Varianta A Subjectul I (2 puncte) 1) de considera seria de puteri $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m^{2013}}{n^{2015}4^{n}} (x-1)^{n}$ pentru ZEIR, Jos se determine multimes de convergento a seriai. 2) Ja se Setermine suma seriei 2015 2015 m/ 2016 m Solutie observam ca $w = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{N+1}}{a_{N}} \right| = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3(n+1)^{20/3}}{(n+1)^{20/5}} \frac{n^{20/5} 4^{\eta}}{2n^{20/3} + 1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{2^{0/3}}{n^{1/4} + \frac{1}{\eta}} + \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{2^{0/3}}{n^{1/4} + \frac{1}{\eta}$ = lim 2 n 2013 + 2015 [(1+ 1/2013 1] = lim 2 [(1+ 1/2013 1] - 2-1 n > 2015 + 2013 (1+ 1/2015 4 (2+ 1/2013) n > (1+ 1/2) 2015 (2+ 1/2018) Astfel ea, nava de couverpenta pentru seria de puteri Z'an y este R=1=4,00 deci Z'any vorte converpenta pe (-4,4). Verificour convergente un copetele intervalului.
Pentru y = 4 perio devine \(\frac{2}{n^{2013}1} \) 4" = \(\frac{2}{n^{2015}1} \)

N=1 \(\frac{2}{n^{205}4^n} \) 4" = \(\frac{2}{n^{2015}} \) Fie en z Z / 1/2 serie convergentà. Evolucion love $\frac{bn}{m} = l_{100} \frac{2n^{2013}}{n^{2015}} \frac{n^{2}}{m^{2015}} = 2 \in (0, \infty)$ Eum Z 1/2 este serie convergento, declucem den Criterial la lemite al Comporation and 21 2n2015+1 et a ea convergente. Peutru y = -4 seria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-4)^n \frac{2n^{20/3}}{n^{20/5} \cdot 4^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n^{20/3}}{n^{20/5}}$ solica o serie alternata.

 $b_{m+1}-b_m = \frac{2(n+1)^{2015}}{(m+1)^{2015}} = \frac{2n^{2015}}{n^{2015}} = \frac{2}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^{2015}} = \frac{2}{m^2} + \frac{1}{n^{2015}} = \frac{2}{n^2}$ $=\frac{2}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2015}} - \frac{1}{n^{2015}} < 0$ => bm est six descrescator Eun lin by =0 resultà den briterial lui Leibniz ed seria est Convergen Am de monstrot ai intervalul de convergentà pentruserio de puteri-[snym at [-4,4] of so stare x-18[-4,4] => -4 = x-184(=> -3 & x & 5 mut volorile hui x pentou earl seeia $\frac{2n^{20/3}}{n^{20/54n}}(x_1)^n$ este convergentà. In conclusie multimea de convergentà este [-3,5]. 2) Observom ca $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2015^{\frac{n}{2016}} = 2015^{\frac{n}{2010}} = \frac{2015^{\frac{n}{2010}}}{n!} = \frac{2015}{2010} = \frac{2015^{\frac{n}{2010}}}{n!} = \frac{2015[2010]}{n!} = \frac{$ Jubiectul 1 (3 puncti) = 2015 (e 2015/2016) (2. pet) a) determinate puncke de extrem conditionet de functiei fir?>12, utilizand metode multiplicatorilor la Lagrange f(x,y)=xy+x+y+1, ou restricte xy+2x+zy=-2 (1.pd.) b) Fix fix2>R, f(xy)=} (2,7)=(9,0) Sa se orate et este functie continuà. Solutie Notom P(x,x) = xy+2x+2y+2 Eousideram function bui Logrange $L(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) + \lambda$, $F(x,y) = xy + x + y + 1 + \lambda xy + 2\lambda x + 2\lambda y + 2\lambda$ Determinant punchele exitice $\begin{bmatrix}
L'x^{20} & \exists y+1+\lambda y+2\lambda = 0 \\
L'y^{20} & \exists x+1+\lambda x+2\lambda = 0
\end{bmatrix}$ 27 + Bownital of by Radu Amaistr

