

Seminarul 9

1. Fie $f: [-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \ln(1-x)$. Dezvoltați funcția f în serie de puteri ale lui x .

Sol. $\therefore f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1-x} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1) x^n \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$.

Integrăm „termen cu termen” și obținem că $\exists C \in \mathbb{R}$
a. $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1) \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$

$$f(0) = \ln(1-0) = 0.$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{n+1} \cdot 0^{n+1} + C = 0 + C = C.$$

Deci $C = 0$.

Așadar $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{n+1} x^{n+1} \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$.

Are loc această relație și pentru $x = -1$?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dacă } x = -1, \text{ avem } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{n+1} x^{n+1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{n+1} (-1)^{n+1} = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \text{ conv. (Crit. lui Leibniz)}. \end{aligned}$$

conform Teoremei a doua a lui Abel avem că

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} (-1)^{n+1}.$$

$$\parallel$$

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

$$\parallel$$

$$\ln 2$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\underline{f(-1)}$$

$$\text{Deci } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} x^{n+1} \quad \forall x \in [-1, 1). \quad \square$$

2. a) Studiați continuitatea funcției f ;

b) Det. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$;

c) Studiați diferențiabilitatea funcției f ,

unde:

$$i) f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & ; (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & ; (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

Sol.: a) Vezi Seminar 6.

b) Für $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{(xy)'_x (x^2 + y^2) - xy(x^2 + y^2)'_x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{y(x^2 + y^2) - xy \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{(xy)'_y (x^2 + y^2) - xy(x^2 + y^2)'_y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x^2 + y^2) - xy \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0) + t e_1 - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0) + t(1,0) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,0) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t \cdot 0}{t^2 + 0} - 0}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{t} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0) + t e_2 - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(0,1)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0 \cdot t}{0^2 + t^2} - 0}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{t} = 0.$$

c) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ continue pe $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ | criteriu
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ deschisă | de diferențiabilitate \rightarrow f dif. pe $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

Studiem diferențiabilitatea lui f în $(0,0)$.

f nu e cont. în $(0,0)$ (Vezi Seminar 6) $\Rightarrow f$ nu e dif. în $(0,0)$. \square

$$\text{ii)} f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 y^2}{x^8 + y^4} & ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & ; (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Sol.:

a) f continuă pe $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ (operații cu funcții elementare).

Studiem continuitatea lui f în $(0,0)$.

Variantă 1

Fie $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

$$|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \left| \frac{x^5 y^2}{x^8 + y^4} - 0 \right| = \frac{|x^5 y^2|}{x^8 + y^4} =$$

$$= |x| \frac{x^4 y^2}{x^8 + y^4} \leq \frac{1}{2} |x| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ cont. în } (0,0).$$

$\leq \frac{1}{2}$ (Explicativ: $\frac{x^8 + y^4}{2} \geq \sqrt{x^8 y^4} = |x^4 y^2| = x^4 y^2$)

Variantă 2

Fie $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

$$|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \left| \frac{x^5 y^2}{x^8 + y^4} - 0 \right| = \frac{|x^5 y^2|}{x^8 + y^4} =$$
$$= \left(\frac{|x|^8}{x^8 + y^4} \right)^{\frac{5}{8}} \cdot \left(\frac{|y|^4}{x^8 + y^4} \right)^{\frac{2}{4}} \cdot (x^8 + y^4)^{\frac{5}{8} + \frac{2}{4} - 1} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{x^8}{x^8 + y^4} \right)^{\frac{5}{8}}}_{\leq 1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{y^4}{x^8 + y^4} \right)^{\frac{2}{4}}}_{\leq 1} \cdot (x^8 + y^4)^{\frac{5+4-8}{8}} \leq$$

(Explication: $x^8 + y^4 \geq x^8$) (Explication: $x^8 + y^4 \geq y^4$)

$$\leq (x^8 + y^4)^{\frac{1}{8}} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ cont. in } (0,0).$$

b) Für $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{(x^5 y^2)'_x (x^8 + y^4) - x^5 y^2 (x^8 + y^4)'_x}{(x^8 + y^4)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{5x^4 y^2 (x^8 + y^4) - x^5 y^2 \cdot 8x^7}{(x^8 + y^4)^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{(x^5 y^2)'_y (x^8 + y^4) - x^5 y^2 (x^8 + y^4)'_y}{(x^8 + y^4)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^5 \cdot 2y (x^8 + y^4) - x^5 y^2 \cdot 4y^3}{(x^8 + y^4)^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t e_1) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(1,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,0) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^5 \cdot 0^2}{t^8 + 0^4} - 0}{t} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t e_2) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(0,1)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0^5 \cdot t^2}{0^8 + t^4} - 0}{t} = 0.$$

$$c) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ cont. pe } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f \text{ dif. pe } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}.$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ deschisă

Studiem diferențiabilitatea lui f în $(0,0)$.

Dacă f ar fi diferențiabilă în $(0,0)$, atunci

$$df(0,0): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad df(0,0)(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - df(0,0)((x,y) - (0,0))}{\|(x,y) - (0,0)\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^5 y^2}{x^8 + y^4} - 0 - 0}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^5 y^2}{(x^8 + y^4) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

alegem $(x_n, y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Avem

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n, y_n) = (0, 0) \text{ , i.e. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^5 y_n^2}{(x_n^8 + y_n^4) \sqrt{x_n^2 + y_n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^9}}{\frac{2}{n^8} \sqrt{\frac{n^2+1}{n^4}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^9} \cdot \frac{\cancel{n}^{10}}{2\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$$

Deci $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^5 y^2}{(x^8 + y^4) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \neq 0$, i.e. f nu e dif. in $(0,0)$. \square

$$\text{iii) } f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3}{x^4 + y^2} & ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & ; (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

Sl.: a) f cont. pe $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ (operații cu funcții elementare).

Studiem continuitatea lui f în $(0,0)$.

Fie $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

$$|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \left| \frac{y^3}{x^4+y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{|y|^3}{x^4+y^2} =$$

$$= |y| \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^4+y^2} \leq |y| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ cont. în } (0,0).$$

$$\leq 1 \quad (\text{Explicatie: } x^4+y^2 \geq y^2)$$

b) Fie $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{(y^3)'_x (x^4+y^2) - y^3 (x^4+y^2)'_x}{(x^4+y^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{0 \cdot (x^4+y^2) - y^3 \cdot 4x^3}{(x^4+y^2)^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{(y^3)'_y (x^4+y^2) - y^3 (x^4+y^2)'_y}{(x^4+y^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3y^2 (x^4+y^2) - y^3 \cdot 2y}{(x^4+y^2)^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + te_1) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(1,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,0) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0^3}{t^4 + 0^2} - 0}{t} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + te_2) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(0,1)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^3}{0^4 + t^2} - 0}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^3}{t^2}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{t} = 1.$$

c) Vom rezolva în seminarul următor acest subpunct. \square