lunedi 11 luglio 2016 11:00

1) Colcher la trasformate de laplace oblipasolotto de convoluzione dei segnoli
$$f_{a}(t) = \cos\left[2(t-1)\right], f_{e}(t) = H(t-2), dove the la fuzzione di Heavisiole$$

specificanolo il mes dominis

$$\mathcal{L}\left(f_{L} \star f_{R}\right)(s) = \mathcal{L}(f_{L})(s) \cdot \mathcal{L}(f_{L})(s) \quad \forall s > \max\{\sigma(f_{L}), \sigma(f_{L})\}$$

Peicle
$$l(los_{+}(lt)) = \frac{s}{s^{2}+4} \quad \forall s \in C \quad e \quad l(f(t-t)) = e^{-t \cdot s} \quad l(f(t))(s)$$

abbiens the
$$\mathcal{L}\left(\cos_{+}(\mathcal{L}(t-1))\right) = e^{-S} \frac{S}{S^{2}+4} \forall SEC, Res>0$$

Quindi
$$J_{1}(J_{1} * J_{2})(s) = e^{-S} \frac{5}{S^{2}+4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{e^{-35}}{S^{2}+4} \quad \forall s \in I, Res>0$$

Usanolo il teorne di integrazione ternine atomine adabre per mie

Ami puuduti

$$\int_{0}^{2} e^{-(x-1)^{2}} dx$$

$$e^{-(x-1)^{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(-(x-1)^{2} \right)^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(-1 \right)^{k} \underbrace{(x-1)^{2k}}_{k!} + \underbrace{\forall x \in \mathbb{R}}_{k}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{unifor}} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-(x-1)^{2}} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k!} \int_{0}^{2} (x-1)^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k!} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \left(x-1 \right)^{2k+1} \int_{0}^{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k!} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \left(x-1 \right)^{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \left(x-1 \right)^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \left(x-1 \right)^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \left(x-1 \right)^{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{1}{2^{k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{1}{2k+1} \left(1 - (-1) \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{2}{2k+1}$$

2) Statistie a la suic di potenze in C

$$\sum_{M=1}^{+\infty} \log \left[\left(\frac{1+1}{m} \right)^{m} \right] \left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)^{m}$$
 Converge in $\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$

$$a_M = \log \left[\left(\frac{1+1}{m} \right)^M \right] = m \log \left(\frac{1+n}{m} \right) > 0 \forall m$$

$$\frac{a_{M+1}}{a_{M}} = \frac{m+1}{m} \frac{\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)}{\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)} = \frac{m+1}{m} \frac{\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{m+1}\right)}{\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)} =$$

$$\log \left(\frac{1+2}{m}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{m} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{\log\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{m+1}\right)}{\frac{1}{m+1}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{m}}{\log\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{m}}{m}\right)} \longrightarrow 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

Ominuli il 10990 di convergero obles suis = 1

Poide $\left| 1 - \frac{i}{2} - (1 - i) \right| = \left| \frac{i}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ le suie couverge

rul puto 1-iz

Dimostrore de se zo è mo zoro di molte plicité m pu

f olomorfe su SiCI, is€ C elles

ens è u polo di ordine m per \$\frac{4}{7}

Poiche 20 h2 moltoplicato fints, ens i us zero isloto pu f; dunque 1/2 ho in 20 mo ningsboute isolote. Inothe priche eniste gen (SC) t.c. f(2) = (2-20) mg(2), g(20) ≠0, shhim

 $\frac{1}{2^{-25}} = \lim_{\xi \to 10} \frac{1}{\xi^{(2)}} = \lim_{\xi \to 10} \frac{1}{(\xi^{-25})^m g^{(2)}} = \lim_{\xi \to 25} \frac{1}{g^{(2)}} = \frac{1}{g^{(2)}} \neq 0$

Durque 20 è un polo di ordine m per f

Colcolar i residui sulle singo lonto el finito e ell'infinite della funzione

$$\varphi(i) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2^2}} \neq}{(2-i)(7+i)^2}$$

de singolonité se finite di f sons li,-i,0}

i = m polo suplice, -i i un polo di ordine 2, 0 i une

ringo banto esseuri de

Res
$$(f, i) = \lim_{z \to i} (f(z)) = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2^2}z}}{(f(z))^2} = \frac{e \cdot i}{-4} = -\frac{e}{4}i$$

