

④ Funcția Gamma

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~Definiție~~

Exprimați cu ajutorul funcției Γ valoarea urm. integrale improprii

$$a) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} t=x^2, x=\sqrt{t} \\ dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt \end{array} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

$$b) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} x=\sqrt{2}t \\ dx = \sqrt{2} dt \end{array} = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}2t^2} \sqrt{2} dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$c) \int_0^1 (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ x = e^t \\ dx = e^t dt \\ x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow -\infty \\ x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 0 \end{array} = \int_{-\infty}^0 t^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot e^t dt = \int_0^{\infty} (-u)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot e^{-u} \cdot (-du) = -\int_0^{\infty} u^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot e^{-u} du = -\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

Seminar 9

Fie $x = (1, 0, -1)$

$y = (3, -1, 1)$

$\in \mathbb{R}^3$

Calc. $x+y, x \cdot y, \|x\|, \| -2y \|$ și $\|x-y\|$

$$x+y = (1+3, 0+(-1), -1+1) = (4, -1, 0)$$

$$x \cdot y = 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\| -2y \| = -2 \cdot \|y\| = 2 \sqrt{9+1+1} = 2\sqrt{11}$$

$$\|x-y\| = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (0+1)^2 + (-1-1)^2} = \sqrt{4+1+4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

2. Fie $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$, notăm $a = x \cdot y$, $b = \|x\|$, $c = \|y\|$.
Exprimați urm. mărimi în fun de a, b, c .

$$a) (x+y) \cdot y = x \cdot y + y \cdot y = a + (\sqrt{y \cdot y})^2 = a + \|y\|^2 = a + c^2$$

$$b) x \cdot (2x - y) = 2x \cdot x - x \cdot y = 2 \cdot \|x\|^2 - a = 2b^2 - a$$

$$c) \|x - y\| = \sqrt{(x - y) \cdot (x - y)} = \sqrt{x \cdot x - x \cdot y - y \cdot x + y \cdot y}$$

$$= \sqrt{\|x\|^2 - 2xy + \|y\|^2} = \sqrt{b^2 - 2a + c^2}$$

3. Fie $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Det. identitate paralelogramului

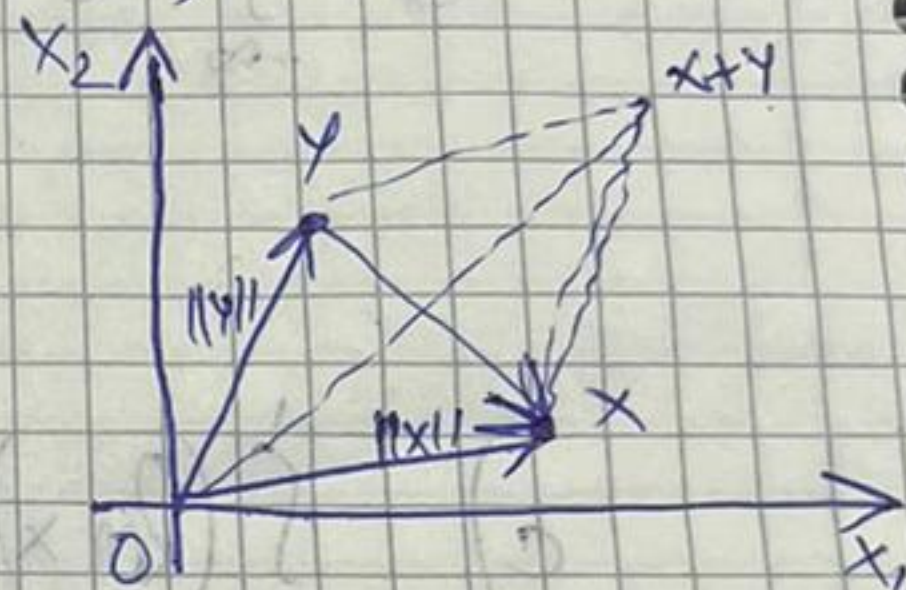
$$\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$$

$$\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2 = (x+y) \cdot (x+y) + (x-y) \cdot (x-y)$$

$$= x \cdot x + 2x \cdot y + y \cdot y + x \cdot x - 2x \cdot y + y \cdot y$$

$$= 2x \cdot x + 2y \cdot y = 2(x \cdot x + y \cdot y)$$

$$= 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2) \quad \checkmark$$



4. Det. int A , fr A , precum și dacă A este multime deschisă, respectiv închisă

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad \eta > 0: \quad B(x, \eta) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \|x - y\| < \eta\}$$

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ = multime de puncte

int A = multimea punctelor interioare

$$\text{int } A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \exists \eta > 0 \text{ a.i. } B(x, \eta) \subseteq A\}$$

