1. Det. seria Taufor asociata functiei f îm pet xo=0 (aducti exprusia la forma cua mai simpla).

$$f: (-2, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x) = \ell m \frac{x+2}{2-x} = \ell m(x+2) - \ell m(2-x)$

I calculam derivata de ordin n

$$\begin{cases} 1/(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x-2} \end{cases}$$

* ca sa mu calculam de 2 ori consideram g = (x+c) si facem durir. lui g

$$g'(x) = -1(x+c)^{-2}$$

$$g''(x) = 2(x+c)^{-3} \Rightarrow g''(x) = (-1)^{m} \cdot m_{o}^{1}(x+c)^{-(m+1)}$$

$$g'''(x) = -2 \cdot 3(x+c)^{-4}$$

?moductie: 7 verificare: m = 0 => g(x) = 1.1! · (x+c) "A"

II demonstratie Pm -> Pm+1

$$P_{m+1} = (-1)^{m+1} (m+1)! (x+c) = g^{(m+1)}(x)$$

$$g^{(m+1)}(x) = (g^{(m)}(x))! = (-1)^{m} \cdot m! \cdot (-1) \cdot (m+1) \cdot (x+c)^{-(m+1)-1} = (-1)^{m+1} \cdot (m+1)! \cdot (x+c) = (-1)^{m+1} \cdot (m+1)! \cdot (x+c)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) \right)^{(m)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) dx = 0$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\ln(x+2) - \ln(2-x) \right)^{-1} dx = 0$$

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$$= \left(\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x-2}\right)^{(m-1)} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot (m-1)! (x+2)^{-m} - (-1)^{m-1} \cdot (m-1)! (x-2)^{-m}$$

I m-par => durinata est=0

$$\overline{u} = m - impar > derivata = 2 (m - 1) \cdot 2^{-m} = 2^{-m+1} (m-1) \cdot 2^{-m}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} (x-x_0)^m \rightarrow \text{la moi va } j \text{ numa poz. impare}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2m}(2m)!}{(2m+1)!} \times x^{m+1} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot (2m)!}{(2m+1)!} \times x^{2m+1} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2m-2}}{2(m+1)} \times x^{2m+1}$$

$$I(x) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x-1}{x^{2}-1} dx$$

$$a=0$$
 $b=1$ medezimità îm $b=1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \ge 1} (1-x)^{\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} =$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(1+x)^{x}-1}{x} = x \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^{x}-1}{x-1} = x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1}.(x-1) = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

alegem
$$p=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{d} \lim_{x \to 1} (1-x)^0 = \frac{1}{d} < d \Rightarrow p < 1 \le i \ge < \infty \Rightarrow \int convergenta \neq < > 0$$

(2)
$$\overline{I}(3) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x-1}{x^{3}-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^{2}-x+1)} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2\cdot x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{x^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2\cdot x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} - \frac{3}{4}} dx = \lim_{\substack{v \neq 1 \\ v \neq 1}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{v + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{t^{2} - \frac{3}{4}} dt = \lim_{\substack{v \neq 1 \\ v \neq 1}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \operatorname{arcta}_{2} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{3}}^{v + \frac{1}{2}} =$$

mot
$$t = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

 $x = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $x = v \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} + v$
 $dt = dx$

=
$$\lim_{v \neq A} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ and } \frac{2v+1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) =$$

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$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\text{ and } \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} - \text{ and } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{11}{3} - \frac{11}{6} \right) = \frac{11}{3\sqrt{5}}$$

3. Se dā
$$g: \overline{B}(0_2, 1) \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $g(x,y) = \int \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$ $(x,y) \neq 0$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^{3}+y^{3}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} = 0 = \int_{0}^{\infty} (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^{3}+y^{3}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} x \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} + y \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} = 0$$

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T. Fermat:
$$x_0 \in \text{int} A$$
 $f = x_0 - pot. \text{ critic}$
 $f = x_0 - pot. \text{ de extrem}$

$$\frac{2f}{2x}(x,y) = \frac{3x^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2}) - 2x(x^{3}+y^{3})}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{21}{29}(x,y) = \frac{3y^2(x^2+y^2) - 2y(x^3+y^3)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 & (=) \\
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\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 & (=) \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 & (=) \\
\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0 & (=) \\
\frac$$

0 = > 5+12

$$\frac{2f}{2u} = 0 \iff 3y^2(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(x^3 + y^3) = 0 \qquad \left[y \left[3y(x^2 + y^2) - 2(x^3 + y^3) \right] = 0 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{11} \left\{ 3 \times (x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2(x^{3} + y^{3}) = 0 \right\} = 3(x^{2} + y^{2})(x - y) = 0 / (x^{2} + y^{2}) \Rightarrow X = y$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times (x^{4} + y^{2}) - 2(x^{3} + y^{3}) = 0$$

=> of pot oration int A/(0,0)

$$\overline{\parallel} (x,y) \in \{ t : A \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \} (x,y) = x^3 + y^3$$

(avem pet de extrem conditionat) unde restrictia este $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$

$$L(x,y,x) = f(x,y) + xF(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 + x(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

punctele de extrem sunt printre punctele exitée!

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} (x, y, x) = 3x^{2} + x \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} (x, y, x) = 3y^{2} + x \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} (x, y, x) = 3y^{2} + x \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} (x, y, x) = x^{2} + y^{2} - 1$$

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$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} (x, y, x) = x^{2} + y^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} (x, y, x) = x^{2} + y^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\overline{J} = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $= > (0,1), (0,-1), (1,0), (-1,0)$

$$\frac{11}{3} 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = -\frac{2 \alpha}{3} \\
y = -\frac{2 \alpha}{3}
\end{cases}$$

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imbouin îm $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ 111 $(x, y) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow f(0, 0) = 0$ vedem care sunt max și mim:

$$\int_{0}^{(0,1)} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{(1,0)} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{(1,0)} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{(0,-1)} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{(0,-1)} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{(0,-1)} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{(-1)} = 1$$

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$$\int_{0}^{(-1)} = 1$$

-> minimul e-1 -> re atinge îm (0,1) și (1,0)
maximul e 1 -> re atinge îm (-1,0) și (0,1)
dacă domeniul e compact -> funcția îzi atinge extremele

4. a) gir fundamental = gir convergent $+ E > 0, p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.i. } |x_{m+p} - x_m| < E + m > m_0$

b) zir fundomental numonaton:

 $x_m = \frac{(-1)^m}{m}$ -> 0 nu e monoton, dar e convergent => e jundamental