Subjectul I (2 puncte) Revolv: Student Bizon Madalina-Lavinia Se considerà seria de puteri $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} (2x-8)^m$ pentru $x \in \mathbb{R}$. (1. pet.) a) La se determine multimea de convergendo a seriei. (1. pct.) b) Dava S(x) e suma seriei de puteri iar Tanynzo e un sir de numere reale definit prin an = S(n) +1 atunci sa se determine suma seriei numerice: Zi un. $(2x-8)^{\frac{6}{n}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \cdot 2^m} (2x-8)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{23\epsilon+8}{2\epsilon}\right)^m \frac{1}{m!}$ Noton $y = \frac{-2x+8}{2} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{n!}$ an $= \frac{1}{n!}$, $R_0 = \frac{1}{w}$ $W = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{m!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n$ = lim $\frac{1}{m+1} = 0$. $R_0 = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$. $R_0 = raza de convergenta a$ seriei => M = (-0,0) - multimea de convergenta a seriei depinzond de y, intrucott orice y e (-0,0) $Y = \frac{-2x+8}{2} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow$ Multimea de convergention pentry seria depinsond de x este m=1-0,00). b) $S(x) = suma seriei. Le cunoaste cà <math>e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}$. In carul normu seriev fiind de forma $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^m}{n!} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{y}{2}} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^m}{m!} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{y}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^m}{m!}$ => Z == e = 1 Followind pe y-cu -2x+8 => $S(x)=e^{-2x+8}$ an = S(n) + 1 $S(x) = e^{\frac{-2x+8}{2}} = S(n) = e^{\frac{-2n+8}{2}} = o(n) = S(n) + 1 = e^{\frac{-2n+8}{2}} = o(n) + 1 = e^{\frac{-2n+8}{2}} = o(n) = o(n)$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n+4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n}$ Elen= et et + cothes, serie geometrico cu ratio é.

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$$F(x_1y_1, z_1, \frac{1}{2}) = 2x + y - 2z + \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + y^2 + z^2 - g) \xrightarrow{mot} \overline{F}(x_1y_1, z_1)$$

beterminam mobicea Herriana

H=
$$[\alpha,\beta,z]$$
 = $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial z} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial z} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 F(x,\beta,z)}{\partial z \partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2 + 2\lambda x\right) = 2\lambda = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{F}(34,3,2)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1 + 2xy) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2+2\lambda x) = 0$$

$$= H_F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (1+2\lambda y) = 2\lambda = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-2 + 2\lambda z \right) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial z \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x, \xi, z)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(-2 + 2\lambda z \right) = 2\lambda = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-2 + 2\lambda z \right) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 F(x,y,z)}{\partial z \partial y}$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0; \ \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0; \ \Delta_1 = 1 > 0.$$

$$\Delta_1>0$$
 => pentru $\lambda=\frac{1}{2}$ function ore punct de minime local conditions $\Delta_3>0$ in punctul $(x,y,z)=(-2,-1,2)$.

Pentru
$$\chi = -\frac{1}{2} = 2 = -\frac{1}{2} = 2$$
; $\chi = \frac{1}{2} = 2$; $z = \frac{1}{2} = -2$

=)
$$F(x_1y_1z_1-\frac{1}{2})=2x+y-2z-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2+z^2-9)=F(x_1y_1z_1)$$
.

Absolut analog arem
$$H_{\overline{F}}(-2,-1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $B(p,2) = \int_{0}^{1} x P^{1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx$ - Integrala Betta. $B(p,1-p)=\frac{\pi}{\sin(p,\pi)}=\frac{\pi}{\sin(p,\pi)}=\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{\pi}{2}-2\pi.$ b) $7 = x^2 - x - 2$ ecuatie de gradul 2, graficul va fi o porobolà couvered au varful în $A\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right) = A\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}\right) = A\left(\frac{3}{2}$ Completore $(y = ax^2 + bx + c =)y'(x) = 20x + b$ Sum tin minte? y'(x) = 0 =)x = -b y'(x) = 0 =)x = -b y'(x) = 0 =)Rimeteritie7(-10)=a.(-10)+b-(-10)+c= = a \frac{6^2}{40^2} - \frac{6^2}{20} + c = -\frac{6^240}{20} = \frac{1}{20} _____ J"(x) = 2 a vlacq 070 => großic Coursex (time opa) De ce mu afi intrebat? dond a < 0 => grafic Concar nu time opa. 7=x-2 ecustra unei drepte. Punctele de interseçtie ale celor dono grofice sunt date de Domeniul Deste; Louisderan domenne 1 simplu eouese ûn raport en $y=x^2-x-2$ exa Cy: y=x-2 Integrala de calculat denine; $I = \int \int \int dy \, dx = \int (x-2-x^2+x+2) \, dx$ $= \int \int (2x-x^2) \, dx = \int (2x-x^2) \, dx =$ y=x2-x-2 $= \left(2\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \left(=2^2 - \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{4}{3}\right)$

Nota: Conform teoriei integrala de colculat reprezinta Co chiar aria domeniului D.

Subjectul IV (2,5 puncte)

(0,75 pct) 1) Definiti intr-un spatin topologic notiunes de punct frontiers al unei multimi.

(0,75 pct.) 2) Definiti notiunes de punct fix al functiei f: X -> X, unde X este un spatin metric.

(1. pct.) 3) Enuntati outeriul lui Schwarz privind dorivatele partiale mixte de ordinul doi.

Tolutie

1). Fix spatial topologic (X,T) si $A \subseteq X$. Punchel $x \in X$ se numeste punct frontiera pentru A dora pentru orice recinatole $V \in V_{\infty}(T)$ aven $V \cap A \neq 0$ si $V \cap C \not = \#$. Noton $x \in Fr$ (A).

CA = complementora lui A.

- 2) Fil spotial metric (x,d). Numm punet fix of functiei f: X->X punctul x ex ce indeplinete conditia f(x)=x.
- 3) Fie $f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $(x, f) \in \operatorname{Int}(A)$. Doca f are obvirate particle de ordinal 2 in orice a $\in \operatorname{Int}(A)$ in alore toots derivately particle de ordinal 2 ale function $f: A \subset A$ and mostru cele wixt) must continue in a $\in A$, abunci $\frac{\partial^2 f(a)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f(a)}{\partial y \partial x}$ unde $a = (a, a_2)$, f(x, f) = f.