

Model examen seria 13

1. Să se studieze natura seriei $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n+1)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}$.

$$\text{Fie } x_n = \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n+1)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

Calculăm:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{\frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n+1)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n+1)(4n+5)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n+2)(4n+6)} \cdot \frac{1}{n+2}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{(4n+6)(n+2)}{(4n+5)(n+1)} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{4n^2 + 14n + 12}{4n^2 + 9n + 5} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{5n + 7}{4n^2 + 9n + 5} = \frac{5}{4} > 1. \text{ Conform criteriului lui}$$

Raabe-Duhamel, rezultă că $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este convergentă.

2. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2 y}{2} - y$, $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
Să se determine punctele de extrem local ale funcției f .

\mathbb{R}^2 deschisă.

Determinăm punctele critice ale lui f . f continuă.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x^2 + xy, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 \text{ cont } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ deschisă.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + xy = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x+y) = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y = -\sqrt{2} \\ x = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

Deci, punctele critice sunt $(x,y) \in \{(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})\}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2x+y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = x \quad (\text{din Lema lui Schwarz}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \text{ continue.}$$

partiale sînd continue)

Observăm că f e de clasă C^2 .

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x+y & x \\ x & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$H_f(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_1 = \sqrt{2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 < 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$ nu e punct de extrem local

$$H_f(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_1 = -\sqrt{2} < 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 < 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ nu e punct de extrem local.

3. Să se demonstreze inegalitatea

~~$$f(x) = x$$~~

$$\ln(1+x) < x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}, \quad \forall x \in (0, \infty).$$

$$\text{Fie } f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \ln(1+x).$$

Avem ca

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n \quad (\text{seria Taylor pentru } \frac{1}{1+x}, x \in (-1, 1]).$$

Integrând această relație obținem

$$\ln(1+x) = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \forall x \in (0, \infty)$$

Conform formulei lui Taylor cu rest Lagrange, avem că
 $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + R_3(x)$, unde $R_3(x)$ este restul Lagrange,
 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(c)}{4!} \cdot x^4$, unde $c \in (0, x)$. Vrem să găsim $\text{sgn } R_3(x)$.

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{6}{(1+x)^4} < 0 \quad ((1+x)^4 > 0). \text{ Deci } R_3(x) < 0, \text{ de unde}$$

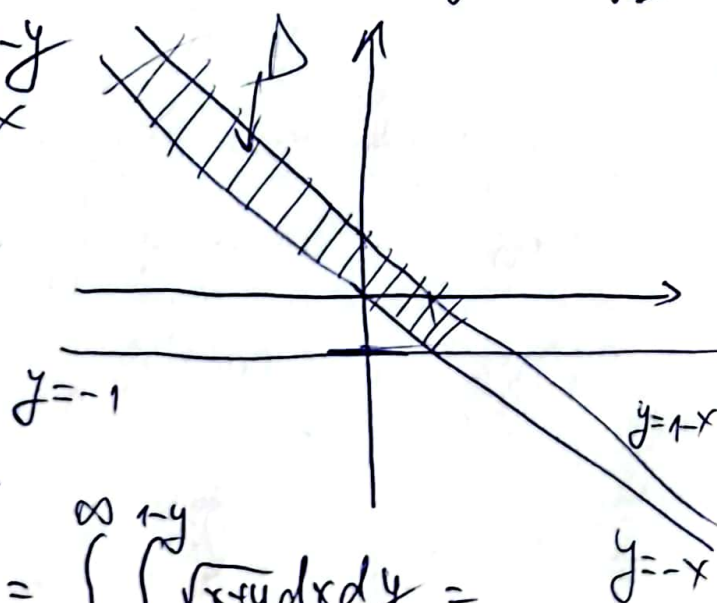
$$\ln(x+1) < x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}.$$

4. a) $\iint_{\Delta} \sqrt{x+y} \, dx \, dy$, unde $\Delta = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 0 \leq x+y \leq 1, y \geq -1\}$.

$$0 \leq x+y \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -y \leq x \leq 1-y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x \leq y \leq 1-x$$

~~$$x+y=0 \Leftrightarrow y=-x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$$~~
~~$$x+y=1 \Leftrightarrow y=1-x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq 2$$~~



$$f: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = \sqrt{x+y} \text{ continuă}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Delta} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy &= \iint_{\Delta} \sqrt{x+y} \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^{\infty} \int_{-y}^{1-y} \sqrt{x+y} \, dx \, dy = \\ &= \int_{-1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(x+y)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_{x=-y}^{x=1-y} dy = \int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3} dy = \frac{2y}{3} \Big|_{-1}^{\infty} = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

b) $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabilă cu proprietatea că $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3f(x) + xf'(x)) = l \in \mathbb{R}$.
Să se demonstreze că $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{l}{3}$.

f derivabilă $\Rightarrow f$ continuă $\Rightarrow f$ admite primitive.

Fie $F: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o primitivă a lui f și $g: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ~~o primitivă~~

~~Avem că~~

o funcție astfel încât $g'(x) = 3f(x) + xf'(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Calculăm } \int (3f(x) + xf'(x)) dx &= 3F(x) + \int xf'(x) dx = \\ &= 3F(x) + xf(x) - \int f(x) dx = 3F(x) + xf(x) - F(x) = \\ &= 2F(x) + xf(x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

Avem $C=0$ și $g(x) = 2F(x) + xf(x)$.

Din ipoteză știm că $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g'(x) = l$, deci, din teorema lui

L'Hospital deducem că $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g'(x) = l$ (cazul $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$).

$$\text{Astfel, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2F(x) + xf(x)}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F(x)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = l. \text{ Așadar, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{l}{3}.$$