

# Recapitulare Unit 14 Analiză

Exerci

Ex 1  $\sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \frac{a(a+2) \dots (a+2n)}{(n+4)!}$  ;  $x > 0$  ;  $a > 0$

art 2<sup>o</sup> art 1<sup>o</sup>  
art 1<sup>o</sup> radice  
după  
art 1<sup>o</sup> art 2<sup>o</sup>  
art 2<sup>o</sup> J.L.

Art 2<sup>o</sup> Regula lui

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{x^n} \cdot \frac{a(a+2) \dots (a+2n)(a+2n+2)}{a(a+2) \dots (a+2n)}$$

$$\frac{(n+4)!}{(n+5)!} = x \cdot \frac{a+2n+2}{n+5} \rightarrow 2x$$

- ① Dacă  $2x > 1$  ( $x > \frac{1}{2}$ ) s. divergentă  
② Dacă  $2x < 1$  ( $x < \frac{1}{2}$ ) s. convergentă

div 1  
con 2

③  $x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{a(a+2) \dots (a+2n)}{2^n (n+4)!}$

Art 1<sup>o</sup> J.L

$$n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = n \left( \frac{2(n+5)}{a+2n+2} - 1 \right) = n \left( \frac{8-a}{a+2n+2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{8-a}{2}$$

$\frac{8-a}{2} > 1 \Leftrightarrow 6 > a$  s. convergentă

invers  
con 1  
div 2

$\frac{8-a}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow 6 < a$  s. divergentă

$a = 6 \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{6 \cdot 8 \cdot \dots \cdot (6+2n)}{2^n (n+4)!} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{6 \cdot 8 \cdot \dots \cdot (6+2n)}{(2n+8)!} =$

$= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot (2n+8)}$  divergentă  $\sim \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n}$

# Convergență și divergență

(singlă) (uniformă)

Ex 2 Fie  $f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f_n(x) = \frac{x^4 n^5}{x^{10} + n^{10}}$

C. S și C. U

(C = convergență)

C. S  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 n^5}{x^{10} + n^{10}} = 0 = f$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{p} f$  (f\_n converge simplu la f)

C. U  $\alpha_n = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x) - f(x)|$  ( $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$ )

$\alpha_n = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x) - 0| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f_n(x) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{x^4 \cdot n^5}{x^{10} + n^{10}}$

$f'_n(x) = \frac{4x^3 \cdot n^5 (x^{10} + n^{10}) - x^4 \cdot n^5 (10x^9 + n^{10})}{(x^{10} + n^{10})^2} =$

$= \frac{-6x^{13} n^5 + 4x^3 n^{15}}{(x^{10} + n^{10})^2} = \frac{2x^3 n^5 (-3x^{10} + 2n^{10})}{(x^{10} + n^{10})^2} = 0$

$x = 0$

3 solutii

$2n^{10} = 3x^{10} \Rightarrow x = \pm n \cdot \sqrt[10]{\frac{2}{3}} = x$

$x_1 = +n \sqrt[10]{\frac{2}{3}}; x_2 = -n \sqrt[10]{\frac{2}{3}}$

<del><math>(x^3)</math></del>	---	$x_2$	---	0	+++	$x_1$	+++
$-3x^{10} + 2n^{10}$	---	0	++	-	++	0	---
$f'$	++	0	---	0	+++	0	---



$x$	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt[10]{\frac{2}{3}}$	$0$	$\sqrt[10]{\frac{3}{2}}$	$+\infty$
$f_n'$	+	+	+	+	+
$f_n$	0	0	0	0	0

$$a_n = f_n\left(\sqrt[10]{\frac{2}{3}}\right) = \frac{n^4 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot n^5}{\frac{2}{3} n^{10} + n^{10}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{n} f$$

serii de funcții

$f_n$  converge uniform la  $f$

Ex 3  $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \sin nx \in C^2(C^\infty)$

$$f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sin nx$$

T1 Fie  $f_n: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue și  $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  să fie uniform convergentă. Atunci  $s$  este continuă

T2 Fie  $f_n: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  derivabile și  $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  să fie convergentă și  $s_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n'(x)$  să fie uniform convergentă

