Sesiume 2019

1. Determinati seria Taylor appliata funcției f îm punctul x=0 $f: (-2,2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x+2}{2-x}$. Adulti expresia gasità la forma Cea mai simplă.

Seria Taylon: $\sum_{m=0}^{p(m)}(x_0) (x-x_0)^m$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Cateulam derivata di molimm: $f(x) = lm \frac{x+2}{2-x} = lm(x+2) - lm(2-x)$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x-2}$ $g(x) = (x+c)^{-1}$ $g'(x) = -1(x+c)^{-2}$ $g''(x) = 2(x+c)^{-3}$ $g^{(3)}(x) = -6(x+c)^{-4}$ $\Rightarrow g_{(w)}(x) = (-1)_{w} \cdot w \cdot (x+c)_{-w-1} = b_{(w)}$ I beryficam p(1) "A" P(1): 9'(X) = ((X+c)-1) = - (X+c)-2,1A" I Presupunem PCK), A"

P(K): 9(K) (X) = (-1)K K! (X+C)-K-1 TII Demonstram p(k+1) "A" p(k+1)! p(k+1)D(K+1): (3(K)), = [(-1)KKi(X+0)-K-1), = (-1)x, K1.-(K+1).(X+C)-K-2 = (-1) K+1. (K+1)! (X+C)-K-2 "A" => D(w): "+" $g^{(m)}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) dx = 0$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = 0 \right] dx = 0$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = 0 \right] dx = 0$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = 0 \right] dx = 0$ $= (-1)^{m-1} (m-1)! [(x-2)^{-m} - (x-2)^{-m}]$ $f^{m}(0) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{m-1}(m-1)!(2^{-m}-(-2)^{-m}, m \neq 0) \end{cases}$ $\varphi^{m}(0) = \int_{(m-1)!} 0, \quad m - par$ $(m-1)! 2 \cdot 2^{-m} = (m-1)! \cdot 2^{-m+1}, \quad m-impar$

Seria Taylon $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{m}(0)}{m!} \times m$ $= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m! \cdot 2^{-2m}}{(2m+1)!} \times 2m+1$ $= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2m}}{2m+1} \times 2m+1$ 2. Determinați valorili parametrului <>0 Pemtru cari integrale improprie est comvergentă $J(\times) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X-1}{X^2-1} dx$. Calculați J(3). thopnietofile cup si à Pr. a, b, PER, p: Ea, b) > [0,0) fumphe ponitiva si local integrabile

Pe [a, b) 3i 7 lim (b-x)? f(x) = 2 abuno dacă P = 1 8' $\lambda > 0 =$ $\int_{a}^{b-o} f(x) dx - comwergentă$ dacă $P \ge 1$ 8' $\lambda > 0 =$ $\int_{a}^{b-o} f(x) dx - divergentă$ =) $\lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)^{2}$. $f(x) = \lambda$ $\lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)^{7} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x^{2}-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} (1-x) \frac{1}{(1+x-1)^{2}-1} \cdot (x+1)$ = $\lim_{x \to \infty} (1-x)^{2}$. $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \to \infty} (1-x)^{2}$ alegem $\gamma=0$ =) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ P<1 Bi \ X < \ >) | x-1 - comvergentà tx>0 $J(3) = \int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{x^3-1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx$ $x^{2} + x + 1 = a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^{2} + \frac{-a}{ha} = \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}$ J(3) = S (x+2)2+3 dx = lim (x+2)2+3 dx t= x+ \frac{1}{2} Pt x=0 => t=\frac{1}{2} $\lim_{N \to 1} \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{t^{2} + 3} dt = \lim_{N \to 1} \int_{3}^{2} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \lim_{N \to 1} \frac{2}{3} = \lim_{$ = $\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\text{and} g + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \lim_$

3. Se da furreția f: B(02,1) >TR a) Anatati ca f est combinua Im (0,0). f - combinua TM (0,0) (=) f $f(x) = f(x^0)$ =) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0) = 0$ e combinuà l'm x3+y3 = l'm x3+y2 + l'm, y3+(0,0) x2+y2 + (x,y)+(0,0) x2+y2 = Sim x. xxx+35 + Sim A. (x12)+(0,0) A. (xx+35) = 0. b) Determinati valorile extreme ale lui f. Atinge funcția aust valori? Jushificati. X°-pot outic () 7 f(x°) = 0m Titermat: KoeintA, f-derivabil Im xo gi xi-pct. du extrem => xº-pot orihic I aflam punctell outice dim interior imajora de (0,0); x'eintA T p(x,y) = (0,0) $\frac{29}{3x}(x,y) = \frac{3x^2(x^2+y^2) - (x^3+y^3) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (x_1 y) = \frac{3y^2 (x^2 + y^2) - (x^3 + y^3) \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ $\int 3x^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2}) - (x^{3}+y^{3}) 2x = 0 = 0$ $\int x [3x(x^{2}+y^{2}) - 2(x^{3}+y^{3})] = 0$ $\int y [3y(x^{2}+y^{2}) - 2(x^{3}+y^{3})] = 0$ X = 0 =) Y = 0 , $(x \cdot y) + (0,0)$ (3x(x2+y2)-2(x3+y3)=0 3y(x2+y2)-2(x3+y3)=0 (3x-34) (x2+y2)=0=/:x2+y2 x2+y2>0 $3x^{-3}y=0$ $\rightarrow x=y$ $3x^{3}+3x^{3}-2x^{3}-2x^{3}=2x^{3}=0$ $\rightarrow x=0$ $\rightarrow x=0$ $\rightarrow x=0$ $\rightarrow x=0$ $\rightarrow x=0$ $\rightarrow x=0$

I aftarm pundeli orin'ce din fromh'era ; x°efra.

x²+ y²-1=0 x²+ y²=1 =) $f(x,y) = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = x^3 + y^3$ (x,y) \neq (0,0) $L(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) + \lambda T(x,y) = \text{prestruction } x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ = x3+y3+2(x2+y2-1) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + \lambda 2x \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + \lambda 2y \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x^2 + y^2 - 1$ Punctell de extrem sunt printre punctel ordice. $\begin{vmatrix}
3x^2+2\lambda x=0 \\
3y^2+2\lambda y=0
\end{vmatrix} \times (3x+2\lambda)=0$ $\begin{vmatrix}
x^2+2\lambda y=0 \\
x^2+2\lambda y=0
\end{vmatrix} \times (3y+2\lambda)=0$ $\begin{vmatrix}
x^2+2\lambda y=0 \\
x^2+2\lambda y=0
\end{vmatrix} \times (3y+2\lambda)=0$ f(0,0)=0 f(1,0)=1 f(0,1)=1 f(0,-1)=-1刊声, 前= 元 (1,0 & B' (0,1) - get de maxim; (-1,0) gi (0,-1) - get de mimim. se alinge Im (0,1) 31 (1,0) * Daca overn domeniu compact, funcția Bi alinge extremele. 4.a) Definiti motiumea de sin fundam ental de numera neale + E>O, PEN, 7 mo EIN a.T. | Xm+p - Xm | < E +m > mo 6) Dati exemple de un sin fundamental si memanetem. Justificati. lim (-1) =0 = e comvergent => e findamento