1) Ussuls la tros formata di La placa determinara il segnale che ciso are il probleme di Cauchy

$$\mathcal{L}(y)(s) = \mathcal{L}(H(4-3))(s) \cdot \frac{1}{P(s)}$$
 dove $P(s) = s^2 + s + 1$

$$y_{s}(t) = d^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{f(s)}\right)(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{P(s)} = \frac{1}{(s-s_1)(s-\overline{s}_1)} \quad \text{slove} \quad s_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(\overline{S-S_{\perp}}\right)\left(\overline{S-\overline{S}_{\perp}}\right)} = \frac{\alpha_{1}}{\overline{S-S_{1}}} + \overline{\frac{\alpha_{1}}{\overline{S-\overline{S}_{1}}}}$$

$$a_1 = \lim_{S \to S_1} \frac{S - S_1}{S - S_2} = \lim_{S \to S_2} \frac{1}{S - S_3} = \lim_{S \to S_3} \frac{1}{S - S_4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}i$$

quivoli
$$y_{s}(t) = -\frac{1}{13}i e_{+}^{s,t} + \frac{1}{12}i e_{+}^{s,t} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{15}i e_{+}^{\frac{1}{2}t} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{2}t} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{13}i e_{+}^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cdot 2i \sin \left(-\frac{13}{2}t\right) = \frac{e}{\sqrt{3}}e_{+}^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{0}^{t} H(\tau-3) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-\tau)} (\sqrt{3}(t-\tau)) d\tau$$

anger
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{s. } t \leq 3 \\ \frac{2}{5}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(+-7)) dz \end{cases}$$

Colcolismo
$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}\tau} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(+-\tau)\right) d\tau \quad (x)$$

$$(\star) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\tau} \frac{\vartheta}{\sqrt{3}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (t-\tau)\right) \Big|_{3}^{t} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\vartheta}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{3}^{t} e^{\frac{1}{2}\tau} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (t-\tau)\right) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-3)\right) + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-2)\right)\Big|_{3}^{t}$$
$$-\frac{1}{3}\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-\tau)\right) d\tau$$

Aniwhi
$$\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)$$
 $(*) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e^{\frac{3}{2}} \omega_3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1-3)\right) - \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1-3)\right)$

Putouts
$$y(t) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}t} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \cos(\sqrt{3}(t-3)) - \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{3}{2}t} \sin(\sqrt{3}(t-3))\right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} + H(t-3)$$

$$= \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t-3}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}(t-3)}{4}(t-3)\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{t-3}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}(t-3)}{2}(t-3)\right)\right) + I(t-3)$$

$$= \left(1 - e^{2} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(k-3)\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e^{2} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(k-3)\right)\right) + \left(k-3\right)$$

Si couridui la succissione

$$2014-2015$$
 $P_{11}(t) = t^{m-1} + \frac{t^{m}}{m}, \quad M \ge 2$

le me studi converge la purhole e nifere nel'interblo [0,1] $f_{u}(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \forall M \ge 2$ quidi $f_{u}(1) \rightarrow 1$

se $\overline{t} \in [0,1)$ $f_{m}(\overline{t}) = \overline{t}^{m-1} - \overline{t}^{m} \longrightarrow 0$

Augu fu converge printishmente alla funion $f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & t = 1 \\ 6 & t \neq (0,1) \end{cases}$ Su [0,1]. Poiché f non à continuo la [0,1] mentre fe sons in cartinue V m 2 2 for now converge uniformemente of su [0,1] Studiore Convergenta puntuole e uniforme pur la serie di potente

$$\sum_{M=0}^{80} \frac{(-1)^{M} + M}{m^{2} + 1} \left(X - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{M}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{M \to \infty} \left| \frac{q_{M+1}}{q_M} \right| = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{(-1)(-1)^M + M + 1}{(M+1)^2 + 1} \frac{M^2 + 1}{(-1)^M + M} = 1$$

quinoli 9=1

L'intorvallor di convergues olelo rue i $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{3}\right)$

Per $X = -\frac{1}{2}$ lo kue diventa

1: 1 ~ 1 qui de la converge

(2): $\frac{m}{m^2+1}$ $\frac{m}{m^2+1}$ $\frac{m}{m^2+1}$ $\frac{m}{m^2+1}$ converge

per il cutero di leibniz

Pertento (x) converge

Pu
$$X = \frac{3}{2}$$
 le sure objecté $\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m + m}{m^2 + n}$

poschi (-1) m + m ~ 1 ema diverge

In conclusione, le suie 2 sugnets courage puntolmente su [-1/2] e miformette mogni intervalle del tipo

