{2M+1}}{(2M+1)!}$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2M}}{(2M)!}$$

$$\text{ii) } \cos x = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$\cos^3 x = \frac{\cos 3x - 3\cos x}{4}$$

$$\cos 3x = \sum (-1)^m \cdot \frac{3^{2m} x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

$$\cos^3 x = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} [3^{2m} - 3] =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} [3^{2m-1} - 1]$$

$$\text{iii) } f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} = x^2 e^{-x} = x^2 \sum (-1)^m \frac{x^m}{m!} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{m+2}}{m!}$$

2) Să se dezvolte după puterile lui x.

i)  $x, x-3, x+2$ :  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x+3}$ ,  $x \neq -\frac{3}{2}$

ii)  $x, x-3$ :  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ ,  $x > -1$

i)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{3}x} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^m \cdot x^m =$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^m x^m$

$$\frac{2x}{3} \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2x+3} = \frac{1}{2(x+3)+3} = \frac{1}{2(x+3)+9} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{9}(x+3)} =$$
  
 $= \frac{1}{9} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left[\frac{2(x+3)}{9}\right]^m, \quad \left|\frac{2(x+3)}{9}\right| < 1$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{15}{2}\right)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2(x+2-2)+3} = \frac{1}{2(x+2)-1} = -\frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{2(x+2)}} =$$
  
 $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left[2(x+2)\right]^m}_{|| < 1}$   
 $\times \in \left(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$\text{iii) } f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f'(x) - \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m x^m$$

$$f(x) - \int \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m x^m dx = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int (-1)^m x^m dx = \sum (-1)^m x^{\frac{m+1}{m+1}} + C$$

$$x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \\ f(0) &= C \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}, |x| < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1+(x+3+3)} = \frac{1}{4+(x+3)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x+3}{4}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sum (-1)^m \left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right)^m, \left|\frac{x+3}{4}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 7) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int (-1)^m \frac{(x+3)^m}{4^{m+1}} dx = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{4^{m+1}} (-1)^m \frac{(x+3)^{m+1}}{m+1} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(3) &= C \\ f(3) &= \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1^{m+1}}{4^{m+1}} \frac{(x+3)^{m+1}}{m+1} + \ln 4$$

3. i) Folosind seria binomială să se dezvolte în serie de puteri ale lui  $x$  funcția

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \quad \text{precizând și dom de conu. } x > -1$$

ii) Folosind rezultatul, să se det. suma seriei numerice

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-m+1)}{m!} \cdot x^m, |x|<1, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

{ seria binomială

$$\text{i) pt. } \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})\cdots(-\frac{1+2m-2}{2})}{m!} x^m$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \cdot \frac{(2m-1)!!}{2^m \cdot m!} \cdot x^m = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} x^m, |x|<1$$

$$\text{pt. } x = -1 \text{ seria devine } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} (-1)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

R - ~~rez~~ - dim.

$$x=1 \quad \text{seria: } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} - \text{conu. (Leibniz)}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = (-1, 1]$$

$$\text{ii) } x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

$$\sum (-1)^m \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \mid \text{E1}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

4) Folosind formula lui Taylor respectiv Mac-Laurin să se calculeze următoarele limite:

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{24 \ln x + 6x^4 - 32x^3 + 72x^2 - 96x + 50}{3(x-1)^5}$$

$$\text{Fie } f(x) = \ln x \approx T_5(x, 1) = f(1) + \frac{x-1}{1!} f'(1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} f''(1) + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} f'''(1)$$

$$+ \frac{(x-1)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}(1) + \frac{(x-1)^5}{5!} f^{(5)}(1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \quad f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{24}{x^4}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{x^5}$$

$$f'(1) = 1, \quad f''(1) = -1, \quad f'''(1) = 2, \quad f^{(4)}(1) = -3!, \quad f^{(5)}(1) = 4!$$

$$\ln x \approx x-1 + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} (-1) + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} \cdot 2 - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4!} \cdot 3! + \frac{(x-1)^5}{5!} \cdot 4! -$$

$$\ln x \approx x-1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \frac{(x-1)^5}{5}$$

$$\text{Fie } g(x) = 6x^4 - 32x^3 + 72x^2 - 96x + 50$$

$$g'(x) = 24x^3 - 96x^2 + 144x - 96$$

$$g'(1) = -24$$

$$\frac{168 - 132}{24} = g''(1) = 24$$

$$g'''(x) = 144x - 132$$

$$g'''(1) = -48$$

$$g^{(4)}(x) = 144$$

$$g^{(4)}(1) = 144$$

$$g(x) = -24 \cdot (x-1) + \frac{24}{2} (x-1)^2 - \frac{48}{3!} (x-1)^3 + \frac{144}{4!} (x-1)^4 -$$

$$= -24(x-1) + 12(x-1)^2 - 8(x-1)^3 + 6(x-1)^4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{24(x-1) - 12(x-1)^2 + 8(x-1)^3 - 6(x-1)^4 + \frac{24}{5}(x-1)^5 - 24(x-1) + 12(x-1)^2}{3(x-1)^5}$$

$$= \frac{-8(x-1)^3 + 6(x-1)^4}{5}$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - \sin 2x + 2x^2}{x^3}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+2x) \approx T_3(x,0) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x} \cdot 2 = -\frac{2}{1+2x}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2 \cdot 2}{(1+2x)^2} = +\frac{2^2}{(1+2x)^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2^2 \cdot 2 \cdot (1+2x)^{-3}}{(1+2x)^4} = -\frac{16}{(1+2x)^3}$$

$$f^{IV}(x) = -\frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot (8x^2 + 18x^2)}{(1+2x)^4} = -\frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (1+2x)^2}{(1+2x)^6} = -\frac{18}{(1+2x)^4}$$

$$f'(0) = 2 \quad f''(0) \approx -4 \quad f'''(0) \approx 16$$

$$\ln(1+2x) \approx 0 + \frac{x}{1!} \cdot 2 + \frac{x^2}{2!} \cdot (-4) + \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdot 16 =$$

$$= 2x - 2x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3$$

$$g(x) = \sin 2x$$

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = 2 \cos 2x$$

$$g'(0) = 2$$

$$g''(x) = -4 \sin 2x$$

$$g''(0) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = -8 \cos 2x$$

$$g'''(0) = -8$$

$$g(x) = \sin 2x \approx g(0) + \frac{x}{1!} g'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} g''(0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} g'''(0) =$$

$$= 0 + 2x + 0 + \frac{4}{3}x^3$$

$$h(x) = 2x^2$$

$$h(0) = 0$$

$$2x^2 \approx h(0) + \frac{x}{1!} h'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} h''(0) =$$

$$h'(x) = 4x$$

$$h'(0) = 0$$

$$h''(x) = 4$$

$$h''(0) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{16}{3}x^3}{x^3} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [3 - 4x + 6x^2 - 12x^3 + 12x^4 (\ln(1+x) - \ln x)] = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow 0 > 0$$

38) AM

dez. Mac-Laurin  $\sin, \cos, \ln, e^x$ 

curs

TI Abel

Fi  $f: (-1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ i) Desv. f în serie Taylor pt  $x=0$  (Mac-Laurin)

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m x^m, |x| < 1$$

 $f$  - se obține prin integrare

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \left( \sum (-1)^m x^m \right) dx = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m+1} x^{m+1}, |x| < 1$$

ii) Desv. în serie Taylor în  $x=-2$ 

$$\frac{1}{1-y} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} y^m, |y| < 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{(x+2)-1} = -\frac{1}{1-(x+2)} =$$

$$= -\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (x+2)^m, |x+2| < 1 \quad (-3 < x < -1)$$

