$$\frac{E_{S} 1}{(1)} : \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{n} \cdot \text{sen} \left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)$$

 $\operatorname{ren} \stackrel{1}{\downarrow} \sim \stackrel{1}{\downarrow} = \operatorname{Im} \operatorname{sun} \left(\stackrel{1}{\downarrow} \right) \sim \operatorname{Im} = \operatorname{Im} \operatorname{conv.} \operatorname{conv} \operatorname{inslut}.$

Conv. suplice: serie a segui alterni - ano Leibnitz.

Sie $a_n := lg\left(1 + \frac{100}{m}\right) \sim \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow 0$ de ordre 1 \rightarrow le suie non convernalut.

an > 0 puché 1+ 100 > 1

(an) né decrese, perché composté di una fruis. decrescente (n 100) e di ma cusante (il lop.)

=0 per le buite la seue converge sufficemente.

Per det- il rappio di convergues della sure di potente us il cuteus del rapporto:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} = 2$$

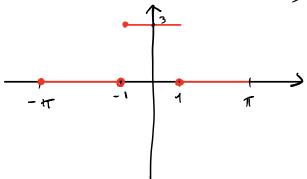
$$\Rightarrow \int = \frac{1}{2} \quad e \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \subseteq \mathbb{T} \subseteq \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

controllo se c'é converg. in -; e :.

•
$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} 2^m \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^m$ the non converge.

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $Z = \frac{1}{2}$ $Z = \frac{1}{4} = +\infty$

ES2: f penodios di penodo est def su [-T, T)



(a)
$$f_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) e^{-\frac{2\pi T}{T} k x} dx = \frac{\alpha_k}{2}$$
, who do lo fine, $\bar{\epsilon}$

part e quindi bk = 0.

$$a_{K} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{e\pi}{T} Kx\right) dx = \frac{1}{H} \int_{-H}^{H} f(x) \cos\left(Kx\right) dx =$$

=
$$\frac{1}{\pi}$$
 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 3 \cos(kx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{3}{k\pi} \left(\sin k - \sin(-k) \right)$

$$f_{k} = \frac{3}{K\pi} \text{ such } . \qquad f_{0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} 3 dx = \frac{3}{\pi} .$$

(b) f é repolor a Trotti m $(-\pi, -i) \cup (-1, i) \cup (1, \pi)$ en en de containte m opri pezzo. Inoltre $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$ $\Rightarrow f$ é cont. in $\pm \pi$.

(c)
$$\Im f(x) = \int f(x) \times \epsilon \left[-\pi, -1\right) \cup \left(-1, 1\right) \cup \left(1, \pi\right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \epsilon \left[-\pi, -1\right] \cup \left(-1, 1\right) \cup \left(1, \pi\right]$$

(d)
$$q(x) = x \operatorname{arct}_{f}(f(x)x^{2}) \cdot 2$$
, $x \in (-1,1)$
Visto che $x \in (-1,1)$, $f(x) = 3$
 $\Rightarrow p(x) = x \operatorname{arct}_{f}(3x^{2}) \cdot 2$
the arcte $t = t \cdot \frac{1}{3}t^{3} + \frac{1}{5}t^{5} + R_{5}(t)$
 $\Rightarrow \operatorname{arct}_{f}(3n^{2}) = 3n^{2} \cdot \frac{(3n^{2})^{3}}{3} + R_{4}(n)$, ohe can $p(n) = n(3n^{2} - 9n^{6}) - 2 + R(n)$
 $\Rightarrow T_{7}f(x) = -2 + 3n^{3} - 3n^{7}$