SERIE DI FOURIER 4-6-2020 ESERCIZIO 1. Sie & la fentione pari defi uita su R jeriodice di feriodo 27 e olefinite in [0; T] de f(x) = 5-2 seu x. Le suie di Fourier di f è :  $Sf(x) = 5 - \frac{4}{\pi} + \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{(4u^2-1)\pi} \cos ux$ 1) Traccione il grafico di f in [-37 ; 37] 2) Dopo ever giustificato la couvergente delle sevie  $\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^u}{4u^2-1}$ , colcolorue le somme.

50L.

1) 
$$f(x) = 5 - 2 \sec \frac{x}{2}$$
  $x \in [0; \pi]$ 

-2  $\sec \frac{x}{2}$ 
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [3; 5]$  ,  $2\pi$  - periodice , pari

055. 
$$Sf(x) = 5 - \frac{4}{\pi} + \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{(4u^2-1)\pi} \cos nx$$

$$\frac{\alpha_0}{2} = 5 - \frac{4}{\pi} = 0 \quad \alpha_0 = 10 - \frac{8}{\pi}$$

$$\alpha_u = \frac{8}{\pi (4u^2-1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (5 - 2 \sin x) \cos nx$$

$$\frac{\alpha_0}{2} = \frac{8}{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (5 - 2 \sin x) \cos nx$$

$$\frac{\alpha_0}{2} = \frac{8}{\pi (4u^2-1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (5 - 2 \sin x) \cos nx$$

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$$\frac{\alpha_0}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0$$

$$= 1 + 4u^{2} - 1$$
 $= 1 + 4u^{2} - 1$ 
 $= 1 + 4u^{2$ 

le seil dete couverp ambutomente

=) couverp semplicemente.

$$SF(x) = 5 - \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4u^2-1} \cos u \times \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} (-1)^u \frac{1}{4u^2-1}$$
 $SF(\pi) = 5 - \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4u^2-1} \cos u \pi$ 
 $F(\pi)$ 

$$3 = 3 = 5 - \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{u}}{4u^{2}-1}$$

$$(-2 + \frac{4}{\pi})^{\pi} = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{u}}{4u^{2}-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \pi = \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{u}}{4u^{2}-1}$$

2) · Sf(x) couverge a 
$$f(x)$$
 olove  $f$   $\bar{x}$  coupling cioe  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{x = (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 

• Se  $x = x_k = (2k+1)\pi$  la revie couverge al volore medio olei olive limit olisto e rimit  $f(x_k^+) + f(x_k^-) = 0 + 4\pi$ 

3) 
$$S_1 f(x) = \frac{Q_0}{2} + Q_1 \cos x + b_1 \sec x$$
  
 $Q_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2\pi$ 

$$Q_{1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} \frac{0}{\cos x} \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 4x \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \times \cos x \, dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left\{ \left[ x \cdot \sin x \right] - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \left[ \cos x \right]^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{4}{5} \left( -2 \right) = -\frac{8}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \cos x \right]_{o}^{T} = \frac{4}{\pi} \left( -2 \right) = -\frac{8}{\pi}$$

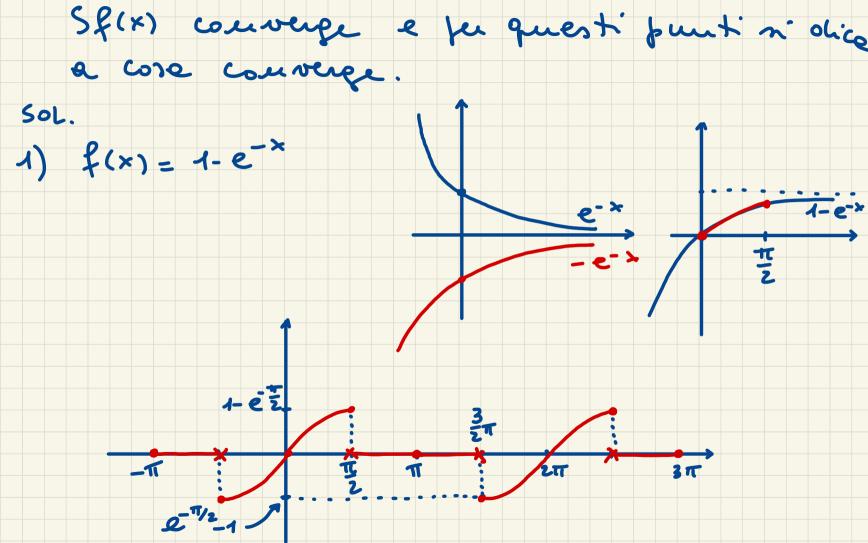
$$b_{1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{T} f(x) \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 4x \, \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

