1. Enuntati teorema funcțiilor implicite si teorema multiplicatorilor lui Lagrange.

Teorema Fie $D = \hat{S} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ $f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m$ si $(a,b) \in \mathcal{J}$ a.7. 1) <math>f(a,b) = 0

2) l'este functie de clasa C¹ (derivabità si

cu derivata continua

3) Of ca,b) este inversabila

Atunci 3 D1 = D, (moltime deschisa) si D2 = D2 a.7

 $a \in b_1$ si $b \in b_2$, $b_1 \times b_2 \in b$ gi

74:b, -b2 a.7 1) 4(a) = 6

2) $\mathscr{L}(x, \Psi(x)) = 0$

3) functia 4 este de clasa Co si

 $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \varphi(x))^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, \varphi(x))$

Teorema - Extreme cu legaturi / Teorema mueltipli catorila lui Lagrange,

Fie D=DER", f:D > IR si g: b > IR (m < n) si a un punct de extrem al functiei & pe multimea g(x) = 0. Daca f, g GC si rang 8' = m (maxim) =>]] = (>, ... >n) a.7 h, (a) = 0, unde h, = f + 1, g, + 2 gn t- mgm 2. Def. suma Riemann, suma Darboux superioara, suma Darboux inferioara, integrala superioara si functie integrabila Riemann.

Def. suma Riemann Fie $f: \{a,b\} \rightarrow R$ of functie marginità, $\Delta = (a = x_0 \angle x_1 \angle ... \angle x_n = b)$ o divizione a intervalelli $\{a,b\}$ si $\{x_i^*\}_{i=0,n-1}$ un sistem de puncte intermediare asociat divizionie, au $\forall i \in [X_i,X_{i+1}] \quad \forall i=0,n-1$

 $V_{\Delta}\left(f,(\lambda_{i})_{i=\overline{0,n-1}}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\lambda_{i})(X_{i+1}-X_{i})$ - Suma Riemann asociata functiei

Bef suma Danbauex sup. à inf. Fie f: {a,b] ->R, marginità si d = (a = xo < xs < -- < xn = b)

 $S_a(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i(X_{i+1} - X_i)$ and $M_i^* = \sup_{x \in [X_i^*, X_{i+1}^*]} f(x)$

 $\Delta_{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} m_i(x_{i+1} - x_i) \text{ unde } m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} f(x)$

Integralà superioarà se numeste integrala superioarà Darbaux a functiei pe intervalul ca, b I numarul

 $\bar{S}^{b}f(x) dx = \bar{S}^{b}f = \inf_{a} S_{a}(f)$ se b unde devisionila posibite ale interv. $\Sigma a, b\bar{S}'$

Integralà inferioana Stanta = St = sup So(f)

Def 1111 = max | xi+1-xi| a f(x)dx = St = sup So(f)

Teorema Fundia f: [a,b] - R ede integrabila Riemann pe [a,b] daca si numai daca] [E IR a.7 pentru orice sir de diviziumi d, cu lem 11 d11 = 0 si pontru

 \forall sistem de puncte intermediare limo $\nabla_A (f, (d_i)_{i=0,n-1}) = 1$

3. Aratati ca suma a doua functie integr. Riemann e integnabila Riemann.

Dem o l'integrabilà Riemann => 3/4 a.7 4 E>0 => $\exists \mathcal{S}'_{\varepsilon} > 0$ a.? $||\Delta || \angle \mathcal{S}'_{\varepsilon} =) ||\mathbf{I}_{f} - \nabla_{\Delta} (f_{i}(\forall_{i})_{i=0,n-i})||^{2}$

g integr. Riemann =) $\exists ig \ a.7 \ \forall \varepsilon > 0 =)$ $\exists \delta''_{\varepsilon} > 0 \ a.7 \ ||\Delta || < \delta''_{\varepsilon} = \Rightarrow |I_{g} - V_{\Delta}(g, (\omega_{i})) | \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon}{i = 0, n-1}$

• $\nabla_4 \left(f + g, (x_i)_{i=0,n-1} \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (f + g)(x_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) =$ $= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f(x_i) (x_{i+1} - x_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g(x_i) (x_{i+1} - x_i) =$ = Va (f, (dili=0,n-1) + Va (g, (di) i=0,n-1)

• Fie 11 11 | ℓ δ_{ε} rende $\delta_{\varepsilon} = \min(f_{\varepsilon}^{l}, f_{\varepsilon}^{u}) > 0 = 1$ 1 It + Ig - Va (f+9)(di) i=0,n-1) 1 =

= | It - Va (f, (xi) = 0, n-1) + Ig - Va (9, (xi) = 0, n-1) | <

 $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} + \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} = \mathcal{E}$

4. Aratati ca o functie integrabola Riemann e integrabila Darboux. Dem Fie $f: \Sigma a, b \to \mathbb{R}$ integr.

Riemann, arat ca $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f$.

· fintegr. Riemann => FIER a.7 48>0 => Fde >0 a.7 NAN < SE => | If - Va (f, (Li) i=0,n-1) | < E (=>

 $I - \varepsilon \leq V_A \left(f, (\lambda_i)_{i=\overline{o,n-1}} \right) \leq I + \varepsilon$

So $(f) = \sup_{(d_i)} \overline{f_a} (f, (d_i)_{i=\overline{0,n-1}}) \leq 1 + \epsilon$

 $|A_{\alpha}(f)| \ge I - \varepsilon$ $|I - \varepsilon| \le |A_{\alpha}(f)| \le |S_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon} f| \le |S_{\alpha}(f)| \le |I + \varepsilon|$

$$= 0 \le \int_{a}^{6} f - \int_{a}^{6} f \le 2E \quad \forall E > 0 = 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{6} f = \int_{a}^{6} f$$

5. Lema lui Darbaux si Teoroma lui Darboux Fie f: [a, b] > 1R o fematie Loma lui Darboux marginità autfel încât pontru + sir de diviziumi on cu lim ||4|| = 0 avem lim $(S_df) - S_{an}(f) = 0$ atuna FIEM a.7 pentru orice sto 1, caz cer lem 1/4n 11 = 0 avom lem Dan (f) = lein Sa(f)=J

Teoroma lui Darboux Fie f: Za, 63 - 12 marginità, atunci un matocrele afirmatii sunt echivalente: 1) if este integnabila Riemann.

3) 48>0 10 a.7 Sa(f)- s(f) < 8 41 + E >0 3 de >0 a. T 11011 < de =) Sa (f)-1/4 (f) < E

1 => 2 facut la pd. anterior 4 => 3 evidenta

Fie & a. 7 Sa(f)-Sa(f) & Atuma =)

 $S_{\Delta}(f) \leq S_{\alpha}^{\beta} f \leq S_{\alpha}^{\beta} f \leq S_{\alpha}(f) = 0$

0 = Salf - Sef = Sa(f) - Sa(f) LE +E>O = Sf=Sf

2=)4 \(\overline{S}_{a}^{\text{E}} = \overline{S}_{a}^{\text{E}} \) \(\overline{S}_{a}^{\text{E}} = \overline{S}_{a}^{\text{E}} \) \(\overl 4 E >0 30 E a MANLOE =) St - Sa (FILE

dε = min(θε, θε") >0; 111/2 dε =) S, (ξ)-1, (ξ) ∠ZE

6. Criteriul leu Lebesque

Teoremà (Lebesque) Fie f: [a,b] > 1R màrginità. Atunce of este integrabila Riemann (=> Af (discontinuitatea lui f) este neglijabila Le besque.

