

Prim termen $A' = [0, 2]$

$$F_L(A) = \bar{A} \setminus A' = ([0, 2] \cup \{3, 4\}) \setminus [0, 2] = \{0, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$I_{20}(A) = \bar{A} \setminus A' = ([0, 2] \cup \{3, 4\}) \setminus ([0, 2]) = \{3, 4\}$$

CURS 10

06.12.2018

Teoremă (Fermat) - Fie $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ și $c \in (a, b)$ a. i.
 $\exists f'(c)$ și c să fie punct de extrem
local. ^{Atunci} $\Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$

Dem: pp. cō c este un punct de minim local $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0$
a. i. pt. $\forall x \in (c - \varepsilon; c + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(c)$

$$\text{dacă } x \in (c - \varepsilon; c) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c \\ x < c}} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \leq 0$$

$$\text{dacă } x \in (c; c + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \geq 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c \\ x > c}} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$$

Teoremă (Rolle) - Fie $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabilă pe (a, b) , continuă
în a și b (f este cont. pe $[a, b]$) și $f(a) = f(b)$.
Atunci $\exists c \in (a, b)$ a. i. $f'(c) = 0$

Dem: f este cont pe $[a, b] \Rightarrow$ este mărginită pe $[a, b]$

$$M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \quad m = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$$

Vom avea 3 cazuri

(C1) $M > f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a; b)$ a.i. $f(c) = M =$
 $\Rightarrow c$ este punct de extrem local $\stackrel{T.F.}{=} f'(c) = 0$

(C2) $m < f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a; b)$ a.i. $f(c) = m =$
 $\Rightarrow c$ este punct de maxim local $\stackrel{T.F.}{=} f'(c) = 0$

(C3) $M = m = f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow f$ este constantă $\Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$
 $\forall c \in (a; b)$

ma lui Lagrange Fie $f: [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a.i. f să fie
 continuă pe $[a; b]$ și derivabilă pe $(a; b)$.
 Atunci $\exists c \in (a; b)$ a.i. $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$

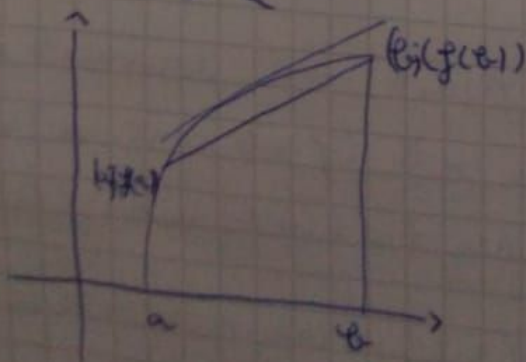
2. Fie $h: [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. ~~data~~ dată de $h(x) = f(x) - \alpha x$
 h este cont. pe $[a; b]$ și derivabilă pe $(a; b)$
~~data~~

$$h(a) = h(b) \Leftrightarrow f(a) - \alpha a = f(b) - \alpha b \Leftrightarrow \alpha(b - a) = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

T.R. $\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a; b)$ a.i. $h'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) - \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) = \alpha = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$



Obs: Fie $f: (a; b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabilă. Atunci:

- 1) $f' = 0 \Leftrightarrow f$ este constantă
- 2) $f' \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f$ este crescătoare
- 3) f este strict crescătoare $\Leftrightarrow f' \geq 0$ și $\{x \mid f'(x) > 0\}' = (a; b) \setminus \Omega_n(a; b)$ (mult punctelor de acumulare)

Teoremă (Cauchy) - Fie $f, g: [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, derivabile pe $(a; b)$ și continue pe $[a; b]$ a.î. $g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a; b)$.
Atunci $g(b) \neq g(a)$ și $\exists c \in (a; b)$ a.î.

