

# = TUTORIAT 2

## ANALIZĂ MATEMATICĂ I =

### Ezercitii:

1. Arătați, cu ajutorul definiției (recu), că următoarea succesiune are limită:
- (a)  $x_m = 2^m - \frac{1}{m^2} + 4, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

### Soluție:

PE CIORNA:  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (2^m - \frac{1}{m^2} + 4) =$   
 $= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} 2^m - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^2} + 4 = \infty - 0 + 4 = \infty.$

Arătă că  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = \infty$ , adică  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$   
 și  $m_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  există un număr natural  $n$  astfel încât  $|x_n| > \varepsilon$ ,  
 și  $n > m_\varepsilon$ .

În  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  
 $|x_n| > \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |2^n - \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^2}}_{> 0} + 4| > \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 2^n - \frac{1}{n^2} + 4 > \varepsilon, \text{ și } n > m_\varepsilon.$   
 Dacă  $\varepsilon < 1$ , atunci  $m_\varepsilon = \lceil \log_2 \varepsilon \rceil + 1$ , dacă  $\varepsilon \geq 1$ .  
 Pentru  $\varepsilon < 1$ , este evident că  
 $2^n - \frac{1}{n^2} + 4 > 1 > \varepsilon, \text{ și } n > m_\varepsilon = 0$ .

- Perchee  $\epsilon > 0$ , esiste  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  t.c.  $2^n - \frac{1}{n^2} + 4 > \epsilon$ ,
  - $\forall n \geq m_\epsilon = [\log_2 \epsilon] + 1$ .
- Questo  $m > [\log_2 \epsilon] + 1 > \log_2 \epsilon \Rightarrow 2^m > \epsilon \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n^2 > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 4 > \frac{1}{n^2} \\ \end{array} \right.$
- $\Rightarrow 2^m + 4 - \frac{1}{n^2} > \epsilon$ , q.e.d.
- In conclusione,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = \infty$ .

□

$$(b) x_m = \sqrt{m^2 + 1} - m, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

SOLUZIONE:

PER CIORNA:  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{m^2 + 1} - m) =$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2 + 1 - m^2}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1} + m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1} + m} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0.$$

Ha che  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 0$ , quindi  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  
esiste  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  t.c.  $|x_m - 0| < \epsilon$ ,

$\exists m_\epsilon > 0$  tale che per  $m > m_\epsilon$ ,

$\forall m \geq m_\epsilon$ .

Tra  $\epsilon > 0$ .

$$|x_m - 0| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow |\sqrt{m^2 + 1} - m| < \epsilon \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1} + m} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2m}, \quad \text{e} \quad \forall m \geq m_\epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1} + m} < \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow m > \frac{1}{2\epsilon}.$$

$$\text{Questo } m_\epsilon = \left[ \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right] + 1.$$

$$\text{Ha che } \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1} + m} < \epsilon, \quad \forall m > \left[ \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right] + 1.$$

$$m \geq \left\lceil \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1 > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2m} < \varepsilon \quad \boxed{\Rightarrow}$$

Dove  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+m} < \frac{1}{2m}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+m} < \varepsilon, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

In conclusione,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 0$ .

□

$$(c) x_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3m+2}{m+3}, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

PER CIORNA:  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3m+2}{m+3} =$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3m+2}{m+3} \right) = 3m \cdot 3.$$

Abbiamo che  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m = 3m \cdot 3$ , quindi  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , esiste  $m_\varepsilon > 0$  tale che  $\forall m \geq m_\varepsilon$ ,

$$|x_m - 3m \cdot 3| < \varepsilon, \text{ e } m \geq m_\varepsilon.$$

Per  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$|x_m - 3m \cdot 3| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| 3m \frac{3m+2}{m+3} - 3m \cdot 3 \right| < \varepsilon \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| 3m \underbrace{\frac{3m+2}{3m+3}}_{< 0} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow 3m \frac{3m+2}{3m+3} < \varepsilon + 3m \cdot 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3m+2}{3m+3} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3m} + 3, \text{ e } m \geq m_\varepsilon \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{3m+3} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3m}, \text{ e } m \geq m_\varepsilon \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3m+2} < \frac{\varepsilon-1}{3m} \Leftrightarrow 3m+2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon-1} \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3m > \frac{1}{\varepsilon-1} - 2 \Leftrightarrow 3m > \frac{9-2 \cdot \varepsilon}{\varepsilon-1} \quad (=)$$

$$\Rightarrow m > \frac{9-2 \cdot \varepsilon}{3(\varepsilon-1)}, \text{ e } m \geq m_\varepsilon.$$

Allora  $m_\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{dove } \varepsilon \in (\frac{9-2}{3}, \infty) \\ \left[ \frac{9-2 \cdot \varepsilon}{3(\varepsilon-1)} \right] + 1, & \text{dove } \varepsilon \leq \frac{9-2}{3} \end{cases}$

$$m_\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{dove } \varepsilon \in (\frac{9-2}{3}, \infty) \\ \left[ \frac{9-2 \cdot \varepsilon}{3(\varepsilon-1)} \right] + 1, & \text{dove } \varepsilon \leq \frac{9-2}{3} \end{cases}$$

