1. Determinati înf A, Sup A, mins A și max A pentru multimea:

(a)
$$A = \left\{ \frac{m^{m+1}}{(m+1)^m} \right\}$$

calculam limita:

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{(m+1)^m} = \left(\frac{\infty^{\infty}}{\infty^{\infty}}\right) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m \cdot m}{(m+1)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m \cdot (m+1)^m}{(m+1)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m \cdot (m+1)^$$

monotorie:

$$X_{m} = \frac{m^{n+1}}{(m+1)^{m}}$$

$$\frac{X_{m+1}}{X_{m}} = \frac{(m+1)^{m+2}}{(m+2)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{(m+1)^{m}}{m^{m+1}} = \frac{(m+1)^{2m+2}}{[m(m+2)]^{m+1}} = \frac{[(m+1)^{2}]^{m+1}}{[m(m+2)]^{m+1}} = \frac{[(m+1)^{2}]^{m+1}}{[m(m$$

aca exista minim, aceda este egal cu înfirmumul multimui » înfA = 2

b)
$$A = \left\{ \frac{m^{-1}}{(m-1)^m} / m \in \mathbb{N}, m \ge 2 \right\}$$

calculam limita:

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{(m-1)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m-1} \left(\frac{m}{m-1} \right)^{m-1} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{m-1} \right)^{m-1} = 0 \cdot e = 0$$

monstanie:

$$\frac{\chi_{mH}}{\chi_m} = \frac{(mH)^m}{m^{mH}} \cdot \frac{(m-1)^m}{m^{mH}} = \frac{(m^m-1)^m}{m^m m^m} = \left(\frac{m^m-1}{m^m}\right)^m \ll 1 \Rightarrow \chi_{m+1} \ll \chi_m \Rightarrow \chi_m - \text{description}$$

min A × (0 mu Jace parte d'intra valorile multimii A)
inf A = 0

2. Calculați suma seriei numerice:

a)
$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3m+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m}$$

folosim
$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^m - eons <=> out (-1,1)$$

lim $S_m = \frac{1}{1-a}$

$$Q = -\frac{1}{2^3}$$

=>
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} 5_m = \frac{1}{1-a} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{8}{9} => \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{3m+1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{9} = -\frac{4}{9}$$

b)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{8m-1} = -3\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(+\frac{1}{3^{2n}}\right)^m \Rightarrow \text{ floxim } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^m, a \in (-1,1) \Rightarrow \lim_{m \to \infty} S_m = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} 5_{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{9}{8} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^{m} = \frac{9}{8} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} = -3 \cdot \frac{9}{8}$$

Suma îmcepe de la 1 = 3 scādem primul termen = $\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = -3$

$$\Rightarrow -(-3) - 3 \cdot \frac{9}{8} = 3 - 3 \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{24 - 27}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

pt punctele de extrem local si valorile extreme ale sunctie: a) {:[-1,1] ->R, g(x)=|x|·(1+x) $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = \int_{0}^{1} x(1+x) , x \in [0,1]$ $-x(1+x) , x \in [-1,0]$ verificam duivabilitatea îns o: $g_{d}(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{x(1+x)}{x-0} = 1$ => f mu e durint im o $f_{5}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x(1+x)}{x-0} = -1$ j-combinatie de functio elementare » f durin pe [-1,1]/20} $\zeta'(x) = \int (x + x^2)' = H2 x$, X E (O,1] (-x-x2)=-1-2x , x e [-1,0) $f(x)=0 \Rightarrow 1 +2x=0$ I -1-2x=0 x=-1 &(0,1] x=-1 [-1,0) $\frac{x - 1 - \frac{1}{2}}{g(x) + + + 0 - - - + + + + +}$ $g(x) = \frac{x - 1}{2} = 0$ f(0)=0 g(+)=0 f(1) = 2 ま(一立)= 十 $X \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}] \Rightarrow g(x) = g(x) = g(x)$ x = [], 0) > 3(x) < 0 > 3 desc. (2) x ∈ (0, 1] » g'(x) > 0 » g erexc. (3) dim (1) ji(2) => x=- \frac{1}{2} pot de maxim (X=-15/X=1 mu suret pet. de acumulare)

 $\dim(2)$ $\gamma_{i}(3) = x = 0$ pet de minim $\dim(2)$ $\gamma_{i}(3) = x = 0$ pet de minim $\dim(1)$, (2) $\gamma_{i}(3) = \max(\{\{1,1\}\}) = \max(\{\{1,2\}\}) = 2$ $\min(\{1,1\}) = \min(\{\{1,1\}\}) = \min(\{\{1,1\}\}) = \min(\{0,0\}) = 0$ = 0 extremele jundiei sunt 0 $\neq 0$ 2, se ating

$$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} -1, 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \\ \begin{cases} x(1-x) \end{cases}, \\ x \in [0, 1] \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x(x-1), \\ x \in [-1, 0) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

vorificam derivabilitatea îm o

$$\int_{d}^{1}(\mathbf{0}) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \to 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim$$

or to have country to the

J-combinatie de junctie demontare » J-derinabila pe [-1,1]/203

$$\beta^{1}(x) = \begin{cases} f(1-x) + x(-1) = 1-x - x = 1-2x & , x \in [0,1] \\ 1(x-1) + x \cdot 1 = x - 1 + x = 2x - 1 & , x \in [-1,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3'(x) = 0}{2x = 1} = \frac{1 - 2x = 0}{2x = 1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \in (0, 1] \qquad x = \frac{1}{2} \notin [-1, 0)$$

$$\frac{x}{3'(x)} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \notin [-1, 0]$$

$$\frac{x}{3'(x)} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \oplus (0, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{3'(x)} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \oplus (0, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \oplus (0, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

interpretare:

presert:
$$g(1) = 0$$

$$g'(x) < 0 + x \in [-1,0] \Rightarrow g - described pec [-1,0]$$
(1)

$$g'(x) \geqslant 0 \neq x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}] \Rightarrow g - \text{evec} - \text{pe}(0, \frac{1}{2})$$
 (2)

$$g'(x) \leqslant 0 + x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \Rightarrow f$$
 desoresc. $pe\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ (3)

d'm (1) qi (2) => x=0 - pt. de minim

dim (2) $\gamma_i(3) \Rightarrow x=\frac{1}{2}$ - pet de maxim

dims (1), (2) $\gamma(3) = 1 \mod (\{1-1,1]) = \max (\{1-1,1\}) = \max (\{1-1,1\}) = \max (\{1-1,1\}) = \max (\{1-1,1\}) = \min (\{1$

» extremele funcției sunt o pi 2, îar ele se ating