EXAMEN CALCUL DIFERENTIAL SI INTEGRAL SERIA 13

OFICIU: 1 punct

SUBIECTUL 1. (2 puncte)

Sa se studieze natura seriei $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n (n!)^3}{(1+1^3)(1+2^3)\cdots(1+n^3)}, \text{ unde } a > 0.$

SUBIECTUL 2. (2 puncte)

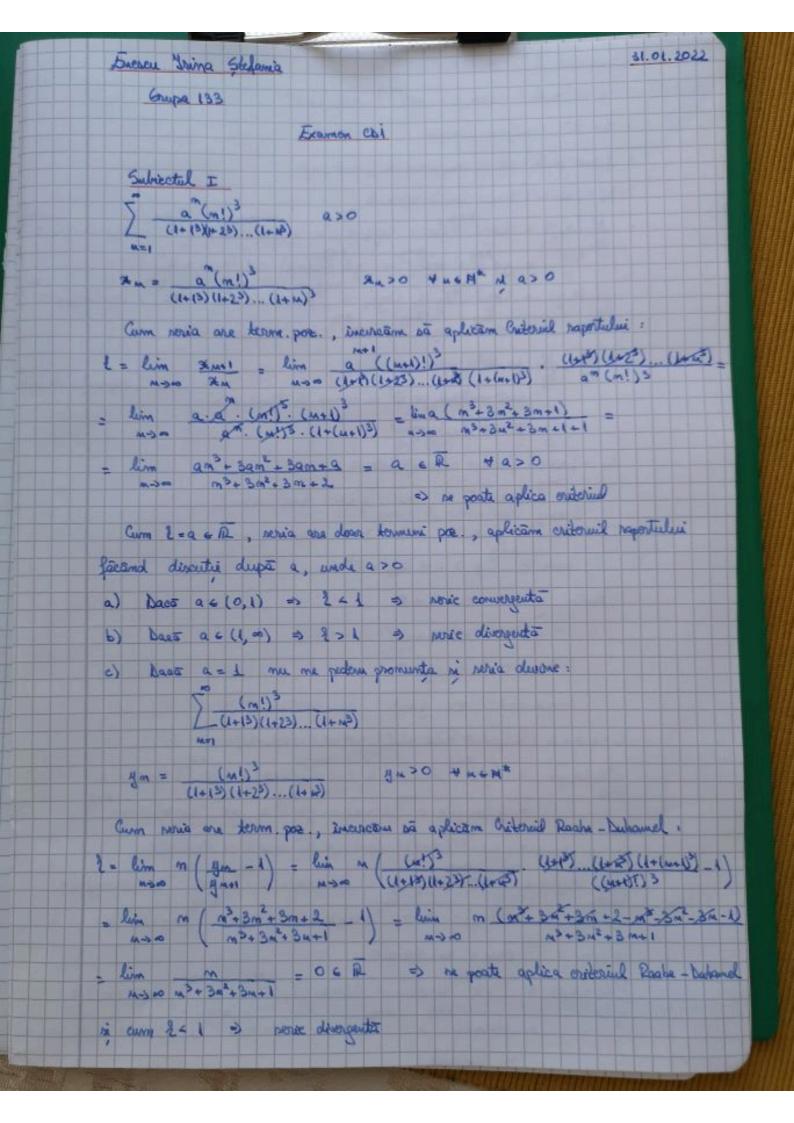
Sa se determine punctele de extrem local ale functiei $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = xye^{x+y} \ \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$

SUBIECTUL 3. (2 puncte)

Sa se studieze convergenta simpla si uniforma a sirului de functii f_n : $(0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2} \ \forall x \in (0, +\infty), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$

SUBIECTUL 4. (3 puncte)

- a) Sa se calculeze $\iint_D x dx dy$, unde $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y x \le 2, x^2 \le y\}$.
- b) Fie $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ un sir marginit de numere reale strict pozitive astfel ca $x_{n+1} \sqrt[2^{n+1}]{2} \ge x_n \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Sa se demonstreze ca sirul $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ este convergent.



