Vorianta A - innie 2014. Extros din lucrare Rezolv: Itudent Buleandia Andreea. Jubiectul I (2 puncte) Le considera seria de puteri $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m}{4^n} x^n$ pentru x eR. (1. pet.) a) Foi se determine multimea de convergentà a seriei. (1. pct.) b) Dava S(x) e suma seriei de puteri ior fui E0,1]->17, e un sir de functio definit prin f_n(sc) = (4-xⁿ)². S(scⁿ) atunci så se studiese convergenta uniforma a prului [fn(x)3m, 1 pe E0,1) a) Ro=? $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4^m} x^n = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \cdot y^m \text{ unde } \begin{cases} a_n = n \\ y = \frac{3\epsilon}{4} \end{cases}$ bouriolerand seria $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \cdot y^m = \omega = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} \right| = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{m+1}{m} \right| = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m+1}{m} = 1$ Seria $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m y^m$ este — convergentà pe intervalul (1,1) M=1olivergentà pe multimea $(-\infty, -1)U(1, \infty)$ • $\gamma = -1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot \gamma^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(-1)^n \Rightarrow |= \infty$ olong n = 2holeci in casul ocerta, seria su ore suma. o 7=1=) Z' an y = Z' m (.1) = 00, deci mu e convergenta. Deci, multimea de convergento pentru Z, an yn este (-1,1). Revenim la notatie, pentru a determina multimea de convergents a seriei insticle: -12721(=)-12 x 21(=)-42x24=) C=(-4,4). b) S(x) e suma seriei ele puteri $f_n: [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$; $f_n = (4-x^n)^2$ $S(x^n)$ Recurgeur la sceeoni notatie y = x = x seria $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} ny^n$; $y \in (-1,1)$

f(y)= 2 n.yn. Louisolerou seria geometrica $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y^n = y + y^2 + y^3 + \dots = \lambda_1 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_2 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_3 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_4 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_5 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_5 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_5 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_5 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_5 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + \dots = \lambda_5 + y^2 + y^2$ $= y \cdot \frac{y^{k}}{y-1} + R_{h}$. Eum y 6 (-1,1) =) yh >0 h >0) deci egalitatea devine: \(\sum_{1-7}^{y} \frac{4}{1-7}\) $\sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^{M}}{1-y} = \frac{y}{1-y} / ()^{1} (=) \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \frac{my^{M-1}}{(1-y)^{2}} / \frac{y}{1-y} (=) \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \frac{y}{(1-y)^{2}}$ $\Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{x}{(4-x)^2} \Rightarrow \text{ suma seriei este : } S(x) = f(\frac{x}{4}) = \frac{x}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(4-x)^2} = \frac{x}{16}$ $= \frac{36}{4} \cdot \frac{16}{16 - 8x + 3c^2} = \frac{4x}{x^2 - 8x + 16}$ =) $f_n(x) = (4-x^{\eta})^2 \frac{4 \cdot x^{\eta}}{(4-x^{\eta})^2} = 4x^{\eta} \cdot x \in [0,1]$ Observam ea xn pentru x E [0,1) X" = 1 pentru x = 1 Asodor $f_n(x)$ punctuel $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0$ pentru $x \in [0,1)$ Pe de olta porte $\lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = 0 \neq g(1)$ n' deci g este oliscoutimes in 1 => fm (x) mu converge uniform pe [9]. (Vezi teorema Eurs4 paragraf N4.2.N) Solutie II h(x)=xn continuà pe [0,1] }=> (Soh)(x) continuà =>
S(x) continuà pe [0,1] } line (4-x") S(x") ______ [4-0) S(0) dona & E[0,1) $= \begin{cases} (4-0)^2 & \text{olorid } x \in I_{0,1} \\ 3^2 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 1}{(4-1)^2} & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x \in I_{0,1} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 4 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olorid } x = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 S(1) & \text{olor$