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$$g(x) = x \Rightarrow T.L.$$

Dem: Din T.L. pentru fct. g pe $[a; b] \Rightarrow \exists d \in (a; b)$ a.î.

$$\frac{g(b) - g(a)}{b - a} = g'(d) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(a) \neq g(b)$$

Fie $h: [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. $h(x) = f(x) - \alpha \cdot g(x) \Rightarrow$

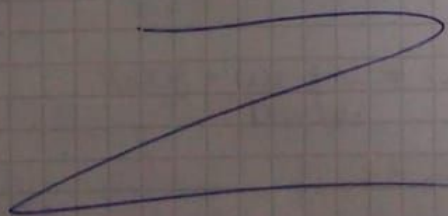
h este continuă pe $[a; b]$ și este derivabilă pe $(a; b)$

~~R.T.~~ $h(a) = h(b)$ (pt. a putea aplica T.R.) \Leftrightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow f(a) - \alpha \cdot g(a) = f(b) - \alpha \cdot g(b) \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$

T.R. $\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a; b)$ a.î. $h'(c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f'(c) - \alpha \cdot g'(c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \alpha = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$



Teoremă - Fie $f: (a; b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Atunci derivabilă. Atunci f are proprietatea lui Darboux. (PD)

Dem: $a < c < b < d$. $\alpha = f'(c)$ și $\beta = f'(d)$

pp. ~~pp.~~ $\alpha < \beta$.

Fie $\gamma \in (\alpha; \beta)$

Considerăm $g: (a; b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = f(x) - \gamma \cdot x$.

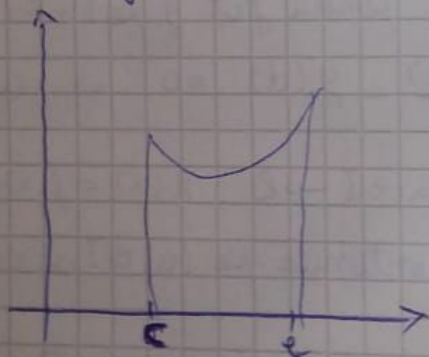
$$g'(x) = f'(x) - \gamma$$

$$g: [c; d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exists x_0 \in [c; d] \text{ a. i. } g(x_0) = \inf_{x \in [c; d]} g(x)$$

Dacă $x_0 \in (c; d) \Rightarrow x_0$ este punct de extrem local pentru g

$$\Rightarrow g'(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f'(x_0) = \gamma$$



$$g'(c) = f'(c) - \gamma = \alpha - \gamma < 0$$

$$g'(c) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c \\ x > c}} \frac{g(x) - g(c)}{x - c} = \alpha - \gamma < 0$$

Atunci $\Rightarrow \varepsilon > 0$ a. i. pt. $\forall x \in (c; c + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g(x) - g(c)}{x - c} < \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow g(x) < g(c)$$

$$g(c) \neq \inf_{x \in [c; d]} g(x) = g(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 \neq c$$

Analay $x_0 \neq d$

Teorema L'H: Fie $f, g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, derivabile pe (a, b) cu $g'(x) \neq 0$
 $\forall x \in (a, b)$

pp. c. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} g(x) = \alpha$ și $\alpha \in \{0, \infty\}$ și

$$\exists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l.$$

$$\text{Atunci } \exists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l.$$

Cazuri

$$l \begin{cases} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \pm \infty \end{cases}$$

$$b \begin{cases} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \pm \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \begin{cases} > 0 \\ \infty \end{cases}$$

(C1) $\alpha = 0, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Fie $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ date de

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ 0, & x = b \end{cases} \quad \tilde{g}(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ 0, & x = b \end{cases}$$

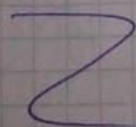
\tilde{f}, \tilde{g} der. pe (a, b) cont. în b

T.C. pt. \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} pe $[x, b]$ (unde $x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow c_x \in (x, b)$ a.i.

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\tilde{f}(x) - \tilde{f}(b)}{\tilde{g}(x) - \tilde{g}(b)} = \frac{\tilde{f}'(c_x)}{\tilde{g}'(c_x)} = \frac{f'(c_x)}{g'(c_x)}$$

$$x \rightarrow b \Rightarrow c_x \rightarrow b$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} \frac{f'(c_x)}{g'(c_x)} = l.$$



(C2) $\alpha = \infty$ $b \in \mathbb{R}$ $\ell \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow b \\ x < b}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \ell \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0 \text{ a.i. } x \in (b - \delta_\varepsilon, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} - \ell \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$b - \delta_\varepsilon < x_0 < x < b \quad x \rightarrow b$$

T.C. pt. f, g pe $[x_0; x] \Rightarrow \exists c_x \in (x_0; x)$ a.i.

