## Esonero Complementi di Analisi Matematica

giovedì 12 novembre 2015

Colobere le trospente di hoploce delle funcione

A) 
$$f(t) = e^{-it} min(2t)$$

$$\beta) \qquad \beta(t) = e^{-t} \cos(3t)$$

c) 
$$f(t) = e^{it} t^2$$

$$f(t) = e^{t} t^{3}$$

5 feci ficounds pur pudi SEA converge.

Ussado le proprietà della trospunta si ottiene sunte

A) 
$$\mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{2}{4 + (s+i)^2}$$
,  $\forall s \in a$ , Res >0

B) 
$$\mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{4 + (s+i)}{5+1}$$
,  $\forall s \in \mathcal{L}$ ,  $\forall s \in$ 

C) 
$$\mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{(s+n)}{1} \forall s \in C$$
, Re  $s > 0$ 

D) 
$$\mathcal{L}(4)(s) = \frac{(5-i)^3}{(5-n)^4}$$
 |  $\forall s \in \mathcal{A}$  |  $\mathbb{R} = 0.51$ 

A) 
$$\frac{S+1}{S-i}$$

$$\beta$$
)  $5^2 - i$ 

$$()$$
  $\frac{\dot{x}-5}{115}$ 

$$9$$
  $\frac{s^2-1}{s}$ 

puis esser la trosforato di deplace di quolete furnione.

Metivare la nisporte

(2 risporter à mystres per tutte le touce poidi:

A) lim 
$$\frac{S+i}{8-i} = 1 \neq 0$$
 per  $S$  cle varia rella retta  $X+i\bar{y}$ , Re $S-7+10$   $S-i$   $Y \in \mathbb{R}$  fisiate

B) finate 
$$\tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}$$
,  $s = x + i\tilde{y}$ , hum  $s^2 - i = \frac{1}{12}$   
 $= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 - \tilde{y}^2 + 2i \times \tilde{y} - i = +\infty \neq 0$ 

c) lu 
$$\frac{i-5}{Re \, s-3400} = -1 \neq 0$$
 for solvero sullo lettle  $x+iy$   $y \in \mathbb{R}$  fissite

D) finstigeill, 
$$N = x + i\overline{y}$$
, line  $\frac{S^2 - 1}{S} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{X^2 - \overline{y} + 2i \times \overline{y} - 1}{X + i\overline{y}} = +\infty \neq 0$ 

A) 
$$f(1) = \begin{cases} \sin 2t & 0 \le t \le T \\ \cos t & t > T \end{cases}$$

B) 
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0.73t & 0 \le t \le 17 \\ 0.77t & 0 \le t \le 17 \end{cases}$$

c) 
$$f(1) = \begin{cases} sin 3t & 0 \le t \le 2\pi \\ cost & t > 2\pi \\ cost & t < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = \begin{cases} \cos 2t & 0 \le t \le 2\pi \\ \sin t & t > 2\pi \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

A) Point 
$$f(t) = m_{t}(2t) - m_{t}(2(t-\pi)) - \omega_{t}(t-\pi)$$
  
 $f(t)(s) = \frac{2}{4+s^{2}} - e^{-\pi s} \frac{2}{\Delta + s^{2}} - e^{-\pi s} \frac{5}{C^{2} + A}$ 

$$\mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \frac{2}{4+s^2} - e^{-s^2} \frac{2}{4+s^2} - e^{-s^2} \frac{5}{s^2+1}$$

B) 
$$f(t) = cos_{+}(3t) + cos_{+}(3(t-\pi)) - sin_{+}(t-\pi)$$
  
 $f(t)(s) = \frac{s}{9+s^{2}} + e^{-\pi s} \frac{s}{9+s^{2}} - e^{-\pi s} \frac{4}{1+s^{2}}$ 

$$f(t) = \min_{t} (3t) - \min_{t} (3(t-2\pi)) + \cos_{t} (t-2\pi)$$

$$f(t) = \sin_{t} (3t) - \sin_{t} (3(t-2\pi)) + \cos_{t} (t-2\pi)$$

$$f(t)(s) = \frac{3}{9+s^2} - e^{-2\pi s} \frac{3}{9+s^2} + e^{-2\pi s} \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$f(t) = \cos_{+}(2t) - \cos_{+}(2(t-2\pi)) + \sin_{+}(t-2\pi)$$

D) 
$$f(t) = cos_{+}(2t) - cos_{+}(2(t-2\pi)) + mn_{+}(t-2\pi)$$
  
 $f(f)(s) = \frac{s}{4+s^{2}} - e^{-2\pi s} \frac{s}{4+s^{2}} + e^{-2\pi s} \frac{1}{1+s^{2}}$ 

Cholom, poi, le sua autitronformate.

les objections, la furion di trafuinta à L obre P=P(S) à il polinamis caretteristica P(S)
olele equazione; quindi;

$$\Delta \hat{S} = \frac{1}{(5-3)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{5^2 + 25 + 1} = \frac{1}{(5+1)^2}$$

c) 
$$\frac{1}{5^2-45+4} = \frac{1}{(5-2)^2}$$

$$D) \frac{1}{5^2 - 25 + \Lambda} = \frac{\Lambda}{(S-1)^2}$$

d'autitros formato è qui voli le furion.

5) Stabilie per queli xEIR le mie  
A) 
$$\sum_{m=3}^{+100} \frac{1}{3^{mx+1}}$$

$$A) \qquad \sum_{m=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3^{m \times +1}}$$

$$B) \qquad \stackrel{\downarrow \infty}{\Sigma} \qquad \left(\chi^2 - 1\right)^M$$

$$C) \sum_{m=1}^{400} \frac{1}{(1+\lambda^2)^m}$$

$$D) \sum_{M=1}^{+\infty} q^{Mn-3}$$

Converge puntuolueite. Cloohorus poi la soume. +10

A) 
$$\sum_{m=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3^{mx+1}} = \sum_{m=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3 \cdot (3^{x})^{m}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{m=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3^{x}}\right)^{m}$$

e quindi couverge se e solo se -1< 1 x1

ciet se X>0. La mo somma è diste de

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3^{x}}}-1-\frac{1}{3^{x}}-\frac{1}{3^{2x}}\right)$$

$$C \times^{2} = 2 \text{ ornid} \times \epsilon \left(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\right) \cdot \left\{0\right\}$$

$$L_{2} \text{ fine Somme } \bar{z} \text{ obsta de}$$

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

$$C) \stackrel{+io}{\sum} \frac{1}{(1 + \chi^{2})^{n}} = \sum_{M=0}^{+io} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \chi^{2}}\right)^{M} = quimoli$$

$$m = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \chi^{2})^{n}} = \sum_{M=0}^{+io} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \chi^{2}}\right)^{M} = quimoli$$

$$m = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \chi^{2}} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \chi^{2}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}}$$

$$L_{3} \text{ fine normina } \bar{z} \text{ dota de}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1 + \chi^{2}}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}}$$

D) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{nx-3} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (2^{\times})^n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (2^{\times})^n$$

quindi converge se e rolo se  $d^{\times} < 1$  aisi  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  e rolo se x < 0, de sue roure te dote obe  $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\times}} = \frac{1}{8}$