UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCUREȘTI FACULTATEA DE MATEMATICĂ SI ÎNFORMATICĂ

Seminar: 8

1. Sã se studiere convergenta un matorida servi de Lunchi si sã se decida daça se pot densa termen ou termen.

a)
$$\sum_{\infty} \frac{3m}{ww.wx}$$
 WEB.

Solution: Avenu ca
$$\left| \frac{roimmx}{2^m} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^m}$$
 (4) XER

Com. Z = 2m. ente comvergenda, utilizand criterial las Weierstrasso.

re-rellà cà nova Z minni ente uniform com respectà pe R.

Sona generalezar
$$\left(\frac{y_{w}}{\sqrt{y_{w}}}\right) = \sum_{w} \frac{y_{w}}{\sqrt{y_{w}}}$$

Com $\left| \frac{3w}{w \cos wx} \right| \leq \frac{3w}{w}$ (Alxels for $\sum \frac{3w}{w}$ est convergente

open criping for les unia ve boats goira formen on tenmen.

Solutie: Cum ocach in a=rsb => (rc+m)2 = (b+m)2

(mm / (x+m)z / < (p+m)z (A) x ∈ [a1p].

Desance Z (6+m)2 este consequenta, aplicand criterial lui

Heiordnan; resulta ca revia este uniform comengenta pe [a/6].

Sovia demonstros. $\sum_{w} \left(\frac{(x+w)^2}{(x+w)^2} \right) = \sum_{w} \frac{2(x+w)}{x^2}$

Folonind carbinel leu Heiderhaus => cà Z 2(x+m) est uniformen consengentà pe [a,b], deci revia re poate deriva termem cu termem.

2) Sã ne anate cà revia de funchi Z anotg 72+114 converge uniform

Solution: Decourse. $-\frac{W_{5}}{7} = \frac{J_{5}+W_{4}}{7} = \frac{W_{5}}{1}$, despicem ca

| anota - 3x | = anota - ms (x) xER , MENX

Cum lim arcte $\frac{1}{m^2} = 1$ m $\frac{1}{m^2}$ este convergentà (cultival de

comparatie) conclutionaire ca Zordy me este convergenta, de unde.

m. comformitate cer (niterial·lei Heiserstroso (M-Test), deducem. ca seria.

de function Zacto - 2x converse enrigan.

3) Fie renia de funchi	$\sum_{p}^{M>1} (-1)_{M} \cdot \frac{M_{5}}{J_{5}+W}$	', rer
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a). Sã or otudiere convergenta punctualà (nimpla) penturi (4) res. ni convorgença uniforma que ouix intérval [a/6].

Este renia unifam comergenda pe R?

b). Sã re mudier absolut convergenta pentru vice rER.

c) Sã re nuclière combinuitates numei nevie (acolo unde ea exinta).

d) Se porte deriva revia terrimen ou terrimen?

Solutie.

a). Fie rell remile number $\sum (-1)^m \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{2}}$ in $\sum (-1)^m \frac{1}{m}$ number aempere convergente, deci rena dota este nimplu convergenda (477ER. Studium acum comengenda uniforma pe intervalue [a,6].

· Serva. S (-1) m 1/2 exte uniform com estang le [0,16]
In agertari, apricand creterial lesi Mesiertrass de comergeada uniforma arem :

1 =1 m 22 = 5 (4) re[a/p]

ios revior numerica I his e comprehensa

· Sovia nu este uniform comerqueta te iR.

in agraci, fie 4 venus vener I - ms un B venus vener I - m exident, esia data comorge pundual la functio f(n) = An2+B; MXER.

The Sm(1) = = = (-1)k 124 k

DEDOMES. $\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left| \sum_{k=1}$

deducem co usua um converge miform be us pat

b). Sonia nu converge aboolut peutru micium «ER, decarece nenia E 12+m ente divergenta (re compara cu rena armonica)

c) Erident, funcia f (numa reviei) este combina pe R. (despi revia run converge unifam pe R).

d) Sa remarcan ca Serva ou venifica opotetele teoremende derivare formemente un terrimem per R

Fie. $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{w_m}{2^m}$ veria denvaleda, cara exidat un este missam comorgenta

$$dx \cdot R \cdot \left(\lim_{M \to \infty} |x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x| \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \frac{ks}{(-1)^k} - 24x = \infty.$$

Tolum, revia derivateda converge enrifarm pe orice compact din 12. Seria.
data re poste deriva termen, egalitatea

$$\left(J_{5}\sum_{i=1}^{W}(-i)_{W}\frac{w_{5}}{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{W}(-i)_{W}\frac{w_{5}}{i}\right)=5x\sum_{i=1}^{W}\frac{w_{5}}{(-i)_{W}}$$
(A) $\lambda\in\mathbb{C}$

Lind advanata

Conclutie:

Accodati conditile dem tecnua de deinsone tormen cu tormen nunt conditii

Diferentiabilitate

Derivata dupa o directie (rector) ni derivate partiele.