7. Teorema privind integnabilitatea functuilor continue si monotone.

Teoroma Fie f: [a, b] - 1R continua. Atuma feste

integrabila Riemann. · f marginita si uniform continua = HE >0 Ide >0

a.7 + x, y E [a, 6] cu |x-y| 20 = 1 f(x) - f(x) / 2 E · Fie a cull all < de, Fie x, y ∈ [xi, xi+1] =)

1x-81 & 1xi+1 -x; 1 & 11111 20 => 1f(x)-f(8)/28

· Mi-m; LE = Sa(f)-Sa(f)= = [= (Mi-mi)(xit,-xi)]

 $\leq \epsilon \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i) = \epsilon (b-a) = \epsilon \text{ feintegn.}$ Riemann

Teorema Fie f: [a, b] -> R monotona. Atunci f este integrabila Riemann.

Dem Presupiemem ca f este erescato are =) $m_i = f(x_i)$ of $M_i = f(x_{i+1})$

 $S_{\Delta}(f) - D_{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (M_i - m_i)(X_{i+1} - X_i) \leq$ ≤ 11411 · ∑ (f(xi+1) - f(xi)) = 11411 (f(b) - f(a))

• $\varepsilon > 0$ $\exists \int_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a) + 1}$ $||A|| \angle d\varepsilon = 0$

 $= S_{a}(f) - S_{4}(f) \leq ||\Delta|| \left(f(b) - f(a) \right) \leq \frac{\epsilon \left(f(b) - f(a) \right)}{f(b) - f(a)}$

8. Proprietatile function integrabile Riemann

Fie fig: [a,b] - R function integrabile Riemann,

Afunci functione cof, fig, IfI si fog sunt

integrabile Riemann si Scif = co S f si

the first fig. Daca f(x) = 0 + x ∈ [a,b]

a fight este marginito = fig. este integrabilo Riemann,

si f este marginito = fig. este integrabilo Riemann,

9. Pastrarea integrabilitatii prin convergenta uniforma

Fie f_n , $f: \Sigma a, b \supset \mathbb{R}$ a. $i f_n \stackrel{\iota}{\hookrightarrow} f_n \stackrel$

fie integrabile Riemann + n 71. Afrenci f este

integrabila Riemann și lim Sfr(x)dx = Sf(x)dx,

Dem franciscontinuaine) = f continuaine =)

fra continuaine) = f continuaine =)

proposition of the continuaine =)

proposition of the continuaine = the c

In sunt integr. Riemann => D fn neg L => Dfneg L

fn = f + E>0]n a ith > n = |fn(x)-f(x)| < E

Daca $E = 1 \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq 1 + |f_n(x)| + x \in [a,b]$ In este integrabila Riemann =) In este magg

=) f. este marginità.

· fn => f + E>0 => 3ne aith zne => |fn(x) -f(x)| LE

 $\forall x \in [a,b] \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f_n(x) + \epsilon \quad \forall x \in [a,b]$

Fie Do divisiume a lui [a,b]

 $M_{i}^{\dagger} = \sup_{x \in \{x_{i}, x_{i+1}\}} f(x) \leq \varepsilon + \sup_{x \in \{x_{i}, x_{i+1}\}} f(x) \leq \varepsilon + M_{i}^{\dagger}$

•
$$S_{\Delta}(f) = Z_{i=0}^{n-1} M_{i}^{f} (X_{i+1} - X_{i}) \leq Z_{i=0}^{n-1} M_{i}^{fn} (X_{i+1} - X_{i}) + Z_{i=1}^{n-1} \varepsilon (X_{i+1} - X_{i}) = S_{\Delta}(f_{n}) + \varepsilon (f_{n} - f_{n})$$

*
$$S_{a}(f) - b_{a}(f) \leq S_{a}(f_{n}) + b_{a}(f_{n}) + 2\varepsilon(b-a)$$

for esterior Riemann =) $\exists a \in S_{a}(f_{n}) - b_{a}(f_{n}) \times (f_{n}) \times$

$$f_{n} \stackrel{u}{\rightarrow} f_{n} = \sum_{\alpha} |\int_{a}^{b} f_{n} - \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}| = |\int_{a}^{b} (\int_{a}^{b} f_{n}(x) - f_{n}(x)) dx| \leq$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} |f_{n}(x)| - f_{n}(x)| dx \leq \varepsilon (6 - a) \Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f_{n} \Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}.$$

10. Teorema Scibniz - Newton + Dem

Fie f: [a, b] -> IR derivabilà cu f'integrabilà Riemann. Atunci St f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a).

 $\frac{\text{Dem}}{f(b) - f(a)} = \frac{x_0^2 + x_1^2}{f(x_{i+1}^2) - f(x_i^2)} = \frac{x_0^2 + x_1^2}{f(x_{i+1}^2) - f(x_i^2)}$

Aplic teorema lui Lagrange pentru $f p \in [x_i^n, x_{i+1}^n]$ =) $\exists c_i^n \in (x_i^n, x_{i+1}^n) \ a.7 \ f(x_{i+1}^n) - f(x_i^n) = f(c_i^n)(x_{i+1}^n - x_i^n)$ $f(t) - f(a) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f'(c_i^n)(x_{i+1}^n - x_i^n) = V_{an}(f_i(c_i^n))$

Decarece f' este integrabila Riomann =)

lem $V_{an}(f', (C_i')_{i=\overline{0,n-1}}) = \int_a^b f'(x) dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(b) - f(a)$ $f'(a) = \int_a^b f'(x) dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(b) - f(a)$

 $\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \int f'(x) dx$

11. Formula de integrare prin parti si de schimbare de variabila + Dem.

<u>Proporitie</u>: Fie f,g: [a,b] > R, derivabile au t'si g'integrabile Riemann, otunci: 1 f(x)g(x)dx = f(b).g(b) - f(a).g(a) - Sf(x).g(x)dx <u>Dem</u> Fie $F: \{a,b\} \rightarrow |R|, F(x) = \{(x) \cdot g(x)\}$ F'(x) = f'(x) · g(x) + f(x) · g'(x)

· { pig sunt derivabile =) sunt continue =

foig sunt integrabile Riemann J=>
foig sunt integrabile Riemann J=>
f'pig' sunt integrabile Riemann

=) fog si fog sumt imtegrabile => Feintegr. Riemann

 $\tilde{S} F'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = f(b) \cdot g(b) - f(a) \cdot g(a)$

& ".g + & f.g' = f(e).g(e) - f(a).g(a).

Propozitie Fie 4: [a,b] - [c,d] bijectiva, crescatoare, derivabila, cu q'eontinua si f: [e,d] > R continua. Atunci foq: [a,b] > R este continua

 $S(f\circ\varphi)(x)\cdot\varphi'(x)\,dx=Sf(y)\,dy$

Dem Fie F: Ec, d3 -> R F(8) = Sd f(t) dt =>

=> Fe derivabila on F'(8) = f(8)

 $(F\circ\varphi)(b)-(F\circ\varphi)(a)=\int\limits_{\alpha}^{\infty}(F\circ\varphi)(x)dx=\int\limits_{\alpha}^{\beta}(\varphi(x))\cdot\varphi(x)dx$

= \$ \$ (Q(x1) · Q'(x) dx F(d) - F(c) = SF(8) dy = SF(8) dy.