Whin a earlier o rescrien soffl

$$\chi^{2} - 4 \% + 2 = 0 \quad \text{timole } \chi = \frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda}$$

Le are reliabile $\chi_{12} = \frac{4+\sqrt{16-8}}{2} \quad \forall \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{16}}{2}$

Paidru $2_{1} = \frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2+\sqrt{2} \text{ rezolvinu}$

$$\frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 2+\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow 1+2\lambda = (2+\sqrt{2})(1+\lambda) \Leftrightarrow (2-2+\sqrt{2})\lambda = 2+\sqrt{2}-1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-1$$

Poutru $2_{2} = 2-\sqrt{2}$ rezolvinu

$$\frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 2-\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow 1+2\lambda = (2-\sqrt{2})(1+\lambda) \Leftrightarrow (2-2+\sqrt{2})\lambda = 2-\sqrt{2}-1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-1$$

Poutru $2_{2} = 2-\sqrt{2}$ rezolvinu

$$\frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 2-\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow 1+2\lambda = (2-\sqrt{2})(1+\lambda) \Leftrightarrow (2-2+\sqrt{2})\lambda = 2-\sqrt{2}-1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$$

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conditional.

Pentru X2 m (x2, 72) oveno

(-2+1/2+2) dx + (-2+1/2+2) dy =0 =) dx=-dy În conclusie d2 (x, 7; x2, 72) = 2. \(\frac{12}{2}\) (-by) dy <0 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) + -2+1/2 fi m conclusé (x2,72)=(-2+V2, -2+V2) ente punct de mossim local conditionet.

b) Evoluam

|f(xx)-f(0,0)|= | xVixI -0|= | xVixI / Vx24x2 |.

Eum x2+y2 zx2 => Vx2+y2 > \x2 = |x|. Folonind accostà observation

| xe VIXI | = VIXI de unde

- VIXI & X VIXI & VIXI & VIXI (2,7)->(2,7)->(2,7)->(2,7)->(2,7)->(2,7)->(2,7)->(2,7)->(2,0)

Subjectul III (1,5 puncte)

Rezolvati ecuatio diferentida

4y 1-4y 4y = 6 x e 2x

Tolutie Rezolvom eautin omogeno

471-44/4 =0

Verieur ecustia eurocteristica

4r2-4r+1 =0 1 = 16-16=0 => n=n=== n m== 2.

De unde, year = (1x1-1e11)2+ (2x2-1e11)x= C1e 2+ c2xe 2 cu e1, c2 EIR.

Determiname o rolutie particulara a ecuatiei neaugene. Contam solutia

perficularà de forma

Tpor(x) = (0x+6) e2x cu 0,60R cese vor determino.

Colailone 3/(2) z re e2x + 2(ex+6)e2x = e2x (a+20x+2b)

 $y_{per}^{n}(x) = 2e^{2x}(\alpha + 2\alpha x + 2b) + 2\alpha e^{2x} = e^{2x}(2\alpha + 4\alpha x + 4b + 2\alpha)$ Downloaded by Rady Amaistropie (rady amaistropie @gmail.com)

Julowim in earlie 4y 4-4y 4y = 0 nobfineur 4 (2 a+40x +46+20)-4(0+20x+26)+ ex+6=6x ior prin identificarea eveficientilor $0 = \begin{cases} -9a = 6 & \Rightarrow a = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \begin{cases} 12a + 9b = 0 \Rightarrow 42 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 9b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{8}{9} \end{cases}$ 116a-8a+a=6 18a+16b+80v-4a-8b+6=0 ier y (x) = (2 x - 8) e 2x Solutia generalà a ecuties neonogene este y(x) = Jour + Jpoz = C, e 2+ C2 x e 2+ (3x-8)e2x Subjectal IV (1. pet.) a) Colculati / x5e 3dx. (1,5 pet) b) Desenoti domenial D= {(x,y)&12/2x2=y = -2x+43 fi colarlati If y dady. a) Efectuare schimbores de voriabila $\frac{3z^3}{3}$ = t = 3 3z = 3 3z = 3 3z = 3 3z = 3Le schimba limitele de integrace 2-70 3 t-70 そうの ヨ セラの Integrale de calculat devine Jx5e 3/x = /3 3 t 30 -t 3 3 t 3 lt = 3 Ste th = 3/12-12 = 3 7/2)=3.(2-1)!=3. Reprezentan -22+4 Sydxdy= Sydydx perobola y = 2x2 #=1=7=2 y=-2x+4 $= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{2x+4}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{4x^4}{4}} = \frac{44}{5}$ y =-236+4 x=0 =7=4 = A (0,4) y 20 => 2 22 => b(2,0) Intersection dintre dreepto di porobole 2x2=-2x+4=) ==

