1) Fie  $f: [0, \infty) \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$  o functie continua a.î. \f(x)dx < \infty. Anátati ca  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{m}\int_{0}^{n}xf(x)dx=0$ Function  $X \longmapsto F(x)$  este o primitiva a lui f m' deci F(x) = f(x).

Function f(x) este o primitiva a lui f m' deci f(x) = f(x).

tundia  $x \mapsto +(x)$  iste miscatoone.  $\begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} xf(x)dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} x \cdot F(x)dx \\ = \frac{1}{n} xF(x) \Big|_{0}^{n} - \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} F(x)dx = F(n) - \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} F(x)dx \end{cases}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{n} F(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} F(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} F(k+1) dx$$

$$F \text{ uncotond} \qquad F(1) + F(2) + \dots + F(n)$$

$$\int_{0}^{n} F(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} F(x) dx > \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k}^{k+1} F(k) dx = F(0) + F(1) + \dots + F(n-1)$$

$$F(0) + F(1) + \dots + F(n-1) \leq \int_{0}^{n} \int_{k}^{n} F(x) dx \leq \frac{F(1) + F(2) + \dots + F(n)}{n}$$

lem 
$$f(n) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \int_{0}^{n} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$$
.

lim  $f(0) + F(1) + \cdots + F(m-1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n)$ 

lim  $f(1) + F(2) + \cdots + F(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n+1)$ 
 $f(n) + F(n) + F(n) + \cdots + F(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n+1)$ 

Dea  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n) dx$ .

Den  $f(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} x f(x) dx = 0$ .

$$B(p, 2) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{p-1}}{(1+y)^{p+2}} dy \qquad x = \frac{y}{1+y}$$

$$B(p, 1-p) = \Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p) = \frac{\pi}{Nm(p\pi)}, \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

$$2) \text{ Calculati} \qquad \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{x^{3} - x^{3}} dx$$

$$\frac{3}{8-x^{3}} = 2\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{2})^{3}} \qquad (\frac{x}{2})^{2} = y, \quad x = 2\sqrt{y}$$

$$4x = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{y^{2}} dy \qquad y = 0; \quad y = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} x^{3} \sqrt{8-x^{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{3} 2 \sqrt{y} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-y} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (1-y)^{\frac{1}{3}} dy = \frac{8}{3} B\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)}{\Gamma\left(2\right)} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{1}$$

$$= \frac{8}{9} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{\pi}{pm\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

Teoremá, Fre Zanx" o serie de puteri en rajà de convergenta R70. Mi f. (-R,R)—R  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ Homai f este deruvahlà si  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1}, \forall x \in (-R,R).$  $\int (x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x + \dots + na_m x + \dots$   $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x$   $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x$ 

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

3) Determinate multimea de como a serier de a)  $\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} N X^{N}$ , b)  $\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} n^{2} X^{N}$ 

si gaset suma er.

a)  $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$ ,  $R = \frac{1}{g} = 1$ .

Pt X=1, X=-1 seua este direigentà.

Multimea de como este A= (-1,1).

$$\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} u \times_{N} = \times \cdot \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} u \times_{N-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1-x}{1-x}\right) = \left(\frac{1-x}{2}, x^{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$

$$\int_{1-x}^{1} \left(1-x\right)^{2}$$
Deai 
$$\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} NX^{N} = \frac{X}{\left(1-x\right)^{2}}$$

$$f\left(\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} N^{2} \chi^{N}\right), \quad \mathcal{R}=1.; \quad A=(-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \chi(N^2 \chi^{N-1})$$

$$\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} N \chi^{N} = \frac{\chi}{(N-\chi)^{2}}, \forall \chi \in (-1,1) = \chi \left(\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} N \chi^{N}\right) = \left(\frac{\chi}{(N-\chi)^{2}}\right), \forall \chi \in (-1,1)$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} N^{2} x^{N-1} = \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2x(1-x)}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1-x+2x}{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^h = \frac{x+x^2}{(\lambda-x)^3}, \forall x \in (-1,1).$$

