1. Studiati convergenta s.t.p. in functie de valorile parametrului a>0 \( \alpha \) \( \a

\* D'Alembert .  $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{a^{1+\frac{1}{2}1...+\frac{1}{m}}}{a^{1+\frac{1}{2}+...+\frac{1}{m}+\frac{1}{m}}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} a^{-\frac{1}{m+1}} = 0$ 

\* Raale Duhamel:

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{a_m}{a_{m+1}} - 1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} m \cdot \left(a^{-\frac{1}{m+1}} - 1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a^{x}-1}{x} = \ln a = -\ln a \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{m}{m+1} = -\ln a$ 

-lma > 1 /.(-1)

elma < e-1

a < & -> serie convergentà

 $a > \frac{1}{e}$  => serie dinvergentă  $a = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{e} \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{e} \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1$ Lo folosim criterial comp. sub forma de limita

vedem cum e lim e = lim = lim = lim - divergenta

=> pt a= = serie divergenta

nu e definità îm 0 => criteriul 3 de la p ni 2 (a=0 ni b=1) - pentru convergenta

allogem 
$$p = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\ln x)^2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}}{\stackrel{\text{(or)}}{\stackrel{\text{(or$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4 \ln x}{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = 4 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{5}{2}}} = -4 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = 8 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

lim 
$$\int_{x}^{x} (\ln x)^{2} dx = \lim_{x \to 0}^{x} \int_{x}^{x} 1 \cdot (\ln x)^{2} dx = \lim_{x \to 0}^{x} \int_{x}^{x} (\ln x)^{2} dx = \lim_{x \to 0}^{x} \int_{x}^{x} (\ln x)^{2} dx = \lim_{x \to 0}^{x} \int_{x}^{x} (\ln x)^{2} dx = \int_{x}^{x} \int_{x}^{x} (x) \cdot g(x) dx = \int_{x}^{x} \int$$

= 
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \left( x (\ln x)^2 / \frac{1}{y} - \int_{y}^{x} x \cdot 2 \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) =$$

= 
$$\lim_{v \to 0} \left( -v(\ln v)^2 - 2\left( x \cdot \ln x / - \int_{v}^{v} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) \right) =$$

• 1.2 lim 
$$V \ln V = 2$$
 lim  $\frac{\ln V}{\frac{1}{V}} \stackrel{\text{(se)}}{=} 2$  lim  $\frac{1}{V} \cdot (-V^2) = 0$ 

• 2. 
$$\lim_{v \to 0} v(\ln v)^2 = \lim_{v \to 0} \frac{(\ln v)^2}{\frac{1}{v}} = \lim_{v \to 0} \frac{2 \ln v \cdot \frac{1}{v}}{\frac{1}{v^2}} = \lim_{v \to 0} 2 \ln v \cdot \frac{1}{v} = \lim_{v \to 0} 2$$

```
3. Det. constanta a eR pt. care function f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = e^{4}(x \sin x + ay \cos x)
verifica rulatia \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2
      2 (x,y) = (e x simx + e ay exx) = e x 1. simx + e x . x . cox - e ay sim x =
                      = e ( simx + x cosx - ay simx)
    \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = e^{y} \cdot \cos x + e^{y} \cdot 1 \cdot \cos x + e^{y} \cdot x \cdot (-\sin x) - e^{y} \cdot a \cdot y \cdot \cos x =
                     = c * (2 cosx - x simx - ay cosx)
    2 d (x, y) = (e x sim x + e y ay cosx) = e x sim x + e ay cosx + e a cosx =
                     = e = ( x sim x + ay cosx + a cosx)
   \frac{2f}{2y^2}(x,y) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \sin x + e^{\frac{1}{2}} a y \cos x + e^{\frac{1}{2}} a \cos x + e^{\frac{1}{2}} a \cos x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} (x \sin x + ay \cos x + 2 \cdot a \cos x)
=> \frac{2}{2}x^{2}(x,y) + \frac{2}{2}y^{2}(x,y) = e^{2}(2\cos x - x\sin x - ay\cos x + x\sin x + ay\cos x + 2\cos x)
                                                                                           + x & R
                                                         \cos \times (2+2a) = 0
   => e d (2 cosx + 2 a cosx) = 0 >>
```

4. a) derivata într- un punct după direcția unui vector a unei suncții de var. vectorială: j:A->R

ve R<sup>m</sup>
dacā y lim  $\frac{3(x^2+t\cdot v)-3(x^2)}{t}$  s.m. dvivata lui f îm x° după directia vectorului

v oi se moteasa g'(x°)

$$\begin{aligned}
J: \mathbb{R}^{3} &\to \mathbb{R}, \quad J(x, y, \pm) = x + y + 2 \\
J'(1,0,1) &= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{J(1,0,1) + L(0,1,0) - J(1,0,1)}{t} &= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{J(1,t,1) - 2}{t} &= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t}{t} &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

Derivatele partiale sunt casuri particulare ale derivatei după directea vectorilor canonici!