Subjectul I (2 puncte) le considera seria de puteri $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m^2+m+1}{(m^2+1)}\right)^m (2\varepsilon-1)^m$ Sa se determine multimea de convergenta a seriei. 2) Soi se determine suma sevici Solutie 1) Notom an = (n2+n+1) bolculom y = x - 1w = lim VIan = low n2+n+1 = 1 Raza de convergenta este RZ 1 26 ior intervalut de convergenta penton Zany n este (- & B) Pentru y 26 seria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^2 + n + 1}{6n^2 + 1} \right)^n 6^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{6n^2 + 6n + 6}{6n^2 + 1} \right)^n$ $\lim_{M\to\infty} \left(\frac{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 6}{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 1} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} = \lim_{M\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 5}{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 1} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} = \lim_{M\to\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 5}{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 1} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 5}{6^{\frac{3}{4}} + 1} \right] = e$ si deci Z an este oliverpenta. Pentru y = -6 seria devine \(\sum_{69241} \) (-6) = \(\sum_{69241} \) (-6) = \(\sum_{69241} \) (-6) \(\frac{6926946}{69241} \) lim (642+1) (-1) = e dora n=24->00 n-500 (642+1) (-1) = -e dora n=2441->00

M, deci Z (-1) nan este divergento. Intervalul de convergenta pentru seria ce depinde de x este obtinut din -66x-126 sou echivalent -52x27 de unde C=(-5,7). 2) Observoim ea $\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} 2 \frac{2015^{7}}{2016^{11}} = \frac{2}{2016} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2015}{2016}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{2}{2016} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2015}{2016}} = \frac{2}{2016} \frac{2016}{2016 - 2015} = 2$ unde om Lolonit $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2}^{n} = a \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n} = a \frac{1}{1-2} \otimes |2| < 1, 2 \neq 0.$ Indiectul II (2p) (2 pct) a) Determinati punctèle de extrem conditionat ale functiei f: R2->1R, utilizand metoda multiplicatorilar hi Lapronge f(xy)= xy +x cu restrictio xy +2x+y=-1. (1.pet) b) Fie f:12->1R, f(x,x)= \ \ \frac{2\pi_4}{\pi_4+2\pi_4} (x,y)=(90)Sã se orate ca un este continua m (0,0). Jolutie Notom F(x,x) = xy+2x+y+1. Scriear function Logrange L(2,xix)=f(x,x)+AF(x,x)=xy+x+ xxy+2xx+2y+x Determinant punctele critice $\begin{cases} L'_{x}(x,y;\lambda) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi + 1 + \lambda y + 2\lambda = 0 \\ \chi + \lambda x + \lambda z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi = -\frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda} \\ \chi = -\frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda} \end{cases}$ F(x,y)=0 $\left[xy+2x+y+1=0\right]$ Rezolvam ecuchia trei a sistemului 2 x + x - (4+x) (4+4x) + x +2x+1 = 0 (3) 2x +x -1-5x -4x +x +2x +1 = 0 =) J (x1,7,)=(0,-1) ->2-2x=0 => \(\lambda(x+2)=0=) \(\lambda \) sou $(x_2, y_2) = (-2, -3)$ -2+(-2)-(-2)-2=0.

Caz > =-1 me convine.

