

1. Det. mulțimea punctelor limită ale șirului:

$$a) X_n = \left(\frac{n+3}{n+1} \right)^n \cdot \cos \frac{2n}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{calculăm limita} &\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = (1^\infty) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot n \cdot \cos \frac{2n}{n} \right] = \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} \cdot \cos \frac{2n}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{2n}{n}} = e^{2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{2n}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{2n}{n} : n=1 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{2}{1} = 0$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2} = -1$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2} = 0$$

$$n=4 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{4 \cdot 2}{2} = 1$$

$$n=5 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2} = \cos \left(2 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 \sim \text{se repetă}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LIM}(X_n) = \{e^0, e^{-2}, e^2\}$$

$$b) X_n = \left(\frac{n+1}{n+3} \right)^n \cdot \sin \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{calculăm limita} &\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = (1^\infty) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+3} \right)^{\frac{n+3}{-2}} \cdot \frac{-2}{n+3} \cdot n \cdot \sin \frac{n}{2} \right] = \\ &= e^{-2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{n}{2} : n=1 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{2}{2} = 0$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{3}{2} = -1$$

$$n=4 \Rightarrow \sin 2 = 0$$

$$n=5 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{5}{2} = \sin \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \sim \text{se repetă}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LIM}(X_n) = \{e^{-2}, e^0, e^2\}$$

2. Fie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ o serie convergentă cu termeni pozitivi. Atunci seria

a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n^2$ este convergentă

criteriul comparației sub formă de limită

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^2}{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

\downarrow
stim $\sum x_n$ - convergentă

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^2}{x_n} < \infty \text{ și } x_n \text{-conv} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n^2 \text{ - convergentă}$$

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{1+x_n^2}$ este convergentă

criteriul comparației sub formă de inegalitate

$$\frac{x_n}{1+x_n^2} \leq x_n \quad (\text{pt. c.ă } x_n \text{ - s.t.p.}) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{1+x_n^2} \text{ - convergentă}$$

5. Calculați derivata de ordin $m \in \mathbb{N}$ a funcției (cu Leibnitz)

$$a) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^{x+1}} = x^2 \cdot e^{-(x+1)} \quad f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = e^{-(x+1)}$$

$$g' = -e^{-(x+1)} = (-1)^1 \cdot e^{-(x+1)}$$

$$g'' = (-1)^2 \cdot e^{-(x+1)}$$

\vdots

$$g^{(m)} = (-1)^m \cdot e^{-(x+1)} \quad + \text{inducție}$$

$$C_m^0 \cdot x^2 \cdot (-1)^m \cdot e^{-(x+1)} + C_m^1 \cdot 2x \cdot (-1)^{m-1} \cdot e^{-(x+1)} + C_m^2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)^{m-2} \cdot e^{-(x+1)} + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(m)}(x) = e^{-(x+1)} \cdot \left[x^2 \cdot (-1)^m + m \cdot 2x \cdot (-1)^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \cdot 2 \right]$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{e^x} = (x+1)^2 \cdot e^{-x} = (x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\text{inducție pentru } (e^{-x})^{(m)} = (-1)^m \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(m)}(x) = e^{-x} \cdot \left[(x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (-1)^m + (2x + 2) \cdot (-1)^{m-1} + \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{m(m-1)}{\cancel{2}} \right]$$