Solutie:

0)
$$\frac{3x}{3+}(x/3) = \frac{2x}{3}(x/3) = \frac{3x}{3+}(x/3) = \frac{$$

$$\frac{3 \zeta}{3 f} (HI) = \frac{3 \zeta}{3 f} (HI) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{7}$$

Solutie

a)
$$\frac{3x}{3t}(0^{1}0) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t}{t(0^{1}0) + f(v^{1}0)} - \frac{t}{t(0^{1}0)} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t}{t(t^{1}0) - t(0^{1}0)}$$

$$\frac{3\lambda}{3t}(0^{(0)}) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t}{t(0^{(t)}) - t(0^{(0)})} = 0.$$

Prin vouvoir 1 are devivate parhale em aigine.

$$\frac{f(td, tB) - f(0,0)}{t} = \frac{1}{t}$$
, deci mu krista limi-f(td, tB) - f(0,0)

ie un exista de (0,0).

$$f(t_n, o) = 0 \longrightarrow 0$$
 or $f(t_n, t_n) = 1 \longrightarrow 1$, deducen cā run
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Canclute Exista functi care au devirate partial sutr-un punct, su au devirate dupa ouire directie su acel prent n' su runt combinue su punctul raspectiv.

3) Sã re anate ca functia : 1: R2 -> R.; f(x141 = \ 2 , 3 + 0.

- c) un este marginita pe micio recinatate a lui (0,0).
- d) rue este continua en (0,0).

Solutie:

a). France
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(o(0)) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(f(0)) - f(o(0))}{t} = 0$$
 in $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(o(0)) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(o(t)) - f(o(t))}{t}$

$$\frac{f(4\lambda, 4\beta) - f(90)}{t} = \frac{\lambda}{4\beta}.$$
 deci um exista fim. $\frac{f(4\lambda, 4\beta) - f(90)}{t}$, i.e.

limi f(mi.mz) = so, deducem ca f un este marquista pe micio vecimatate
a lui (0,0)

d) evident resulta din e) ca finne contina in (0,0).

Funchi diterempabile.

(4) So ne demonstre confunction
$$f:\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

are un matoarele proprietati

Solutie:

a) fortin. (xi)
$$\pm (o(0))$$
 arem. $\frac{9x}{9t}(xi) = \frac{(x_5 + i_5)_{\frac{5}{3}}}{i_3}$ $(x_5 + i_5)_{\frac{5}{3}}$ $(x_5 + i_5)_{\frac{5}{3}}$

In the
$$\frac{4\pi}{34}(0,0) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{4\pi}{4(t,0)-4(0,0)} = 0$$
 wi

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(o,o) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{f(o,t) - f(o,o)}{t} = 0.$$

Acadai. L'are derivate partiale

b). Entre danca f entre combinua nu ouce punct (my) + (90), desarece. pe o recinatate a unui confed de punct, functia entre describa de.

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x_3 + \lambda_5}{x_3}$$

Studien continutatea en (0,0).

 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ (xy) $\rightarrow (0,0)$. (xy) $\rightarrow (0,0)$. (xy) $\rightarrow (0,0)$.

contina a (0,0). Prin structo. L'est contina te R2

c) Fig
$$v = (A,B) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
 on $x \neq 0$. Arem $\frac{1}{(Ax_1+B)} - \frac{1}{(Ax_2+B)} = \frac{x^2}{(Ax_1+B)} \cdot \frac{1}{(Ax_2+B)} \cdot \frac{1}{(Ax_2+Ax_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(Ax_$

Deci un exista lim f((0,0)+4r)-f(0,0); i.e un exista de (0,0).

a) P.A. (prin abound) for fi diferentiabila m origine, admai a sem.

$$\frac{(xd)-x(o(o))}{(=) \ \text{ fim.} \ \frac{(xyd_5)}{-(o(o))} - \left[\frac{9x}{9t}(o(o)x + \frac{9x}{9t}(o(o)A)\right]} = 0.$$

(=) lim. $\frac{xy}{xy^2} = 0$. Thusa whima egalitate me conduce.

la contradictie decorèce pertur vive (m; m) ->(0,0). aulu.

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{3}{10} = 0 \iff \frac{3}{10} = 0 \iff \frac{3}{10} = 0$$

(anchitie:

Avodar existe functi are an obvirate partiale outh-un punt, sunt antime

(3) Sã re demonstrate cã function f: R2-IR describã de:

$$f(44) = \sqrt{\frac{x_3 - 4_5}{x_5 + 6}}$$
, $x_3 - 4_5 + 6$. One asima-points distinctions

a) Exinta $\frac{dt}{dv}$ (0,0) (4) $v \in \mathbb{R}^2$

b) Nu este combinua au (0,0).

c) Nu este déferentiabila în (0,0).

