1) Colcobre la trosformate di Leploce sul suguele g perisolico di perisolo T esociato alla AA 8014-16 funa $f: [0,\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f(t) = es(et)

$$f(f)(s) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-s\pi}} \int_{0}^{T} e^{-st} \cos(2t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{s\pi}} 2\left(\cos(2t) - \cos(2(t-\pi))\right) (s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\pi S}} \left(\frac{S}{4+S^2} - e^{-\pi S} \frac{S}{4+S^2} \right) = \frac{S}{4+S^2}, \quad \forall S \in C \text{ con } Res > 0$$

Oppure surplicement si osservi de il seguele prisolico g coincide con cos (2+)

e quindi h(g)(s) = h((os,(2+)), Hoto, les>0 (Attention! se si ossouro de g(+) = cos,(2+) alore per nievou L(8)(5) non unsuro la formula sulla trosformato di un segnde periodico e quindi non je fottsu 1-8-75 mon compra!

(ioi $L(g)(\zeta) = \frac{1}{z} L(\omega_1(z)) = \frac{1}{1-\bar{\epsilon}^{ns}} \frac{s}{4\kappa^2} \bar{\epsilon} shageinte!)$

AA procedent Studiore la convergence puntuale e misseme della successione f_n(t) = te^{-nt}

Ossovisus de lin f_n(t) = 0, Ht ∈ [0,1]. Cochious duque di

Abhilire se fu converge mifrant 20 m [0,1]

Poiche | te-mt | te[0,1],

parisus ancou di stabilire che posto $\Pi_n := \max_{t \in [0,1]} t \in \mathbb{R}$ 1 ~ ~ 0 , M ~ W.

Fissets $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $g_n(t) = e^{-nt} - nt e^{-nt} = e^{-nt} (1 - nt)$

Per ai qui è ousaite tro [0, 1] e demonte tro [1, 1]

In it private uponte d $f_{n}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} e^{-\frac{1}{n}} = 0$

Duque (= max |fn (+) | \le \Pi_n = \frac{1}{2} \tag{winds andle C_n => 0}

aise for converge informate on [0,1] 20 Studiore convergents puntuole enniforme deble serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w \sin \frac{1}{2} \times w$ $\left| \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_{m}} \right| = \frac{(m+1) \sin \frac{1}{m}}{m^2} = \frac{(m+1)^2 \sin \frac{1}{m}}{m^2} \cdot \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \frac{m}{m+1}$ Il reggio di convergeuro della suie è prindi 1 e l'intervalla di convergeno (-1,1). Per x=1 ottenismo To m sim!; posite m min! ~ 1 eno non converge Per x = -1 otterious ∑ (-1) m sin 1 . Cerchisur di stobilire se le ipotoni del criterio oli Leibuiz sono soololisfotte: duisunt n sin - 2 -> 0. Comideriant ora la funcione $f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} ; f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x^2} + x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \left(-\frac{2}{x^3}\right)$ $= \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\ell}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2}$ Ossewiano de per x > 1 $\cos \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$ e quindi en $(1, +\infty)$ f'(x) <0 <=> $ty \frac{1}{x^2} < \frac{2}{x^2}$ Se position $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y$ queste equivale 2 tg y < 2 y cle per y e 8 cou 800 piculo, cioé per X> 1 a soddiofalto obto de Otgy | 4=0 = 1 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$

Pertonte la successione moinde à définitivemente de ne sont e quindi pri il ontero di leibnit la serie $\sum_{m=1}^{-100} (-1)^m \, m \, \sin \frac{1}{m^2}$ converge.

On definitive, l'inneure di convergence pontrolo E [-1, 1) e si ha convergenza miforme su ogni intervalle del tipo [-1, a], con -159<1

3) Dare le definizione di funzione armonine e di armonine coningate di una funzione armonine. Enunciare e dimostrare il teorno di esistenza di una armonine coningate

Si vede, 201 esemp 5, p. 96-97 applienti

4) Colcolore

 $\int \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}}{(z-i)^2 z} dz$ dove $G^{+}(0,z)$ = la arconference di $G^{+}(0,z)$ antiorario $G^{+}(0,z)$ dove $G^{+}(0,z)$ = la arconference di $G^{+}(0,z)$ antiorario

 $f(z) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}}{(z-i)^2 z}$ ha due singolonité 0 e i, i è un polo

di roline 2, 0 me singelenté ésmide. Entrande le singolarité apportement à D(0,2)

Possiour qui usi usare il I e il II tessure din rosioli per $\int f(z) dz$ f'(0,1)

 $\begin{cases} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left(\text{Res} \left(f_{,-i} \right) + \text{Res} \left(f_{,0} \right) \right) = -2\pi i \text{ Res} \left(f_{,\infty} \right) \\ f^{\dagger}(0,2) \end{cases}$

Res $(f, \omega) = \text{Res} \left(-\frac{1}{2}zf\left(\frac{1}{z}\right), 0\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{4},0\right) = &\text{Res}\left(-\frac{1}{2}z + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ &-\frac{1}{2}z + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}z + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{3}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{25}{36} - \frac{10}{18}e^{2} + \frac{1}{9}e^{4}$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{11}{18} + \frac{e^{4}}{6} - \frac{25}{36} - \frac{1}{9}e^{4} + \frac{5}{9}e^{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\left(-\frac{1}{12} + \frac{e^{4}}{18} + \frac{5}{9}e^{2}\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{e^{4}}{9} + \frac{10}{9}e^{2}$$