enerdì 21 aprile 2017 11:00

1) Colorbre le tresformate di laplace oble segnole periodico f di periodo TT definita da

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] \\ 0 & t \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(4t) & t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$$

$$f(f)(s) = \frac{1}{1-\bar{\epsilon}^{TS}} \int_{0}^{TT} f(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \forall se \, C, \, Res > 0$$

Swindi
$$\mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-t}s} \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2e^{-st} + \int \sin(4t)e^{-st} dt \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-t}s} \left( -\frac{2}{s} e^{-st} \middle|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int \sin(4t)e^{-st} dt \right)$$

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tole integrale à uquole a d'(z) (5)

$$g(t) = sin_{+} \left(4(t-\frac{\pi}{2})\right) - sin_{+} \left(4(t-\pi)\right)$$

quivoli 
$$\mathcal{L}(g)(s) = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s} \frac{4}{16+s^2} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{15}s} = \frac{4(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{15}s})}{16+s^2}$$

Perteuto

$$\mathcal{Z}(f)(s) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi s}} \left( -\frac{2}{5} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}s} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s} - e^{-\pi s})}{16+s^2} \right)$$

1) (elcolare per sui e  $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{3} \sin(x^{3}) dx$ 

Poiclé 
$$\sin(x^3) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k (x^3)^{2k+1}$$
,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$x^{3} \sin (x^{3}) = \sum_{k=0}^{+6} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(2k+1)!} x^{6k+6}$$

Outuble
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \chi^{3} \sin(x^{3}) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(2k+1)!} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}} \chi^{6(k+1)} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(2k+1)!} \frac{1}{6(k+1)+4} \times \frac{6(k+1)+4}{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(2k+1)!} \frac{1}{6(k+1)+4} \times \frac{6(k+1)+4}{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(2k+1)!} \frac{1}{6(k+1)+4} \times \frac{6(k+1)+4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6(k+1)+4}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{160} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \frac{1}{6(k+1)+1} \left(\frac{1}{2^2}\right)^{6(k+1)+1}$$

$$= \frac{100}{(-1)^{k}} \frac{1}{((k+1)+1)} \frac{1}{2!(k+1)+2}$$

2) Studiore convergen 22 purtuels e miforme olubo serie di potenze in R  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k-2} \left( x + \frac{1}{3} \right)^k$ 

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{|a_{K+1}|}{|a_{K}|} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{1}{|a_{K}|} \frac{|3K-2|}{|a_{K}|} =$$

$$\lim_{k \to 3(k+1)-2} \frac{3k-2}{3(k+1)-2} = 1$$

Alimoli  $\rho = 1$  e l'intervallo di Gurngense della serie à  $\left(-\frac{1}{3}-1, -\frac{1}{3}+1\right) = \left(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 

Studismo la convergenza della sene negli estremi oli tele intervello

Per X = - 4 offeridus la fenc numerica:

$$\frac{100}{2} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(-1)^{k}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k=0 \quad 3k-2$$

 $\frac{100}{2} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(-1)^{k}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3k-2} = \frac{1}{3k} \frac{1}{3k} = \frac{1}{3k} = \frac{1}{3k} \frac{1}{3k} = \frac{1}{3k} =$ 

olove C'(4,2) è le cizanferenza di centro 4 e reggio 2 orientata nel versos authoraris

Rissolians de la selezione principale del logarithes Log & = log | Z| + i AZI & clomorfa su C · Co, dove C = {ZEC: Imz=01 Rezzo] Poiché D(4,2) C C · Co e 4+i E D(4,2) possiamo applicare la II formula di rapprescutazione di Guchy

Si ossewi che non si possono invece applicare I e II tesumo du residui per colcolore l'integrale in quanto 00 non è uno simplisito isoloto per logo# (2-(4+i1)4 doto che non lo è per Logo Z!!

$$D^{(3)} Log_0 \neq |_{Z=4+i} = \frac{3!}{2\pi i} \int_{+(Z-(4i))}^{Log_0 2} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{+(4.2)}^{+(Z-(4i))} \frac{1}{4} dx$$
Unitable l'integrale assegnation  $Z$  agrade d
$$D^{(3)} Log_0 \neq |_{Z=4+i} = \frac{2\pi i}{3!}$$

$$D^{(3)} |_{0} = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{1}{3!} = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{1}{3!}$$

- 4) Enuncière e di mostrare il teorumo fondamentele olele algebre
  Si vuolo, ad esempir, pagg. 94-95 dugli appunti
- 5) Dare la definizione di resistro in una singolorità isolata. Colcolore poi il resistro in O delle funzioni
- a)  $f(\lambda) = \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{1}{4} + \cos x$

Per la définizione ni veole pag. 122 degli appunti

a) Tenendo pasente de  $\cos z = \frac{+100}{5} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!}$ e  $z^5 \sin \frac{1}{2^2} = z^5 \frac{+100}{5} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \left(\frac{1}{2^2}\right)^{2k+1} =$ 