Subricetal II 1: R2 -> R , & (2, y) = 24 c x+4 + (2, y) + R2 D= R3 multime dischisa front pe R2 ca o compunere de front pe 122 of (x,y) = (xyc) = (xy); e + (xy) (c) x = ye + (xy) (x+y); e

= ye + xyc = ye ((+x) + (x,y) + &

= ye + xyc = ye ((+x) + (x,y) + &

= ye + xyc = ye ((+x) + (x,y) + & 1 (x,y) + (xye) y = (xy) y = (xy) (e) y = xe + (xy) (xu) y e 2 x y = xe + (xy) (xu) y e 2 x y = xe + (xy) (xu) y e 3 x y = xe + (3 df df po R2 ment continue pe Il ca o comp. de foont, pe Il > f deformitjabiles pe il R2 on dischest Di = [*6) f ou « deferentiable in *] = a (y = 2+4 (1+2) =0 => y=0 sou x=-1 x+4 (1+4)=0 +> x=0 san y=-L cura e + 0 + (2,4) + R2 Pentru 4 = 0 => 2 = 0 4=-1 => 2=-1 X=0 = 4=0 x=-1 => 4=-1 C= { x = D | x pernet with al f = { (0,0), (-1,-1)} 22 (x,y) = (ye (1+x)) = (ge); (1+x) + (ye) (1+x) = = 4 (x+4)/x. e (1+x) + 4e = 4e (1+x) + 4e = = 4 = (x+2) cont. pe 12 care e m. deschise 1 (x,y) = (xe (1+y)) x = ((1+y)x)x e + (e)x. (x(1+y)) = = (1+y)c + e (1+y)-x = (1+y)e (x+1) cout. pe 02 cane e m dendicos 32f (2,y) = (ge (1+2)) = [(1+2) y]y. c + (c) y [y(1+2)] =

3ydx = (1+2)c + c (1+2).y = (1+2)e (1+y) cod pe & cone m. deschisa

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82 (*,y) = ( xe (1+y)) = (xe ) y (1+y) + xe (1+y) =
             = xe (4y) + xe = xe (y+2) cont. pe R2 come e m. dischina
 dia l'diferentiabile de deva où pe 122
D2 = 2x+ b1 f mu e defenentialité de donne ou in x's = to
bs = 1 = 61 criterial Sylventer repromuntor in *1 = {(-1,-1), (0,0)}
 by = {x + b 1 chiterail Sylvestor run no promound of in x / = 0
     H_{\xi}(-1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} \xi}{\partial x^{2}} & (-1,-1) & \frac{\partial^{2} \xi}{\partial x^{2}} & (-1,-1) \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \xi}{\partial y^{2}} & (-1,-1) & \frac{\partial^{2} \xi}{\partial y^{2}} & (-1,-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/c^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1/c^{2} \end{pmatrix}
       D= 11e2 > 0 } => quant de marine local
      H_{\mathcal{L}}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x} & (0,0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x} & (0,0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} & (0,0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x} & (0,0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
      DI = 0 ) d (0,0)
      b = -1 40
 Nece E = { (-1,-1)}
     Sulvicetul III
 fm: (0,0) > R fulx) = Mx + x 6 (0,00) the M
Convergenta simple :
   Fie x + (0,0)
     lim fm(x) = lim mx = 0 + x = (0,0)
    A = 1 x 6 0 13 lin fulcis R3 = (0,00)
     1. (0,0) > iR, f(x)=0 + x = (0,0)
    Cura 3 lin fale 62 +20(0,00) 0) for 0,00) }
 Commençanta uniforma
      Fie M & MX
       Cum for is I cont pe (0,0), aplicam criterial practic de convergenta
    : Demogramus
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