Atunci  $s' = s_1$

Def  $\sum f_n$  :  $\exists a_n$  și  $|f_n(x)| \leq a_n \forall x$  și  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < +\infty$  atunci  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$  converge uniform

$$|f_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{2^n} \sin nx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{2^n} < +\infty \Rightarrow \Delta$  este normal convergent  $\left| \begin{array}{l} +1 \\ \Rightarrow \Delta \text{ este cont.} \end{array} \right.$   
 $f_n$  continue

tot Ex 3

$$\Delta_1(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} f_n'(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n}{2^n} \cos nx$$

$$|f_n'(x)| \leq \frac{n}{2^n} \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n}{2^n} < +\infty \quad i \leq \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$\Delta$  este normal convergent  $\Rightarrow \Delta' = \Delta_1$   
 $\Delta_1 \xrightarrow{h} \Delta_1$

$$\Delta_h(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} f_n^{(h)}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^h}{2^n} \sin\left(nx + h \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin^h(x) = \sin\left(x + h \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$|f_n^{(h)}(x)| \leq \frac{n^h}{2^n} \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^h}{2^n} < +\infty \quad \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^h \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta_h$  este normal convergent  $\forall h \geq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta'_h = \Delta_{h+1} \quad \forall h \geq 0 \quad \Delta_h^{(1)} = \Delta_{h+1}$

$$\left| \Delta_1^{(h)} \right| \leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^h}{2^n} \leq C_1 K! n^h$$



derivabilitatea și continuitatea

Ex 5

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \cup (3, 4) \\ x^2 & \text{rest} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \mathbb{Q} \cup (3, 4) & A' &= \mathbb{R} & A^0 &= (3, 4) \\ B &= \mathbb{R} \setminus (\mathbb{Q} \cup (3, 4)) & B' &= |\mathbb{R}| \setminus (3, 4) = (-\infty, 3] \cup [4, +\infty) \\ B^0 &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$f|_{A^0=(3,4)} = x^4 \Rightarrow f$  continuă și derivabilă pe  $(3,4)$   
↓  
mulțime deschisă

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (3, 4) \Rightarrow a \in A' \cap B'$$

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x \in A}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^4 = a^4$		$f$ este continuă în $a \Leftrightarrow$
$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x \in B}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = a^2$		$a^- = a^4 \Leftrightarrow a \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
$f(a) \in \{a^2, a^4\}$		$a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus ((3, 4) \cup \{-1, 0, 1\}) \Rightarrow$

$f$  este derivă în  $a \Rightarrow \exists f'(a)$   
 $a \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x \in A}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^4 - a^4}{x - a}$$

L.H.  
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 4x^3 = 4a^3$

Q.H.  
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 2x = 2a$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x \in B}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} =$$

$f$  este derivabilă în  $a \Leftrightarrow 4a^3 = 2a \Leftrightarrow a \in [0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$

$a \in \{-1, 0, 1\} \Rightarrow (a=0)$  derivabilă

$a = \pm 1 \Rightarrow$  nu este derivabilă

$$\underline{Ex 6} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^6 y^5}{x^{10} + y^{10}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = y = 0 \end{cases}$$

a) cont. lui  $f$  în  $(0,0)$

b)  $\exists$  cont  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

c) derivabilitatea în  $(0,0)$

a) cont în  $(0,0)$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = ax}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6 \cdot a^5 x^5}{x^{10} + a^{10} x^{10}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \frac{a^5}{1 + a^{10}} = 0$$

$$|f(x, y) - f(0,0)| = \frac{|x^6 y^5|}{x^{10} + y^{10}} = \frac{|x^5 y^5|}{x^{10} + y^{10}} (x) \leq \frac{1}{2} (x) \rightarrow 0$$

$(x^{10} + y^{10} \geq 2 |x^5 y^5|)$  metoda mai simplă în acest caz

$$\left| \frac{x^6 y^5}{x^{10} + y^{10}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10} + y^{10}} \right|^{\frac{6}{10}} \cdot \left( \frac{y^{10}}{x^{10} + y^{10}} \right)^{\frac{5}{10}} (x^{10} + y^{10})^{\frac{6}{10} + \frac{5}{10} - 1} \leq$$

$$\leq (x^{10} + y^{10})^{\frac{1}{10}} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

metoda generală



$$\textcircled{b} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{6x^5 y^5 (x^{10} + y^{10}) - x^6 y^5 \cdot 10x^9}{(x^{10} + y^{10})^2} = \frac{-4x^{15} y^5 + 6x^5 y^{15}}{(x^{10} + y^{10})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{f(x'', 0) - f(0'', 0)}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-6x^{15} a^5 x^5 + 4x^5 a^{15} x^{15}}{(x^{10} + a^{10} x^{10})^2} =$$

I  $y = ax$  sau

$x_n = y_n = \frac{1}{n}$  II

(de obicei I)

$$= \frac{-6a^5 + 4a^{15}}{(1 + a^{10})^2} \Rightarrow \text{nu este continuă în } (0, 0)$$

$\textcircled{c}$   $f$  este derivabilă în  $(0, 0) \Leftrightarrow T \in L(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R})$  cu