 $\Rightarrow$  nu există dezvoltarea

(f nu poate fi dezvoltat în serie)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x} \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x_0 = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \left( \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{2+x} \right) \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+1}{3}} \rightarrow y_1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} n+1 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right. (-3, 3)$$

$$\frac{1}{2+x}$$

$$g(x) = \omega dx g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, x \in (-1, 1)$$

d.e.N. seria binomială

$$(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

lățad

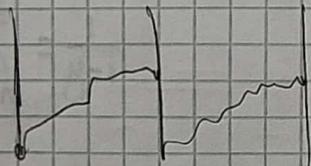
$$\frac{12 \ln x + 3x^4 - 16x^3 + 36x^2 - 48x + 25}{(x-1)^5}$$

$$x-1=y \quad x:y+1$$

Seria binomială

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-m+1)}{m!} x^m, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}$$

$$x \in (-1, 1)$$



Serie Fourier trigonometrică (SFT)

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\pi x) + b_n \sin(n\pi x)) = S(x)$$

Forma generală a unei SFT

$$a_0, b_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

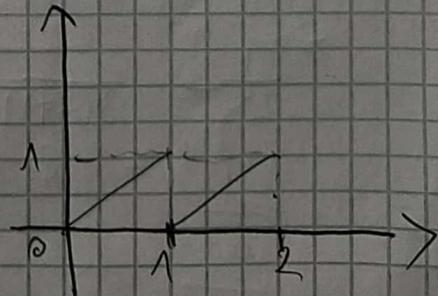
$$b_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

s.m. coef. SFT

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f$  - periodică pe  $\mathbb{R}$ , de perioadă  $T$

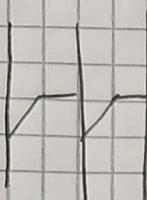
$$f(x+T) = f(x), \forall x$$



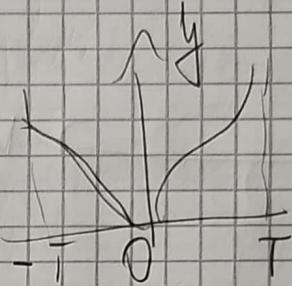
$$a_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos(n\pi mx) dx, m \geq 0$$

$$b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin(n\pi mx) dx$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$



$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} = S = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$



Teorema lui Dirichlet

Fie  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , periodică, de perioada  $T > 0$

Dacă i)  $f$  este mărginită pe  $[a, a+T] \subset \mathbb{R}$

ii)  $f$  este monotonă pe subintervallul  $[a, a+T]$

iii)  $f$  este continuă sau are un număr finit de puncte de discontinuitate de tipă I pe  $[a, a+T]$

atunci  $f$  este dezvoltabilă în SFT de forma  ~~$\sum$~~  :

$$S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \cos(n\pi mx) + b_m \sin(n\pi mx))$$

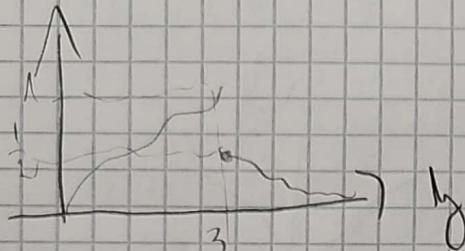
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) \cos(n\pi mx) dx, m \geq 0$$

$$b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) \sin(n\pi mx) dx$$

En plus :

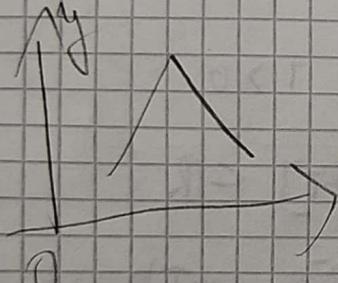
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x = \text{pct. de cont.} \\ \frac{f_s(x) + f_d(x)}{2}, & x = \text{pct. de disc de speta, } \bar{x} \end{cases}$$



$$f_s\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \approx 1$$

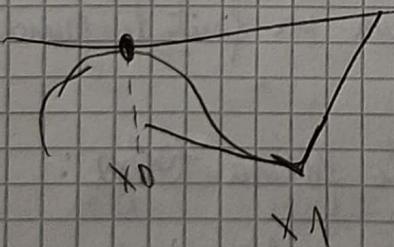
$$f_d\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

cont d'ab sur deriv.



$$f'_s(x_0) = f'_d(x_0)$$

$$y - y_0 = f'_s(x - x_0)$$



Seminar

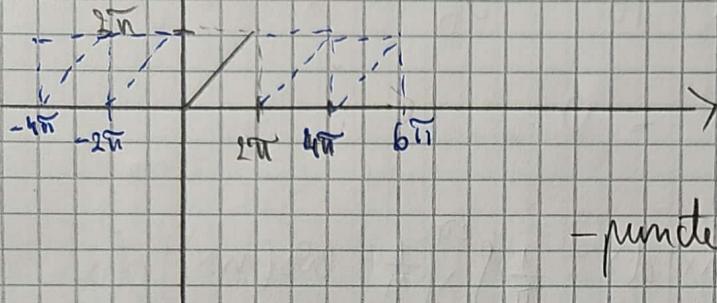
S8 Serii Fourier

16.11.2023.

①  $f(x) = x$ ,  $0 < x \leq 2\pi$ ,  $T = 2\pi$

a) să se determine coef. Fourier

b) să se scrie seria Fourier asociată funcției  $f$



Prelungim funcția numai periodice pe  $\mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow$  punctele  $x_n = 2n\pi$

- puncte de disc de spală I

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \cos \frac{2m\pi x}{b-a} dx, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$b_m = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \frac{2m\pi x}{b-a} dx, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \cos \frac{2m\pi x}{b-a} + b_m \sin \frac{2m\pi x}{b-a}$$

$f: [a, a+T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) \cos(m\omega x) dx, \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) \sin(m\omega x) dx, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$W = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (2\pi)^2 = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_m &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos(mx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \left( \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right)' dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ x \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin mx}{m} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\cos mx}{m^2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

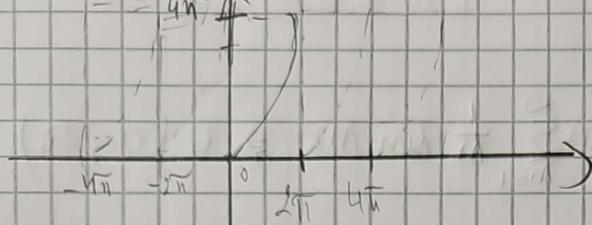
$$\begin{aligned} b_m &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin(mx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \left( \frac{1}{m} \cos(mx) \right)' dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \left[ \frac{-x}{m} \cos mx \right]_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos mx}{m} dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( -\frac{2\pi}{m} \cos 2m\pi + \left[ \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right]_0^{2\pi} \right) = -\frac{2}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \pi + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -\frac{2}{m} \sin mx = \begin{cases} \tilde{f}(x), & x \neq 2k\pi \\ \frac{f(0+0) + f(2\pi-0)}{2} = \pi, & x = 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x) = x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi, V(0,0)$$

a) scrie SFT

$$b) \text{fol. rezultatul, dem că } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$



$$m = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{3\pi} 8\pi^3 = \frac{8\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos mx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int x^2 \left( \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right)' dx = \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( x^2 \frac{\sin mx}{m} \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int 2x \frac{\sin mx}{m} dx \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left( 0 + \frac{2}{3} \int x \left( \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right)' dx \right) = \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{2}{m^2} \times \cos mx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int \frac{\cos mx}{m} dx \right) = \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{2}{m^2} \cdot 2\pi + \frac{\sin mx}{m} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) = \frac{4}{m^2}$$

$$b_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin mx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \left( \frac{\cos mx}{m} \right)' dx = \\ = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left( x^2 \frac{\cos mx}{m} \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{2}{m} \int_0^{2\pi} x \left( \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right)' dx \right) = \\ = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{4\pi^2}{m^2} - \frac{2}{m} \left( x \frac{\sin mx}{m} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{\cos mx}{m} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \right) = \\ = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{4\pi^2}{m^2} - \frac{4}{m} \right)$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{m^2} \cos mx - \frac{4\pi}{m} \sin mx =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + 4 \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \cos mx - 4\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sin mx \right] =$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \\ f(0) = f(2\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad x + 2\pi n$