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \frac{1}{2^{4k-3}}$$

2h mis wo , sommands,  $\frac{1}{2^{5}} \sin \frac{1}{2} + \cos 2 = \frac{(-1)^{k}}{2^{k}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{4k-3}} + \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{(-1)^{k}} (-1)^{k}}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{2^{2k}}{2^{k}}$ 

Quests è chis (2 monte una serie di Courent di centro O. Qui noti il residut in O di fè agnole el coefficiente del ternine  $\frac{1}{2}$  in tole serie. Doto che la serie (2) ha ternini compotenze positive, punto è eventualmente presente solo nella serie (1). Lo è se es iste KEN tale che 4k-3=1. Data che pur k=1 questa ugua ghian sa è soddis satta otteni sur che Res  $(4,0)=\frac{-1}{3!}=-\frac{1}{6}$ 

b) Possismo usire le II teorme dei residui:

Res
$$(3,\infty)$$
 = Res $\left(-\frac{1}{2^2}\frac{3}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right),0\right)$ 

$$-\frac{1}{2^{2}}q(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2^{2}}\frac{e^{\frac{2^{2}}{2}}}{(\frac{1}{2}-i)} = -\frac{e^{\frac{2^{2}}{2}}}{1-iz} \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

Queste funion he in 0 m polo somplia  
animali 
$$\operatorname{Res}(g, \infty) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{2^{2}}{1 - i^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

He pute i i euch'esse un pole semplie per general Res
$$(g,i)$$
 =  $\lim_{z\to i} \frac{(z-i)}{(z-i)} = e^{-1}$ .

Pertente Res (
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
,0) =  $\frac{1}{e}$  =  $\frac{e^{-1}}{e}$ 

6) Determinare la serie di Fourier della funtione

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \in [0,1] \\ 2 & \text{se } x \in (1,2] \end{cases}$$

Usare tele serie per dimostrare de  $\frac{1}{2h+1}$  =  $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 

$$\sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2h+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$q_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{1} x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} 2 dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{2} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi kx}{2}\right) dx = \int_{0}^{2} x \cos\left(k\pi x\right) dx \rightarrow 2 \int_{0}^{2} \cos(k\pi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} \times \sin(k\pi x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \sin(k\pi x) dx + \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin(k\pi x) \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$= O + \frac{1}{k^2 \pi^2} \cos(k \pi x) \Big|_{0}^{1} + O = \frac{1}{k^2 \pi^2} \left( (-1)^k - 1 \right) = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ se } k \bar{\epsilon} \text{ per } i \\ -\frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} \text{ se } k \bar{\epsilon} \text{ disper } i \end{cases}$$

$$b_{k} = \frac{2}{2} \int f(x) \sin \left( \frac{2\pi k}{2} \right) = \int x \sin \left( k\pi x \right) dx + 2 \int \sin \left( k\pi x \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k\pi} \times \cos(k\pi \times) \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \int \cos(k\pi \times) dx - \frac{2}{k\pi} \cos(k\pi \times) \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k\pi} \left( -^{\Lambda} \right)^{\kappa} + \frac{1}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin \left( k\pi x \right) \Big|_{0}^{\Lambda} - \frac{2}{k\pi} \left( 1 - (-^{\Lambda})^{\kappa} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( (-1)^{k} - 2 \right) = \int_{k\pi}^{\pi} k k \bar{z} \, p \, z \, dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} \left( (-1)^{k} - 2 \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k\pi} & k \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, \\ \frac{3}{k\pi} & k \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, \\ \frac{1}{k\pi} & k \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, \end{cases}$$

Auinoli le serie di Fourier di f è olato de

$$\frac{5}{4} + \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} -\frac{2}{(2h+1)^{2}\pi^{2}} + \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{2h\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2h\pi x}{2h\pi}\right) + \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} -\frac{3}{(2h+1)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2h\pi x}{2h\pi}\right) + \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-3}{(2h+1)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2h\pi x}{2h\pi}\right)$$

Nel purto x=1 tole serie dure convergere 2

$$\frac{f(1^{-}) + f(1^{+})}{2} = \frac{1 + 2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} + \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} -\frac{2}{(2h+1)^{2} \pi^{2}} (\omega s ((2h+1)\pi) + \sum_{h=0}^{-1} -\frac{1}{2h\pi} (\sin (2h\pi))$$

$$+ \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-3}{(2h+1)\pi} (\sin ((2h+1)\pi)) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$0 \text{ If } \sin ((2h+1)\pi) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{h=3} \frac{2}{(2h+1)^2 \Pi^2} de \omega \omega$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{h=3} \frac{\frac{2}{(2h+1)^2 \Pi^2}}{\frac{2}{(2h+1)^2 \Pi^2}} \omega_3 \overline{\omega} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{h=3} \frac{\frac{1}{(2h+1)^2}}{\frac{2}{(2h+1)^2}}$$