12. Integrale improprii pi proprietati

Def Fie f: [a,b) > R a? f sa fie integrabila pe [a,c] te E[a,b) (f local integrabila). Daca Flem 5 f = l si l EIR spunem ca f este integrabilà improprie pe (a,b) pi St = lim St (mai motam St).

Daca l= 0 soriem & f = 0.

Proprietable Propositie Fie f, g: [a,b) > R integrabile improprii. Atumi f + g si & f sunt integrabile improprii si Sf+g = Sf+Sg, Saf = x Sf.

Teorema Leibnitz-Newton Fie f: [a,b) - 1R derivabila un f local integrabila. Daca 3 lem f(c) & (R =) 7 integr. improprie St' si St' = lem f(c)-f(a).

Prop Fie f, g: [a,b) - 1/2 derivabile de derivatele locale integrabile. Daca & Sty of & St.g', lim footgo) =>

=> Sf'g = lem f(c) · g(c) - Sf · g'.

Prop Fie f: [c,d) - R continua si 4: [a,b)-, [c,d), bijediva, crescatoare, de clasa c'é boca F St =) =) 7 \$ (foq)(t). P(t) dt existà si \$ (foq)(t). P(t)#=\$ f(x)dx.

13. Variatia unei functio - def + propr.

Def Fie $f: [a,b] \rightarrow R$, $b = a = x_0 < x_1 - < x_n = b$.

 $V_{a}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \|f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i})\|$

V(f) = sup (f). fare variatie marginito daco / (f) / 00

Propozitie tie f,g: Ea, b] > R Atunit:

1) $V(f+g) \leq V(f) + V(g)$

2) $V(1+1) \leq V(f)$ of $V(c,f) = 1cl \cdot V(f)$

3) V(f) = 1f(e) - f(a)/

4) V (f.8) = 11 fl/2 · K(8) + 11 gl/2 · K(f)

rende 11fl = sup |f(x)|

Obs 1) V(f1=0 => feste constante

2) f crescatoare => let = f(6) - f(a)

3) $e \in \Sigma a, b = 0$ V(f) = V(f) + V(f)

4) V(f) 200 =) h, g: (a, b] a.i h, geresca to are

pi = h - g h = V(f) g = V(f) - f(x)

14. Teorema privind variatia unei functii derivabile, Prop. Fie f: [a, b] > R, derivabilà au derivata marginità. Atunci JIf1 = V(f) >5 1f1, In particular daca f'este integrabila Riemann = V(f) = SIf(x) dx, $\Delta = \alpha = x_0 < x_1 - \ldots < x_n = \ell$ $V_{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i})|$ · L'agrange pe [xi, xi+1] pt. f => fc; E(xi, xi+1) a.? $f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i) = f'(c_i) (x_{i+1} - x_i)$ · $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i(x_{i,i}^{i,i}) = V_{\Delta}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |f'(c_i)| \cdot (x_{i+1} - x_i) >$ > \(\times \) = \(\times \) = \(\times \) = \(\times \) = \(\times \) Sa | f! | = sup sa (| f! |) = Sup Va (f) = V (f) Pt. 8 >0 => 3 a1 a. 7 V(f) - Va, (f) < 8 $\exists A_2 \ a_7 \ S_a(|f|) - \frac{1}{S} |f'| \ge e$ Fie $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \implies V(f) + S_A(|f'|) - V_A(f) - \frac{1}{S} |f'| + \frac{1}{S}$ => V(f) & 56/11/+28

15. Definitie lungimea unui drum O functie 8: [a, b] - R continua se numerte

- S(a) - se numeste capatul initial af drumului - S(b) - " n n final al drumului

- Daca V(a) = V(b) - drum inchis

Daca motam 8(t1 = (8, (+), 1/2(t), 8, (t)),

atunci relatile 8,(t), 82(t) ... s.n ecuateile parametrice de dramaleir T

- d2(x,8) = 11 x -8112 = 1= (x:-4;)2

 $-V_{a}(8) = \sum_{i=1}^{-1} ||8(x_{i+1}) - 8(x_{i})||_{Z}$

Fie 8: Ea,6) - 12° de clasa C1. Atunci $\ell_{V} = S \parallel V'(x) \parallel_{2} dt$

In eastel particular n=3, $f(t)=(x(t),g(t),\xi(t))$ $t_y = \int \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} + (2'(t))^2 dt$

Lungimea unei functii pontru un drum de clasa 61

Fie 8: [a, 6] - D = DCR, YECLA f: b > R continua.

S fdl = S f(8(t)) . 118'(t) 112 dt

17. Integrala curbifinie de primul tip-def si propr. Def Fie 8: [a,b] - R", 8(t) = (8,(6),82(t)...8,(6)) drum de clasa C' 18,82. 8n sunt functie de elasa C1 pe [a, b]). Fie f: D = IR functie continua $S_{2} = S_{2} = S_{3} = S_{4} = S_{3} = S_{4} = S_{4$ Propr Fie 8: [a, 6] = D-BCR", 8 EC pe portiumi 81 f.g: b > 12" continue. Atunce: 1) $\int_{\mathcal{X}} (f+g) dl = \int_{\mathcal{X}} f dl + \int_{\mathcal{X}} g dl$ 2) Sc. fdl = c- S fdl 31 81,82 este o descompunere a lui 8 => Sfdl = Sfdl + Sfdl 41 1 (11) 1 P - 10/11 4) $|Sfdl| \in l_{S}$ · sup |f(t)| $t \in S([\alpha, G])$ 5) 1, ~82 => S. fdl = S. fdl. 18. Integnala curbitinie de al doitea tip-def si propr. Del Fie D = B C R si es o forma diferentiala continua. ω = £ Pidxi si 8: [a,6] → R", Y ∈ C1. $S \omega = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{s}{s} P_i(s(t)) \cdot S_i(t) dt$

 $S\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} S P_i(Y(t)) \cdot S_i(t) dt$ $Saca notam F = (P_1, P_2 - P_n) \cdot b \rightarrow R^n P_i$ $produsul scala (×, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i y_i = 1$ $S\omega = S (F(S(t)), S'(t) > dt$

Propr 11
$$S(\omega_1 + \omega_2) = S\omega_1 + S\omega_2$$

21 $S(\alpha \omega) = \alpha S\omega$
3) $S(\omega) = S(\omega) + S(\omega)$
 $(8, 182) = S(\omega) + S(\omega)$
4) $S(\omega) = -S(\omega)$
 $S(0) = S(\omega) + S(\omega)$
 $S(0) = S(\omega) + S(\omega)$
 $S(0) = S(\omega) + S(\omega)$

19. Teorema Seibnitz - Newton pt. integrale curbilinii.

Teorema Fie f: D=BCIRⁿ > IR, fec si 8: [a,b] > D drum de clasa C'pe portiumi. Atumi: Sdf = f(8(61) - f(8(a1)).