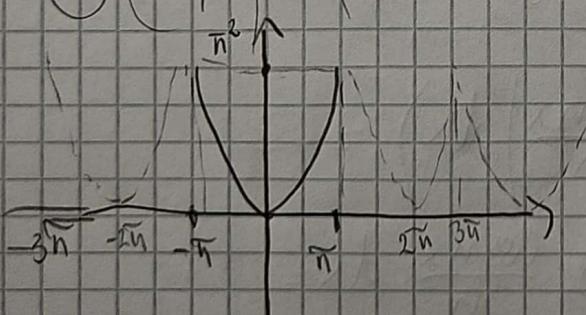
$$x^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} \cos mx - 4\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sin mx \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$x = \pi \quad \pi^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} (-1)^m$$

$$-\frac{\pi^2}{3} = 4 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} (-1)^m \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} (-1)^{m+1} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (-\pi, \pi) \quad f(x) = x^2 \quad T = 2\pi \quad m=1$$



$$f(x) = SFT$$

$$a_0 =$$

S9

23. 11. 2023

1. Să se dezvolte în serie de sinusuri, funcția periodică

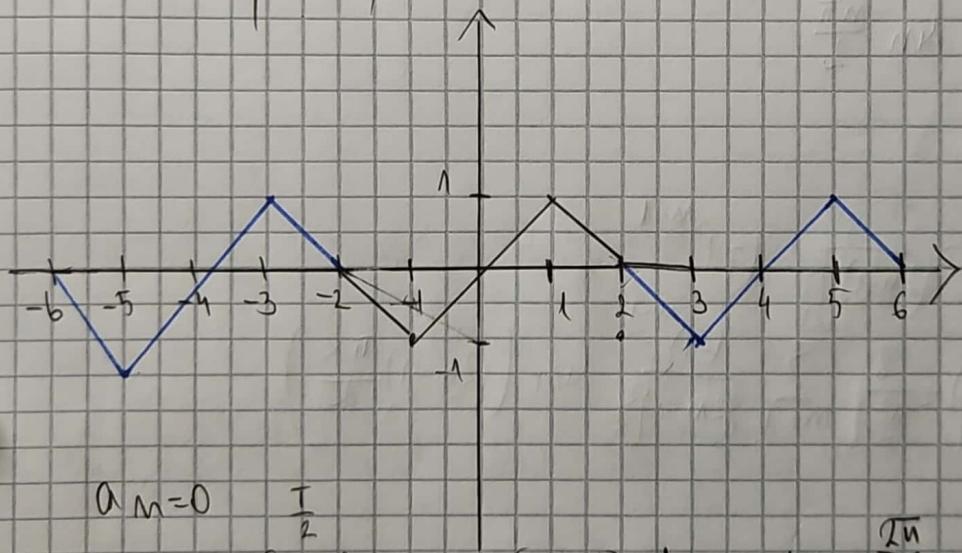
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$T=4$$

Prelungim funcția prin imparitate pe intervalul  $[-2, 0]$ , iar apoi prin periodicitate pe  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, 2] \\ -f(-x), & x \in [-2, 0) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 2-x, & -2 \leq x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = \begin{cases} -x, & 0 \leq -x \leq 1 \\ x-2, & 1 \leq -x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$$a_m = 0$$

$$b_m = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin(m\pi x) dx \quad m = \frac{2n}{\pi}$$

$$b_m = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^2 f(x) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \sin \frac{m\pi x}{2} dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{2} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{m\pi} \left[ x \left( -\frac{\cos \frac{m\pi x}{2}}{2} \right) \right]_0^1 + \left( -\frac{2}{m\pi} \right) \int_1^2 (2-x) \left( -\cos \frac{m\pi x}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= + \frac{2}{\pi n} \left( -x \cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} dx \right) + \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[ -(2-x) \cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right] \\
&\quad + \int_1^2 -\cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} dx = \\
&= + \frac{2}{\pi n} \left( -\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} n \right) + \frac{2}{\pi n} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right) + \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[ + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x - \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{2}{\pi n} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_1^2 \right] = \\
&= - \frac{2}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi n} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} n + \frac{2}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{2} n - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} n \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_0^1 - 0 + \frac{2}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} \\
&- \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} = \\
&= \frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \\
&\Rightarrow b_{2m} = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow b_{2m-1} = \frac{8}{(2m-1)^2 \pi^2} (-1)^{m-1} \\
&\text{J. Dichtet} \\
&\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{(2m-1)^2} \sin \left( (2m-1) \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

2) Să se dezvoltă în serie Fourier de cosinus funcția periodică

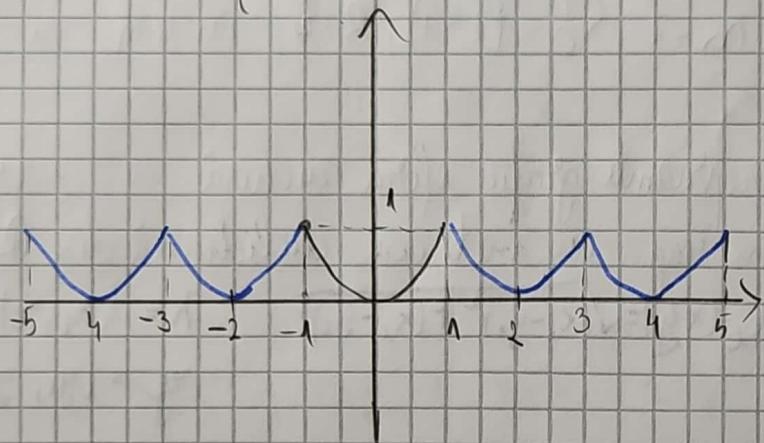
$$f(x) = x^2, x \in [0, 1]$$

$$f(-x) = x^2 \quad \rightarrow x \in [0, 1]$$

$T=2$

Dreptulăce  $f$  nu este pară și prelungim prin paritate

$$f_p(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, 1] \\ f(-x), & x \in [-1, 0] \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in [0, 1] \\ (-x)^2, & x \in [-1, 0] \end{cases}$$



$$b_m = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 2 \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos(mx) dx \quad w = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi$$

$$a_m = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \cos(mx) dx = \frac{2}{m\pi} \left( x^2 \sin mx \right) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 2x \sin mx dx,$$

$$= \frac{2}{m\pi} \left( \sin(m\pi) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{m\pi} (x(-\cos mx)) \Big|_0^1 \right) + \int_0^1 \cos mx dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{m\pi} \left[ \sin(m\pi) - \frac{2}{m\pi} (-\cos(m\pi)) + \frac{1}{m\pi} \sin(m\pi) \Big|_0^1 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2}{m\pi} \left[ \sin(m\pi) + \frac{2}{m\pi} \cos(m\pi) - \right.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2} \cos m\pi x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Spatii metrice

1. Fie  $d: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$

$$d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^m |x_i - y_i|, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

a)  $(\mathbb{R}^m, d)$  - sp. metric

b) Să se det. iată apoi să se reprezinte grafic sfera închisă cu centru  $x_0$  de rază  $R$ ,  $m=2$ ,  $x_0 = (1, -1)$ ,  $R=2$  în sp. cu metrica definită la a

c) Să se det. și să se reprezinte grafic sfera închisă cu centru  $x_0$  și rază  $R$ ,  $x_0 = (1, -1)$  în sp. cu metrica euclidiană din  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

$$d_e: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \quad d_e(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2} \quad x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ y = (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$a) M_1) d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x, y = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m |x_i - y_i| = 0$$

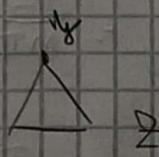
$$|x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2| + \dots + |x_m - y_m| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_i - y_i| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_i = y_i \\ \Leftrightarrow x = y$$

$$M_2) d(x, y) = d(y, x), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m |x_i - y_i| = \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i - x_i| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$M_3) d(x, y) = \sum |x_i - y_i| =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m |x_i - z_i + z_i - y_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^m |x_i - z_i| + \sum_{i=1}^m |z_i - y_i| = \\ = d(x, z) + d(z, y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$$