Serieur motricea hersiana

$$H_{L}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} L''_{x^2} & L''_{xy} \\ L''_{yx} & L''_{y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+\lambda \\ 1+\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Motricco bordata a matricei hessiene este

$$\overline{H_{L}(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -F_{\chi}(x,y) & -F_{\chi}(x,y) \\ -F_{\chi}(x,y) & 0 & 1+\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & = (y+2) = (x+1) \\ -F_{\chi}(x,y) & 1+\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & = (y+2) = (x+1) \\ -(y+2) & 0 & 1+\lambda \\ -(x+1) & 1+\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

au det H_(xy) = 2 (J+2) (1+2)(x+2)

Objervom ca

b) Considerou sirul
$$(x_n, y_n) = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n})$$
 on $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Edud $n > \infty$ onem

(xn, 741) -> (0,0) m

low
$$f(x_m, \mathcal{T}_m) = low \frac{2\frac{1}{n}(\frac{x}{n})^3}{(\frac{1}{n})^4 2(\frac{x}{n})^4} = low \frac{2x^3}{1+x^4} = \frac{2x^3}{1+x^4}$$
. Eum $x \in \mathbb{R}$

este orbitror =) low f(x,y) mu existor ji m conclusie f mu este (x,y)->(0,0)

Countinua m (0,0).

Subjectul III (1,5 puncte)

Rezolvati ecuation diferentiala

y"-57/+67 = 3 e 4 x mm 2x.

Solutie

Rezolvom ematia diferentialo omogena yn-54+64=0.

Verieur emaña en recteristica

$$n^2 - 5n + 6 = 0$$
 $\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1 = 1$ $n_1 = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$, $m_1 = 1$ $n_2 = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$, $m_2 = 1$

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Aven dont rédécini recle, ambéle au ordinul de multiplicitale 1. Conform teoriei, solutio generalà a ecuatiei ouropene este
                  Jyeo = e, e 2x+ c2 e 3x cu e, c2 eR.
  boutour o volutie porticularà a ecustiei diferentiele nesurgene de forma
             y (2) = e4x (a cos2x+6+m2x).
  balacton
   y'(x) = 4e^{4x}(a\cos 2x + b\sin 2x) + e^{4x}(-2a\sin 2x + 2b\cos 2x)
= e^{4x}((4a + 2b)\cos 2x + (4b - 2c)\sin 2x)
 Jpor(x) = 4 e 4x [ (4a+2b) e002x + (4b-20) Hm2x]+ e 4x [-2(4a+2b) sm2x +2(4b-20) c002x]
            = e4x [4 (40+2b)+2 (46-20)]cos2x+[4(46-20)-2(4a+2b)]mm2xfp
 Inlocuire statele du ecuatio propusa spre resolvere
    (16a+8b+8b-4a) cos2x+(16b-8a-8a-4b) mm2x-5[(4a+2b)cos2x+
  (46-20) Mm 2x]+6(00032x+6+m2x)=3mm2x
   Obtinent steach
  \int \frac{16x + 86 + 86 - 4a - 26a - 106 + 6a}{166 - 8a - 4a - 46 - 205 + 10a + 66} = 0
\int \frac{-2a + 65 = 0}{20} \int \frac{1}{20} dx = 0
\int \frac{-2a + 65 = 0}{20} \int \frac{1}{20} dx = 0
\int \frac{-2a + 65 = 0}{20} \int \frac{1}{20} dx = 0
 solutia generala a ecuatiei diferentiale neaugene este
   y(x) = 7000(x) + 700(x) = C1e2x + C2e3x - 9 e4x cos2x - 3 e4x m2x
        Subjectul IV (2,5 puncte)
     (1. pet.) 1) bolarloti so 1 (1+ 1/2) 4 dx
   (45 pet.) b) Sevenote domenial D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | y \le x \le 0, 4 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 9\}
in calculati \int \int \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy.
    Solutie
a) Efectuare rehimberea de variabilis y= Vx => X=y2 3) dx = 2xdy
   Le rehimbre l'untele de integrore x >0 0 7->0
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$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \, \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \int_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(y^{2})^{\frac{1}{4}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, 2y \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \, dy = 2B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}} \, dy = 2B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}} \, dy = 2B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}} \, dy = 2B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{4}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{4}-1}}{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{4}-1}} \, dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{4$$

22472= 12 cos 20+ 12 show = 12 (exo20+ mm24)=12 = 4 = 12 = 9 => 2 & n & 3 => n e [2, 3].