20. Conditii echivalente ea o forma diferentiala sa admita primitive + dem,

Teorema Fie D=BCR" un domeniu si w o forma diferentiala (continua pe D). Atuma urmat. afirmatii sunt echivalente:

- 1) 7 4: b > R, fect and = w
- 2) +8: [a,6] > D, 8ect, Inchis = δω = 0
- 3) $484,82:[0,1] \rightarrow 0 \quad (8 \in C^4) \quad a.7$ $8_1(0) = 8_2(0) \quad \beta_1(1) = 8_2(1) = 8 \quad \omega = 8 \quad \omega$

21, Lema lui Poincare + dem. Fie D = B un domenia stelat în raport cu a E D si w = Z Pidxi o forma diferentiala de clasa C 1, Daca $\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial x_i} + i, j = \overline{J,n}, i \neq j$, atuenci co este exactà, adica 3 f: b > R a 7 df = co. $\frac{\text{Dem}}{\text{Definim }} \text{ Definim } f: \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{R}, \ f(x) = S \quad \text{w unde } \Sigma a, x)$ este un drum. V: $\Sigma 0$, $1\overline{J} \rightarrow D$ $S(t) = (x-a) \cdot t + \alpha$, $S(0) = \alpha$, $S(0) = \lambda$ Calculary Σf , $S(x) = S(0) = \lambda$, $S(x) = \lambda$ Cintegr. curparam) $S(x) = \lambda f$, $S(x) = \lambda f$, S(xunde (x;-a;) e 8; (t). $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{j}} = g = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(P_{i}((x-a)t+a)(x_{i}-a_{i}) \right) dt$ Car 1. (+j $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(P_i((x-a) \cdot t + a) (x_j - a_j) = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial x_j} ((x-a) \cdot t + a) (x_i - a_i) \right)$ $(a+i=) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (P_j((x-a)t+a)(x_j-a_j) =$ $=\frac{\partial P_j}{\partial x_j}((x-a)t+a)\cdot(x_j-a_j)\cdot t+P_j((x-a)t+a)$ $\frac{\partial (x_j - a_j)}{\partial x_j} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial (x_i - a_i)}{\partial x_j} = 0$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} ((x-a)t+a)(x_{i}-a_{i}) + P_{j}((x-a)t+a)dt =$

 $= \hat{S} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial P_{i}}{\partial x_{i}^{n}} ((x-a)t+a)(x_{i}-a_{i}) + P_{i}((x-a)t+a)dt =$ $= \int_{S} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(t \cdot P_{j}((x-\alpha)t+a) \right) dt = t P_{j}((x-\alpha)t+a) / \delta =$ $= \int_{S} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(t \cdot P_{j}((x-\alpha)t+a) \right) dt = t P_{j}(x)$ $= \int_{S} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(t \cdot P_{j}((x-\alpha)t+a) \right) dt = t P_{j}(x)$ $= \int_{S} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(t \cdot P_{j}((x-\alpha)t+a) \right) dt = t P_{j}(x)$ $= \int_{S} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(t \cdot P_{j}((x-\alpha)t+a) \right) dt = t P_{j}(x)$ 22. Functie C derivabile (definitie)

Def Fie $D = D \subseteq C$, $f: D \to C$ si $Z_0 \in C$ Spunem cà f este C-derivabila (sau osomorfa) in Z_0 dacă există si este finita limita

 $f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z_1 - f(z_0))}{z - z_0}$

• f este derivabila in $t_o \iff \exists \alpha \in C$ si ω : $b \Rightarrow C \alpha$? 1) $f(t) = f(t_o) + \alpha(t_o) + (t_o) + (t_o) \cdot \omega(t_o)$ 2) $\lim_{t \to t_o} \omega(t_o) = 0$

23. Teorema Cauchy - Riemann pt. function deriv. tdem Fie D=BCC, to ED & f: D>C. Atuma sunt echivalente unmatoarele afirmatii

1) } f'(70)

2) f este R -differentiability in z_0 p_i $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(z_0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(z_0) \neq \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(z_0) = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(z_0)$

Dem 1= 2 Notain $f'(t_0) = \lambda + i\beta$ f este derivabila în $t_0 \Rightarrow J + i\beta \in C$ $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \otimes : 0 \Rightarrow C \neq 0$ $f(t_0) = f(t_0) + (\lambda + i\beta)(t_0) + (t_0 - t_0) \cdot \omega(t_0)$

 $\frac{1}{4}(u+iv)(z) = u(t_0) + iv(t_0) + \chi(x-x_0) - \beta(y-y_0) + i\cdot \chi(y-y_0) + i\beta(x-x_0) + (z-t_0)\cdot \omega_1(t) + i(t-t_0)\cdot \omega_2(t)$

 $u(t) = u(t_0) + \chi(x - x_0) - \beta(y - y_0) + (t - t_0) \omega_1(t) 0$ $v(t) = v(t_0) + \chi(y - y_0) + \beta(x - x_0) + (t - t_0) \omega_2(t)(t)$ $v(t) = v(t_0) + \chi(y - y_0) + \beta(x - x_0) + (t - t_0) \omega_2(t)(t)$

(2) (=) v este R diferentiabila

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \alpha \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\beta$$

$$\alpha.i \quad u(t) = u(t_0) + a_{11}(x-x_0) + a_{12}(y-y_0) + (t-t_0)\omega_i(t)$$

$$v(t) = v(t_0) + a_{21}(x-x_0) + a_{22}(y-y_0) + (t-t_0)\omega_i(t)$$

24. Teorema lauchy-Hadamad pentru serii de numere complexe.

Notam D = { ZEC / s et e convergenta ? n Z }

$$f=\infty \Rightarrow b=C$$

2) Daca 9 >0 si 0 < R < 9 => s este uniform absolut conv pe B(0, R).

3)
$$\Delta_{1}(2) = \sum_{n>0} (a_{n} z^{n})^{1} = \sum_{n>1} q_{n} \cdot n \cdot z^{n-1} = \int_{1} z^{n} dz^{n} \cdot n \cdot z^{n-1} = \int_{1} z^{n} dz^{n} \cdot n \cdot z^{n-1} = \int_{1} z^{n} dz^{n} \cdot n \cdot z^{n} = \int_{1} z^{n} dz^{n} \cdot$$

4)
$$b' = b1$$

5) $b^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{k > 0} (a_k t)^{(n)} = \sum_{n > k} (a$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow b^{(n)}(0) = a_n \cdot n!$$

25. Teorema de identitate pentru serii de puteri. Fie $S_1 = Z$ $a_n t^n N A_2(t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n t^n dova serir de$ puteri definite pe B(O,R), cu R>O a,7 JACB(O,R) cu 0 ∈ A' pi b1(2) = b2(2) + 2 ∈ A Dem Pp. ca D, # S2 => 3 naia, = b1, 92 = b2 an-1 = bn-1 pi an +bn $\Delta_{1}(7) - \Delta_{2}(2) = \sum_{k>n} (a_{k} - b_{k}) \cdot 2^{k} = 2^{n} \sum_{k>n} (a_{k} - b_{k}) 2^{k}$ notam g(7) = 2 n. 5 (au-bn)-24-n g(0) = an - bn +0 g este cont in 0 =) 7 870 a.7 g(z) +0 476B(0, E) => b1(2) + b2(2) pe B(0, E/ $A = \begin{cases} 2 / b_1(4) = b_2(4) \end{cases}$ 26. Integrala complexa pe drumuri - def + propr. Fie D = DCC, Y: [a, b] = D un drum de clasa C1 pe portiumi (3 1 = a = x o Lx1 - . . Cxn = b a? Y/[xi,xi+1] ect + i=0,n-1 pi f: D > C continua St = E Sits f (8(4), 8 (4) dt. 1) $S(f_1+f_2) = Sf_1+Sf_2$ 21 Saf = a Sf Faec 3) \$ f = - S - f

4) | \$ f(7)d7| = Ps - sup | f(2)|
2 ∈ Y(Ea, 63)

51 Daca 81, - 8, este o descomp. a lui 8 atunci Sf = Sf

61 fn, f: D > c continue a.7 fn = f = Sfn-Sf

7) 8n: [a, b] > D a. 7 5n 48 8 8 81 45 51 =>

for + S. F.