$\Rightarrow d$  - sp. metric

b)  $S_d(x_0, r) = \{x \in M \mid d(x, x_0) \leq r\}$

$M = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad x_0 = (1, -1), r=2$

$$d((x_1, x_2), (1, -1)) = |x_1 - 1| + |x_2 + 1|$$

$$S_d(x_0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x_1 - 1| + |x_2 + 1| \leq 2\}$$

$$|x_1 - 1| = \begin{cases} x_1 - 1 & , x_1 \geq 1 \\ 1 - x_1 & , x_1 < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$|x_2 + 1| = \begin{cases} x_2 + 1 & , x_2 \geq -1 \\ -1 - x_2 & , x_2 < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x_1 \geq 1, x_2 \geq -1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 \geq 2)$$

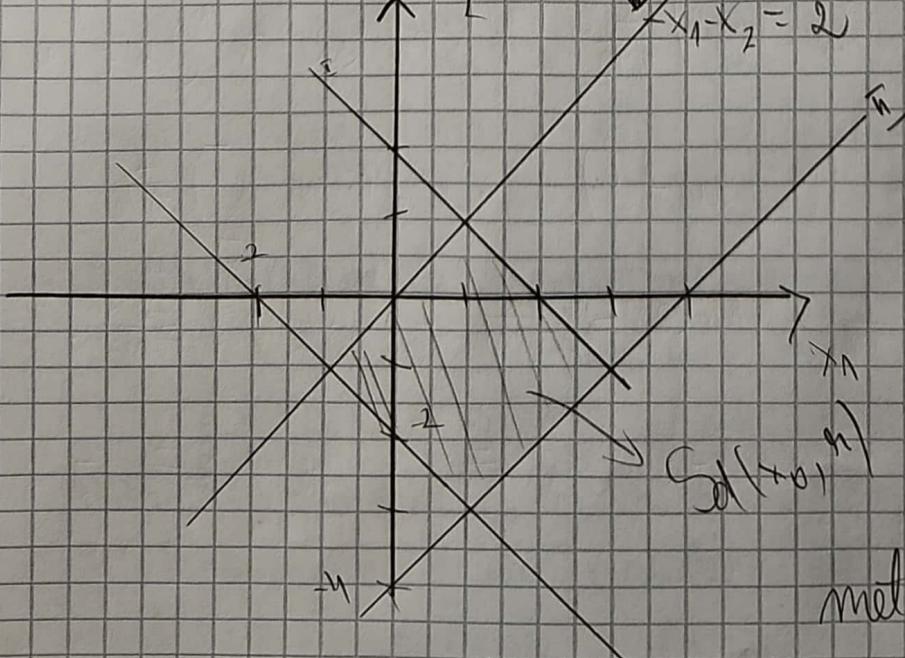
$$\text{II. } x_1 \geq 1, x_2 < -1 \quad x_1 - x_2 = 4$$

$$\text{III. } x_1 < 1, x_2 \geq -1 \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$\text{IV. } x_1 < 1, x_2 < -1$$

$$x_1 + 1 - x_2 - 1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 = 2$$



mătrica modularului

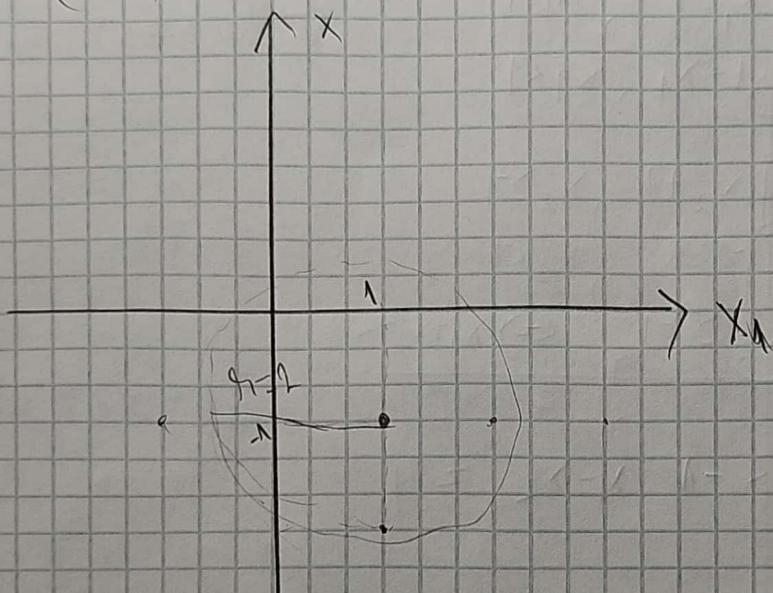
$$c) d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

$$d(x, x_0) \leq r$$

$$\{d(x_1, x_2) = \{x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2 / d((x_1, x_2), (1, -1)) \leq 2\}$$

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2} \leq 2$$

$$(x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 \leq 4 \quad (\text{int. cerc. cu centru } (1, -1), r=2)$$



Curs S10 28.11.2023

T.  $f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ ,  $x_0 \in A'$  v.a.s.e.

i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$

ii)  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$  a.i.  $\forall x \in A \setminus \{x_0\}$  cu  $\|x - x_0\| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(x) - l\| < \epsilon$$

iii)  $\forall x_m \in A \setminus \{x_0\}$  cu  $x_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} x_0 \Rightarrow f(x_m) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} l$

d.s.  $|x - x_0| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (x_2 - x_0)^2 + \dots + (x_p - x_0)^2}$

Dacă  $f$  are limită într-un punct, atunci limita sa este unică

Remarcă: Studiul existenței limitei unei funcții vectoriale se reduce la existența limitei fiecărei componente reale în parte

$$f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_q(x)), x \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f_1(x), \dots, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_q(x))$$

Dacă  $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_i(x)$   $i = 1, p$  at.  $\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

Limite relative la o mulțime, limite iterate

Ție  $f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ ,  $x_0 \in A'$ ,  $B \subset A$ ,  $x_0 \in B'$

$f_B: B \subset \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ ,  $f_B(x) = f(x)$  numită restricția funcției  $f$  la mulțimea  $B$ .

Se spune că  $f$  are limită relativă la mulțimea  $B$  în punctul  $x_0 \in B'$  dacă restricția  $f_B$  are limită în punctul

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$$

18 EXCLUS

Olas:

1) Limitele relative la o multime se folosesc pt. a arăta că o funcție nu are limită într-un punct

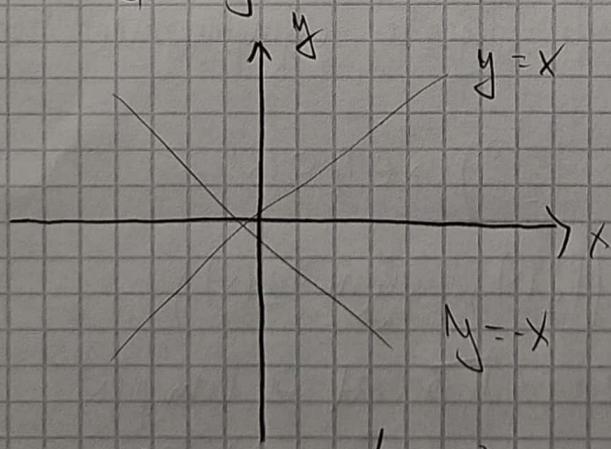
2) Dacă  $\nexists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in B}} f(x)$  atunci  $f$  nu are lim în  $x_0$

3) Dacă  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in B_1}} f(x) = l_1$ ,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in B_2}} f(x) = l_2 \\ l_1 \neq l_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

ex.  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$  nu are limită în  $(0,0)$



Fie  $B_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y=x\}$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ (x,y) \in B_1}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Fie  $B_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y=-x\}$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  nu are lim în  $x_0$

