$$\frac{E5.1}{(1)} : \frac{\cos(n^4)}{\sum_{n=1}^{4} \frac{\cos(n^4)}{n^2 + 1}}$$

- . La rive é a requi variabili visto che il cormo può arrunere sia valori positivi che negativi.
- $\frac{7^{\infty}}{n^2+1} \left| \frac{\cos(n^4)}{n^2+1} \right| \leq \frac{7^{\infty}}{n^2+1}$ e tale suie converge unito che $\frac{1}{M^2+1} \sim \frac{1}{M^2}$ che à Termine generale di ma mie armonica que nalissata convergente.

 la suie converge anolutamente e quindi semplicemente.

(2)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^m \frac{3^m}{4^m + m^2}$$

- . Serie a requi alterné. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)$ an con $a_n = \frac{3^n}{4^n + m^2} > 0$.
- . Per la convergente sempliée quando se posso applicare il criterio di Leibnitz.

La sure.
$$\left(\frac{3^n}{4^n+n^2}\right)_{n>1}$$
 é decresents un do che

 $n \mapsto 3^n$ e $n \mapsto 4^n + n^2$ sono nescenti e quindi $n \mapsto \frac{1}{4^n + n^2}$ é decrescente.

Infine
$$0 < \frac{3^n}{4^n + n^2} \in \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$$
 e quinde lu $\frac{3^n}{4^n + n^2} = 0$

= la serie converge suplicemte per il viTeris di

Leibnitz.

- La sine converge anotutamente per il criterio del confronto gratie alla disuguophinta (**), in quanto (3)^m é il Termine generale di ma serie geometrica converquite (ha rapione < 1).
- . Guardiano se la ridotta $S_g = \frac{3}{2} (-1)^m \frac{3^m}{4^m + n^2}$ approssi =

 ma il volore della seize a meno di 0,1, coè se $\left| \frac{7}{4^m + n^2} (-1)^m \frac{3^m}{4^m + n^2} S_g \right| < \frac{1}{40}.$

Per leibnitz ni ha

= 0 quardiamo ne $a_{3+1} = a_{10} = \frac{3^{10}}{4^{10} + 10^2}$ < $\frac{1}{10}$.

Questo unel dire venificare ne 10.310 < 41° + 100.

Tale disuspuspliante é vera,

e quindr's g approssima il volore della sene a meno di 0,1.

(3)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

I modo:

Calcolo lu
$$\frac{|\alpha_{n+1}|}{|\alpha_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|\alpha_{n+1}|}{|\alpha_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m+1}} \sqrt{m} = 1$$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m+1}} \sqrt{m} dx$

I modo!

Colcolo lim
$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{2/n}} = 1 = \frac{1}{5} = 0$$
 $f = 1$

Quero mol dire che l'insieme I di convergento puntuale della rene di potenze sodolisfa: $(-1,1) \subseteq \Gamma \subseteq [-1,1]$

Dabbiours quindi verificare re in x = ±1 c'é converguée.

Se x = -1, ni ha = 1 (-1) che converge per il criterio di leibnite, enerdo $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)_{n>1}$ decresente,

infinitesime e positiva.

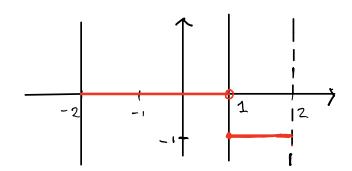
-0 -1 € I .

Se invece x = 1, ni ha $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ che diverge

enendo una sene armonico generalizzata del tipo $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^d}$ con $d = \frac{1}{2} (< 2)$.

Concludions che I = [-1,1).

£ 5 3: f oli periodo T=4



$$\hat{f}_{K} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{2T}{T} K x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^{2} f(x) e^{-\frac{T}{2} K x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\int_{1}^{2}(-1)e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}kx}dx=+\frac{1}{4}\frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}kx}}{2}\Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{i\pi k}{e^{-e^{\frac{i\pi k}{2}k}}} = \frac{\cos(\pi k) + i\sin(\pi k) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}k) - i\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}k)}{2i\pi k}$$

Per
$$K = 2m+1$$
 si ottiene:

$$\frac{1}{2m+1} = \frac{\cos(\pi(2m+1)) - i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}(2m+1))}{2i\pi(2m+1)}, \quad \text{visto ch}$$

$$\text{Aun} \left(\pi(2m+1)\right) = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2m+1)\right) = 0$$

$$\text{InolTre} \quad \cos\left(\pi(2m+1)\right) = \cos\left(\pi(2m+1)\right) = 0$$

$$\text{InolTre} \quad \cos\left(\pi(2m+1)\right) = \cos\left(\pi(2m+1)\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2m+1)\right) = \text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2m+1)\right) = \text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2m+1)\right) = \text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2m+1)\right) = \text{Aun} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2m+1} = \frac{-1 + i(-1)^{m+1}}{2i\pi(2m+1)}.$$

Osserviano che f é repolere a Tratti su [-2,2) con pti di discontinuité dati da n=-2 e n=1

$$= \int f(x) \quad \text{An} (-2,1) \, u(1,2)$$

$$= \int \frac{f(x)}{f(-2^{-}) + f(-2^{+})} \quad \text{A} = -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$= -2$$

$$=$$

e quindi
$$f(1) = \frac{0 + (-1)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
, mentre

分子(0)=ナ(0)= 0.