Varianta C Subjectul I (2 puncte) (1. pet.) 1) le considera seria de puteri $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m^{2014}+1}{n^{2016}} (2-1)^m$ pentru XER. Soi se determine multimea de convergentir a seriei. (1 pet) 2) là se determine suma seriei 2016 2016 m! 2017 m Solutie an = 222014 1 y = 2-1. w = lim | an+1 | = lim | 2 (n+1) + 1 n 2016 | - lim | 3(n+1) + 1 n 2016 | n+1) 2016 | - lim | 2(n+1) 2014 | m 2016 | 2n 2014 | m 2016 | = 2 devarece eveficientului lui m 2016+2014 de la numarator este 2 ior coeficiental lui nº 2016 + 2014 de la mumitor este 2. Din Teorema Abel: pentru y E (-1,1) veria este convergentà pentru y E (-0,-1) U(1,00) veria este diverpentà Pentru y=1 seria devine $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m^2014}{n^2016} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n^2014} + \frac{1}{n^2016}\right) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2014}\right) \cos \left(\frac{2}{$ decorece \(\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^{2016}} \) sunt serii ormonice convergente (22271 mx = 201671) Pentru y=-1 seria devine 2 (-1) 2 2 2014, adica o serie atternata. Folosim faptul cà o serie absolut convergentà este fi convergentà si evolucion $\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \left(1 \right)^n \frac{2^{n^2 o 1 \frac{1}{4}}}{n^2 o 1 6} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n^2 o 1 \frac{1}{4}}}{n^2 o 1 6}$ core este o serie convergentà din conf y=1. Am demonstrat cà y E [-1,1] munt volorile pentru core rerio este convergente. Moi mult, -1 \(\cdot \) -1 \(\le 1 \) => \(\cdot \in \(\ta 0, 2 \) n multimen de convergente este

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Subjectul II (3 puncte)
 (2. pet.) a) Determinati punctele de extrem conditionat ale functiei f: R2->R
  utilizand metoda multiplicatorilor lui Logrange
                f(x,y) = xy+y en restriction xy+x+2y=-1
 (1.pct.) b) Fix f:122->1R, f(xy)= \ (2x+3x) mn \frac{1}{2x^2+y^2} dow (xy)+(0,0)
   là se crate cà este functie continuà in 10,0)
   Jolutie Fie f: 12 -> 1R, F(x,y)= xy+x+2y+1. Consideran function lus'
  Lagrange
      L(x,j;)=f(x,j)+xF(x,j)=xy+y+xxy+xx+2xy+x.
  Seterminan punctele critice conditionale
    [F(x, f) = 0 [xy + x + 2y + 1 = 0 [xy + x + 2y + 1 = 0
かまずニート

\begin{array}{ccc}
\gamma &= -\frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda} \\
x &= -\frac{2\lambda+l}{1+\lambda}
\end{array}

\begin{array}{ccc}
\chi &= -\frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda} \\
x &= -\frac{2\lambda+l}{1+\lambda}
\end{array}

      \left|\frac{\lambda(2\lambda+1)}{(1+\lambda)^2} - \frac{2\lambda+1}{1+\lambda} - \frac{2\lambda}{1+\lambda} + 1 = 0 \cdot \left| (1+\lambda)^2 \right| = 0
  - メールス=0 =) x2+2x=0 =) N2+2)=0
 =) \lambda_{1}^{+}=0 => y_{1}^{+}=0, x_{1}^{+}=-1 (Car 1.)
      2=-2 = 3 /2=-2, x=-3 (Sor 2)
  Pentru 2=-1 => y(1+2)=y-0 + ->= 1 (vertican intrucat our impartitorin
  Colailan moticea hessiona
      L_{x^2}^{N}(x,y) = (L_x(x,y))_x' = (y+\lambda y+\lambda)_x = 0
     L_{xy}(x,y) = (L_{x}(x,y))_{y} = (y+\lambda y+\lambda)_{y} = H\lambda = L_{yx}(x,y)
    L_{y2}(x,y) = (L_{y}(x,y))_{y} = (x+1+\lambda x+2\lambda)_{y} = 0
de unde
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$$\overline{H_L(-3i2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \det \overline{H_L(-3i-2)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$$

bun (-1) det H2 (-3;-2) = 2 >0 => (-3,-2) punet de minim local Conditional.

