

Soluție

1.a) $f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - f(x)}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - f'(x)}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

c) $g(1) = g(0)$, deci exista $c \in (0;1)$ astfel incat $g'(c) = 0$
 $g''(x) > 0, g'$ strict crescatoare, deci c este unic
 c punct de extrem

2.a) $I_1 = \int_0^1 x^2 \sin x = x^2 (-\cos x)|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 x (\sin x)' dx$

$$= -\cos 1 + 2x \sin x|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \sin x$$

$$= -\cos 1 + 2 \sin 1 + 2 \cos 1 - 2 = 2 \sin 1 + \cos 1 - 2$$

b) $x^{2n} > x^{2n+2} \Rightarrow I_n > I_{n+1}$

$$\sin x > 0 \Rightarrow I_n > 0$$

$$(I_n)_{n \geq 1} \text{ descrescator si marginit} \Rightarrow (I_n)_{n \geq 1} \text{ convergent}$$

c) $I_n = \int_0^1 x^{2n} (-\cos x)' dx = -x^{2n} \cos x|_0^1 + 2n \int_0^1 x^{2n-1} (\sin x)'$

$$= -\cos 1 + 2n x^{2n-1} \sin x|_0^1 - 2n(2n-1) I_{n-1} =$$

$$= 2n \sin 1 - \cos 1 - 2n(2n-1) I_{n-1}$$