ESERCIZIO 3. Sie 
$$f$$
 le fentione olistani di Jerioolo  $2\pi$  (est olifimite:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-e^{-x} & x \in [0] = \\ 0 & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi] \end{cases}$$

1) Traccier il grafico di f in [-11; 377] 2) Si dice in quali punti di [0; 277] le

 $=\frac{4}{\pi}\left\{\left[-\times\cos\times\right]_{0}^{\pi}+\int\cos\times\cos\times\right\}=\frac{4}{\pi}\left(\pi\right)=4.$ 

Sf(x) = = = = - = Co>x + 4 seux



2) 
$$SF(x)$$
 couverer ad  $f(x)$  obour e cantium cioé in  $[0; \pi/2] \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{2}; 2\pi]$ .

in  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ :  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 - e^{-\pi/2}$ 

$$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

Sp couverge e 
$$\frac{1-e^{-\pi/2}}{2}$$

in  $x = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ :  $f(\frac{3}{2}\pi^{-}) = 0$ 
 $f(\frac{3}{2}\pi^{+}) = e^{-\pi/2} - 1$ 

Sp couverge e  $\frac{1-e^{-\pi/2}}{2}$ 

ESERCITIO 4. Sie f(x) la funtione 211 periodice che vele f(x) = x (T-1x1) se x E [-T;T]. Suiven le sevie di Fourier dife traccione il grafico di f in [-217; 277].  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x(\pi - x) & \text{se } x \in [0]\pi \end{cases} \text{ PARABOLA DI VERTIC.} \\ f(x) = \begin{cases} x(\pi + x) & \text{se } x \in [-\pi, 0) \end{cases} \text{ V(-$\frac{\pi}{2}$; -$\frac{\pi^{2}}{4}$)}$ f(x) e dispari =) au = 0 Vu.

$$= \frac{2}{\pi t} \left\{ \left[ -x(\pi - x) \frac{\cos \pi x}{m} \right] + \int \frac{\cos \pi x}{m} (\pi - 2x) dx \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi t} \int (\pi - 2x) \cos \pi x dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi t} \left\{ \left[ \frac{\sec \pi x}{n} \left( \pi - 2x \right) \right] + 2 \int \frac{\sec \pi x}{n} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi t} \left\{ \left[ \frac{\sec \pi x}{n} \left( \pi - 2x \right) \right] + 2 \int \frac{\sec \pi x}{n} dx \right\}$$

 $= \frac{4}{\pi n^2} \int_0^{\pi} seu(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi n^2} \left[ -\frac{\cos n}{n} \right]_0^{\pi}$ 

 $b_{\mu} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(\pi - x) seu u \times olx =$ 

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi n^3} \left( \cos n\pi - \cos o \right) = -\frac{4}{\pi n^3} \left( (-1)^n - 1 \right) =$$

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$$= -\frac{8}{\pi n^3} \left( (-1)$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}} = 0$$
 $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$ 

$$f(x) = 1 + 4 \cos x - \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = 0$$

seu = 1-cosx

 $f(x) = 1 + 3eux - \frac{1 + \omega 2x}{2} = 1 + 3eux - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$   $= 1 + 3eux - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$   $= \frac{1}{2} + 3eux - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$   $\frac{\alpha_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad \alpha_1 = 0 \quad ; \quad b_1 = 1 \quad ; \quad \alpha_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

PARSEVAL: 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} [f(x)]^{2} dx = \pi \left[ \frac{a_{0}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_{k}^{2} + b_{k}^{2}) \right]$$
Nel mostro caso: 
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} [f(x)]^{2} dx = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{7}{4} \pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \left[ f(x) \right] \right] o \right|_{x} = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \pi. \\
& -\pi
\end{aligned}$$
ESERCITIO 6. Sie q la funtione  $2\pi$ -fenicolize ca definite in  $\left( -\pi, \pi \right]$  de 
$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ -\pi, \pi \right] de \\
& \left[ -\pi, \pi \right] de
\end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases}
& 0 & -\pi < x \le 0 \\
& 0 & 0 < x \le \pi
\end{aligned}$$

