1. Affati a
$$\in \mathbb{R}$$
 pentru care $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a(a+1)\cdots(a+m-1)}{m!}\right)^2$ - convergentá

D'Alembert

lime
$$\frac{a_m}{a_{m+1}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left[\frac{a \tan t \cdot ... \cdot (a + m - 1)}{a t} \cdot \frac{(m+t)!}{a(a+t)!} \right] = \frac{1}{a(a+t)!}$$

=
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \left[\frac{m+1}{m+a} \right]^2 = 1$$

I Roade Duhamel

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} m\left(\frac{am}{a_{m+1}}-1\right) = \lim_{m\to\infty} m\cdot\left(\frac{m+1}{m+a}\right)^2-1 = \lim_{m\to\infty} m\left(\frac{m^2+2m+1}{m^2+2am+a^2}-1\right) = \lim_{m\to\infty} m\cdot\left(\frac{am}{m^2+2am+a^2}-1\right) = \lim_{m\to\infty} m\cdot\left(\frac{$$

=
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \frac{m^2 + 2m + 1 - m^2 - 2am - a^2}{m^2 + 2am + n^2} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{2m^2 + m - 2am^2 - a^2m}{m^2 + 2am + a^2} =$$

=
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{m^2(2-2a) - a^2m + m}{m^2 + 2am + a^2} = 2-2a$$
 pt $a \neq 1$

I dacă
$$a=1 \Rightarrow$$
 lim $\frac{-m+m}{m^2+2m+1} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \sum -divergentă$

$$1-a<\frac{1}{2}$$
 $a>1-\frac{1}{2}$ (=> $a>\frac{1}{2}$ >> $\bar{2}$ - divergenta

Bestraud: lim by m
$$\left(\frac{m^2 - \frac{m}{5} + m}{m^2 + m} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^2 + m}{m^2 + m} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^2 + m}{m^2 + m} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\ln m}{m} = 0$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\ln m}{m} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{or}(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5m})}{m^{2}(1 + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{5m^{2}})} = 0$$

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2. Studiati convergenta in functie de « pi calculati I(3)

$$J(x) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}}{x^{x}}$$

1 pentru convergență folosim proprietăți cu p și 2 lim x P. arctg vx (când avem medelimire îm as)

=) 11 lim x ? - ~

vien sã obtimem o limita $\epsilon(0,\infty)$ - adica mici o, mici ∞ alegem $p=\alpha \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to\infty} x^{\circ} = 1 \epsilon(0,\infty) \Rightarrow 2>0$ ni $2<\infty$

=> depinde down de p doca s'este sau mu convergenta I p >1 (>) < >1 q° 2 < ∞ => s' - convergenta

1 7 < 1 () x < 1 pi 2 > 0 =) 5 - divergenta

2 calcular $\overline{I}(\frac{3}{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctopt}}{x\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{v \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{\operatorname{arctopt}}{t^2 \cdot t} \cdot 2t dt = \lim_{v \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{\operatorname{arctopt}}{t^2} dt = \lim_{v \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{\operatorname{arctopt}}{t^2} dt = \lim_{v \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{\operatorname{arctopt}}{t^2} dt = \lim_{v \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{\operatorname{arctopt}}{t} dt = \lim_{v \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{\operatorname{arct$

$$\frac{A}{t} + \frac{Bt + C}{t^{2} + 1} = \frac{At^{2} + A + B}{t(t^{2} + 1)} = \frac{t^{2} (A + B) + t \cdot C + A}{t(t^{2} + 1)} \Rightarrow A + B = 0$$

$$C = 0$$

$$A = 1 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{-t}{t^{2} + 1} \right) dt = \ln t / \int_{0}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2t}{t^{2} + 1} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \ln t / \int_{0}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2t}{t^{2} + 1} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} \right) dt = \int_{0$$

3. Puncte de extrem conditionat relativo la S.

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}(0,\infty)^{2} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} & \int (x,y) = 2x+3y \\
\frac{1}{2}(x,y) \in (0,\infty)^{2} | \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 5$$

$$L(x,y) = \int (x,y) + \lambda F(x,y) = 2x+3y + \lambda (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 5) = 2x+3y + \lambda \sqrt{x} + \lambda \sqrt{y} - 5\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2 + \lambda \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 3 + \lambda \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 3 + \lambda \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 3 + \lambda \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 5 + \lambda \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$$

=> 2 + (-6 Vy) · 10-2Vy = 0 (=> 2 = 6Vy => ... => y = 4 => x = 9 => (3,4) - punt critic sigur punctele de extrem sunt printre punctele critice \$(3,4) = 30 minimal functiei f restrictionat la S ne atinge în (3,4) (otim ca e minim pt. ca maxim e câmd x sau y >0)