27. Condiții echivalente ca o funcție să admită

primitiva eomplexa + dem.

Teoremà Fie DCE un domenia pi f: Da C continua Atunci urmatoarele afirmatii sunt echivalente:

1) + 8: [a, b] > D drum de clasa C1 pe portiumisi

inchis (8 (a) = 8(6)) => & f = 0

2) +8: [a,b] - D drum poligonal inchis =) Sf=0

3) 79: Dac cu g = f

3) => 1) Fie 8: [a,b] > R un drum de clasa C/pe portiumi (3 d = a=x₀(x₁ - ex_n=b or 8/[x_i, x_{i+1}]

C fine in 0 in 1

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(z) dz = \int_{0}^{\infty} g'(z) dz = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} g'(y(t)) \cdot y'(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} g'(y(t)) dz = \int_{0}^{\infty} g'(y(t)) dz = \int_{0}^{\infty} g'(y(t)) dz = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} g'($

 $= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (g \circ x)'(t)dt = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} g(x(x_{i+1})) - g(x(x_{i+1})) =$

g(8(6)) - g(8(a)). Daca Kinchis => 8(a) = V(6) => \$=0

21=1) Fie a ED fixat si Z ED

Fie 8: 20,13 -> D poligonal ai 8(0)=a m'

8(1)=2. Notam g(2) def S f(2) d2 g este l'ine definité

Fie un aft drum $V_3: Eo, 13 \rightarrow b$ poligonal à? $V_3: (o) = a$; $V_4: (b) = 7$. Drumuel $X = (V_3, V_3)$ este Prochis = $V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4)$ =) $V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4)$ =) $V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4)$ =) $V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4)$ =) $V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4)$ =) $V_4: (v_4) = V_4: (v_4) = V_4:$

1=3 Fie $z \in b$. Deste deschisa = $3\pi > 0$ a. $7B(z,\pi) < b$.

Alegem $\omega \in B(z,\pi) = \Sigma z, \omega \subseteq B(z,\pi) < b$ $V_1 : \Sigma_0, 1 \supseteq b$ $V_1(0) = \alpha$ $V_1(1) = z$ $V_2 : \Sigma_0, 1 \supseteq b$ $V_2(0) = \alpha$ $V_2(1) = \omega$ Drumul $(S_{11}, \Sigma_{21}, \omega) \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$ $V_1 : \Sigma_1, \omega \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$ $V_2 : \Sigma_1, \omega \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$ $V_1 : \Sigma_2, \omega \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$ $V_2 : \Sigma_1, \omega \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$ $V_1 : \Sigma_2, \omega \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$ $V_2 : \Sigma_1, \omega \supseteq (S_{21}, \omega) = 0$

 $g(\omega)-g(t)=S$ f Ez,ω ! Vrem sā anātam ca $g'(z)=f(z) \Rightarrow \exists \omega: B(z,r) \Rightarrow C$ a.i $g(\omega)=g(t)+f(t)(\omega-t)+(\omega-t)\omega(\omega)$ $\lim_{\omega \to z} \omega(\omega)=0$

Fig $\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta_{\epsilon} \in (0, R) \text{ ai } | \mathcal{L}(\omega) - f(\tau) | \mathcal{L}(\omega) = g(\omega) - g(\tau) - f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) = \int_{\epsilon} f - f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) = \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) = \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) = \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) (\omega - \tau) \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) (\omega - \tau) (\omega - \tau) \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) (\omega - \tau) (\omega - \tau) \int_{\epsilon} f(\tau) (\omega - \tau) (\omega - \tau)$

 $|g(\omega) - g(\tau) - f(\tau)(\omega - \tau)| \leq |\omega - \tau| \cdot \int f(\gamma(\tau)) - f(\tau) d\tau$ $\leq \epsilon (\omega - \tau)$ $\Rightarrow \omega(\omega) \Rightarrow 0$ 28. Teorema lui Cauchy pontru un domeniu stefat.

Fie D un domeniu stefat în raport cu a pi f derivabila

pe D 1 2 a 4, continua pe D. Atumii S f = 0 pontru

t drum închis de clasa C 1 pe ponțiumi.

29. For mulele lui Cauchy postru disc + dom.

Teorema Fie $f: B [a,b] \rightarrow C$ continua pe B[a,b]si f olomorfa pe B(a,r). Atunci $f \in B(a,r)$ f f''(t) si $f'''(t) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{C} \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega-t)^{n+1}} d\omega$ unde $\alpha B(a,\pi)$ reprezinta drumul $g: [a,2\pi] \rightarrow C$ $g(t) = (a+\pi \cos t, a+\pi \sin t)$

Sem Fie $\pi_n \rightarrow \pi$. Fie $g_z: B(a,\pi) \rightarrow C$ $g_2(u) = (\ell_{(n)} - \ell_{(2)})$

 $9 \pm (u) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(u) - f(t)}{u - t} & u \neq t \\ f'(t) & u = t \end{cases}$

gz este continua pe B Ca, π / si derivabila pe B (a, π) \ 929 = 0 T. Cauchy g_{π} (w) g_{π}

 $\int_{\alpha} \frac{f(\omega) - f(z)}{\omega - z} d\omega = 0$

 $S_{\alpha,\eta_n} = S_{\alpha,\eta_n} = S_{\alpha,\eta_n} = S_{\alpha,\eta_n} = S_{\alpha,\eta_n} = S_{\alpha,\eta_n}$

 $= f(z) \cdot \int_{\omega - z} d\omega = 2\pi i \cdot f(z) = 0$ $43(a, \pi_n) = 0$

 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot S \quad \frac{f(\omega)}{\omega - t} d\omega \implies \text{am dem. pt.}$ n = 0

Dem et tr. Aplicam faptulca daca o functie h: G = C def. prin h(2) = § g(z, w)dw e continua, ian g'2(7, w) exista ple cont, atunci he domorfa in G si h'(t) = \$9\frac{1}{2}(t, w)dt Fie $f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2! \pi i} \int_{-2\pi i} \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega - z)^{n+1}} d\omega = 1$ =1 f(n+i) $(t) = \frac{n!}{2!7!} S(\alpha, n) (\omega-t)^{n+2} d\omega$ $=\frac{(n+1)!}{2\pi i}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\alpha_{i}, n_{n}) \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega-\xi)^{n+2}}.$

30. Teorema de derivare sub integnala

· Fie 8: [a, 6] = C EC , D = BC C A g: Dxk > c continuà, unde h = 8([a,6]) Fie G(z) = f.g(z,w)dw. baca exista Ug(2,ω) tZED » ωEK pi este continua in $z \approx 6'(z) = \int \frac{\partial g(z, \omega)}{\partial z} d\omega$ 6 (2) = 5 9 (2, r(t)) · 8 (t) st

· f: [a, 6] x [c, d] » R f continua $F: \Sigma a, b \supset R, F(x) = \int_{0}^{b} f(x, y) dy = 0$ F'(x) = S of (x, y) dy daca 7 of continua 31. Inegalitatile lui Cauchy + dom.