Subjectul II (2,5 puncte) a) Determinati punctele de contrem local ale funcției f: 1R3 > 1R, f(x,7,2) = xyz+ 16 + 16 + 16 2 (1 pet) b) Fie f: R2 > R, f(x,y) = e2x+y coloulofi of 2/12,1). Tolutie Past: determin punctele critice $\begin{cases}
 (f(x,y,z))_{x}^{1} = 0 \\
 (f(x,y,z))_{y}^{1} = 0
\end{cases}$ $\begin{aligned}
 (f(x,y,z))_{y}^{1} = 0 \\
 (f(x,y,z))_{z}^{1} = 0
\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned}
 (f(x,y,z))_{z}^{1} = 0 \\
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\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned}
 (f(x,y,z))_{z}^{1} = 0 \\
 (f(x,y,z))_{z}^{1} = 0
\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned}
 (f(x,y,z))_{z}^{1} = 0
\end{aligned}$ $(f(x,y,z))_{x} = 0$ $\dim \mathfrak{D}_{n}(\mathfrak{D}) \Rightarrow \frac{16y}{y^{2}x} - \frac{16}{x^{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{yx} - \frac{16}{x^{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 16x^{2} = 16xy \Leftrightarrow x^{2} = xy \Rightarrow 0$ y = x 5. Inlocuind in sistem, obtinem =) 2= * 6 alin (3, (6 =) x2 - 16 = 0(=) x4 = 16 =) x = ± 2 =) avery a princte critice (-2,-2,-2) mi (2,2,2) Pas 2: verific doca punctele critice sunt puncte de extreme Caz I: (-2,-2,-2) motion Hy (x, 7, 2) herriana functiei f $H_{f}(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} f_{x^{2}}^{11} & f_{xy}^{11} & f_{xz}^{11} \\ f_{yx}^{11} & f_{yz}^{11} & f_{yz}^{11} \\ f_{zx}^{11} & f_{zy}^{11} & f_{zz}^{11} \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{23} & 2 & y \\ \frac{32}{23} & 2 & \frac{32}{23} \\ y & x & \frac{32}{23} \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow) + (-2, -2, -2) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$

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1=-420

12= 16-4=12>0

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} c_{1} - c_{2} - c_{3} \end{vmatrix}}_{-2} 0 - 2 - 2 \begin{vmatrix} c_{2} - c_{3} \\ 4 & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{2} - c_{3} \\ 4 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{1} - c_{2} - c_{3} \\ 4 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{2} - c_{3} \\ 4 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -2 (8+8) = -32$$

=) 1320, deci (-2,-2,-2) este punct de extrem local, ji anume

$$H_{f(2,2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 4 > 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{C_1 - C_2 - C_3}_{-4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{C_2 - C_3}_{-4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=2\cdot(-1)^{4}\left|\begin{array}{c}-4&2\\-4&-2\end{array}\right|=2\left(8+8\right)=32>0$$

6)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x,y) = e^{2x+y}$

$$f'(x,y)_{1x} = 2e^{2x+y}$$
 $f''_{y2} = e^{2x+y}$

$$f'(x,y)_{1y} = e^{2x+y}$$
 $f''_{yx} = 2e^{2x+y}$

=)
$$d^2f(2,1) = f_{x2}^{y}(2,1) \cdot (2-2)^2 + (f_{2}^{y}(2,1) + f_{yx}^{y}(2,1))(x-2)(y-1) + f_{yz}^{y}(2,1)(y-1)^2$$

(a)
$$d^2f(z_1) = 4e^5(x-2)^2 + (2e^5 + 2e^5)(x-2)(y-1) + e^5(y-1)^2$$

 $6l^{2}f(2,i) = 4e^{5}(x-2)^{2} + 4e^{5}(x-2)(y-1) + 5e^{5}(x-2)(y-1) + 6e^{5}(x-2)(y-1) + 6e^{5}(x-2)(y-1)$

