

Analiza

Seminar 5

$$1. a) \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Lagrange: } f(x) = \ln x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ derivabilă pe } (a,b) \\ f(x) \text{ continuă pe } [a,b] \end{array} \right\} = \exists c \in (a,b) \text{ a.î.}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = n \\ b = n+1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists c \in (n, n+1) \text{ a.î. } f'(c) = \frac{\ln(n+1) - \ln(n)}{n+1 - n}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \ln(n+1) - \ln(n)$$

$$n < c < n+1$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{c} < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln(n) < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$b) C_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(n)$$

$$C_{n+1} - C_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \dots - \frac{1}{n} + \ln(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) < 0 \Rightarrow c_n \text{ descrescătoare}$$

$$> \frac{1}{n+1}$$

mărginit superior de $c_1 = 1 - \ln 1 = 1$

mărginit inferior de $\gamma \approx 0,57$

2. Det multimea punctelor de acumulare A' pentru:

a) $A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

Spreem că $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ este punct de acumulare A' al mulțimii A dacă $\exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ de n_1 din $A \setminus \{x_0\}$ a.î.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$$

a) $x_0 = 0$; $x_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$; $x_n \in A \setminus \{0\}$ și $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

Deci $0 \in A'$ și e singurul $\Rightarrow A' = \{0\}$

3. Verif dacă funct. următoare își ating valorile extreme și determină aceste valori

a) $f: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln \frac{2}{0_+} = +\infty$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln \frac{0_+}{1} = \ln 0_+ = -\infty \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{huf} = (-\infty, +\infty) \\ \text{min} \text{ nsi} \\ \text{at} \text{inge extreme} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b) f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x=0 \\ x, & x \in (0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{f} \text{ n} \text{ c} \text{ontin} \text{u} \text{e} \text{ in } 0 \Rightarrow \\ \text{f} \text{ n} \text{ nsi} \text{ at} \text{inge extreme p} \text{t} \\ \text{huf} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \cup (0, 1] = (0, 1] \end{array}$$

$$c) f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1-2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

x	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1	
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$		\searrow	\nearrow		\searrow

$$f(-1) = 0$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$\inf(A) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sup(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. Dat punct. de extrem local ale funcțiilor de la Ex3.

$$a) f: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln(1-x))' - (\ln(1+x))' = -\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} =$$

$$= \frac{-1-x-1+x}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{-2}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) \neq 0 \\ f'(x) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ nu are pct de extrem}$