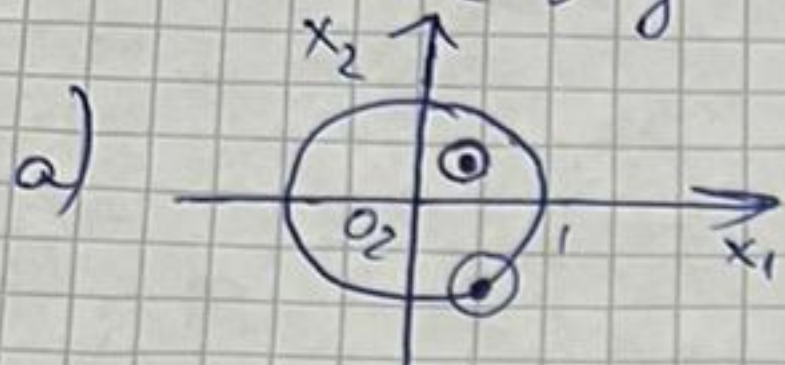
$$\text{fr } A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \forall \eta > 0: B(x, \eta) \cap A \neq \emptyset \text{ și } B(x, \eta) \cap (\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$A \text{ deschisă} \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in A, \exists \eta > 0 \text{ a.i. } B(x, \eta) \subseteq A$$

$$A \text{ închisă} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \setminus A \text{ deschisă}$$

A deschis $\Leftrightarrow A \cap \text{fr} A \neq \emptyset$

A închis $\Leftrightarrow \text{fr} A \subseteq A$



$$A = B(O_2, 1) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$B(O_2, 1) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|O_2 - y\| < 1\}$$

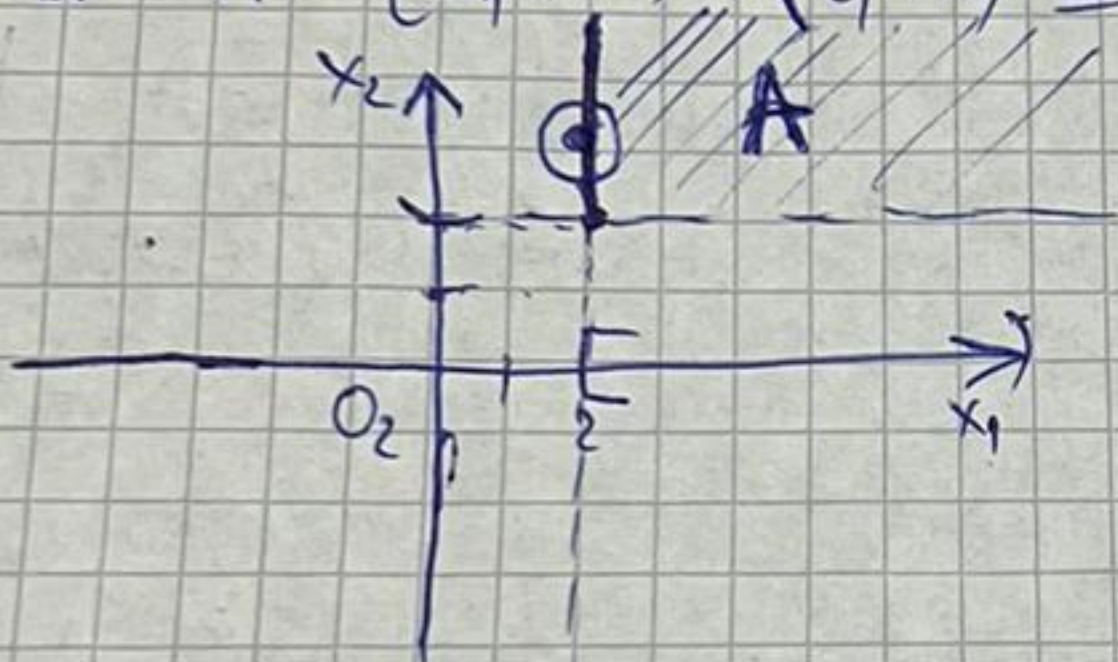
$$= \{y = (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y_1^2 + y_2^2 < 1\}$$

$$\text{int } A = A$$

$$\text{fr } A = \{(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y_1^2 + y_2^2 = 1\}$$

$$A \cap \text{fr} A = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \text{ deschis}$$

b) $A = [2, +\infty) \times (2, +\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