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - T(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$$

$$T(x, y) = ax + by \quad a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$b = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y'') - f(0'', 0)}{y} = 0 \Rightarrow T = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^6 y^5}{(x^{10} + y^{10}) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6 a^5 x^5}{(x^{10} + a^{10} x^{10}) \cdot x \sqrt{1 + a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{a^5}{1+a^{10}} \Rightarrow \nabla f'(0,0)$$

3 variabile  
 (1,0) punctul  
 cazul ca să fie mai greu  
 $x^{10} + y^{20}$  (nu puteri egale)  
 $y = a\sqrt{x}$   
 $x = ay^2$   
 $x = ay^{\frac{20}{10}}$

Ex 7  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ;  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy$

(PAS1)  
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 3y = 0$   
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + 3x = 0$   

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = -y & y = -x^2 \\ y^2 = -x & x^4 = -x & x^3 = -1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \\ & & y = -x^2 = -1 \end{cases}$$
  
 I  $x = y = 0$   
 II  $x = y = -1$

(PAS2)  
 $f'' = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 3 \\ 3 & 6y \end{pmatrix}$   $f''(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f''(-1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Este matricea pozitivă?

(PAS3)  
 $\Delta_1 = 0$   
 $\Delta_2 = -9$   
 $\Delta_1 = -6$   
 $\Delta_2 = 36 - 9 = 27$

Metoda 1  

$\Delta_1$	$\Delta_2$	...	$\Delta_n$	
+	+	...	+	minim
+	+	...	+	maxim

 alterna s.a  $\Delta_k = 0 \forall k$



Metoda 2 Valori proprii

$\lambda_1 > 0 \dots \lambda_n > 0$  minim

$\lambda_1 < 0 \dots \lambda_n < 0$  maxim

$\lambda_1 > 0 \lambda_2 > 0 \dots$  sa

in problema  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 9$   $\lambda_1 > 0$   
 $\lambda_2 < 0$

$\Rightarrow$  sa

$$f'' = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \quad df^2 = a(dx)^2 + 2b dx dy + c(dy)^2$$

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2$$

~~Exemplu~~ Să se determine extremele locale ale funcției

$$f(x, y) = xy \text{ pe } A = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1 \Rightarrow A = g^{-1}([0, 1]) \Rightarrow A \text{ închisă}$$

$$A \text{ este mărginită} (\Rightarrow |x| \leq 1 \text{ și } |y| \leq 1)$$

$$f \text{ continuă}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  are puncte de maxim  
și minim global pe  $A$

$(x_0, y_0)$  punct de extrem global pentru  $f$  pe  $A$

1)  $(x_0, y_0) \in A^\circ = B(0, 1) \Leftrightarrow x_0^2 + y_0^2 < 1$  (extrem local pt f)

2)  $(x_0, y_0) \in \partial B(0, 1) \Leftrightarrow x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$  (extrem cu legătură)

T.M.L

①  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y = 0$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = y = 0$

$f'' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Delta_1 = 0$

$\Delta_2 = -1$

$\Rightarrow$  puncte sta

c<sub>2</sub>) T.M.L ①  $f, g \in C^1 (\in C^\infty)$

② rang  $g' = \max$  rang  $g' = 1$   $g' = (y \ x)$   
 $\wedge$  rang  $g' > 0 \Rightarrow$

$x=y=0 \notin A$  ③  $(x_0, y_0)$  este un punct de extrem pentru  $f$  pe  $A$

$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  ai  $h'_\alpha(x_0, y_0) = 0$   $h_\alpha = f + \alpha g = xy + \alpha(x^2 + y^2)$

PASA

$\frac{\partial h_\alpha}{\partial x} = y + 2\alpha x = 0$

$\frac{\partial h_\alpha}{\partial y} = x + 2\alpha y = 0$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

1)  $x=y=0 \notin A$

2)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2\alpha & 1 \\ 1 & 2\alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$(2\alpha)^2 = 1$

$2\alpha = \pm 1$

$2\alpha = 1 \quad x + y = 0 \quad x = -y \wedge x^2 = 1$   
 $2\alpha = -1 \quad x + y = 0 \quad x = -y \wedge x^2 = 1$

$x = y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



$$C_1 \quad f\left(\frac{+1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C_2 \quad f\left(\frac{+1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

PAS 2       $B = Fx A$

Metoda topologică

$$x=y=1 \Rightarrow x=y=-1 \text{ maxim}$$

$$x=1; y=-1 \parallel x=-1; y=1 \text{ minim}$$

Metoda 2  $h_2$

$$h_2'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha > 0 \text{ minim}$$

$$\alpha < 0 \text{ maxim}$$

$$h_2 = f_{pe} A$$