29/05/2023 - M. FRIGHRIO

1) (da es. 2 prove 29/06/2020)

Consideran losovil. Im serie di Forrier di

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{|x|}$$
 Im $[-\pi,\pi]$.

• Calcolone (S+ ∞ f) (π) e (S+ ∞ f) ($\frac{\pi}{2}$)

• $f(x) = x \sqrt{|x|}$ Im $[-\pi,\pi]$.

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 $f(x) = x \sqrt{|x|}$ Sin (kx)dx, $f(x) = x \sqrt{|x|}$ Sin (kx)dx

$$= \frac{2}{|x|} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{3/2} \sin(kx) dx, \quad \alpha_{\kappa} = 0$$

In π e continue e deriv.

$$= x \sqrt{|x|} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{3/2} \sin(kx) dx, \quad \alpha_{\kappa} = 0$$

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• Dire re $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ cim $\ell^7(R)$ e or in PI(R). Calcoloure le rispettive name ove esistano. $\{b_n\}\in \ell^2(\mathbb{R}) \text{ perobe} \times \sqrt{|x|}\in \ell^2([-17,17])$ e vale Parseval: [| 6x|2 = 1 | | f||22 $\|f\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x \sqrt{|x|})^{2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{3} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \| \{b_n\} \|_{\ell^2} = \frac{\pi^3}{7}$ Ebn3 non pué essere en l'(IR), attrim. Suf convergerebbe uniformemente In atti temini; per Weierstram: Ebusinkx e-tale che |fu(x)| < |bu) Se fore $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} |b_k| (+\infty)$, Weierstran impliche reble dhe SNF conveya uniform. in geni non pró essere perché é discontina.

2) Si consider l'operatore:

$$\hat{T}: f \in L^2([-\Pi,\Pi]) \mapsto (\hat{T}f)$$

che a $f(x)$ amocla la finarae

 $(\hat{T}f)(x) = G_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{C_k}{k} e^{ikx} + \frac{C_{-k}}{-k} e^{ikx})$

dove $G_k = \frac{1}{2\Pi} \int_{-\Pi}^{\Pi} f(x)e^{-ikx} dx$

Dimostro che $(\hat{T}f) \in L^2([-\Pi,\Pi])$
 $\hat{T}(\hat{T}f) \in definita da una seire di Fourier i cui coeff. $(E_0, \frac{-iC_k}{k}, \frac{iC_{-k}}{k})$

sono in $\ell^2(C)$, parché lo erano i E_0 per $f \in L^2([-\Pi,\Pi])$. Re isomarfismo, $\hat{T}f \in L^2([-\Pi,\Pi])$.

N.B.: \hat{T} e lineare

N.B.2: f può avere valori complexal.$

N.B.2: f può avere valori complesol. Norma operatoriale di \hat{I} ? Sup $||\hat{I} f||_{L^{2}([-\pi,\pi])}^{2} = ||\hat{I}||_{op}^{2}$ $f \in L^{2}([-\pi,\pi]) ||f||_{L^{2}([-\pi,\pi])}^{2}$

=
$$\sup_{\{C_k\}} \frac{\|\{C_k\}\|_{e^2}}{\|(C_k)\|_{e^2}}$$
 $\sup_{\{C_k\}\in C(C)\}} \frac{\|\{C_k\}\|_{e^2}}{\|(C_k)\|_{e^2}}$

gratie a isomerfrom $\ell^2 \leftarrow \ell^2 \in \mathbb{R}$

identità di Pavseval (i fatteri $\ell^2 \in \mathbb{R}$) concellano)

= 1 perché ocelgo $\{C_k\}=\{1,0,0...\}$

e $\|\{C_k\}\|^2 \subset \|\{C_k\}\|^2$

Dimotrare che $\{-iC_k,...,C_{0,...}-iC_k,...\}$

e' anche in $\ell^4(C)$ ($\ell^2 \in \ell^2(C)$)

 $\lim_{k \to \infty} S_{iccone}$ $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{+\infty} \in \ell^2(C)$

or ha definitivamente $\|C_k\| < M$

parché altim. $\lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |C_k| < M$
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Converge amolutam. (in roma ℓ^4).

Dunque (\widehat{I} f) e continua.

4) Su richiesta degli studenti;

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^3 \sin(x)}{(x^2+1)^2} dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow Im \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{z^3 e^{iz}}{(z^2+1)^2} dz.$$
Applico il lemma di Jordan nella versione

con esponnenziale;
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} g(z) e^{iaz} dz \xrightarrow{per R \to +\infty} 0$$

$$f(z) e^{iaz} e^{-iz} dz \xrightarrow{per R \to +\infty} 0$$

$$f(z) e^{iaz} e^{-iz} e$$

Nel nostro caso: $\frac{2^3}{(z^2+1)^2} \longrightarrow 0$ pu $|z| \rightarrow +\infty$ e eiz e ok nel semipions superiore perdré a = 1 > 0. Albre diude con /R. Res $\left(\frac{z^3 e^{iz}}{(z^2+1)^2}, z=i\right) = \frac{1}{4e}$ (espandendo $\frac{z^3e^{i\frac{z}{2}}}{(z+i)^2}$ attoro a z=ial 1º ordire o equiv. con derivate).

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{z^3 e^{it}}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{\pi i}{ze}$$

$$\Rightarrow R$$

$$\Rightarrow T = Im(--) = z\pi/e$$

$$\Rightarrow reve di Former in' di e^{-ax}$$

per $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Uso la base esparensiale mamalas. m = -1: $\frac{1}{2} \int e^{i\pi n x} e^{-i\pi m x} dx = 5n, m$

$$C_{K} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-ax} e^{-i\pi kx} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\sin h(a)}{a + \pi i k} \qquad \text{fattere di maumalm.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1}$$