Fie
$$f: B(a, \pi) \rightarrow C$$
 and $feolomorfa$ si
 $M = \sup_{|z| = \pi} |f(z)|$ atunci $|f(n)(a)| \leq \frac{n!}{\pi^n} \cdot M \cdot fnen$

Dom In formulele lui Cauchy luam Z=a=) $|f^{(n)}(a)| = \left| \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega - \xi)^{n+1}} d\xi \right| \leq$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon}\cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon} \left[\frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega-2)^{n+1}} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon} \left[\frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega-2)^{n+1}} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \pi \cdot \frac{M}{\pi^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{\pi^n} \cdot M$$

32. Teorema lui Liouville.

Fie f o functie olomorfa pe c pi marginità. Atunci functia e o constanta.

Dom | f'(2) | = M + ZECM REIR + unde M > 1f(z)1. Pt 2 -0 00 => f((z) = 0 + ZEC

=) feo constanta.

33. Teorema privind analicitatea functifor olomonfe. Def Fie D=BCC, Ofunctie f: b > C se numerte analitica daca ta ED => 3.770 à s(z) = \(\int an(z-a) \)

 $a, i \in Ca, n \in S$ oi $f(2) = \sum_{n \neq 0} a_n (2-a)^n$ unde an = fin) (a)

Prof Fie & EC (BCa, 72)) NO (B(a, 71)) si 70 (B(a, 9)) =) $f(21 = \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(20)}{n!} (2-20)^n + 2 \in B(a, z-1201)$ Pt. orice functive olomorf For serie de puteri unica 34. Sema lui Weierstrass

<u>Sema</u> Daca en este un sir de functie olomorfe for € C (B(a, n)) ∩ O (B(a, n)) a.1 fn = 8 pe &B (a, r) (unde g: dB(a,r) -C) Atunci 3 f € 0 (B(a, nl) a ? f(u) -> f(u) uniform pe multimi compacte pe B (a, r). Teorema lui Weierstrass Fie fn.f: b > C (unde 0=0). Dacá fr EO(D) pi fr converge uniform la f pe multimi compacte atunci f € 0 (b) si four u.c. f(u) pe D.

35. Lema lui Gouroat Teorema lui Cauchy pentru un 1/dema lui Gowsst.

Fie 2,122, 23 trei puncte mecoliniare, T=T(2,12,73), 8 = d (t1, t2, t3) iar for functie obomonfa pe T si continua pe T. Atunci Sf = 0

Sema Fie f; B(a, n) > C continua si F: B(a, r) > C, F(t) = S f. Atunci F'Cal = fCay

36. Rezideul unei functie C'derivabile,

Def Fie f: D - C o functie osomorfà definità

pe multimea deschisà D. Spunem ca punctul

20 E C - D este un punct singular izolat al

functiei f doca 372 > 0 a.i conoana circulara

\$2 10 4 12-70 1 4 22 este continenta in D.

Coeficientul au din des Laurent

 $f(z) = \cdots + \frac{a-2}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{a-1}{(z-z_0)} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \cdots$

a lui f im aceastà coroana se numeste nezident lui f in punctul singular izolat zo si se noteasa cu Rezz f.

Adica Retzof = a-1

37. Teorema rezideurilor - enunt + dem.

Fie D un domenia stelat, a, a, az. an e D,

f ∈ O(D\{a1,...anf), 8: 2a, 6] → D\{a1...anf

drum inches de clasa C' pe portiuni

 $S_{g} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{g}(a_{i}) \cdot Rex(f, a_{i})$

Dom ai ED = 372>0 ai B(ac, 2/c),

 $f \in O(B(a_i, n) \setminus \{a_i\})$

B(ai, n) = C(ai, 0, n)

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - a_i)^n$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - a_i)^n \in O(C \setminus \{a_i\}_i)$$

$$g(z) = f - \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i \in O(b \setminus \{a_i\}_i - a_n\}_i$$

$$g \approx poate prelungi prim continuetate mai pe
$$f(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i \in O(b \setminus \{a_i\}_i - a_n\}_i$$

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$$f(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i \in O(b \setminus \{a_i\}_i - a_n\}_i$$

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$$f($$$$

38. Teorema lui Rouche.

Def Prim endinul lui fin to-notat O(f, to)

intelegem cel mai mare mumar întreg n

pentru care f(z) e divizibila prin (z-to) n

Teorema Fie f, g \in O(B(a, π I)) \cap C(B(a, π I))

daca |f(z) - g(z)| \leq 1g(z)| \neq 2 \in \bullet B(a, π I) $\Rightarrow \theta(f,D) = \theta(g,d)$

39. Definiti: dreptunghi, multime elementara, μ^* , μ^* , volumul unui dreptunghi, volumul unei multimi elementare. Det o multime b = X [ai, bi] se numentedreptunghi. (ai 2 bi) 5 = X [ai,bi] > dreptunghé inchis Ď = X (ai, bi) - dreptunghi deschis Det Volumiel une dreptunghi $v(b) = v(\delta) = v(\delta) = \overline{r}, (b_i - a_i).$ Def 0 multime E = U Di se numeste elementario, unde Di - dreptunghi. E(R") - multime elementario. Det Volumul una multimi elementare. $v(E) = \frac{2}{i} v(bi) daca binbj = 0 + i \neq j$ Det Fie A CIR mangimità; $\mu^*(A) = \inf U(E)$ $E \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $A \subseteq E$ $\mu^*(A) = \sup U(E)$ $\mu^*(A) = \sup U(E)$ $\mu^*(A) = \sup U(E)$ $\mu^*(A) = \sup U(E)$ $\mu^*(A) = \sup U(E)$ 40. Definiti motiunca de spatiu au masura aditiva, $(R^n, \mathcal{E}(R^n), \mathcal{O})$ si $(R^n, \mathcal{F}(R^n), \mu)$ suent spatii en masura aditiva. M(AUB) = M(A) + M(B) HA, B an ADB Qu (x, A, pe), A c P(x) of EL, EZEA =>

E, NEZ, E, UEZ, E, LEZEA

μ: A - > (0, 0) a. ? μ(AUB) - μ(A) + β(B) + A,B cu AAB = \$

n µ(0) =0

21 ACB = M(A) < M(B)

3) $\mu(AUB) = \mu(A) + \mu(B)$ an $A \cap B = \emptyset$

4) A C Ü A M = M(A) = E M(Ai)

41. Definiti notiunea de multime manurabila Jordan.

Det 0 multime elementeura masurabila in sens Jordan $7nR^n$ este o multime $E \subseteq R^n$, $E = \frac{3}{3}Je$ unde $I_e = \Sigma a_s^i$, $\ell_i^* J \times \Sigma a_s^i$, $\ell_s^* J = \dots \times \Sigma a_n^i$, $\ell_n^* J = \ell = 1, 2$ astfel incat E= JIE ? Ij NIe = 0

¥ j, l ∈ ? L, 2.. 24 j+ l.

Def Masura Jordan a multimu elementare E este numarul $\mu(E) = \frac{2}{E} \mu(Ie)$ unde re (IE) = IT (bu - au).