b) f continuà m (0,0) (€) f(0,0) = lim f(x,y).
(2,7)->(90)

$$0 \le |(2x+3y) \min \frac{1}{2x^2+y^2}| \le |2x+3y|$$

de unde low (2x+3x) mm 1/2x2+y2=0=f(9)=) f continuà m (90).

Subjectul III (1,5 puncte) Rezolvoti emotio diferentiala 97 - 67 + y = 12xe-x

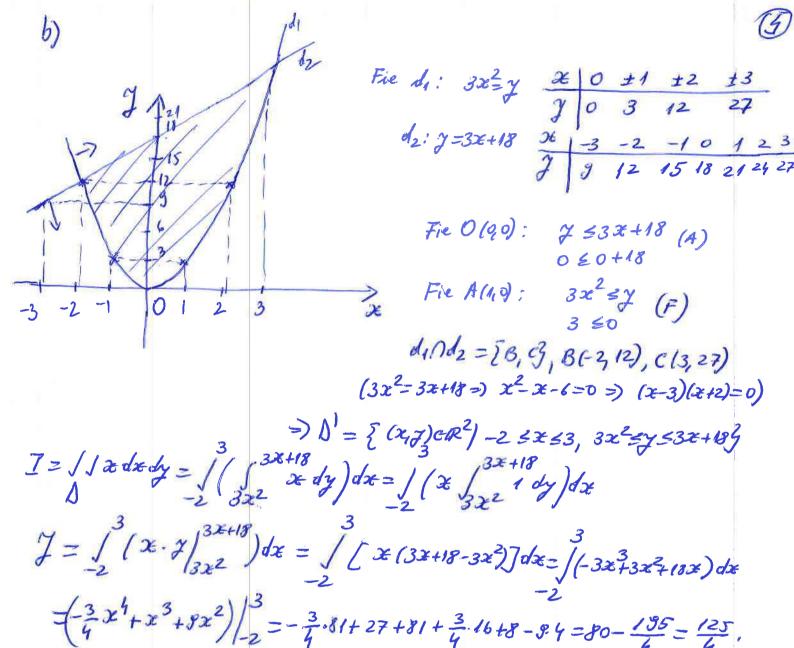
Solutie

Rezolvou ecustic ouogena: gr2-67+120

A = 36-4.9 = 0 =)
$$n_1 = \frac{n_1 = 6+0}{16} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 =) $n_1 = n_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ pi $m_1 = 2$.

The second education distribute of the second se

Determinam o solutie porticulorà a eaustrei neomogene. Contine solutia porticulara de forma y (x)= (0x+6)e-x, 0,6 EIR Edulour y (x)=-e (0x+b)+0e=(0-b)e-axe-x 7 por(x) = - ae + e - x(0x+b) - ae = -2ae + e x (0x+b). Inlowin in ecustia 9y"-6y1+y=12xe x probinen -18 a e + 9 e (ax+b)-6 a e + 6 e (ax+b) + (ax+b) e = 12 x e / e e x A resulta -18 R+ 9 (0x+6) -6 R+6 (0x+6)+ (0x+6) = 12x $16.02 + 16.5 - 24.0 = 12.4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 16.0 = 12 \\ 16.5 - 24.0 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 40 = 3 \\ 26 - 30 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 = \frac{3}{4} \\ 5 = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$ ior $y(x) = \left(\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}\right)e^{-x}$ Conform teoriei solutia generali a ematiei meanopene este y(x)= Jeo + Jpor = (1 e 3 x + C2 x e 3 x (3 x + 3) e x Subjected IV (2,5 puncte) (1. pct.) a) Colculati 1 x4e 2 dx (1,5 pet.) b) Desenti domenial D= [(x,7) e12] 3 x2 = y = 3x+183 ti colulati IS x dxdy a) Noton === t =) 2= 2t => 2xdx = 2dt => xdx = dt, x = V2t. Prin schimbores de vosiobilà se schimba buitele de integrose Integralo de calculat devine $\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{4} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (\sqrt{2t})^{3} e^{-t} dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-t} dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} (\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{2\pi}$ decorne 7(2)=37/3)=3.27/2)=3VF.



