$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{g(m)(x)}{m!} \cdot (x-x^{\circ})^{m}$$

raza de convergența: seria abs. conv. pe (xo-r), xo+r) qi div. pe (-00, xo-r)u(xo+r, 0)

$$r_0 = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_m}{a_{m+1}} \right|$$

3. întegrarea prim parti:
$$\int_{a}^{b} g'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} (x) \cdot g(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$$

4. INTEGRALE IMPROPRII

4.1. outerial comparației

$$f_{i}g_{i} = [a,b] \rightarrow (0,a)$$

1. $f_{i}ce[a,b] = a.i. f_{i}(x) \leq g_{i}(x) + xe[c,b] \text{ atumci}$
 $f_{i}g_{i} = [a,b] \Rightarrow (a.i. f_{i}(x) \leq g_{i}(x) + xe[c,b] \text{ atumci}$
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2. Sub-forma de limita not
$$\ell = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x)}{g(x)} \in [0, \infty]$$

2. Sub-formā de limitā mot
$$\ell = \lim_{x \to \ell} \frac{g(x)}{g(x)} \in [0, \infty]$$

dacā $\ell < \infty$ ji $\int_{a}^{\ell} g(x) dx - conv$ $\int_{a}^{\ell - \infty} g(x) dx - conv$

from $(b-x)^p$. $f(x) = \lambda$ 4.2. proprietati en p 5,º 2 tim $(b-x)' \cdot f(x) = \lambda$ $doca \quad p < 1 \ ni \ \lambda < \infty \Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b-0} f(x) dx - convergenta$ $f: [a, b) \rightarrow (o, \infty)$ dacā p>1 ni 2>0 => f g(x) dx - divergenta lim $(x-a)^p$. $f(x) = \lambda$ x > a

dacā $p < 1 \neq 1$ $(x < \infty) = 0$ ato j: (a,b] → (0, ∞) dacā p>1 ji 2>0 >> f g(x)dx - divergenta $\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{p} \cdot f(x) = \lambda$ $f: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ dacā p>1 ji 2 < 00 => ∫ f(x) dx- conv.

dacā p51 ji 2>0 => ∫ f(x) dx- din $f:(-\infty,b]\to(0,\infty)$ lim (-x) P. f(x)=2 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx - conv$

daca ps/ 1/2 2 00 daca ps/ 1/2/20 => f f(x) dx- din

5. VECTORI $6.1 \quad X = \left(X_1, X_{2_1}, \dots, X_{m}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\|X\| = \sqrt{x \cdot x} = \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_m^2}$

 $\|x-y\| = \sqrt{(x_1-y_1)^2 + (x_2-y_2)^2 + - + (x_m - y_m)^2}$ - distanta cuclidiama de la x la y

5.2. Bila B (xo, r) = {x eR | 11x-x, 11< r} $\overline{B}(x_0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid ||x - x_0|| \le r \}$

6.3. Consecimte:

Bille deschise sunt multimi deschise zi bille inchise sunt multimi inchise

lim lim f(x,y) zi lim lim f(x,y) -lim. sterate

dacă $f(x,y) = \ell \Rightarrow lim iterate = \ell$

5.5. A-compacta dacă este marajinita și închisă

T. Weistrass: g:A -> R ni A-compacta => 1. g-marginuta
2. g îni atimge extremele

G. DERIVATE PARTIALE SI DIFERENTIALE

6.1. Derivata după direcția rectorului $y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x+t-v) - f(x)}{t}$

(daca fundie pe ramuri zi cere durir in pet de ramificare solosim form asta cu direction vec. camonici)
Lo vectorul en 1 pe post derivo. pe care o vrem

Derin partiale als unei junctii sunt casuri particulare als derir dupa directia vectorilor canonici

 $\frac{2f}{2x_i} = g_i^{\prime}(x)$ pt. f nucle de vor. vectoriala $6.2. gradiental lui f: \forall f(x) = \left(\frac{2f}{2x_i}(x), \frac{2f}{2x_2}(x), \dots, \frac{2f}{2x_m}(x)\right)$