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} = \frac{f'(c_x)}{g'(c_x)}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} - \ell \right| < \varepsilon \quad | : g(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \left| \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)}}{1 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)}} - \ell \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b} g(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \exists \delta'_\varepsilon \in (0; \delta_\varepsilon) \text{ a.i. } \left| \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{a.i. } \left| \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ pt. } \forall x \in (b - \delta'_\varepsilon; b)$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x_0)} - \ell \cdot \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| \leq \varepsilon (1 + \left| \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} \right|)$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \ell \right| = \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x_0)} - \ell \cdot \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} + \ell \cdot \frac{g(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - l \right| \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 + \left| \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| + \left| \frac{l \cdot g(x_0)}{g(x)} \right| \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon l =$$

$$= \varepsilon(1 + 2l + \varepsilon)$$

$$l = \infty \quad f, g: (a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad a > 0$$

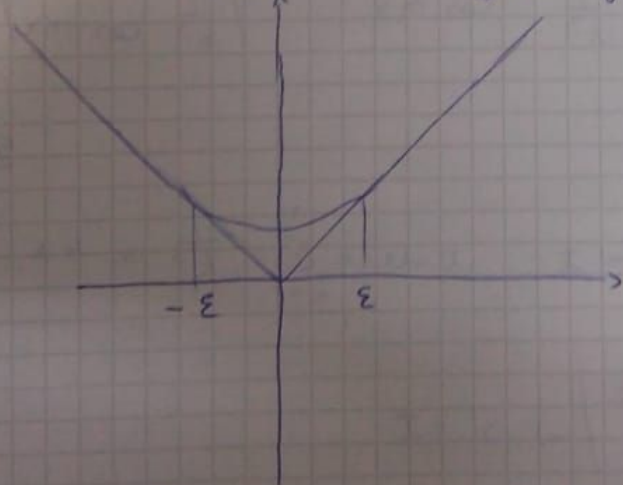
$$F, G: (0, \frac{1}{a}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad F(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$G(x) = g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot g'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{g'(y)} = l$$

T. L'H. $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(y)}{g(y)}$$



$$f(x) = |x| \text{ (nu } \exists f'(0) \text{)}$$

g deriv. pe \mathbb{R} .

$$\sup |f(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon$$

Teoremă - Fie $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $f_n: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile a.i.

$$1) \exists g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. } f_n' \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} g$$

$$2) \exists c \in (a, b) \text{ a.i. } (f_n(c))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ sîc } f_n \text{ sîc convergente}$$

$$\text{Atunci } \exists f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. } \begin{cases} 1) f' = g \\ 2) f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f \end{cases}$$

2

exemple

$$s(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^4} \sin nx \in C^2 \quad \exists s' \text{ si este cont.}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \sin nx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^4} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \sin nx \right| \leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \sin nx$$

serie este ~~absolut~~ conv. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$D_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^4} \cdot \sin kx \Rightarrow |s(x) - D_n(x)| \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{k \geq n+1} \left| \frac{1}{k^4} \sin kx \right| \leq \sum_{k \geq n+1} \frac{1}{k^4} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n \xrightarrow{n} 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow s \text{ cont.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \sin nx \right)' =$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^3} \cos nx$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \cos nx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^3} \text{ conv.}$$

$$t_n(x) \xrightarrow{n} t \quad t_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^3} \cos kx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_n' \xrightarrow{n} t \\ D_n \xrightarrow{n} s \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow s' = t$$

2

$$u(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{1}{n^4} \sin nx \right)'' = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot (-\sin nx)$$

$$\left| -\frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2}$ este conv.

$$\Rightarrow u_n \xrightarrow{u} u \quad u_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n -\frac{1}{k^2} \sin kx$$

$$\textcircled{T_2} \quad u_n' \xrightarrow{u} u$$

$$u_n \rightarrow u \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} u' = u \\ u' = u \end{array} \quad \Bigg/ \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'' = u$$

$$\textcircled{T_1} \quad u_n \xrightarrow{u} u \quad \Bigg/ \quad \Rightarrow \quad u \text{ cont.}$$