Obs: Fie  $B_m = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = mx\}$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ (x,y) \in B_m}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2} = \frac{m}{1+m^2}$$

Rezultatul depinde de parametrul  $m \Rightarrow f$  nu are  
 $\lim$  în  $(0,0)$

Limite iterate.

$$f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \in A'$$

$$l_{12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y))$$

$$l_{21} = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y)) \text{ s.m. limite iterate}$$

Obs 1) Limitele iterate ale unei funcții nu sunt neapărat egale, iar dacă sunt egale nu rezultă existența limitei  $f$  în raport cu ansamblul variabilelor

2) Dacă  $l_{12} \neq l_{21}$  ( $\exists$  și sunt dif)  $\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$

3) Dacă o lim. iterată  $\exists$ , iar cealaltă nu, se poate întâmpla ca limita globală să existe, caz în care, ea va fi egală cu val. limitei iterate care există

## Crt. ctelelor

Pt. a arăta că o limită are lim intr-un punct utilizăm crt. majorării.

$$f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$(a, b) \in A'$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} g(x,y) = 0$$

$$\exists l \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a. z. } |f(x,y) - l| < g(x,y) \text{ pe } V_{(a,b)} \cap A$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = l$$

d.e.z.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 y^5}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\left| \frac{\lim (x^3 y^5)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^3 y^5}{x^2 + y^2} \right| < \left| \frac{x^3 y^5}{2xy} \right| = \frac{x^2 y^4}{2} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

## Continuitatea funcțiilor de mai multe variabile

Îl se arată că o f. de 2 variabile  $(x_0, y_0) \in A$  funcția f este continuă în pct  $(x_0, y_0)$   $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$  și aceasta este

egală cu val f în pct.  $\approx f(x_0, y_0)$

O funcție f este cont pe mulțimea A dacă este cont în orice punct al său

Obs:  $f$  este cont. partial în  $(x_0, y_0)$  dacă

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0) \quad (f \text{ cont. partial im hapt cu } x)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x_0, y) = f(x_0, y_0) \quad (f \text{ cont. partial im hapt cu } y)$$

Caracterizarea continuătății punctuale

$$f: A \subset X \rightarrow Y \quad \text{și} \quad x_0 \in A \cap A': \quad x = \mathbb{R}^n \quad y = \mathbb{R}^q$$

1)  $f$  cont. în  $x_0$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$3) \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ a.i. } \forall x \in A \mid x - x_0 \mid < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$4) \forall (x_n) \in A \quad \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\overset{(R^n, d)}{\longrightarrow}} x_0 \Rightarrow f(x_n) \xrightarrow{(R^q, p)} f(x_0)$$

Prelungirea prin continuitate

$$f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (a, b) \in A'$$

•  $(a, b)$  situat în afara dom de def  $A$

-  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = l$  și este finită

$\Rightarrow f$  se poate prelungi la  $A \cup \{(a, b)\}$

$$\tilde{f}: A \cup \{(a, b)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \tilde{f}(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y), & (x, y) \in A \\ l, & (x, y) = (a, b) \end{cases}$$

Analiță matematică  
(curs 11 - SM)

05. 12. 2023

Derivate parțiale și diferențiale de ordinul 1 pt. funcții de mai multe variabile

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^n \quad f'(x_0) = n x_0^{n-1}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y - x \sin(x+y)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x$$

$$\nexists f'(x, y) \text{ dar } \exists f'_x(x, y) \text{ și } f'_y(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x, y) = x^2 y - x \sin(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2xy - \sin(x+y) - x \cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \right) = 2 - \cos(x+y) - \cos(x+y) + x \sin(x+y)$$

Def.  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in B \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f: B \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f$ -difuzabilă în  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Leftrightarrow \exists w: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continuă

și nulă în  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  a.i.  $f(x, y, z) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0) =$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z - z_0) + w(x, y, z).$$

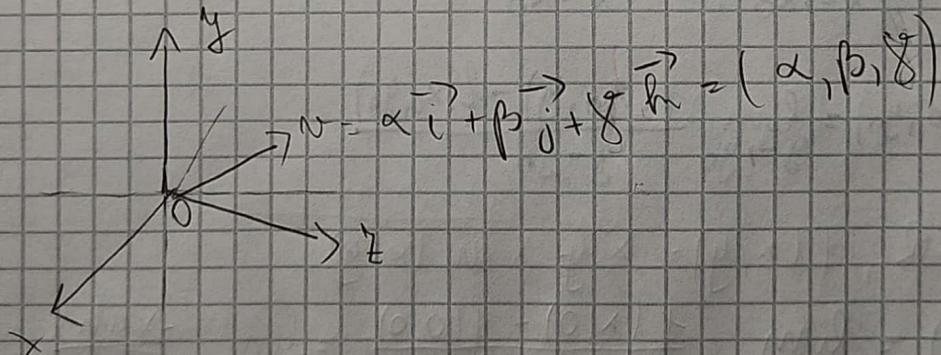
$$\cdot \underbrace{\|(x, y, z) - (x_0, y_0, z_0)\|}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

$$\text{pr}_x(x, y, z) = x \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} dx$$

$$\text{pr}_y(x, y, z) = y \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} dy$$

$$\text{pr}_{x_m}(\bar{x}) = x_m \quad \bar{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$$



$f$  - diferențialabilă în  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  dacă toate derivatele parțiale de ordinul 1 ( $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ ) sunt funcții continue în  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

Ex:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{y}), & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$

$$! M(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) & \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{y}\right), y \neq 0 \\ 0 & , y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$df'(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dy +$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dz$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (\square_1, \square_2, \square_3, \square_4)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (f_1(x, y, z), f_2(x, y, z), f_3(x, y, z), f_4(x, y, z))$$

$$Jf(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs: Dacă matricea  $J$  este pătratică și det ei se numește jacobianul sau det funcțional

$$\det J = \frac{b(f_1, f_2, \dots)}{b(x_1, x_2, \dots)} \quad (\bar{a})$$

S11. AM

07.12.2023

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + 3y^2} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

Met 1) J. Heine

$$\text{Fie } (x_m, y_m) = \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\right) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\right) = \frac{\frac{2}{m^2} - \frac{1}{m^2}}{\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{3}{m^2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Fie } (x_m, y_m) = \left(\frac{2}{m}, \frac{3}{m}\right) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{2}{m}, \frac{3}{m}\right) = \frac{\frac{2}{m^2} - \frac{9}{m^2}}{\frac{4}{m^2} + \frac{27}{m^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{m^2} \cdot \frac{2-9}{4+27}}{\frac{1}{m^2} \cdot \frac{4+27}{4+27}} = \frac{1}{31}$$

J. Heine

$\Rightarrow f$  nu are  
 $\lim$  în  $(0,0)$

Met. II Limite relative la o multime

$$\text{Fie } A_m = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = mx, m \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f(x, mx) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - m^2 x^2}{x^2 + 3m^2 x^2} = \frac{2 - m^2}{1 + 3m^2}$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (0,0) \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0,0) \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$(x, y) \in A_m \quad y = mx$$

Din urmă  $\lim f$  rel la multimea  $A_m$  în punctul  $(0,0)$

dimpinde de parametrul  $m \Rightarrow f$  nu are  $\lim$  în  $(0,0)$

Met. III Limite iterate

$$l_{12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + 3y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2$$

$$l_{21} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + 3y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^2}{3y^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$l_{12} \neq l_{21}$  și ele ≠  $\Rightarrow$  funcția nu are limită

$$\text{ii) } f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

II. Limită relată o mulțime

$$A_m = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = mx, m \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ (x,y) \in A_m}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=mx}} \frac{mx^2}{x^2+mx^2} = \frac{m}{1+m}$$

Dar aceasta limită depende de  $m \Rightarrow$  nu are

$$\text{iii) } f(x,y) = \frac{x^3y^2}{2x^6+y^6}, (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$A_m = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = mx^3, m \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ (x,y) \in A_m}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=mx^3}} \frac{m^2 x^6}{2x^6+x^6} = \frac{m^2}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Aceasta limită relată la  $(0,0)$  depende de  $m$

