

A. 8) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

Demonstrati cã f este periodicã de perioadã principalã $T_0 = 1$

• $T_0 = 1$ perioadã:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x+1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{dacã } x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x+1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{și atunci } f(x+1) = 1 = f(x)$$

$$\text{dacã } x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x+1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{și atunci } f(x+1) = 0 = f(x)$$

Asadar $T_0 = 1$ este perioadã.

• $T_0 = 1$ cea mai micã perioadã pozitivã:

Pp $\exists t \in (0, 1)$ perioadã

$$\text{Cum } t \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow f(0+t) = f(t) = 0$$

$$\text{cum } f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 \quad \text{și } \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow presupunerea este falsã $\Rightarrow T_0 = 1$ cea mai micã perioadã pp.

Asadar f este periodicã de perioadã principalã $T_0 = 1$ \square

Reamintim:

• $f: A \rightarrow B$ periodicã de perioadã T (\Leftrightarrow)

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{a) } \forall x \in A \Rightarrow x+T \in A$$

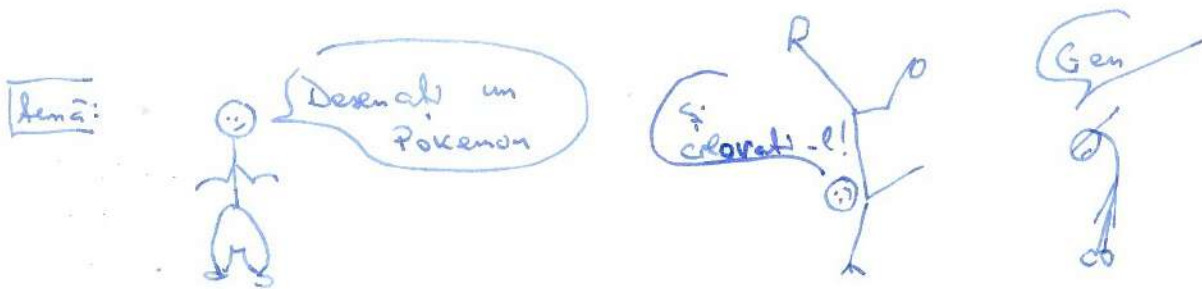
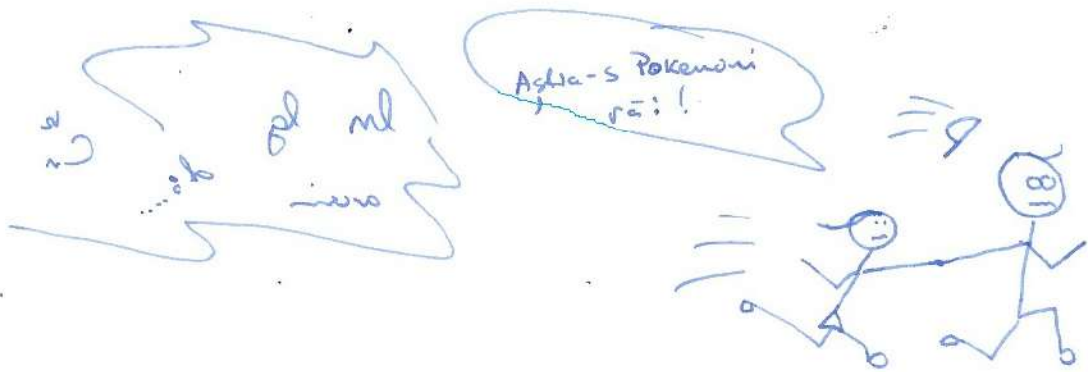
$$\text{b) } \forall x \in A \Rightarrow f(x+T) = f(x)$$

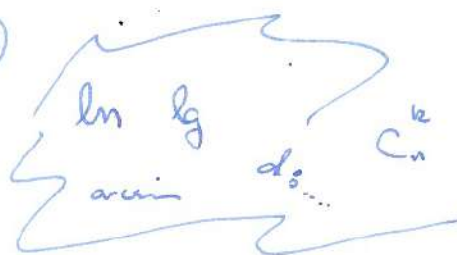
• Cea mai micã perioadã pozitivã a unei funcții periodice f s.n. perioadã principalã a funcției f .

Remã: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ e o funcție periodicã
ce admite ca perioadã orice număr rațional $z \in \mathbb{Q}$.
În plus f nu are perioadã principalã

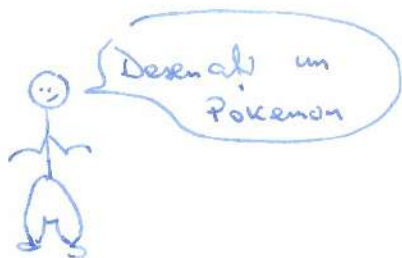
T. 8) Calculați $\sin x$ dacã $x \in [\pi, 2\pi]$ și $\cos x = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \square \\ \text{cum } x \in [\pi, 2\pi] \Rightarrow \sin x < 0 \end{array} \right.$$





Amă:



An 8) f: $(0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x \ln^2 x$

Det. Im f.

$$f' = \ln^2 x + 2 \ln x = \ln x (\ln x + 2)$$

x	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	1	
$\ln x$	///	-	0	+
$\ln x + 2$	///	-	0	+
$f'(x) = \ln x (\ln x + 2)$	///	+	-	///
$f(x)$	///	\nearrow	\searrow	///

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln^2 x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \ln x}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \ln^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} & 1 \\ \hline f(x) & 0 & \frac{1}{4\sqrt{e}} & 0 \end{array}$$

cu f e continu \rightarrow

$$\rightarrow \text{Im } f = \left(0, \frac{1}{4\sqrt{e}}\right) \quad \square$$

Rem: Dator minci multimea $A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{x^2}{1+x^5} \leq \arcsin x^2 \right\}$

AR 8) f: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$. Calculati A^{2016}

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tr } A = 7 \\ \det A = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{H-C} \\ \Rightarrow A^2 = 7A \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{Dem prin inducție că } A^n = 7^{n-1} A \quad \square$$

Rema!

Recursiv:

$$\forall A \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow A^2 - \text{Tr } A \cdot A + \det A \cdot I_2 = O_2 \quad (\text{Th H-C})$$

(Teoremă HAMILTON-CAYLEY în $M_2(\mathbb{R})$)