- Pentru  $\epsilon \in (\ln \frac{9}{2}, \infty) \Rightarrow e^\epsilon > \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 9 - 2 \cdot e^\epsilon < 0 \leq m, \text{ și } m \geq m_\epsilon = 0.$
- Pentru  $\epsilon \leq \ln \frac{9}{2}$ ,  $m > \left[ \frac{9 - 2 \cdot e^\epsilon}{3(e^\epsilon - 1)} \right] + 1 >$   
 $> \frac{9 - 2 \cdot e^\epsilon}{3(e^\epsilon - 1)} > 0, \text{ și } m \geq m_\epsilon, \text{ adică ceea ce}$   
 trebuie demonstretat.

□.

2. Făcând ceea ce în Cauchy, arătă că sumătoarele nicidecum sunt convergente:

$$(1) z_m = \frac{(\cos 1)^3}{4^2} + \frac{(\cos 2)^3}{4^4} + \dots + \frac{(\cos m)^3}{4^{2m}}.$$

### SOLUȚIE:

În  $\epsilon > 0$ . Căutăm  $N_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  astfel încât  $|z_m - z_{m+1}| < \epsilon$ , și  $m, m+1 \geq N_\epsilon$ .

Revenim la  $|z_m - z_{m+1}| = \left| \frac{(\cos(m+1))^3}{4^{2(m+1)}} + \frac{(\cos(m+2))^3}{4^{2(m+2)}} + \dots + \frac{(\cos(m))^3}{4^{2m}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{(\cos(m+1))^3}{4^{2(m+1)}} \right| + \left| \frac{(\cos(m+2))^3}{4^{2(m+2)}} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{(\cos(m))^3}{4^{2m}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4^{2(m+1)}} + \frac{1}{4^{2(m+2)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^{2m}} + \dots + \left| \frac{(\cos m)^3}{4^{2m}} \right| = \frac{1}{4^{2(m+1)}} + \frac{1}{4^{2(m+2)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^{2m}} = \frac{1}{4^{2(m+1)}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^{2(m-m+1)}} \right) = \frac{1}{16^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{16^{m-m}}}{{1 - \frac{1}{16}}} = \frac{1}{16^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{15} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{16^{m-m}} \right) < \frac{1}{16^m \cdot 15}.$

$$\text{Avem } \frac{1}{16^m} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow 15 \cdot 16^m > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m > \log_{16}\left(\frac{1}{15\varepsilon}\right) = -\log_{16}(15\varepsilon).$$

$$\text{Cifug } N_\varepsilon = \begin{cases} \lceil -\log_{16}(15\varepsilon) \rceil, & \text{daca } \varepsilon < \frac{1}{15} \\ 1, & \text{daca } \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{15}. \end{cases}$$

- Pentru  $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{15}$ , avem  $m \geq -\log_{16}(15\varepsilon)$ ,  
si  $m \geq \lceil -\log_{16}(15\varepsilon) \rceil$ , adica  $\frac{1}{16^{m+5}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow |x_m - x_m| < \varepsilon$ , si  $m > m \geq \lceil -\log_{16}(15\varepsilon) \rceil$ .
- Pentru  $\varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{15}$ , avem  $m > 0 > -\log_{16}(15\varepsilon)$ ,  
si  $m \geq N_\varepsilon = 1$ , adica  $\frac{1}{16^{m+5}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow |x_m - x_m| < \varepsilon$ , si  $m > m \geq 1$ .  
 $\Rightarrow$   $(x_m)_m$  este sir Cauchy  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  sir convergent.

□

$$(6) x_m = \sum_{k=1}^{m^2} \frac{1}{k^2}, m \geq 1$$

SOLUȚIE:

Stie  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Cautam  $N_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  astfel

$$|x_{m+\rho} - x_m| < \varepsilon, \text{ si } m \geq n_\varepsilon, \text{ si } \rho > 0.$$

$$|x_{m+\rho} - x_m| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{m+\rho} \frac{1}{k^2} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k^2} \right| =$$

$$= \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+\rho} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(m+\rho)^2}$$

Teoremul inegalitatelor:

$$\frac{1}{(m+k)^2} \leq \frac{1}{m+k} \cdot \frac{1}{m+k-1} = \frac{1}{m+k-1} - \frac{1}{m+k}.$$

Then we have:

$$|\tilde{x}_m + \varphi - \tilde{x}_m| \leq \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{\cancel{n+1}} + \frac{1}{\cancel{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\cancel{n+2}} + \dots +$$
$$+ \frac{1}{\cancel{n+p-1}} - \frac{1}{n+p} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon.$$

Therefore  $N_\varepsilon = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ , and  $n \geq N_\varepsilon \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow |\tilde{x}_m + \varphi - \tilde{x}_m| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ , and  $n \geq N_\varepsilon$ ,  $\varphi > 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_m)_{m \geq 1}$  is Cauchy  $\Rightarrow$  is convergent

□

3. Show that the sequence  $(\tilde{x}_m)_{m \geq 1}$  with  $\tilde{x}_{m+1} = \tilde{x}_m^2 - 2\tilde{x}_m + 2$ ,  $\tilde{x}_1 \in [1, 2]$  is convergent by calculating  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}_m$ .

