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TEOREMA:
          HT: In: ISIR -IR, In(x) = lu Vx E I, lu EIR (In funcioni cinitate)
    TH: 1- SE In -> & UNIFORMEMENTE, ALLORA ANCHE & ELMITATA: IL EIR +.c. Idealish Vx & I
                   2. SE & for CONV. UNIF. SU I , POSTO f(x) = 2 forx), ALLORA ANCHE & E LIMITATA
  DIM:
  1. -> DALIA
                                                conv. UNIF: YE>> Bho(E) t.c. th>no vace Ifu(x)-fulce Vx 6 I.
                         POSTO E = 1, VALE | f_{\text{No.}}(x) - f_{(x)}| \in \mathcal{B}.

ALLORA: |f(x)| = |f(x)| - f_{\text{No.}}(x) + f_{\text{No.}}(x)|

| f_{(x)}| = |f(x)| - f_{\text{No.}}(x) + f_{\text{No.}}(x)|

| f_{(x)}| = |f(x)| + f_{\text{No.}}(x)|

| f_{(x)}| = |f(x)| + f_{\text{No.}}(x)|

| f_{(x)}| = |f(x)| + f_{\text{No.}}(x)|
2.->
  SERIE DI FOURIER
    SERVE PER RISOLVERE EQ. ALLE DERIVATE PARZIAU
 Es: \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}(x,t) = \frac{d}{dx}\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}(x,t) y = y(x,t) 
 Ly IMCOGNITA
                           EQ. "CORDA VIBRANTE"
                       \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \\ y(0,t) = y(t,t) = 0 \\ y(x,0) = p(x) \\ \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} (x,0) = V(x) \end{cases}
\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \end{cases}
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                                                                                                                                                                                         T(+) PROVINCE A SOSTITUIRE in 10
(ELLA SOLUZIONE DI (1): Y(X,+) = X(x) T(+)
             X''(x) T(t) = \frac{1}{C} X(x) T''(t), SUPPONEMBO X(x) \neq 0, T(t) \neq 0:
          \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{1}{C^2} \cdot \frac{T''(+)}{T(+)} \quad \forall x, t \quad \omega \quad \text{Particolarge} \quad \text{Con} \quad X = x_0 : \quad \frac{X''(x_0)}{X(x_0)} = \left(\frac{1}{C^2} \cdot \frac{T''(+)}{T(+)}\right) \quad \forall t \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              COSTANTE = - X
        \begin{cases} \frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = -\lambda & \Longrightarrow \quad \chi''(x) + \lambda \chi(x) = 0 \\ \frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = -\lambda & \Longrightarrow \quad \chi''(x) + c\lambda \chi(x) = 0 \end{cases}
\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = -\lambda & \Longrightarrow \quad \chi''(x) + c\lambda \chi(x) = 0 \\ \frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = -\lambda & \Longrightarrow \quad \chi''(x) + c\lambda \chi(x) = 0 \end{cases}
    PER LA SOLUE TOTALE (ANCHE *) => SEFIE DI FOURIER:
   ES: Y"+ K"Y = 0, K>0 => Solve. GENERAGE E: Y(x) = A Cos(kt) + B sen (kt), IL (v) PERIODO È ET.
   CONSIDERO 9(+) = COS(x+)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             T (PERIODO) = K
  2(++ 21 )= (as(k(++ 11))= (as(k++11)) = (as(k+)= 2(+) . IL SENO € ANALOGO HO. W(FREQUENZA) = 1-1= 21
      SERIE DI FOURIER - RAPPRESENTA FUNCIONE PERIODICA DI PERIODO T COME:
           f(x) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 2n \cos\left(\frac{2n \ln x}{T}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{2n \ln x}{T}\right) \right) \quad \text{Con} \quad \alpha_0, \ \alpha_n, \ b_n \quad \text{offortuni}
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