6.3. disprentiala de ord [: df (x) EU) = = = 2f (x) · U; + u = U, ..., um

matricea $y(\xi(x)) = \frac{2\xi_1}{2x_1}(x)$ $\frac{2\xi_1}{2x_2}(x)$ $\frac{2\xi_1}{2x_m}(x)$ $f(\xi(x)) = \frac{2\xi_1}{2x_1}(x)$ $\frac{2\xi_1}{2x_2}(x)$ $\frac{2\xi_1}{2x_2}(x)$ $f(\xi(x)) = \frac{2\xi_1}{2x_1}(x)$ $\frac{2\xi_1}{2x_2}(x)$ $\frac{2\xi_2}{2x_1}(x)$ 6.4. matricea y (g(x)) = S=(81,82,--,8-) g: Rm -> RP $\frac{2 f \rho}{2 \times 1}$ (X)

aver
$$g(x) \rightarrow \nabla(g \circ f)(x) = \nabla g(f(x)) \cdot J(f(x))$$

matricea Hessiamā im
$$x$$

$$H(g(x)) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(x) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}(x) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(x) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_m}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_m}(x)$$

6.6. diforentiala de ordin2

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f = \frac{2^2 f}{2 x_1^2} (x) \cdot \mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} (luam cu Mindices)$$

6.7. extremele unei junctii

x-punct critic daca $\nabla f(x) = 0_m$

oria pund de extrem e pund critic.

6.8. met. multiplicatorilor lui Lagrange

$$f:\mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R} \quad \forall i \in \{j_i, j_2, \dots, j_p\} \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^p$$

pet de extrem cond & / 5 (comp. lui F = 0) se after printre pet critice a function L(x, x) = g(x) + & F(x) unde x = Rm gi & = Rt

L's câte restricti sunt

Caterii

1. comp sub forma de imeg: Xm < ym ∑ym conr »> ∑ xm conr Exm dir > Eym dir

2. comp sub forma de lim: lim Km = l l × ∞ gi ∑ym conv »> E xm conv l>o si Zym din => [xm din of lim xm = le(0,∞) > [xm ~] ym

Stola-Cesaro

1. bon- eruse oi divergent

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_m} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{m+n} - a_m}{b_{m+n} - b_m} = e^n R$

2. dacā $\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = l \in [0,\infty]$ => lim mxm = e (ruiproca falsa)

C. condensario al lui Cauchy xm-desc. st.p.

C. raportului pt. giruri

x_m-5.t.p.

dacă $\frac{1}{3}$ lim $\frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} = l : l>1 \Rightarrow lim x_m = 0$ $l<1 \Rightarrow lim x_m = \infty$

Daca Ixm- conv => lom xm = 0 !

RANDOM

- f. deriv - g. wort - ou derivota: $3 \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{8(x) - \frac{1}{2}(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{1}{2}(x_0)$

- e derivolila : 3 lim qi leR

Cim FINITA: 48>03 moel a.7. 7m2 mol xm-el LE

am=+00:46 >0 &moell a.i. +mzmo: xm> & (respective xm<-E) Kummer:

1, D'Alembert lim xm = DER: DLI => Xm -dir D>1 => Xm - conv-

2. Raabe-Duhamel

lim $m\left(\frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}}-1\right)=R\in\mathbb{R}$: $R_1<1\Rightarrow x_m-d_{n-1}$ $R_1>1\Rightarrow x_m-c_{m-1}$

3. Bortraud

lim((mm)). [m(xm+1)-1]=BER: 3<1=> xm-conor

4. Cauchy

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_m} = C \in \mathbb{R} : c < 1 \Rightarrow x_m - conv$ $c > 1 \Rightarrow x_m - div$

 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m - convo. (=) a \in (-1,1) \quad \text{si lim } b_m = \frac{1}{1-a} \quad (asometrica)$

= 1 => dîvergenta

1. seria asom.:

 $x_{m} = a^{m}$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} a^{m} = \int_{1}^{\infty} 0, a \in (-1, 1)$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} a^{m} = \int_{1}^{\infty} 0, a \in (-1, 1)$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} a^{m} = \int_{1}^{\infty} 0, a \in (-1, 1)$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} a^{m} = \int_{1}^{\infty} 0, a \in (-1, 1)$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} a^{m} = \int_{1}^{\infty} 0, a \in (-1, 1)$

2. $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m} = \ln 2$ - remiconvergenta

3. lim ~/m = 1

SERH ALTERNATE

2 (-1) am

an-dess, gi lim an=0 >> \(\subseterminus \subseterminus an- conv.

-absolut convergenta => ZIXml-conv

8, g: (a,b) - R indefinit deriv. po (a,b)

(g.g)(m) = \(\sum_{k=0}^{m} C_{m}^{k} g^{(k)} \). g(m-k) + meN