EXAMEN LA ANALIZA MATEMATICA I

I. 1) Fie

$$A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \ \big| x^2 + y^2 \le 4, x > 0, y > 0 \} \cup \left\{ \left(-2^{-n}, 2^{-n} \right) \ \big| \ n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Determinati interiorul, aderenta si multimea punctelor de acumulare ale multimii A. Decideti daca A este inchisa, deschisa sau compacta. Decideti daca aderenta multimii A este compacta. Justificati raspunsurile!

- 2) Aratati ca daca $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ este o multime conexa atunci aderenta multimii A este o multime conexa.
- **II.** Fie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2, & \text{daca } x \le 0\\ \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} + x, & \text{daca } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

- 1) Studiati continuitatea si derivabilitatea lui f.
- 2) Studiati uniform continuitatea functiei f pe \mathbb{R} si pe $(0, \infty)$.
- **III.** 1) Pentru $n \geq 1$, fie $f_n : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$,

$$f_n(x) = \frac{4ne^x + e^{2x} + 5n^2}{5n^2 + e^{2x}}$$

Sa se studieze convergenta simpla si convergenta uniforma a sirului $(f_n)_{n\geq 1}$ pe $(-\infty,0)$ si \mathbb{R} .

- 2) Fie $(f_n)_{n\geq 1}$ un sir de functii reale definite pe intervalul $[0,\infty)$ care converge uniform catre functia $f:[0,\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ si fie $g:[0,\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$. Pentru $n\geq 1$, fie $h_n:[0,\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$, definite prin $h_n(x)=f_n(x)\mathrm{arctg}(g(x))$. Este adevarat ca sirul de functii $(h_n)_{n\geq 1}$ este uniform convergent pe $[0,\infty)$? Justificati raspunsul!
- IV. 1) Studiati convergenta seriei:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\ln\left(\frac{n^2+2}{n^2}\right)\right)$$

2) Studiati convergenta sirului de numere reale $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ cu proprietatea ca

$$|x_{n+1}-x_n|<\frac{\arctan(n)}{n^2+2n}$$
, pentru orice $n\geq 1$.

Nota. Timpul de lucru este de 2 ore. Fiecare subiect se noteaza cu note de la 1 la 10. Nota obtinuta la aceasta lucrare este media aritmetica a celor 4 note. Toate raspunsurile trebuie justificate!

Rezolvarile trebuie scanate si trimise impreuna cu lista de subiecte sub forma unui **singur** fisier pdf la adresele radu-bogdan.munteanu@g.unibuc.ro si radu.munteanu@unibuc.ro.

Examen Andisa I

ONUTU RABU-CONSTANTIN Gumpa 113 1) A={(x,y) & 12 | x2+y2 & 1, x>0, y>0] U {(-2, 2) | melN} A - {(x,y) cm2 | x2+y2 <4, x>0, y>0] Bl. punctele de cuenta forma A=(x,y) 6112 | x e(0,2) 7 A = {(x,y) AR | x + y 2 < 1, x > 0, y > 0} Pt. punctele de aceasta forma, exista o vecinatate pt frecale princt astfel incat vernatable sa fre inclesa complet in spectul de celc A = Auf (0,0) } Et. punctele de accorta forma, vice recinitate a los os lua interrection dintre reconstate si A o sa fie diferità de multimea vidão A = {(x,y) & |R2 | x2+ y2 54, x>0, y>0 } uf (0,0) } Et. punctele de accesta formai, obice veinistate a los as lus, aceasta contine a infinitate de punche den A' A + A -> A mu onte inchisci A & a >> A me onte deschisò A me onte inclusi => A mu ente compaction A este inchisa prindefinde | = SA este compactà (1)

$$\int \frac{1}{1} \int \frac{1}{1} |R_{1}|^{3} |R_{2}|^{3} + 2 \qquad \qquad 1 \le 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1} |R_{2}|^{3} |R_{2}|^{3} + 2 \qquad \qquad 1 \le 0$$

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1) I este continua pe (-0,0) si pe (0,0) fiind o compunere
de function elementare
Studies continuitalea în x=0

$$l_{s} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x \neq 0}} x^{3} + 2 = 2$$

$$f(0) = 2$$
 $2d = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} + x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{2x} \cdot \frac{2x}{x} + x = \frac{1}{2}$

ls=f(c)=ld=sforte continuà si în x=0=sfcontinuapelR

f este derivabilà pe (-00,0) si pe (0,00) foind o compunere de funcții elementare

Studies deivabilitates in x=0

$$f_{5}(0) - \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ \times < 0}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ \times < 0}} \frac{x^{3} + 2 - 2}{x - 0} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ \times < 0}} x^{2} = 0$$

$$f'_{a}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} + x - 2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) + x^{2} - 2x}{x^{2}}$$

$$-\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x>0}} \frac{\frac{2}{1+2x} + 2x - 2}{2x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x>0}} \frac{2+2x+4x^2 - 4x}{2x+4x^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x>0}} \frac{2-2x+4x^2}{2x+4x^2}$$

0

2) $pt. \times > 0$ $f'(x) = \frac{2X}{1+2x} - 2(1+2x) + 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{1+2x} - 1 + 1 = \frac{1}{1+2x} +$

| 1)
$$m7/1$$
, $f_n: |R| \rightarrow |R|$

$$f_m(x) = \frac{1}{5m^2 + e^{2x}} + 5n^2$$

$$\frac{1}{5m^2 + e^{2x}}$$

Convergenta simplia si unfana pe $(-\infty,0)$:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{5m^2 + e^{2x}} + 5n^2 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{5m^2 + e^{2x}}$$

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$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{5m^2 + e^{2x$$

g m(4) | gmm este stict checkone = 1 sup gm(x)=gm(d)=1 x6/m/d) = 5,2+1 In 5 ~ 2 an 55 ~ g (h J5m) = V5m J5m J5 502 + 502 10m2 10m -> mp gm(4) - 55 =) ling (m. sup gn(t) = ling +m. 15 45 to man x6(-a,0) gn(t) = n > 20 10 n 10 - spring = hom hom. 5 = 0 for (200) f Convergenta simpla si uniforna pe IR: lim for(x)=1 f: IR > IR, f(x)=1 fm 3> € Lin sup |fn(x) - f(x)| = lim 4m. sup ex sel sn2+ ex En hn: 1R -> 1R, hn(x) - 1 5 - 2x hn(t)= 5m2ex -e3x (5m2+e2x)2 $k'n(k) = 0 \Rightarrow x \ge \frac{k - 5m^2}{2} e^{k - 15m}$ $\frac{x}{k'n(k)} + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{$

In sup line = him (0, 15 m) = 15 m = 15 =) liming hale) = lim 4 n . 15 2 45 \$ 0 m > 0 m > 0 m > 0 m > 10 >> fm 7>1 V 1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} sin\left(\ln\left(\frac{m^2+2}{n^2}\right)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ Compar seia & an en & en m2+2 & bon pin citerial comparise $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\ln\left(\frac{m^2+2}{n^2}\right)\right)}{\ln\frac{m^2+2}{m^2}} = 1 \in (0, \infty) = 3 \underbrace{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1$ l (2+2) - l (2+1) Compar seria E an an E = = E con prin custered comparative lim $\ln \left(\frac{2}{m^2+1}\right) = 1 \in (0,\infty) = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ $\frac{2}{m^2}$ Skinska senarcable E nº oste o seie armonica convergetà, devarere 274 Dat \(\int \cap \int \int \int \int \an \frac{2}{\int \an \frac{2}{\int \an \int \a