

Concursul Național Studențesc de Matematică “Traian Lalescu”

Constanța 4-6 Mai 2017

BAREM - Secțiunea E

Problema 1

Oficiu1p.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2e^x \cos y \Rightarrow 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2e^x \cos y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$u(x, y) = e^x \cos y + \Phi(y) \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$\Delta u = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi''(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(y) = C_1 y + C_2 \dots\dots\dots 2p.$$

$$u(x, y) = e^x \cos y + C_1 y + C_2$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - i(-e^x \sin y + C_1)$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x - iC_1 \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x - iC_1 x + C_3$$

$$f(z) = e^z - iC_1 z + C_3 \dots\dots\dots 5p.$$

Problema 2

Oficiu.....1p.

$$a) D = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0; \pm i\sqrt{2}; 2i; -3i\} \dots\dots\dots 0,5p.$$

$z = 0$ esențial

$z = \pm i\sqrt{2}$ poli de ordin 5

$z = 2i$ pol de ordin 1, $z = -3i$ pol de ordin 1

Punctul de la ∞ este punct ordinar.....1p.

$$b) I = 2\pi i \left(\operatorname{Rez}(f, 0) + \operatorname{Rez}(f, i\sqrt{2}) + \operatorname{Rez}(f, -i\sqrt{2}) \right) + \pi i \operatorname{Rez}(f, 2i) \dots\dots\dots 0,5p.$$

$$I = -2\pi i(\operatorname{Rez}(f, \infty) + \operatorname{Rez}(f, -3i)) - \pi i \operatorname{Rez}(f, 2i) \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$\operatorname{Rez}(f, \infty) = -3\pi i \dots\dots\dots 3p.$$

$$\operatorname{Rez}(f, 3i) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$\operatorname{Rez}(f, 2i) = \frac{2^7}{5i} \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$I = -\frac{2\pi}{5}(64 + 3\pi) \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

Problema 3

Oficiu1p.

$$e^t * t^3 [\sin t]^{(n)} \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$\frac{1}{s-1} (-1)^3 (L[\sin t]^{(n)}(s))^{(3)} \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$(\sin t)^{(n)} = \sin\left(t + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \dots\dots\dots 3p.$$

$$L\left[\sin\left(t + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\right](s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + s \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \dots\dots\dots 3p.$$

Finalizare1p.

Problema 4

a) Oficiu1p.

Metoda 1

$$e^{ix} = z; \cos x = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z} \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1 - az) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{a}{z}\right) \dots\dots\dots 2p.$$

$$\ln(1 - az) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n z^n}{n} \dots\dots\dots 0,5p.$$

$$|az| < 1$$

$$\ln\left(1 - \frac{a}{z}\right) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n \cdot z^n} \dots\dots\dots 0,5p.$$

$$f(x) = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n} \cos(nx) \dots\dots\dots 2p.$$

Metoda 2

$$g = f'(x) \dots\dots\dots 0,5p.$$

$$a_n + ib_n \stackrel{e^{ix}=z}{=} -\frac{a}{\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{(z^2-1)z^{n-1}}{az^2-z(a^2+1)+a} dz \dots\dots\dots 2p.$$

$$b_n = -2a^n, a_n = 0, n \geq 1, a_0 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 2,5p.$$

$$f(x) = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n} \cos(nx) \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$b) x = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$

$$\text{Finalizare: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n} = \ln 2 \dots\dots\dots 1p.$$