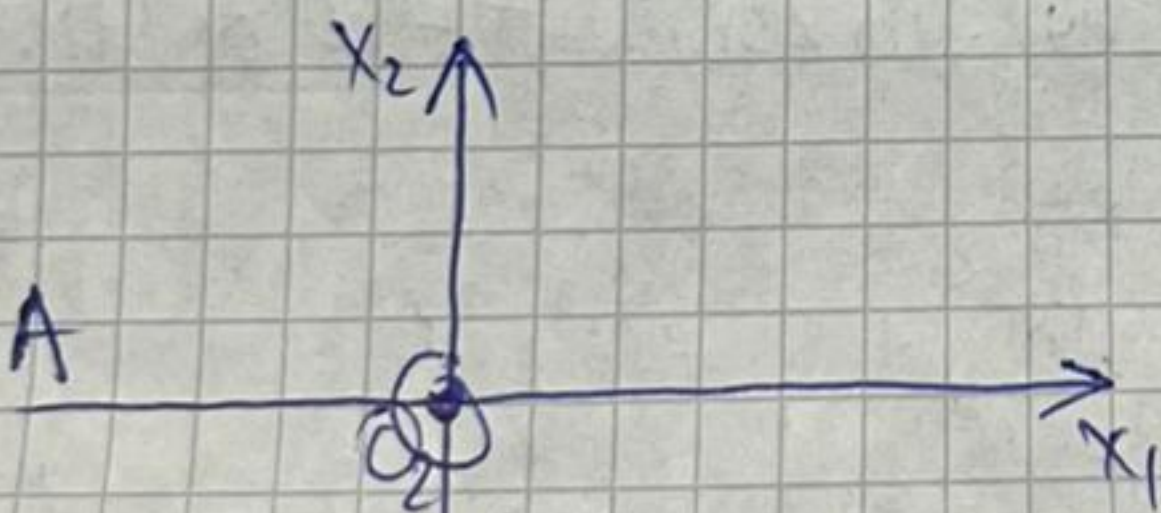


$$\text{int } A = (2, +\infty) \times (2, +\infty) = (2, +\infty)^2$$

$$\text{fr } A = ([2, +\infty) \times \{2\}) \cup (\{2\} \times [2, +\infty))$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \cap \text{fr} A \neq \emptyset \\ \text{fr } A \not\subseteq A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \text{ nu e deschis, nici închis}$$

c) $A = \mathbb{R} \times \{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$



$$\text{int } A = \emptyset$$

$$\text{fr } A = A$$

$$A \text{ închis} (\text{fr } A \subseteq A)$$

d) $A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ (temă)

⑤ $\forall A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ multime neride, au loc afirmațiile

a) $\text{int} A \subseteq A$

b) $\text{int} A \cap \text{fr} A = \emptyset$

c) $A \subseteq \text{int} A \cup \text{fr} A$ (cu egalitate dacă A este închis)

d) $\text{int} A \cup \text{fr} A \cup \text{int}(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) = \mathbb{R}^m$

a) fie $x \in \text{int} A \Rightarrow \exists \eta > 0: B(x, \eta) \subseteq A$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow x \in A \\ x \in B(x, \eta) \end{array} \right| \text{int} A \subseteq A$

$\|x - x\| = \|0_m\| = 0 < \eta$

b) Pres. prin absurd că $\exists x \in \text{int} A \cap \text{fr} A$

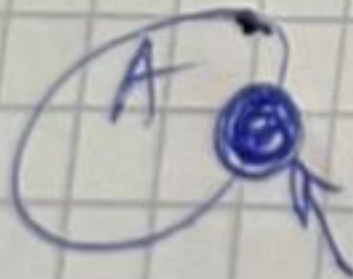
$\Rightarrow x \in \text{int} A \Rightarrow \exists \eta_0 > 0: B(x, \eta_0) \subseteq A \Leftrightarrow B(x, \eta_0) \cap (\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow x \in \text{fr} A \Rightarrow \forall \eta > 0: B(x, \eta) \cap A \neq \emptyset \text{ și } B(x, \eta) \cap (\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow \text{int} A \cap \text{fr} A = \emptyset$

c) fie $x \in A$

putem presupune că $x \notin \text{int} A \Rightarrow \forall \eta > 0: B(x, \eta) \not\subseteq A$



$\Rightarrow \forall \eta > 0: B(x, \eta) \cap (\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) \neq \emptyset$

$x \in \text{fr} A \Leftrightarrow \forall \eta > 0: B(x, \eta) \cap A \neq \emptyset \text{ și } B(x, \eta) \cap (\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) \neq \emptyset$

$$x \in B(x, r) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$

Dea $x \in \text{fr } A$

Dacă A închisă avem $\text{int } A \subseteq A$ și $\text{fr } A \subseteq A \Rightarrow \text{int } A \cup \text{fr } A \subseteq A$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = \text{int } A \cup \text{fr } A}$$

d) termină