Varianta 1 Subjectul I (2 puncte) 1) le considerà seria de puteri $\sum_{i} \left(\frac{4 \eta_{+4}^{2} \eta_{+6}}{8 \eta_{-1}^{2}}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{x}{3} - 1\right)^{n}$ pentru XEIR. 2) loi se determine suma seriei ∞ $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{2016^{m}}{2017^{m+1}}$ là se determine multimen de convergenta aserici. 1) Notone an = (4n2+4n+6) my = 3-1. w = line N/on/ = love 4 n2+4n+6 = 4 = 1. Raza de convergentà este R= 1=2 ior intervalul de convergentà pentru \(\sum any \) est (-2,2), Peutru y=3 serio devine $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4n^2+4n+6}{8n^2+2}\right)^n = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{8n^2+8n+12}{8n^2+2}\right)^n$ Observoin ca $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{8n^2 + 8n + 12}{8n^2 + 2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{8n + 10}{8n^2 + 2} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{8n + 10}{8n^2 + 2} \right)^{\frac{8n + 10}{2}} \right] = e$ m deci $\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{8u^2+3u+12}{8u^2+2}\right)^m$ esti diverpenta. Peutru y=-2 seria derine \(\left(\frac{4n^2+4n+6}{8u^2+2}\right)^n = \left(-2)^n \left(\frac{8u^2+8n+12}{8u^2+2}\right)^n \) Observom ca lim $\left(\frac{8u^2+p_m+12}{8u^2+2}\right)(-1)^m = \int_{-e}^{e} doid n=2h+1 > a$

M, deci \(\sum_{m=1}^{(-1)^n} \left(\frac{8n^2+8n+12}{8n^2+2} \right)^m \) este diverpenta. Intervalul de couvery entoi pentru seria ce depinde de x esti obtinut din -22 3-122 vou echivolent -12 € 23 de unde c= €3,9]. 2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{20167}{2017^n} = \frac{2}{2017} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2016}{2017}\right)^n = \frac{2}{2017} \frac{2016}{2017} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2016}{2017}\right)^n \text{ ordical ordinary of the property of the propert$ Jerie peometrier en rotia $f = \frac{2016}{2017}$. In conclusie $\sum_{M=1}^{20} \frac{2016^{M}}{2017^{M}} = \frac{2}{2017} \frac{2011}{2017} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2016}{2017}} = \frac{2}{2017} \frac{2016}{2017} - \frac{2017}{2017} = \frac{4032}{2017}.$ Subjected II (3 puncte) (2 pet) a) Determinati punctèle de extrem conditionat ale functies fine >12 utilizand metoda multiplicatorilor lui Lagrange f(xy)=xx+2x+x+2 en restriction xx+3x+2y=-4, (1. pet.) b) Fie f: R2 > R, f(xy)= \ \[\frac{3|x|'}{\sqrt{2+y^2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0), peR. La ve orate ca function nu este continua im 10,0). Solutie Notice Flxf)= xy+3x+2y+4. Verieur functie Lagrange; [(x,x;x)=f(x,g)+x f(x,y)=xy+2x+y+2+2xy+3xx+2xy+4x Aftern punctele critice オナンナングナコンニロンキーノアダニーマーコン 2x+1+2x+2x=0(=) 2x+3x+2x+4=0 =) 62+72+2 $-\frac{12\lambda+7}{1+\lambda}+4=0 \ (3) \ \frac{6\lambda^2+7\lambda+2-12\lambda^2-19\lambda-7}{(1+\lambda)^2}+4=0 \ (3) \ \frac{(1+\lambda)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2}$ $= \frac{-6(1+\lambda)^2+1}{(1+\lambda)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = \frac{1}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 1$ Objervoim cà 2=-1 mu con vin