$\Rightarrow$   $f$  nu are limită

$$\text{în cadrul } \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{m^2}, \frac{1}{m^3} \right) \quad \text{în } \left( \frac{1}{m^2}, \frac{1}{m^3} \right)$$

2. Existenta limitelor iturate si a limitei globale a

functiei

i)  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}$   $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

ii)  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^4y^5}{x^2+y^4}$   $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

iii)  $f(x, y) = x \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

i)  $l_{12} = l_{21} = 0 \Rightarrow$  nu stim

$y = m\sqrt{x}$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow 0 \\ (x,y) \in A_m}} \frac{x^2 m^2}{x^2 + x^2 m^4} = \frac{m^2}{1+m^4}$$

$\Rightarrow$  nu are lim

suntem  $A_m = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x = m^2 y^2, m \in \mathbb{R}\}$

ii)  $l_{12} = l_{21} = 0$

$$|f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{x^4 y^5}{x^2 + y^4} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^4 y^5}{2x^2 y^2} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^3 y^3 \xrightarrow[(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)]{} 0 \quad \text{crt} \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}} f(x, y) = 0$$

iii)  $l_{12} = l_{21} = 0$

$$|f(x, y) - 0| = |$$

$l_{12} \lim$  nu există pt. că

$$g(y) = \cos \frac{1}{y}, y \neq 0$$

$$\text{Fie } x_m = \frac{1}{2m\pi} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} g(x_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \cos(2m\pi) = 1 \quad \text{atunci} \Rightarrow l_{12}$$

$$y_m = \frac{1}{(2m+1)\pi} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} g(y_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \cos((2m+1)\pi) = -1$$

$$\text{d) } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{y} \right) = 0$$

$$|x \sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq |x| \quad \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 1 \quad \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad \text{maj} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{lim globală } |x \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{y}| = |x| \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \right| |\cos \frac{1}{y}| \leq |x| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

$$\text{drl. maj} \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

③ Să se studieze continuitatea urm. funcții

$$\text{a) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (1+3x^3+y^4)^{\frac{1}{x^2+y^4}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \alpha & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \alpha & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+3x^3+y^4)^{\frac{1}{x^2+y^4}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x^3+y^4}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$g(x,y) = \frac{3x^3+y^4}{x^2+y^2} \quad \left| \frac{3x^3+y^4}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| \leq \left| \frac{3x^3+y^4}{x^2+y^2} \right| \quad \frac{|3x^3+y^4|}{x^2+y^2} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

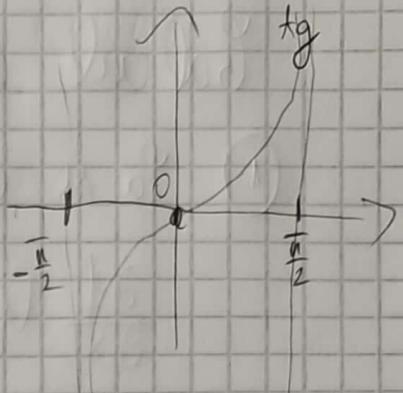
$$\text{drl. maj} \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x,y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x,y) = 1$$

dacă  $\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow f - \text{wazi fi prelungită peam cont.}$

$$\alpha \neq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \neq f(0,0) \Rightarrow f \text{ nu e cont. în } (0,0) \rightarrow f \text{ nu e cont. în } (0,0) \rightarrow f \text{ niciun R}$$

$$b) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$



$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x^3+y^3)}{x^3+y^3} =$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| = |x| \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| + |y| \left| \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq$$

$$\leq |x| + |y| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

d.t.  
may  
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x^3+y^3)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$

nt.  $\alpha=0 \Rightarrow$  cont pe  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  cont pe  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

# Calcul diferențial în $\mathbb{R}^n$

① Să se calculeze următoarea limită

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x, 1) - f(1, 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y^3 \ln(x^2 + y)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 \ln(x^2 + 1) + \ln 2}{x - 1} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \dots$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + 2x}{1} = -4 = \dots$$

□

## ② Matricea Jacobiei

$F: D \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$F(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \ln(x+y^2-z^3) \\ x^2+z+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = (2, 1, 1)$$

$\rightarrow$  deriv de ordin 1

$$J_F(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x_0) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x_0) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(x_0) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x_0) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x_0) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}(x_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2 z}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = -\frac{x}{y^2 z^2}$$

$$(2, 1, 1) = 1$$

$$(2, 1, 1) = -2$$

$$(2, 1, 1) = -2$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = x \ln(x+y^2-z^3) - x \ln(x^2+z+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = \ln(x+y^2-z^3) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x+y^2-z^3} - \ln(x^2+z+y) - x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+z+y} \cdot 2x$$

$$(2, 1, 1) = \ln 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \ln 5 - \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} = x \cdot \frac{1}{x+y^2-z^3} \cdot 2y - x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+z+y}$$

$$(2, 1, 1) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{20-6}{15} = \frac{14}{15}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} = x \cdot \frac{1}{x+y^2-z^3} \cdot (-3z^2) - x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+z+y} \cdot 2z$$

$$(2, 1, 1) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-3) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 4 = -2 - \frac{8}{5} = -\frac{18}{5} - \frac{23}{5}$$

Derivata după o direcție

Curs S12

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\text{Fie } f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \vec{s} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\hookrightarrow$  vector unitar

$$x - x_0 = t \Rightarrow x = x_0 + t$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0)}{t}$$

Se numește derivata fizică  $f$  în punctul  $a(a_0, a_1, a_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

după direcția  $\vec{s}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{s}}(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + t \cdot \vec{s}) - f(a)}{t}$$

Derivate și diferențiale de ordin superior

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x_0, y_0) \in \delta^0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ sau } (D)_x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) \underset{\text{def.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y_0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

↑

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^m f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \dots \partial x_m}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i = m$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right]_{(x_0, y_0)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \right]_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = e^{x-y^2} \ln(1-x^2+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

Teorema lui Schwarz

Îfie  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x_0, y_0) \in D$

Pr. că există  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0)$  și  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0)$

Dacă deriv. parțialele sunt mixte în  $(x_0, y_0)$   
în același loc de la  $f$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$

f.d. pe ramauri, lim în ansamblu nu se aplică

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f(\bar{x}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (f_1(\bar{x}), f_2(\bar{x}), \dots, f_m(\bar{x})) \quad \bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p)$$

$$f_i: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$i = 1, 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(\bar{x}_0) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x_1^2}(\bar{x}_0), \dots, \frac{\partial^2 f_m}{\partial x_1^2}(\bar{x}_0) \right)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ y^2-x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d'_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) dy =$$

$$d^2_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) dy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}(x_0, y_0) dx^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y}(x_0, y_0) dx^2 dy$$

$$d^1_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dz$$

$$d^2_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} =$$

Leibniz

$$(f, g)^m = C_m^0 f^{(m)} g + C_m^1 f^{m-1} g^1 + \dots + C_m^m f g^{(m)}$$

## Derivate parțiale și diferențiale de ordin superior

1. Fie funcția  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

- i)  $f$  - cont. în origine
- ii)  $f$  - nu e diferențialabilă în origine
- iii)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(0, 0)$ , unde  $\vec{s} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{j}$
- iv)  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = ?$

$$|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)| = \left| \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{2xy} \right| = \frac{|y|}{2} \xrightarrow{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} 0$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0) \Rightarrow f$  - cont în  $(0, 0)$

- v)  $f$  - dif în  $(0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = 0$$

•  $\exists M: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  cont și mulțimă în  $(0, 0)$  a.i.

$$(*) f(x, y) = f(0, 0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)(x - 0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)(y - 0) + M(x, y)\sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = M(x, y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x, y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Fie } (x_m, y_m) = \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m}}{\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right)^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{m}} = 0$$

$$\text{Fie } (x'_m, y'_m) = \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\right) - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m}}{\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{252}$$

vt. liniile  
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} M(x, y)$   
 $\Rightarrow M$  - nu e cont în  $(0, 0)$

