1. Justificati en definition valoures l'imitei:

a)
$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^3 - m}{m^3 + 1} = 1$$

V €>0 J mo eN a.i. V m>mo |xm-1/< E

$$\frac{m^3-m}{m^3+1}-1<\xi$$

$$\frac{m_0+m_1}{m^3} < \mathcal{E} \iff \frac{2m}{m^{32}} < \mathcal{E} \iff 2 \cdot m^{-2} < \mathcal{E} \implies 12$$

$$m > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \Rightarrow alegem m_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 1$$

b)
$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^{3} - m}{m^{3} + 1} = 0$$

t E>o Jmo elNa. i. + m>mo /xm-o/ < E

$$\frac{m^2-m}{m^3+1}$$
 < ξ m-pozetion

$$\langle \frac{m^2-m+m}{m^3+1-1} = \frac{m^2}{m^3} = \frac{1}{m} \langle \mathcal{E} \rangle = m^2 \mathcal{E}^{-1} \rangle$$
 alegem $m_0 = [\mathcal{E}^{-1}] + 1$

2. Studiati con vergenta si absolut convergenta seriei:

a)
$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{1+\sqrt{m}}$$
absolut convergent $a \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{m}} \times \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1$

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_{m+1}} = \frac{J_{m+1}+1}{J_{m+1}} > 1 \Rightarrow a_{m} > a_{m+1} \Rightarrow a_{m} - discruscator$$

studiem absolut convergent a

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+mJm} \text{ compariam en } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{mJm} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{3}{2} > 1 = 2 \text{ serie conv.}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+m\sqrt{m}} \left\langle \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}} - conv. \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+m\sqrt{m}} - conv.$$

3. Determinati valorile extreme ale junctiei j:R-R si verificati dacă se ating:

a)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1 - \frac{x^3}{3}$$
 combinative de Junçtie elem. \Rightarrow durivabila pe \mathbb{R}

$$g'(x) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - x^2$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} - x^2 = 0 / x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+1}} = X \Rightarrow x\sqrt{x^{2}+1} = 1/(1)^{2}$$

$$x^{2}(x^{2}+1) = 1$$

$$x^{4}+x^{2}-1=0$$

mot
$$x^2 = t \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{t}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-1-55}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-1-55}{2}}$$

$$\int_{x \to \infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} - 1 - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3} \cdot (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}} - x^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{4}}} - x^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{4}}} - \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{$$

=> punctele de extrem ale junctiei sunt $g(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$, i $g(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$, far ele se ating