Solutie:

a) bouton and L=(4/B) EB5 on B =0. one fin - f(xx, Bx) - tool =

= from
$$\frac{-\beta_2}{\gamma_2} = -\frac{\beta_2}{\gamma_2}$$
 Le shipte $\frac{dr}{dt}(d0) u \frac{dr}{dt}(d0) = -\frac{\beta_2}{\gamma_2}$

Pentin. L=(0/0) Els, arem. fin - f(0/0) -0. (5/1) qt (00)

$$u = \frac{4r}{4t}(0^{\prime}0) = 0$$

Apadar. L'are devirata dupa aire directre en argine.

6) Decarace:

 $\lim_{m \to \infty} f(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{m^2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{m^4} + \frac{1}{m^3}})) = 1 \neq 0 = f(0,0), deducem.$

Cat-un extr confima en (0'0).

c) Exident dim. b)

Comclusie:

Anadar existà functi care au devisatà dupà orice directie outr-un punt dar our punt continue or acel pund (dea mia diferentiabile)

(6) Sā ne domonuture cā fruicha $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dovinā de $f(y) = \begin{cases} y^2 & \text{on } y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases}$ are unuateante.

Proprietésh

a) Ente comprima en (90,0) (4) rock

P) 71 3t (HA) 1 3t (HA) (A) (HA) E US

c) 37 entr comprime en (x0'0) (Al x0EUS V. 37 um entr comprime

m. (ro,0) pentin ro+0 d) Ente défensifiabila m(ro,0) (4) roenz Solutie:

e) Cum. H(44) | ≤ y2 (4×4) € R2 deducem cā lim. f(44) = 0 = = f(40,0), deci f este com/mā în (40,0) (4) 40 € R.

$$\frac{3x}{3t}(x^{1}A) = \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda = 0. \\ \lambda \cos \frac{x}{2} & \lambda \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{92}{34}(44) = \int_{5} 3400.4 - 4.00.4 = 0.$$

$$(HA) \rightarrow (K^{0}(0)) \frac{9x}{9t} (L^{1}A) = 0 = \frac{9x}{9t} (L^{0}(0)) (A) (K^{0}(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_{5} \text{ prox } \frac{9x}{9t} (HA)$$

este contina en (10,0) (4) ro ER

$$\frac{32}{31}(x^{0}+\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{w}{2}$$
 www ($(x^{0}+1)-x^{0}\cos(wx^{0}+1)-\frac{w}{4}\cos(wx^{0}+1)$

$$(\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{M}})^{-1}, \mathcal{U}\in\mathcal{H} \quad \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{w}{2} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} (wx_0+1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{w}{2} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{w}{2}$$

=> lem to con(mno+1) =0 ceia ce este fals. n' ca othere
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$
.

 $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x-x_0)_5 + \lambda_5}{\lambda_5 \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x-\lambda_0)_5 + \lambda_5}{\lambda_5}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x-\lambda_0)_5 + \lambda_5}{\lambda_5} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(x-\lambda_0)_5 + \lambda_5}{\lambda_5} = 0.$ (Am folomit ca | 1/2 / 1 m / mm of | = 1.) Prin. Mimore arom ca tent diferenanta in (2010) Els (A) 20 Els (7) Sã re demonstrate cã f: R2 >R data de. $\frac{1}{1}(44) = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} =$ Au unuateande propriétati a). Ente combina on (90) (0,0) no smy/was prince my in the wife of (0,0). c) Este diferentiabila Ru (0,0).

Solutio

a). Descrete /1(44)/ = 1xy/ -> 0. pentin (44) -> (0,0)

de ducum ca $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(n,q) = \infty = f(0,0)$ deci f este continua in (0,0)

P). From. 3t (HA) =) A-ww 15+45 - (Ks+A515 COD - Ks+A5) +

Decarace lêm $\frac{3+}{3x} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{m\pi}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{m\pi}} \right) = -\infty = \frac{3+}{3x}$ - rure combinua

(O,O)

 $4 \text{ wasod } \frac{2 + 1}{3 + 1} - 1000 - \left[\frac{3 \times 100}{3 + 1} (00) \times \frac{3}{3 + 1} (00) \times \frac{$

(omclutie

Apodan conditia de continuitate impura asupa denvatela partiale. nu culeine de diferentiabilitate este resticienta den me y necesara pt. diferentiabilitatea functioi considerate

Solutie: Clar cà f. couhira pe R2

Se gante um ca:

$$\frac{3x}{3t} (x^{1} + 1) = \int_{1}^{1} (x^{1} + 1) dx = \int_{1}^{1} (x^{1} + 1)$$

Cum (3+ (44)) = 4/N/3+2/N/ (4) (44) (44) ER2 m

 $(kA) \rightarrow (0,0)$ $frm. (A|X|_3 + \sum |X|) = 0 = 2 \cdot \frac{9X}{97} - conyma in (d 0)$

Analog 34 -contina en (0,0).

Deci un conformitate on (niferial de diferentiabilitate, deducem.