4) Degroctati în serie de puteri ale lui  $\times$  si precipati intervalul pe care detrottarea este valabilia functia  $\int (x) = \frac{3 \times -5}{\chi^2 - 4\chi + 3}$ ,  $\chi \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1,3\}$ 

Solutie:  $\frac{3\chi-5}{\chi^2-4\chi+3} = \frac{3\chi-5}{(\chi-1)(\chi-3)} = \frac{\pm}{\chi-1} + \frac{B}{\chi-3}$ 

A(X-3)+B(X-1)=3X-5, HX  $X=3 \implies 2B=4=7B=2$ X=(-2)-2A=-2=7A=1

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-3}$ 

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{X-1} + \frac{2}{X-b}$$
,  $\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} X_m = \frac{1}{(-x)}$ ,  $4x \in (-1, 1)$ 

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n = 1 + x + \dots + x + \dots + x + \dots + x + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{N} = 1+\frac{x}{3} + \cdots + \frac{x}{3}^{N} + \cdots +$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} \left(-1 - \frac{2}{3^{n+1}}\right) x^n, \quad +x \in (-1,1).$$

5) Existà f; R-R sontinua peR si sau rue este derivabilà în nicium punct.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x|, -1 \leq x \leq 1$  m f(x)=1/1, 1-1 f(x+2)=f(x),  $f(x)=f(x) \le f(x) \le 1$  f(x+2)=f(x),  $f(x)=f(x) \le f(x) \le 1$ 1 2 3 4 Observam cà  $|f(x)-f(y)| \leq |x-y|$ ,  $\forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}$ Levia de functii  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^k f(4^k x)$ , converge.

uniform pe R devorèce.  $\left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right| f \left( 4^n x \right) \right| \leq \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \text{ in } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) < \infty. \left( \text{Gut. lui} \right)$ Deci function giR-1R  $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) f(4^n x)$  est continuà pe R. tratam ea pt vice XFR, g ru este derivabilà in X Fie XER. It me H\* fie  $S_m = \pm \frac{4^m}{2}$  runde semmel este ales astfel încât sà mu existe micuin numai întreg între 4<sup>m</sup> X m 4<sup>m</sup> (X+ Sm).

$$\left| \frac{g(x+J_m) - g(x)}{f_m} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot \frac{f(4^n(x+J_m) - f(4^nx)}{f_m} \right| \\
= \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot g_m \right| \ge \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot g_m - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot g_m \\
= g_m - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n - g_n -$$

Remarca Primil exemplu de functie care este rontinuà pe R si sui este derivabilà in nicion punct ii apartine lui Waierstrass:

 $f(x) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \alpha \cdot \cos(b^n \pi x)$ 

unde ocac1, beste un numar natural impar si

ab>1+3/1.

Exercitic

1) Fu  $f_m: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_m(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \frac{1}{n+1}, \\ x < \frac{1}{n+1}, & \frac{1}{n+1} \le x \le \frac{1}{n}, \\ 0, & \frac{1}{n} < x. \end{cases}$ 

Hudrati convergenta sempla si uniformà a suulue (fn) n 21. Déterminati multimea de nonvergentà a sensi de function 2 fn si decideté dans convergents este uniformà.

2) Avatati ca senia de function  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x+n}{n^2}$  compage

uniform pe ouve interval mangimit, dan pt avec XER

seria nu este absolut convergentà.

3\*) Arātati cā dacā f este uniform continua pe  $[0, \infty)$  si integrala  $\int_0^\infty f(x) dx$  este convergentā atunci  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

4) Presupunem là  $f_n: [a,b] \rightarrow [0,\infty)$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  sunt function continue, seria  $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$  este normer gent à pent ru orice  $x \in [a,b]$  si function  $x \to \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$  este continua pe [a,b]. Anotati ca seria  $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$  converge uniform pe [a,b].