 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}, \alpha \end{bmatrix}$ can $\alpha \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ Com'i obfinite la fun zione sent ; u compt complemo? ?
Anolè le mo ulorione con le stesse fun zione in compo recle? Si vede pag 83 sheli appunt Determinare le singolonité d'finite e la bout nature per la fouriour $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 (1 - \cos z)}$ I ha singolouto hel puto 0 eiu 7 tol 1-1057 = 0 Poicle $652 = \frac{1^{12} + e^{-i2}}{2}$ due enne $e^{i} + e^{i} = 2$ cie e +1-21 =0 ports e = W querto equorisure diviene W2-LW+1=0 de ani W=1 osnis l'= 1 wer iz + 2kTi = 0 do uni = -2kT keze Poiché $1-\cos\xi = 1-1+\frac{\chi^2}{2}+o(\chi^2) = \frac{\chi^2}{2}+o(\chi^3)$, is he $\lim_{Z \to 0} \frac{1}{2^4} = \lim_{Z \to 0} \frac{1}{2^4} = 2 \neq 0$ Unitedi 0 è un fodo di 2 oroline 4 per f. Anslizhous or i put Zh = 2hT h Z - 10] Poiche $D(1-\cos z) = \sin z = 0$ $\forall h$ $e \qquad \int_{2}^{2} \left(1 - \cos 2\right) = \cos 2 = 1 \neq 0, \forall h$ Abhiens de 1-652 = 1 (2-2hT)2 + 0 ((2-2hT)2) pu 2->2hT Abhiers the fine $(2-2h\pi)^2$ f(1) = len $(2-2h\pi)^2$ $\frac{1}{2(2-2h\pi)^2}$ $\frac{1}{(2-2h\pi)^2}$ $=\lim_{z\to 2}\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}$ $=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}=\frac{1}{2^{-2}h\Pi^{2}}$ Omicoli 2h = 2h II è un polo di oroline 2 Dimostrere de se Zo I un pelo di ordine K>1 per f Etl(D'(70,r)), v,0 Res $(f, 29) = \lim_{z \to 29} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} 0^{(k-1)} ((2-20)^k f(1))$ ellre

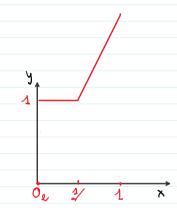
(1 c x + r 0 -1)

Si vede pag 124 dugli appunti

6) Colcolore le Serie di Soli se hi delle fun zione
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{s. } x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ 2x & \text{s. } x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

Stobilize poi che
$$\frac{1}{3} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{h}}{(2h+1) \prod} = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{((2h+1)\pi)^{2}}$$

He grop co di f(x) è il sequents



 $= \frac{2}{k\pi} \left(1 - 2(-1)^{k} \right) - \frac{4}{(k\pi)^{2}} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$

La sue estentiale disperi \hat{f} su $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 3 & ha & quinchi & discontinuts & in & toth & i & points \\ x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ b_{K} = \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \hat{f}(x) & sin \left(\frac{2k\pi}{2}x\right) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} f(x) & sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) dx = \\ = 2 \int_{0}^{1} sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) dx + 4 \int_{0}^{1} x & sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) dx = \\ = -\frac{2}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4x}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{1} cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) dx = \\ = -\frac{2}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) + \frac{2}{k\pi} - \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) + \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) + \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ = -\frac{2}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) + \frac{2}{k\pi} - \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) + \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) - \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ = -\frac{2}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) + \frac{2}{k\pi} - \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) - \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right) - \frac{4\pi}{k\pi} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}x\right)\right)$

Per k peri
$$(k=2h)$$

$$b_{2h} = -\frac{1}{h\pi}$$

$$b_{2h} = -\frac{1}{h\pi}$$

$$b_{2h+1} = \frac{6}{(2h+1)\pi} - \frac{4}{(2h+1)\pi^2} (-1)^{\frac{h}{h}}$$

Per an le sure di soli suri di fi è dato de
$$\frac{100}{2}$$
 by Sin (KTX) (X)

Per
$$X = \frac{1}{2}$$
 tole suie converge $2 f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$

Poiche sin
$$\left(k\pi,\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ s. } k \neq \text{ pari} \\ \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{h}} \text{ s. } k = 2h+1 \end{cases}$$

tulli i tomini di indea k pori in (x) sono meli

e quiudi ottenisus

$$\sum_{h=0}^{26} \left(\frac{6}{(2hH)\Pi} - \frac{4(-1)^{h}}{((2hH)\Pi)^{2}} \right) (-1)^{h} = 1$$

Porché entraube le serie
$$\frac{+\omega}{2} = \frac{6}{(-1)^h} = \frac{+\omega}{2} = \frac{4}{(2h+1)\pi}$$
 Convergons
$$\frac{+\omega}{h=0} \frac{(2h+1)\pi}{(2h+1)\pi}^2$$

otherisant
$$+\infty$$

$$3 \stackrel{+\infty}{\geq} \frac{(-1)^{h}}{(2h+1)^{1}} = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \stackrel{+\infty}{\geq} \frac{1}{((2h+1)\pi)^{2}}$$

$$h=0$$