Scriew motrices lemona $H_{L}(x, \chi) = \begin{pmatrix} L_{\chi^2}^{4} & L_{\chi\chi}^{4} \\ L_{\chi\chi}^{4} & L_{\chi^2}^{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+\lambda \\ 1+\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Matrices bordate a matrices herriene este $\frac{1}{H_{L}(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -(P_{2}(x,y)) - P_{3}(y,y) \\ -(P_{2}(x,y)) & 0 & 1+\chi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{3}(x,y) & 1+\chi \\ P_{3}(x,y) & 1+\chi & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{3}(x,y) & 1+\chi & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix}$ reu det He(x, 7) = 2 (7+3)(1+λ)(x+2). Eum $y+3 = \frac{-2-3\lambda}{1+\lambda} + 3 = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}$ Mi $x+2 = \frac{-1-2\lambda+2+2\lambda}{1+\lambda} = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}$ bleducem rd det $H_{L}(x, x) = 2 \frac{1}{1+\lambda} (1+\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{1+\lambda} = \frac{2}{1+\lambda}$ Astfel eq. pentru $\lambda_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ The casul secund $\lambda_2 z - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1$ obtinem 3=-(V2)[-1-2(-1-1)]=-12-2 72 = - (VZ) [-2 -3 (-1/2-1)] = - VZ -3 (-1) det H_(x2,72) =+21/2 <0 de undo conclusia cà (x2,72) este punct de minim bocol. b) Luciu dona firuri su ny sottel (2n, In) = (1/2) ou xEIR bound n - so oven (2 n, 7m) -> (0,0) of limite devine low $\frac{3 \cdot |\vec{n}|}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{d^2}{n^2}}} = low \frac{3|\vec{n}|}{\sqrt{n}} = low \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+d^2}} = low flan, dm) nw$ $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{d^2}{n^2}} = low \frac{3|\vec{n}|}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{1+d^2} = low \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+d^2}} = low flan, dm) nw$ existà i m conclusie lours f(x,y) me cortotà. Am demoustrat ca function mu este continued por (90).

Efectuare schimborea de voriabila:

 $x^{\frac{1}{4}} = y \Rightarrow x = y^{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow dx = 4y^{3}dy$ $x \to 0 \Rightarrow y \to 0$

メラップノラッ

Integrola de colculat devine

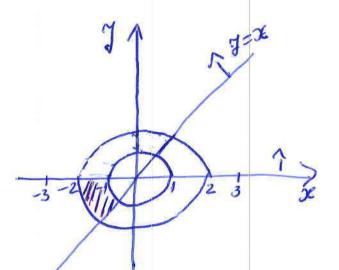
I= 1 2 47 8 473 dy = 4 / 75 dy

I dentificom

p+g=8 => 2=2

Astfel ca

$$I = 4\beta(6,2) = 4\frac{7(6)\cdot7(2)}{7(8)} = 4\frac{5!\cdot 1!}{7!} = \frac{4}{6.7} = \frac{4}{42} = \frac{2}{21}$$



Desenou cercurile x2y2=124i
x2y2=22

dreopte y=x

Pentre X57, hiom punchel (1,0) > 1 & O (F) > rafi porter de desnipre dreptei.

Tinem cont cà y so. Astfel, 1 va f., porter hosmata.

Foceutrecerea la coordonate polore

Rescriew integrola sub forma

$$I = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/4} r^{2} \cos^{2}\varphi + r^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi \right) dr = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/4} r^{3} d\varphi \right) dr$$

$$=\int_{1}^{2} x^{3} \varphi \int_{1}^{5} dt = \int_{1}^{2} x^{3} \frac{\pi}{4} dt = \frac{r^{4}}{4} \frac{\pi}{4} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \left(\frac{2^{4}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{15}{16} \pi$$