

BOŞOC Indi  
NOTIȚE DE CURS  
**CTI-RO-1**

# AM

**Analiză matematică**

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# Criterii de convergență pt SERII cu termeni OARE CARE

## ① Criteriul lui DIRICHLET

Fie  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} d_m \cdot u_m$ ,  $d_m, u_m \in \mathbb{R}$

Dacă:  $d_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$ .

: și totul  $t_m = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_m$  este mărginit.

at.  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} d_m \cdot u_m = \text{CONV.}$

Ex.:  $\frac{9}{5} \neq$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(mx)}{m}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Fie  $d_m = \frac{1}{m}$  și  $u_m = \sin(mx)$

$$d_m \rightarrow 0$$

$$t_m = \sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \dots + \sin(mx)$$

deoarece trebuie să depinde de  $m$

**PONT**  $(\cos t + i \sin t)^m = \cos(mt) + i \sin(mt) \rightarrow \text{Moivre}$

Fie și un  $S_m = \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos mx$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S_m + i t_m &= (\cos x + i \sin x) + (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) + \dots + (\cos mx + i \sin mx) = \\ &= (\cos x + i \sin x) + (\cos x + i \sin x)^2 + \dots + (\cos x + i \sin x)^m = \\ &= (\cos x + i \sin x) \frac{(\cos x + i \sin x)^m - 1}{\cos x + i \sin x - 1} \rightarrow \text{Moivre la } m \Rightarrow \boxed{\square} + i \boxed{\square} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \text{fiecare } i\sin x = \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} + i\sin \frac{x}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\cos x - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 = -2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x + i\sin x = 2i \sin \frac{x}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} + i\sin \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

Obs:  $(\cos A + i\sin A)(\cos B + i\sin B) = \cos(A+B) + i\sin(A+B)$

$$\frac{\cos A + i\sin A}{\cos B + i\sin B} = \cos(A-B) + i\sin(A-B)$$

Ex: ex  $3/4\pi \sim$  rezolvat

DJS:  $S_m = \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos mx = \frac{\sin \left( \frac{mx}{2} \right) \cos \frac{(m+1)x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$ , unde  $x \neq 2k\pi$

$$t_m = \sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin mx = \frac{\sin \left( \frac{mx}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{(m+1)x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

rezervior:  $|t_m| = |\sin x + \dots + \sin mx| = \left| \frac{\sin \left( \frac{mx}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{(m+1)x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{x}{2}|} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} M$

$\Rightarrow t_m \in \text{marginul} \underset{\text{Dirichlet}}{\overset{T.}{\equiv}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \in \text{conv}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$\bullet$  pentru  $x = 2k\pi \rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2mk\pi)}{m} = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x_m = 0 \rightarrow \sum \in \text{conv}$

Dim cele 2 rezuri  $\approx \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{m} \in \text{conv}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

## ② Criteriul lui LEIBNIZ

Fie  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ . Dacă  $(a_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$  atunci  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = \text{CONV}$

Serii alternante

Ex:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \text{CONV}$  (Leibniz)

→ De asemenea cu Dirichlet:  $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$u_m = (-1)^m, t_m = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_m = M.$$

Criteriul lui Leibniz e un caz particular al lui Dirichlet (intrebare de examen)

Ex:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \text{CONV}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \text{div}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ semi CONV}$$

Ex:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} = \text{CONV}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \text{ div}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \text{ absolut CONV}$$

Def:  $\sum x_n$  s.m. ABSOLUT CONVERGENTĂ dacă  $\sum |x_n|$  este CONV.

Def:  $\sum x_n$  s.m. SEMICONVERGENTĂ dacă  $\sum x_n = \text{CONV}$  și  $\sum |x_n|$  este div

# T Guleriu general de Convergență al lui Cauchy

Def  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$\exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$  a.t.

$$\underbrace{|x_{m+1} + \dots + x_{m+p}|}_{< \varepsilon}, \forall m \geq N(\varepsilon), \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

Def:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n = \text{CONV}$  dacă  $S_m = x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_m = \text{CONV}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (S_m)_{m \geq 0} = \text{f.i.k Cauch}^y$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N(\varepsilon)$  a.t.  $\underbrace{|S_{m+p} - S_m|}_{< \varepsilon}, \forall m \geq N(\varepsilon), \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^*$

ip. {abs.conv}  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum$

$$|x_{m+1} + \dots + x_{m+p}| \leq |x_{m+1}| + \dots + |x_{m+p}| = |x_{m+1}| + \dots + |x_{m+p}|$$

denum: pg 35, carte

## cap. SIRURI și SERII de FUNCȚII

## SIRURI DE FUNCȚII

File # 9 DCR

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \times D \rightarrow R$$

$$f(m, x) = f_m(x)$$

## SIR DE FUNCȚIE

Ex:  $f_n(x) = x^n$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in (-1, 1) \\ 1, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex: } f_m(x) = x^n, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Fix  $f_n, f: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Def:  $\{f_m\} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{S} f$  (converge SIMPLU)

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon, x) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.}$

$$|f_m(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon, \forall m \in N(\epsilon, x)$$

Def:  $f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{u}} f$   $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$   $\text{a.t.}$

$$|\varphi_m(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall m \geq \underline{N}(\varepsilon)$$

; Convergencia uniforme IMPLICA Convergencia simple

În general, reciprocă nu este adevărată

Ex:  $f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = x^n$ ,  $D_1 = [-1, 1] \rightarrow$  domain of pt. value function  $\hookrightarrow$

$$\text{i) } f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{S} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in (-1, 1) \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ für } x \in D_1 = [-1; 1]$$

$$\text{ii) } \varphi_n(x) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{U} g(x) = 0.$$

$$\forall x \in D_2 = (-1; 1)$$