Det Fie ACIR o multime mangimità.

- se numerte masura Jordan interioara a muelt A M* (A) = sup } pe(E) / ESA, EEEg" }

- se numeste masura Jordan exterioura a multA ne* (A) = inf 9 ne (E) | E = A, E = Ej {

Daca pt(A) = plx(A) multimea s.n. masurabila Jordan,

42. Proprietati privind masura sup (infla neunicenii, intersectiei si diferentai a dova multimi.

Fie A, B C IR marginità. Atunci

- 1) $\mu^*(AUB) + \mu^*(ADB) \leq \mu^*(A) + \mu^*(B)$
- 2) μ_{x} (AUB) + μ_{x} (ANB) $\geq \mu_{x}$ (A) + μ_{x} (B)

Daca BCA => 3) pe * (A(B) = pe*(A) - plx(B) 4) M * (A \B) > M * (A) - M*(B).

Daca ACB => pe (A) = pe *(B)

43. Proprietati care ne arata ca J(R") este un incl de multimi

Daca A, B & J(R") = AUB, ANB, A \B & J(R")

DI MCAUB) + MCAOB) = M(A) + MCB)

- 1) pu (A) 20
- 2) $\mu(AUB) = \mu(A) + \mu(B) + A, B \in J(n^n)$ cer ÅNB = Ø
- 3) + A, B ∈ J(12") on BCA => \(\mu(A\B) = \(\mu(A\B)) = \(\mu(A\B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(B) = \(\mu(B) = \mu(B) = \mu(

4 + A, B e] (R") cu B E A =) u (B) & M (A)

5) pe (\$1 = 0

61 ACU AN =) M(A) \(\frac{2}{2} \) m(Ai)

44, Caract multimilor mais. Jordan in raport ce hontiera.

Fie A & J (Rⁿ). Atunci urmatoare le afirmatie 8 unt echivalente:

i) $A \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

2) \vec{A} , $\hat{A} \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of $\mu(\vec{A}) = \mu(\hat{A})$

3) M (Fr(A)) =0

45. Suma Riemann, Danbaux sup à inf, integrala unos functio de mai multe variabile.

Def Fie $A \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f: A \to R$ marginita, It o descompunere a lui A.

· Suema Riemann VA (f, (di)iei) = I f(di)· M(Ai), di E Ai

· Suma Danboux sup S(f)= ZM; µ(Ai), M; = supf(K)

· Sumā barboux imf. A(f) = \(\Sm; \m(Ai) \), m; = inf f(x)

Def. $S_A f = S_A f(x) dx = \inf_{\mathcal{A}} S_{\mathcal{A}}(f)$

 $S_A f = S_A f(x) dx = \sup_{\mathcal{X}} S_{\mathcal{X}}(f)$

Sfexidx = lim o FA (f, (di) iet)

Def f este integrabila Riemann pe A (=) FJER ai te>0, FSE>0 a.i 11st112se =>

17 - VA (f, (di)iei) | LE => SAf = SAf.

46. Sema si teorema lui Darboux pt. functii de mai multe variabile.

Teorema lui Darboux: Fie et e J (m"),

f: A > IR marginità. AUASE:

1) f este integrabila Riemann

2) SA f = SA f

3) # 8>0 7 A = (Ai) i e I a? SA (f) - SA (f) - SA

4) 4820 FSE>0 a.7 +A cu 11A116de =)

=> Sa(f) - Da(f) LE

47. Sema lui Sebergue pt. functii de mai multe variabile.

Fie A & J(1R") ni f: A > R marginità, f este integnabila Riemann (=) & f sunt meglijabile Lebesque. 48. Teorema privind pastrarea integrabilitàtii prin convergentà uniforma, pentru fundii de mai multe variabile.

Fie $A \in J(R^n)$ fn, $f: A \to R$ marginita a. $f: f: A \to R$ marginita a. $f: f: A \to R$ marginita $f: A \to R$

 $\int_{A\times B} f(x,y)d(x,y) = \int_{A} g(x) dx \cdot \int_{B} h(y)dy.$ $\int_{A\times B} Fie A \in J(R^n) \text{ or } B \in J(R^n) \text{ or } A \text{ or } A \text{ or$

S f(x,y) dxdy z S (S f(x,y) dx) dx:

Dem. Fubini Fie $A = (Ai)i\epsilon_i$ o clasa a lui A ai $B = (Bj)j\epsilon_j$ o clasa a lui B. $\mathcal{E} = (Ai \times Bi)i\epsilon_j$ o descompunere a lui $A \times B$ $f(F) = \sum_{i} M_i^F \mu_i (Ai)$ (1) $f(F) = \sum_{i} M_i^F \mu_i (Ai)$ (1)

= Z pe (Bj). Mij

· MF = = [(Bj) · Mj (2)

 $S(\vec{F}) = \sum_{i \in J} \sum_{j \in J} M_{ij} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) = \sum_{i \in I} M_{ij} \mu(A_i \times B_j) = S(\vec{f})$ $= \sum_{i \in I} M_{ij} \mu(A_i \times B_j) = S(\vec{f})$

Fie An descompunere a lui A cu II Anll >0 si Bn un sir de descompuneri a lui Ba a.7 II Bn/l > 0 => 1/9, 4 -90

 $S_A(F) \leq S_A(f)$; $S_AF \leq S_AF$

 $SS = f(x,y) dxdy \geq \overline{S} \left(\overline{S} = f(x,y) dx \right) dy \geq SA \overline{S} \left(f(x,y) dy \right) dx$ Axo

 $\sum_{A} \left(\sum_{B} f(x,y) dy \right) dx \geq \sum_{A \times B} f(x,y) dx dy$

f integrabila =) over egalitate

50. Teoroma lui Green pt. un patrut +dem. Formula lui Green face legateura între integrale dubla si integrala curbilinie de speta a doua.

Teorema Fie a o forma diferentiata w = Pdx + ady, w: [0,1]2 - L(R2, R) si P, Q € Cd. Atuna

 $\int_{D}^{SS} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{S}^{S} P dx + Q dy$

@ SS OQ dxdy T. Fubmi S(S OQ dx)dy =

Timand seama de modul de calcul al integr. curbilinie de speta a doua =)

 $\frac{S}{AB}Q(x,y)dy = SQ(x,y)dy = 0$ S G(x, x) dy = S Q(1, y) dy S Q(x,y) dy = \$ Q(0, y) dy

Din 2 si 3 dedecem.

