1) Dare le définition di forme differenciale este e di forme differenciale chiese

Dinostrore che la segunte forme différenciele d'échiusa ma nou é essta su IR² \ 10.01}

$$\omega = \frac{49}{x^2 + y^2} dx - \frac{4x}{x^2 + y^2} dy$$

· Mo forme differenziale W= e(x,n) dx + b(x,y) dy continuo ou un apreto DC/R2 i ensta n ∃f: Ω -> IR, fe (1(Ω) t.e. of (x,4) = 2(x,4) + 2(x,4) = 3(x,4) + (x,4) + (x · $\omega \in C^1(\Omega)$ n' die chim se $\frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial \sigma}(x'\lambda) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho}(x'\lambda) \qquad A(x'\lambda) \in \mathcal{V}$

de forme differenziale assegnate = chiusa zu 1R2-2(0,0)) in quouto

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{4y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = 4 \frac{x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = 4 \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{4x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = -4 \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 4 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{-nin^{2}\theta} - 65^{2}\theta d\theta = -8\pi \neq 0$$

2) Queute relgono i seguenti integrali

a)
$$\int_{a}^{2} d^{2} d^{2} , \quad \theta = \rho \omega d \omega t_{0} d \omega t_{$$

Motivare le risposta

2) Essendo f(2) = 22 ma funious domsto sul posmo, per il termo oli cauchy-Gousst, l'integrale à 0

b) d'integrale dessignate à uquale
$$\int_{\ell(0,2)} \frac{\cos(z)}{z^3} dz$$

e qui moli per la II formela di rappresentazione eli Cauchy è upuser

2 271 D² 6052 | 2=0 = -TT i 6050 = -TT i

a)
$$f(z) = \frac{T}{1} + \frac{1}{(2+1)^2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

a)
$$f(z) = \frac{Tr}{z-1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} + \cos z$$

b)
$$q(z) = \frac{11}{(2-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(2-1)} + \frac{1}{(2+1)^2} + \omega s^2$$

a) Poiché le funtione
$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2+1} + \cos z$$
 à douver foi $C \cdot 2 - 1$

ens \bar{c} ugusle 2 llo source dello suo suie di Tey la shi curtro 1 (Su D(1,2)): $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_n^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (2-1)^n$

Animoli
$$f(z) = \frac{\pi}{2-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_{n}^{(n)}(1) (2-1)^n = Res(f,1) = 1$$

b) And point
$$g(2) = \frac{11}{(2-n)^2} + \frac{1}{2-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f_n^{(n)}}{n!} (1) (2-n)^n \in \text{oluque}$$

Res $(4,1) = 1$

C)
$$h(2) = (2-1)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{2-1}\right)^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{2-1}\right)^{4-k}$$

ugude
$$1-1$$
 par $k=5$ quinti Res $(h,1)=\frac{1}{5!}$

4) Sie
$$f(2) = \frac{2}{(2^{4}+1)^{8}}$$
 Dimostrare de Per $(f,i) = -$ Per $(4,-i)$

of non ha elle n'upolonità obbre i e-i. Per il II terres di

Res
$$(f, w) = \text{Res} \left(-\frac{1}{2}i f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), o\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2^{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2^{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2^{2}} + 1\right)^{8}} = -\frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2^{16}} \left(1 + 2^{2}\right)^{8}} = -\frac{2^{13}}{(1 + 2^{2})^{8}}$$

Poich
$$\lim_{z\to\infty} -\frac{1^{3}}{(1+z^2)^8} = 0$$
, Res $(f, \infty) = 0$.

5) Saprendo che
$$\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{k_{-1}} \frac{4}{k'\pi^2} \cos(k\pi x) + \frac{4}{2} (-\frac{4}{k\pi}) \sin(k\pi x) = 6 \text{ size}$$

cholor
$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k^4 \pi^4} + \frac{1}{k^2 \pi^2} \right)$$

tracce Pagina

andi fre le sequenti non sons vienzamente le sevie di soli cosmi di f? Moti wre le risporte

$$(a) \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(4)} \cos \left(k \pi \frac{x}{2} \right); \quad (b) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(2)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}^{(3)} \cos \left(k \pi x \right); \quad (c) \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e_{k}$$

Dell'ident to di Parseval

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} x^{4} dx = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{4}{(k\pi)^{2}}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{4}{k\pi}\right)^{2} de \text{ mi}$$

$$\frac{16}{5} = \frac{16}{9} + 8 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k^{4}\pi}4 + \frac{1}{k^{2}\pi^{2}}\right)\right) \text{ abe}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k^4 \pi^4} + \frac{1}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{16}{5} - \frac{16}{7} \right) = \frac{8}{45}$$

de (a) non pué encre in quento monco
$$9_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^{2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

Le (b) non può essur in quouto le suie di soli coseni di f è le serie di Forcier delle funzione x² su [-2,2] (l'esternione pari dif è sempre le funzione y=x²);

l'ampiers dell'intervaller $\bar{\epsilon}$ 4 e quinoli i polinoum trigonometrici cle appaiono nello sure di soli coseni sono olel tipo cos $\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}KX\right)$ cioè cos $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}KX\right)$ e non cos $\left(K\pi X\right)$