$\Rightarrow f$  este diferențialabilă în  $(0,0)$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \cdot \frac{1}{z} = 0$$

$$! f(x,y,z) = 2xy^2 - 3yz^3 + xyz$$

$$\vec{v} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(1,2,-1) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2,-1) \cdot (-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2,-1) \cdot 3 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,2,-1) \cdot (-2)$$

3. Calculați diferențiala  $d_{x_0} f$ ,  $d_{x_0}^2 f$ ,  $d_{x_0}^3 f$

$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{x-y}{z} + \frac{z^2}{xy} \quad x_0 = (1, -1, -1)$$

$$d_{x_0} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0) dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0) dz$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{2x}y \quad x_0 = (0,1)$$

$$d_{x_0} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0) dy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2ye^{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,1) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xe^{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,1) = 0$$

$$d_{x_0} f = 2dx$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2ye^{2x}) = 2y \cdot 2e^{2x} \Rightarrow (0,1) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xe^{2x}) = 2x \cdot 2e^{2x} \Rightarrow (0,1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2e^{2x}) = e^{2x} \cdot 2x \cdot 2y + e^{2x} \cdot 2 = e^{2x} \cdot 2(1+2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2e^{2x}) = e^{2x} \cdot 2y \cdot 2x + e^{2x} \cdot 2 = e^{2x} \cdot 2(1+2x)$$

$$f \in C^2 \text{ Schurzweile} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,1) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2_{x_0} f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0) dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0) dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0) dy^2 \\ = 4 dx^2 + 4 dx dy - 0 dy^2$$

• Matricea Hessiana

$$H_f(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d^3_{x_0} f = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}(x_0) dx^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y}(x_0) dx^2 dy + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2}(x_0) dx dy^2 \\ + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}(x_0) dy^3$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right) = (4y^2 e^{2xy})'_x = 8y^3 e^{2xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = \left( 2e^{2xy}(1+2xy) \right)'_x = 2e^{2xy} \cdot 2y(1+2xy) + 2e^{2xy} \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) = (4x^2 e^{2xy})'_x = 8x^3 e^{2xy} + 4x^2 e^{2xy} \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) = (4x^2 e^{2xy})'_y = 8x^3 e^{2xy}$$

în  $(0,1)$  : 4, 8, 0, 0

$$d^3_{x_0} f = 8dx^3 + 8dx^2 dy$$

#### 4) Derivarea functiilor compuse

$$f(x, y) = g(x \cos y; x^2 y^3), g \in C_b^2, b \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$u(x, y) = x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos y \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x \sin y$$

$$v(x, y) = x^2 y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x y^3 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3x^2 y^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos y \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 2x y^3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \sin y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$$

$$\delta_x = \cos y \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + 2x y^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$$

$$\delta_y = -x \sin y \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$$

> operatori de derivare

pentru inlocuire cu ab

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -x \sin y \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) =$$

$$= -\sin y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} - x \sin y \delta_x \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 6x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 3x^2 y^2 \delta_x \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} =$$

$$= -\sin y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} - x \sin y \left[ \cos y \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} + 2x y^3 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v \partial u} \right] +$$

$$+ 6x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 3x^2 y^2 \left[ \cos y \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u \partial v} + 2x y^3 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} \right] =$$

$$= -\sin y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} - x \sin y \cos y \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} - x \sin y 2x y^3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial v \partial u} + 6x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} +$$

$$+ 3x^2 y^2 \cos y \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u \partial v} + 6x^3 y^5 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -x \sin y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -x \cos y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} - x \sin y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + 6x^2 y \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \\
 &= -x \cos y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} - x \sin y \left[ -x \sin y \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right) + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad + 6x^2 y \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + 3x^2 y^2 \left[ -x \sin y \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) + 3x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) \right] = \\
 &= -x \cos y \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + x^2 \sin^2 y \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} - 3x^3 y^2 \sin y \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v \partial u}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Formula lui Leibniz

$$\begin{aligned}
 (u \cdot v)^{(m)} &= u^{(m)} \cdot v + C_m^1 u^{(m-1)} v' + C_m^2 u^{(m-2)} v'' + \dots + C_m^{m-1} u^{(1)} v^{(m-1)} \\
 &\quad + C_m^m u \cdot v^{(m)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = (y^2 - 2xy + x) \sin(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{15} f}{\partial x^{10} \partial y^5} = \frac{\partial^{10}}{\partial x^{10}} \left( \frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial y^5} \right)$$

$$f(x, y) = y^2 - 2xy + x$$

$$N(y) = \sin(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial y^5} = u^{(5)} v + C_5^1 u^{(4)} v' + \dots + u \cdot v^{(5)}$$

$$u'(y) = 2y - 2x$$

$$v'(y) = \cos(x+y)$$

$$v^{(4)} = \sin(x+y)$$

$$u''(y) = 2$$

$$v''(y) = -\sin(x+y)$$

$$v^{(5)} = \cos(x+y)$$

$$u''' = u^{(5)}(y) = 0$$

$$v'''(y) = -\cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial y^5} = u \cdot v^{(5)} + C_5^1 u \cdot v^{(4)} + C_5^2 u^{(3)} v^{(3)} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\cos(x+y)(y^2 - 2xy + x - 20)}_{g_1} + \underbrace{5(2y - 2x) \sin(x+y)}_{g_2}$$

$$\frac{\int_{0}^{10} (g_1 + g_2)}{0 \times 10} = \frac{\int_{0}^{10} g_1}{0 \times 10} + \frac{\int_{0}^{10} g_2}{0 \times 10}$$

$$g_1(x) = \cos(x+y) \begin{matrix} (y^2 - 2xy + x - 20) \\ u(x) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} N(x) \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\int_{0}^{10} g_1}{0 \times 10} = u^{(10)} \cdot N + C_{10}^9 \cdot u^{(9)} N' + C_{10}^8 u^{(8)} N'' + \dots + C_{10}^{10} u \cdot N^{(10)} =$$

$$N'(x) = -2y + 1 \\ N''(x) = 0 \quad \dots \quad N^{(10)}(x) = 0$$

$$\cos(x+y)^{(m)} = \cos(x+y + m \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\cos(x+y)^{(10)} = \cos(x+y + 10 \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(x+y + 4\pi + \pi) = \cos(x+y + \pi) = -\cos(x+y)$$

$$\cos(x+y)^{(9)} = \cos(x+y + 9 \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(x+y + \frac{9\pi}{2}) = -\sin(x+y) \\ = -\sin(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\int_{0}^{10} g_1}{0 \times 10} = -\cos(x+y)(y^2 - 2xy + x - 20) - 10 \sin(x+y)(-2y + 1)$$

$$\sin(x+y)^{(m)} = \sin(x+y + m \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$f(x, y, z)$

$$H_f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \end{pmatrix} \in C^2$$

- matrice simetrică

derivatele mixte sunt egale

(?) dif  $\rightarrow$  def  $\rightarrow$  derivații parțiale  $\exists$  și sunt finite  
 $\rightarrow$   $w$  conține mulțimile în pct. pt. relație

$$\frac{\partial^{2023} f}{\partial x^{2000} \partial y^{23}} \quad f(x,y) = (x^2 - y^2) \sin(x+y)$$

$$(g \cdot h)^{(m)} = \sum_{n=0}^m g^{(m-n)} h^{(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{2023} f}{\partial x^{2000} \partial y^{23}} &= \frac{\partial^{2000}}{\partial x^{2000}} \left( \frac{\partial^{23} f}{\partial y^{23}} \right) = \\ &= \underbrace{g^{(23)} h^{(0)} + \dots + g^{(2)} h^{(21)} + g^{(1)} h^{(22)} + g^{(0)} h^{(23)}}_0 = \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pt. } f(x,y) = (x+y) \ln(x+y)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{x+y} \right)^{(m)} = \frac{(-1)^m \cdot m!}{(x+y)^{m+1}}$$

Functii omogene. Relatiile lui Euler

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f$  - se numeste functie omogenă de ordinul  $\rho \Leftrightarrow$

$$f(t_x, t_y, t_z) = t^\rho f(x, y, z), \forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall t > 0, \rho \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^y}{y^z} \ln \left( \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}{y^2} \right), y \neq 0$$

$$f(t_x, t_y, t_z) = t^{\rho} \downarrow \rho=3 f(x, y, z)$$

### Teorema lui Euler

Dacă  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  este omogenă de ordin  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  și are derivate parțiale continue în punctul  $(x, y, z)$  at. au loc relațiiile lui Euler.