SS DQ dxdy = Sady + Sady + Sady + Sady + Sady + SAA = Sady

(B) Im mod anolog avem

$$-SS \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy = S\left(S\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}dy\right)dx =$$

$$= -S P(x,1)dx + SP(x,0)dx$$

$$S Pdx = SPdx = 0$$

$$SC Pdx = SPdx = 0$$

$$SP(x,y)dy = SP(x,0)dx$$

$$SP(x,y)dy = SP(x,y)dy$$

$$SP(x,y)dy = SP(x,y)dy$$

$$SP(x,y)dy = SP(x,y)dy$$

$$SP(x,y)dy = SP(x,y)dy$$

$$SP(x,y)dy = SP(x,y)$$

$$SP(x,y)d$$

Din 4+5 =) Formela lui Green. 51. Definiti integrala de suprafata de primul si al Def: 0 multime SCIR3 se numerte suprafato de doilea tip. clasa c' daca 3 KER2 a multime compacta, masurabila Jordan, 3 f: k-s m3 o functie de clasa ct a.? Imf = S $S = 9 + (u, v) / u, v \in \mathcal{U} = 9 \times (u, v), 9(u, v), 7(u, v)$ $(u,v)\in\mathcal{K}.$ Coef. suprafetais

 $E\left(u,v\right) = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u,v)\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(u,v)\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(u,v)\right)^{2}$ $G(u,v) = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(u,v)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(u,v)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}(u,v)\right)^2$ $F(u,v) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(u,v) \cdot \frac{$

+ 2+ (u,v). Dt (a,v)

$$F: b = b \subseteq R^3 \rightarrow M$$
 functile continua
 $S \subseteq b$
 $SS = dS = SS = (x(u,v), y(u,v), t(u,t)) / E \cdot G - F^2_{dodor}$

$$- \int_{S} f(x,y,z) d\tau = \int_{D} f(x,y,z(x,y)) \sqrt{p^{2}+g^{2}+1}$$
unde $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $g = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $(x,y \in D)$

$$= SSS \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right) dx dy dt.$$

$$f'(x) = f(x, y(x))$$
 $y \in C^{1}$ $g(x_{0}) = y_{0}$
 $g(x) = g_{0} + \hat{S}$ $f(x, y(x)) dx$.

Teoroma (principiul contractiela) Fie(x,d) um sp. metric complet si f: x → x a? 3c ∈ [0,1] en prop. ca d (fix), fix)) < c.d(x,y) +x, y < x=) =) 3! XEX ai f(x) = d + xex

Solutia globala: (x,d) sp. metric complet si f: x x x a i f (n) sa fie o contractie =) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

Det s.n. ecuatie diferentialà cu variabilà independentà x si functie necumoscuta y = y(x) o egalitate de forma. F(x, y(x), y'(x) ... y'(x)) = v unde F; DC Rn+1 -> R o functie data, cu derivabille y', y'', ... y''.

Det S.n solutie a ec déferentiale pe intervalul ICR orice feentie P: I - M, deriv. de nori pe I, care verifica ecuatia:

 $F(x,\phi(x),\phi'(x)-\phi^{(n)}(x))=0$

Existé 3 tipreri de solutei

- 1. Solutia generala este sol care depinde de X si n' constante arlitarare (1, (2. Cn (cat e ordinal ecuation)
- 2. Arice sol. care se obtine den solutia generalo pt. anumite val ale constantela s.n. solutie portin lan porticelara
- Solutii singulare care ner se obtin prin

53. Teorema privind existenta si unicitatea pl. ecuatie diferentiale de ordin I

Fie sistemul diferential

X'_i = f'_i(t, x_1, ... x_n) i = 1...n

au conditière initiale x'_i(t_0) = x'_i unde

fi sunt functii continue.

 $D = \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}; |t - t_0| \le \alpha, ||x - x_0|| \le b,$ $\alpha, b \in \mathbb{R}^{+}.$

Presupunem ca functia vectoriala $f(t,x)=(f_1(t,x)...f_n(t,x))$ verifica in D

conditiq lui Lipschitz.

11 f(t, x) - f(t, y) 11 = L 11 X-y11 + (t,x), (t,y) = D

In aceste conditivi sistemul diferential au conditiile imitiale are o solutie unica pe intervalul $I = 2 t \cdot 1 t - to 1 \leq d = 4$ unde

J=min {x, b}; M=max {11 f(t, x)11, (t, x) \ b}

54. Existenta si unicitatea pontru carul global. (ecuatie diferentialà de ordin superior) Consideram ecuatia diferentiala de ordin 1, $x^{(n)} = f(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n-1)}) \quad \bigcirc$ Prim solutia ecceptiei pe intervalul I C R întelegem o functie de clasa c' pe I care verifica relatia (1) in t punct t & I, ian prim problema Cauchy asociatà ec., întelegem determinarea unei solutii x care la momentul dat t=to E] verifici $x(t_0) = x_1^0$, $x'(t_0) = x_2^0$, ... $x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_n^0$ Pp. oà f satisface urmatoanle conditii! 1) I este continua pe D=9(+, xs, ... Xn) E 12 n+4 1 t-to1 = a, 1xi-x; 1 = b, i=1,2...n, a, b ENT y el f verifica in D conditia Lipschitz. 1 f (+, x, , ... xn) - f(t, y, Jr. dn) = 1 man Stx - 4/19 pentru + (t, x1, ...xn), (t, y1, ... yn) e) < L·max {1xi-yil} Teorema Daca sunt verificate conditite 1 si 2, problema Cauchy admite o solutie unice x=x(t) definita pe I= {t, 1t-to1 & J & unde demin {x, & f m M = max {1 f(t, x1...xn), 1x21, 1xn)} 55. Transformarea Laplace - det si proprietati

Def Functia $f: R \to C$ s.n. function original daca: 1) f(t) = 0 $\forall t < 0$

2) f este interval pe EO, aJ +a>0

3) If(til < M.est M>0 50 >0

Do = Imf 9 D; DEIR, If(t) = M.c. St, t203 Do se numente indice de crestere.

Def Fie $f: R \rightarrow C$ original Laplace. Definin $F(p) = L(f(t))(p) = Sf(t) \cdot e^{-pt}$ $P \in C$, $F: D \subset C \rightarrow C$ $D = \{p/JL(f(t))(p)\}$

Proprietati

1. Liniaritate L (x f1(t) + Bf2(t)) = x L(f1(t)) + B L(f2(4))

2. Deplasare $L(f(t))(p-1) = L(e^{\lambda t}, f(t))(p)$

3. $L(f(xt))(p) = \frac{1}{2}L(f(t))(\frac{1}{2})$

4. L(f'(t))(p) = pL(f(t))(p) - f(0)

 $L(f^{(n)}(t)) = p^{n} L(f(t))(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0)$

unde f e derivabilà de nor 5. $L\left(\int_{S}^{L} f(t)dt\right) = \int_{P}^{L} L\left(f(t)\right)$ 56. Formula de ochimbare de variabila pontru integrala multipla.

Teorema (Formula de schimbare de variabila.

Fie b=b si $G=G cR^n$, $\varphi:b\to G$ bijectiva a.i $\varphi_{Ri} \varphi^{-1} \in C^1$. Fie A a.i $A \in J(R^n)$ a.i $A \subset b \hookrightarrow \varphi(A) \subset G$ $\varphi(A) \in J(R^n)$ si $f: \varphi(A) \to R$ integrabila Riemann. Attenci $S (f \circ g)(x) \circ dct \varphi^{-1}(x) dx = S f(g) dy$.

Cas partiular

Fie DCR² un domenia compact au frontiera formata dintr-un numar finit de drumuri de clasa C¹ si fie $T: D \rightarrow R^2$, T(u,v) = (Q(u,v), Y(u,v)) o aplicatie injectiva de clasa C¹ cu propr. co $\frac{D(Q, Q)}{D(u, V)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 + u, v \in D.$

Daca $f: T(D) \rightarrow R$ este o fundie continua atuna $SS = f(x,y) dxdy = SS = f(\varphi(u,v), \psi(u,v)) \left| \frac{D(\Psi,\Psi)}{D(u,v)} \right| dvdv$ T(D)