SOLVIE:

$$(\tilde{x}_m)_{m \geq 1}, \tilde{x}_1 \in [1, 2]$$
$$\tilde{x}_{m+1} = \tilde{x}_m^2 - 2\tilde{x}_m + 2 \Rightarrow$$
$$\tilde{x}_{m+1} = (\tilde{x}_m - 1)^2 + 1, \text{ and } m \geq 1.$$
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}_{m+1} \in [1, 2], \text{ and } \tilde{x}_m \in [1, 2],$$

exact, prove induction, and  $\tilde{x}_m \in [1, 2]$ ,

and  $m \geq 1$ .

$P(\Delta)$ :  $\tilde{x}_1 \in [1, 2]$ , and

$P(K) \rightarrow P(K+1)$ : Suppose  $\tilde{x}_K \in [1, 2] \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{x}_{K-1} \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_{K-1})^2 \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_{K-1})^2 + 1 \in [1, 2] \Rightarrow \tilde{x}_{K+1} \in [1, 2].$   
 $\tilde{x}_{K+1} = (\tilde{x}_{K-1})^2 + 1$

Therefore,  $\tilde{x}_m \in [1, 2]$ , and  $m \geq 1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_m)_{m \geq 1}$  is bounded.

Then:  $\tilde{x}_m \in [1, 2] \Rightarrow \tilde{x}_{m-1} \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_{m-1})^2 \leq \tilde{x}_{m-1} \Rightarrow \underbrace{1 + (\tilde{x}_{m-1})^2}_{\tilde{x}_{m+1}} \leq \tilde{x}_m \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{x}_{m+1} \leq \tilde{x}_m, \text{ and } m \geq 1.$

Deci sirul  $(x_m)_{m \geq 1}$  este monoton  
descrescător.

Dacă sirul  $(x_m)_{m \geq 1}$  este și marginit  
și monoton, din Teorema Weierstrass  
rezultă că  $(x_m)_{m \geq 1}$  este și conver-  
gent.

$$\text{Fie } l = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m \in [1, 2]$$

$$l = l^2 - 2l + 2 \Rightarrow l^2 - 3l + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow l_1 = 1, \\ l_2 = 2.$$

Dacă  $(x_m)_{m \geq 1}$  este descrescător  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\boxed{l = 1}$

□

4. Calculați limita sirului  $(x_m)_{m \geq 1}$

$$x_m = \sum_{k=1}^{m^2} \frac{k}{m^2+k}$$

SOLUȚIE:

$$x_m = \frac{1}{m^2+1} + \frac{2}{m^2+2} + \dots + \frac{m^2}{m^2+m}, m \geq 1.$$

Rezolvăm următoarele inegalități:

$$\frac{1}{m^2+m} \leq \frac{1}{m^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{m^2+1}$$

$$\frac{2}{m^2+1} \leq \frac{2}{m^2+2} \leq \frac{2}{m^2+1}$$

$$\frac{m}{m^2+m} \leq \frac{m}{m^2+m} \leq \frac{m}{m^2+1} \quad \oplus$$

$$\frac{1+2+\dots+m}{m^2+m} \leq x_m \leq \frac{1+2+\dots+m}{m^2+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2(n^2+n)} \leq u_m \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n^2+1)}, \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

Drebuie să lim  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n^2+n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2(n^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ , din criteriul monotonicității rezulta că

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_m = \frac{1}{2}.$$

□

5. Calculati  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$ .

SOLUȚIE:

$$\text{Fie } (x_m)_{m \geq 1}, (y_m)_{m \geq 1} \text{ cu } x_m = 1 + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{m}$$

$$y_m = m\sqrt{m}$$

P.d.r. since  $m \geq 1$ ,  $\begin{cases} m+1 > m \\ \sqrt{m+1} > \sqrt{m} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (m+1)\sqrt{m+1} > m\sqrt{m} \Rightarrow y_{m+1} > y_m \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (y_m)_{m \geq 1} este o serie strict crescătoare$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} y_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m\sqrt{m} = \infty.$$

$$\text{Cea de-a doua criteriu de limită } \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1} - x_m}{y_{m+1} - y_m}.$$

$$\frac{x_{m+1} - x_m}{y_{m+1} - y_m} = \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{m+1} - (1 + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{m})}{(m+1)\sqrt{m+1} - m\sqrt{m}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{m+1} - \sqrt{m}}{(m+1)\sqrt{m+1} - m\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{m+1}((m+1)\sqrt{m+1} + m\sqrt{m})}{(m+1)^3 - m^3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{m+1}((m+1)\sqrt{m+1} + m\sqrt{m})}{3m^2 + 3m + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{m+1} - x_m}{y_{m+1} - y_m} = \frac{2}{3} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Rămâne să aplicăm Criteriul comparativ, de unde  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_m}{y_m} = \frac{2}{3}$ .

□