## Exercitii

1. Studiati convergența simplă și uniformă pentru următoarele șiruri de funcții:

a) 
$$f_n:(0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+nx} + n \in \mathbb{R}^*$ .

A) 
$$f_n: [1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+nx} + meH^*.$$

d) 
$$f_n: [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \frac{x+m}{x+m+1} + n \in \mathbb{R}^*.$$

e) 
$$f_n: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2} + n \in \mathbb{R}^*$ .

$$f)$$
  $f_n: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{e^x + x^n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

g) 
$$f_n:(0,1)\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x)=\frac{e^x \cdot x^n}{1+x^n} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{*}.$$

h) 
$$f_n: [3,5] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \frac{(x+m)^3}{n^4} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

i) 
$$f_n: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = x^n(1-x^n) + n \in \mathbb{R}^k$$
.

i) 
$$f_m: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_m(x) = x^m (1-x)^m + m \in \mathbb{N}^x.$$

$$k) f_m: (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}, f_m(x) = \frac{x^3}{n^3 + x^3} + m \in \mathbb{R}^{*}.$$

$$\Omega f_n: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \frac{e^{-nx}}{n} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{+}.$$

2. Aratati ca rematoonele serie de funcții converg

$$\Delta ) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi}{1+n^8 \chi^2} .$$

by 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{arctg } n \times}{n(n+1)}$$
.

3. Determinați multimea de convergență pentru următrarele suii de putri:

$$M$$
  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) \times n!$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} N=1 \\ N=0 \end{array}$$

$$C)$$
  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{(n+1) 2^n}$ 

d) 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{(n+1)^2 \sqrt{3^n}} (x+2)^n$$
.

e) 
$$\frac{\infty}{N=1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{(2m-1)^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{m+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{m+2}} (x-2)^{n}$$

$$h) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{m^2+1}{2m^2+5} x^m$$

4. La se dezaste în serie de puteri ale lui x Monatoarele funcții:

$$O$$
  $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = lm(1+x^2).$