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = p f(x, y, z)$$

ștădim 1

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y, z) + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y, z) + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(x, y, z) + \\ + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y, z) + 2xz \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}(x, y, z) + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(x, y, z) = p(p-1)f$$

ștădim 2

$$\left( x \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} + y \frac{\partial^k}{\partial y^k} + z \frac{\partial^k}{\partial z^k} \right)^{(k)}(f) = p(p-1)(p-2) \dots (p-k+1) f$$

$$z(x, y) = f\left(\underbrace{\frac{y}{x}}_u, \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}_v\right) \quad f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$\text{Calc. } E(x, y) = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

Formula lui Taylor puncte de extrem

Fie  $f: B \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\bar{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \in P$

$$(T_m f)(\bar{a}) + \frac{1}{1!} (d_{\bar{a}}^1 f)(\bar{x}-\bar{a}) + \frac{1}{2!} (d_{\bar{a}}^2 f)(\bar{x}-\bar{a}) + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} (d_{\bar{a}}^m f)(\bar{x}-\bar{a})$$

$$\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_3) \in B \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Fie } f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2) \quad \text{ștădim 2}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \quad \text{în pct } \bar{a} (1, 1)$$

$$(T_2 f)(x,y) = f(x,y) + \frac{1}{1!} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y)(x-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)(y-1) \right] + \\ + \frac{1}{2!} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y)(x-1)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y)(x-1)(y-1) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y)(y-1)^2 \right]$$

Formula lui Taylor

$f: B \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  - diferențialabilă de  $m+1$  ori pe mulțimea  $B$ .

$$\text{Atunci } f(\bar{x}) = (T_m f)(\bar{a}) + (R_m f)(\bar{a})$$

$$R_m f = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} d^{m+1} f \Big|_{(\bar{x}-\bar{a})}$$

$$f(\bar{x}) \approx T_m f \quad \text{dacă } R_m f \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

### S13. Analiză semimatr

Formula lui Taylor

① Să se aproximeze printr-un polinom de gr. 2

în vecinătatea  $(0,1)$

$$f(x,y) = \arctg \frac{x}{y}$$

$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,1) + \frac{1}{1!} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,1)(x-0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,1)(y-1) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,1)x^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,1)x(y-1)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{y}{y^2+x^2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{-(x^2 + y^2) + x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \approx x - (y-1)x$$

$$x+1, y-1, z-2 \quad f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 - y^2 - 2z^2 + xz - 3xy + 2z$$

$$f(x, y, z) = f(-1, 1, 2) + \frac{1}{1!} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 1, 2)(x+1) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 1, 2)(y-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(-1, 1, 2)(z-2) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(-1, 1, 2)(x+1)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(-1, 1, 2)(y-1)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(-1, 1, 2)(z-2)^2 \right]$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(-1, 1, 2)(x+1)(y-1) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(-1, 1, 2)(y-1)(z-2)$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x}(-1, 1, 2)$$

3. Să se determine punctele de extrem local

a)  $f(x,y) = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}$ ,  $x, y \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0 \\ x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{50}{x^2} \\ x = \frac{20}{y^2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x^2 y &= 50 \\ x y^2 &= 20 \end{aligned}$$
$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = 5y$$

$$M(5,2)$$

$$\text{Fie } R = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(5,2) = \frac{400}{x^3} \right|_{(5,2)} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$S = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

Dacă  $i) \Delta^2 - R^2 < 0$  și  $R > 0 \Rightarrow$  pct. de min

ii)  $\Delta^2 - R^2 < 0$  și  $R < 0 \Rightarrow$  pct. de max

iii)

$$b) f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 12xy + 2z$$

Nal pp.

Obs. Dacă  $\Delta_1 > 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \Delta_3 > 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

$\Delta_1 < 0, \Delta_2 > 0, \Delta_3 < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$

Dacă semnele minorelor  $\Delta_i$  alternează  
în alt mod (alt de poz. plac. pct.  
stationar) nu există extrem  $\rightarrow$  sa

$\exists \Delta_i = 0 \rightarrow$  nu putem aplica Sylvester

$$(\sin x)^{(m)} = \sin\left(x + \frac{m\pi}{2}\right) \quad \begin{cases} 0 & m=2k \\ (-1)^k & m=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$(\cos x)^{(m)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{m\pi}{2}\right) \quad \begin{cases} (-1)^k & m=2k \\ 0 & m=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \iff |f(x) - l| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Teorema: } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = a$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} y_m = a$$

$$\text{iar } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f(x_m) = l_1 \quad l_1 \neq l_2$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f(y_m) = l_2$$

$$\exists \lim_{\substack{m \rightarrow \infty \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x)$$

limite relative  $\rightarrow$  pt. dem că o funcție nu are limite între-un punct

Dacă  $\nexists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in B}} f(x) \Rightarrow f$  nu are lim în  $x_0$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow l_1 = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in B_1}} f(x) \\ &l_2 = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in B_2}} f(x) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \\ l_1 \neq l_2 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

dacă -& dif  
sau depind de m  $\Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Peste: } &\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \\ &|f(x) - l| \leq g(x) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

## Limite iterate

$$l_{12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) \right)$$

$$l_{21} = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) \right)$$

→ nu trebuie să fie neapărat egale, dacă sunt nu rezultă  $\exists \lim$

→  $l_{12} \neq l_{21}$ ,  $\nexists \lim$

→ dacă una  $\exists$  și cealaltă nu,  $\exists$  poate întâmpla să existe  
lim globală = cu val lim iterate

La funcții vectoriale se face lim pe fiecare componentă

Cont.  $f(x, y) \quad \exists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$  și este egală cu  $f(x_0, y_0)$

Partiale cont

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0) \text{ în raport cu } x$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x_0, y) = f(x_0, y_0) \text{ în raport cu } y$$

Prelungire prim cont.

$$f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (a, b) \in A'$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = l \quad \exists \text{ și e finită}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f} = \begin{cases} f(x, y), & x, y \in A \\ l, & (x, y) = (a, b) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$f(x, y, z) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$+ M(x, y, z) \left\| (x, y, z) - (x_0, y_0, z_0) \right\| \\ = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

$$df'(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dz$$

După o direcție

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(\bar{a}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\bar{a} + t\bar{s}) - f(\bar{a})}{t}$$

dacă not  $x - x_0 = t \Rightarrow x = x_0 + t \Rightarrow f(x_0 + t) - f(t)$

Ordin superior.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y_0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0} f''(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

Dacă <sup>una din</sup> deriv.<sup>are loc în</sup>  $(x_0, y_0)$   $\Rightarrow$  ele sunt egale

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\bar{x}_0) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(\bar{x}_0), \dots, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k^2}(\bar{x}_0) \right)$$

$$d'(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) dy$$

$$d^2(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) dy^2$$

$$d^3(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}(x_0, y_0) dx^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} dx^2 dy + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} dx dy^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$d^1(x_0, y_0, z_0) f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(x_0, y_0, z_0) f &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dz^2 + \\ &+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx dy + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dx dz + \\ &+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) dy dz \end{aligned}$$

Leibniz:

$$(f \cdot g)^{(m)} = C_m^0 f^{(m)} g + C_m^1 f^{(m-1)} g^{(1)} + \dots + C_m^m f \cdot g^{(m)}$$

Functii compuse

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$