1) Discuten la couvergente di Sg(x) 2) Calcolore i coeff. di Fourier frino e 41=3 Quele brobiete di minimo é sol -311 -211 -11 0 T 211 31T La sevie di F. couverge a 9 Vx in ani g E continua (VX \( \frac{1}{2} \) (2k+1) \( \pi \)) Se x=(2k+1) t le sevie di F. couverpe

el volore meshio dei limiti destro e six;
$$0+\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2) 
$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} q(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$Q_{\mu} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} q(x) \cos \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin \mu x$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\left\{\left[\begin{array}{c} \times \text{ seu } u \times \\ u \end{array}\right]^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\text{seu } u \times}{u} d \times \left(\begin{array}{c} - \\ - \end{array}\right)^{\pi}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\text{seu } u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\text{seu } u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\cos u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\cos u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = +\frac{1}{\pi}u \left[+\frac{\cos u \times}{u}\right]^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u \times}{u} d \times = -\frac{1}{\pi}u \int_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi u^2} (-1)^n - 1$$

$$M = 1, 2, ...$$
Auslopamente n' obtiene  $b_u = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{n}$   $u_2, y_2$ 

$$(ESERCIFIO!)$$

$$S_3(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + b_2 \sec x + a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sec x + a_3 \cos 3x + b_3 \sec 3x.$$
NOTA (di algebra lineare)
$$\langle \underline{w}, \underline{w} \rangle \text{ prodotto realow of } \underline{w} \text{ per } \underline{w}.$$

$$W \text{ spatio wettoriale}$$

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$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2$$

con 
$$\langle f,g \rangle = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x)g(x) dx$$
,  $\|f\| = \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} f^{2} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

Whohosp, di V,  $f \notin W$ 

$$|f| = \frac{\langle f,1 \rangle}{\|11\|^{2}} \cdot 1 + \frac{\langle f,\cos x \rangle}{\|\cos x\|^{2}} \cos x + \frac{\langle f,\sec x \rangle}{\|\sec x\|}$$

$$|f - p(f)|| \in le uniume obistente di f de W$$
Fine Nota

 $S_{3}(x) \in il$  polinomio trigonometrico

che minimitte la distante di g della spetio vettoriale generate de { 1, corx, seux, cos2x, seu2x, cos3x, seu3xy.  $\|f - S_3(x)\|^2 = \int |f - S_3(x)|^2 dx$ ESERCITIO 4 (SIMULATIONE) Determinare l'intervalle di convergenze delle serie di potente  $i) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k}+1}{3^{k}} (x-1)^{k}$ Colcolore le souvre delle seconde.

Sol.

i) 
$$\lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{2^{m+1} + 1}{3^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{3^m}{2^m + 1} = \frac{2}{2^m + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{2^m (2 + \frac{1}{2^m})}{2^m (1 + \frac{1}{2^m}) \cdot 3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{3}{2} \quad |x - 1| < \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot |x - 1| < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \cdot |x - 1| < \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot |x - 1| < \frac{3}{2}$$

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non é soololisfatte la constitione memorie.  $X=\frac{5}{2}$  IDEM. Le seuie couverge in  $\left(-\frac{1}{2};\frac{5}{2}\right)$  $\frac{2u+1}{2u+1}$ lieu  $\frac{1}{u \to +\infty} \cdot (2u + 1) = 1 \quad |x| < 1$ x = -1:  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2u+1}$   $\frac{2u+1}{2u+1}$   $\frac{2u+1}{2u+1}$   $\frac{2u+1}{2u+1}$   $\frac{2u+1}{2u+1}$  diverge Jer confronte con la senie armo

X=1: IDEM

La seu'e Couverge in (-1; 1).

SONNA DELLA SERIE:

$$\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} q^{u} = \frac{1}{1-q} \quad |q| < 1$$

$$\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} t^{2} = \frac{1}{1-t^{2}} \quad |t| < 1$$

$$\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} t^{2} dt = \int_{1-t^{2}}^{1} dt$$

$$\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} t^{2} dt = \int_{1-t^{2}}^{1} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{(1-t)(1+t)} dt = \int \left(\frac{A}{1-t} + \frac{B}{1+t}\right) dt$$

$$= \cdots = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \operatorname{lu}(1+t) - \operatorname{lu}(1-t) \right) dt$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} lu \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)$$

$$u = 0$$

$$u$$