Subjectul III (2 puncte)
(0,5 pct.) a) Calculoti $\int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{(x+1)^3}{9} e^{\frac{(x+1)^3}{3}} dx$
(1,5 pct.) b) Desenoti domenial $0=\overline{\xi}(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2/0\leq x\leq y$, $1\leq x^2+y^2\leq 4$
m colculati $\int \int \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dxdy$.
Tolulie.
a) In primul rand, realizain rehimborea de variabila 2+1=4
$dx = ohy \qquad \Rightarrow \int f(y) = \int \frac{y^3}{9} e^{\frac{x}{3}} dy$ $x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 0$
x-)-∞=)y->-∞ Realization (1-
Realizan o alta schimbere de variabila.
$\frac{7}{3} = -t/()! \Rightarrow dy = -3 dt$
$y=0=)t=0$ $y=-t/(y^3=)\frac{y^3}{27}=-t^3=y^3=-3t^3$
$J \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow J(t) = -\int_{-3t^3}^{3} e^{-t} (-3) dt = -\int_{9t^3}^{3} e^{-t} dt =$
-7/2
7 (1) - 201 mole l'e integrola Gamma.
=) -97(4) = -9.3! = -9.6=-54.
Valorile contate se afler in
stonga objecter y=x n ponot -2
la axa Oy
15x2+y254: se defineste
all resa resizion
Hasiwaid domenical in desen bumperto +
trucerea la coordonate polore.
Y=1 min x =) 22+1/2 = 12 cos2 + 12 sim2 = 12 (cos2 + min2)=12
$3 = r \cos \alpha = 3$ $3 = r \sin \alpha = 3$ $1 \le x^{2} + y^{2} = r^{2} \cos^{2} \alpha + r^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha = r^{2} (\cos^{2} \alpha + \sin^{2} \alpha) = r^{2}$ $1 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4$ $= 3$ $1 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4$
[770 =) [mma70 =) xet 0, 17 170 170 170 170
L770 / Mmd70 / 10/2/

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JESY =) cosx < mm x =) del 1/2] Jacobianul transformorii ester D= [(21,7) eR2 | 05 x = y, 15 x 24 2 = 43 => 1 = [(h,x) e R2 | h & [1,2], x & [4, 2] SSVx2+y2 dxdy = Sf(rposx, rmx). r dr dx = $= \int \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\int r \cdot \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 x + r^2 m^2 x} \, dr \right) dx =$ $= \int \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\int r^2 \, dr \right) dx = \int \frac{\pi}{3} \int r^2 \, dx$ $= \frac{7}{3} \times \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right|^{2} = \frac{7}{3} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{12}.$ Gubiectul № (2,5 puncte) (0,75 pct) 1) Definiti, Dotr-un malin topologie, notiunea de punet de (9,75 pct) 2) Definiti motunea ele punctole morsine local pentre function fine (1, pct.) 3). Ementoli teorema lui Abel privind raza de convergento. 1) Fie (x, T) spatiu topologic, A CX of xex. & se numete punct ole acumulare pentru multimes A (x 6 H) alora tor fi o vecino tote VEVse (T) arem ig Vn (A) [23] + Ø. 2) Fil file? >IR. Punctul (0,6) EIR? se numerte punct de moseine local pentru functia f alorg escista o vecinatate V a lui (a,6) estefel incôt $f(x, x) \leq f(x, t) \forall (x, x) \in V$.

3) Fil seria de puteri Zian xⁿ in RoGR nava de convergentà.

1. obsolut convergentà. pe intervalul (-Ro, Ro) serva este absolut convergenta;

pe multimea (-x,-Ro) U(Ro, a) serva este absolut convergenta;

pe intervalul [-r, r]ownooded by Radu Amajstycais Gradu amajstycais Grad

BAREM GENERAL Subjectul I a) calcul w: 0,25p Set. X∈(-R,R): 0,25p Copete x=-R N X=R: 0,25p (e) calcul S(x); 0,5 p; calcul fn (x) resp. an: 0,25p stud. conv. resp. colcul suma 0,25 p. Subject II a) Calcul deriv. port ord 1: 0,25 p; rez. sistem 0,5 p Calcul deur part ord 2: 0,25p motr. herriana resp. diff. 0,5 p. b) Cole deriv. port de ord , respectiv seriere modul sou jiruri 0,25p Colcul olerir. part. ord 2 resp. inegalitati 0,25 p. reviere diff. 0,25 p; res. find 0,25 p; Tubiect III 10) Ichimb. ver. 0,25 p; rez. integrala 0,25 p;

Se puncteara ementuri partiale au 0,25 p