Res
$$(f_1 - i) = \lim_{z \to -i} D((z+i)^2 f(1)) = \lim_{z \to -i} D((e^{\frac{z}{2}z} + e^{\frac{z}{2}z})) = \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{(\frac{z}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} + e^{-\frac{z}{2}z})(z-i) - e^{-\frac{1}{2}z}}{(z-i)^2} = \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{(z-i)^2}{(z-i)^2} = \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{(z-i)^2}{(z-i)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\frac{2}{i}\cdot e^{(-i)}+e\right)\left(-2i\right)+ei}{-4}=\frac{2ei+ei}{-4}=-\frac{3}{4}ei$$

Poiche 0 è ma singelouté esseniele, colcolisme prime il residuo ole infinto

$$Res(f, \omega) = Res(-\frac{1}{2^{2}}f(\frac{1}{2}), 0)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2^{2}}f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2^{2}}e^{-\frac{2^{2}}{2}}\cdot\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{e^{-\frac{2^{2}}{2}}}{(1-iz)(1+iz)^{2}}$$

$$(\frac{1-iz}{2})(\frac{1+iz}{2})^{2} = (1-iz)(1+iz)^{2}$$

Poiche $\lim_{2\to 0} -\frac{e^{-\xi^2}}{(1-it)(1+it)^2} = -1 \neq 0$ $0 \neq \infty$ simplemble aliminsbile per $-\frac{1}{2^2} f(\frac{1}{t})$. Anisoli $\operatorname{Res}(f, \infty) = 0$

Per il I tesure du residui Res $(f, 0) = -\Re s(f, 0) - \Re s(f, i) - \Re s(f, -i)$ $= 0 + \frac{e}{4}i + \frac{3}{4}ei = ei$

5) Enunciare e dimostrare ic termo di Hernite-Liouville Formire poi almo ma ma consegnenza

Si veolo, od esempo, page 92-93 degli oppurti

6) Serivere le serie di soli semi delle fun zisme
$$f(n) = x^2$$
, $x \in [0,e]$

$$b_{R} = \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{4}x\right) \times^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) \times^{2} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{k\pi} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} + \frac{2}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{2} 2x \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{kT} 4\cos(k\pi) + \frac{8}{(k\pi)^2} \times \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) \Big|^2 - \frac{8}{(k\pi)^2} \int \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{8}{\kappa \pi} (-1)^{\kappa} + \frac{9}{(k\pi)^{2}} \left(2 \sin(k\pi) - 0 \right) + \frac{16}{(k\pi)^{3}} \cos(\frac{k\pi}{2} \times) \Big|_{0}^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{k\pi} (-1)^{k+1} + 0 + \frac{16}{(k\pi)^3} \left(\cos (k\pi) - 1 \right) = \frac{8}{k\pi} (-1)^{k+1} + \frac{16}{(k\pi)^3} \left((-1)^k - 1 \right)$$

Dunque la seix sichiesta è

$$\sum_{k=0}^{100} \left(\frac{8}{k\pi} (-n)^{k+1} + \frac{16}{(k\pi)^3} ((-1)^k - n) \right) Sim \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} \times \right)$$

Per X=1 oftenisms tole size converge 2 f(L)=1, olange $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{8}{k\pi} \left(-1\right)^k + \frac{16}{(\kappa\pi)^3} \left(\left(-1\right)^k - 1\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{\kappa\pi}{2}\right) (x)$

tracce Pagina

olungu $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{8}{k\Pi} \left(-1\right)^{k+1} + \frac{16}{\left(\kappa\Pi\right)^{3}} \left(\left(-1\right)^{k} - 1\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{k\Pi}{2}\right) $ (x)
Osservisus che pur K pari $\operatorname{sin}\left(k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$, pur k shoponi $k = 2h + 1$ $\operatorname{sin}\left((2h+1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{1}{h}}$;
$\operatorname{sin}\left(\frac{(2h+1)\pi}{2}\right) = (-1)^{h};$
oservisus suche de per k ohrspori
$\frac{8}{k\pi} (-1)^{k+1} + \frac{16}{(k\pi)^3} ((-1)^k - 1)) = \frac{8}{k\pi} - \frac{32}{(k\pi)^3}$
Dunque la sure (x) divente
$\sum_{h=0}^{60} \left(\frac{8}{(2h+1)\Pi} - \frac{32}{(kh+1)\Pi} \right) \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{h}} \text{ ed ho some } 1$
Quindi $\frac{+\infty}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(2h+1)\pi} - \frac{4}{((2h+1)\pi)^3} \right) (-1)^{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{8}$
h = 0 (24.77)