1) Statilize che la seguente seine di funzioni

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non converge totalmente su (0,1], mentre couverge total mente su ogni intervallo [a,1] on $a \in (0,1)$.

$$\frac{\times^{m} - \log \times^{m}}{m^{3} + n} = \frac{\times^{m} - m \log \times}{m^{3} + n} \geqslant 0 \quad \forall x \in (0,1]$$

Fissisur ne considuisur le funione $f_m(x) = \frac{x^m - m \log x}{m^3 + 1}$

$$f_{m}(x) = \frac{m \times^{m-4} - m \frac{1}{x}}{m^{3} + 4} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{m^{3} + 4} (m \times^{n} - 4)$$

Priche 1/4 1/3 >0 VXE[0,1) & MX -1 <0 VXE(0,1]

fn(x) ≤ 0 ∀x ∈ (0, s) dupre fn € martiers decrescute

sub fu(x) = +00 e la serie dissignate nou può convergere totalente m (0,1). Sule intervalla [9,5] albione invece

$$Sup f(x) = f(x) = \frac{x^{n} - m \log x}{n^{3} + 1}$$

Studiano la convergero della mie humeri la \(\frac{2^n-nloga}{2^1} \)

$$-\frac{m \log a}{n^3+1} \sim -\frac{\log a}{n^2} \quad \text{diagon} \quad \sum_{M=a}^{+\infty} \frac{n \log a}{M^3+1} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{\frac{a^m}{m^3+4}} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{a}{m^3+4}} \longrightarrow a < 1 \quad quich such $\sum_{n=4}^{+\infty} \frac{q^n}{m^3+4} \in \mathbb{R}$$$

Pertouto (x) converge e duque la serie assegnata converge totalmite su [9,1]

1) Emucière e dimostrore il teorema sulla trosformato di un segnale periodica Userlo poi per colcobre la tros formate del segnale periso his g di periso L ottemete estendendo per perio dicito la funziane

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

$$f(z)(s) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \int_{0}^{2} f(t) e^{-st} dt - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \left(\int_{0}^{2} e^{-st} dt - \int_{1}^{2} e^{-st} dt \right) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \left(-\frac{1}{5} e^{-st} \right) + \frac{1}{5} e^{-st} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \left(-\frac{1}{5} e^{-st} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-s} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \left(-\frac{1}{5} e^{-s} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-s} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \left(-\frac{1}{5} e^{-s} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-s} \right), \forall s \in C \text{ his positive}$$

2) Emaiore e dimostrore almeno un teoremo sul colodo de reggio di convergento di una serie di potente in a

Si vedans, al esemps, pagg. 37-38 degli appunti

$$\int_{C} \frac{\sin^{2} + \cos^{2} + \cos^{2} + \int_{C} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\frac{1}{2}^{2} - 2(1-i))^{2}} dz} + \int_{C} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\frac{1}{2}^{2} - 2(1-i))^{2}} dz = 0$$

obore $C^+(0,1)$ i le circulture di unho O e regge 1 orientate positionente est C(i) i l'allisse di certire i con un esse possibile all'asse dii nati e lunghezza è e p'able coincidente con l'orse dupli imagniari puri oli lughezza 3, orientato negativamente

È sufficiente usare la secondo fondo oli esperentarione di canelly Oufolki $(\tilde{d}^2 - \chi(1-\tilde{i}))^2 = \tilde{\chi}^2 (\tilde{\chi} - (1-\tilde{i}))^2$ quindi porto

$$g(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{(2-1+i)^2}$$
 e $h(9) = \frac{t}{2}$ entrante quete furioni

Sono olomorfe, rispettivounte, in O(0,1) e all'interes del olomino ovente pur brido $\mathcal{L}^+(i)$

auxidi
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{g^{(2)}}{(2-4i)^2} dz = 2\pi i g^{(0)}$$

$$g^{(0,i)} = \frac{(\cos z - \sin z)(2-4i)^2 - 2(2-4i)}{(2-4i)^2} = 2(2-4i)$$

$$g'(z) = \frac{(\cos z - \sin z)(z - 1 + i)^2 - 2(z - 1 + i)(\sin z + \cos z)}{(z - 1 + i)^4}$$

$$\frac{3}{3}(0) = \frac{(-1+i)^{2} - 2(-1+i)}{(-1+i)^{4}} = \frac{-1+i-2}{(-1+i)^{3}} = \frac{-3+i}{(-1+i)^{3}}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}(\lambda)} \frac{h(z)}{(z-1+i)^2} dz = -2\pi i h'(0)$$

$$h'(7) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}(2-1+i)^2} - 2(2-1+i)e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2-1+i)^4}$$

$$h'(0) = \frac{(-1+i)^2 - 2(-1+i)}{(-1+i)^2} = \frac{-3+i}{(-1+i)^3}$$

tracce Pagina 3

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(-i e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + i e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) = T e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Determinate la sine dé forzi a della funione $f(x) = e^{|X|}$, $x \in [-1,1]$ Dinnestrare poi cle $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(e+(-1)^{k+m})}{k^2 \pi^2 + 2} = 1$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{|x|} dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx = e^{-1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{|X|} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k^x}{2}\right) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} e^{X} \cos\left(k\pi k\right) (x)$$

$$(*) = \frac{2}{k\pi} e^{*} \sin(k\pi x) \Big|_{0}^{4} - \frac{2}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{e^{*}} \sin(k\pi x) dx$$

$$= 0 + \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} e^{\times} \cos(k \pi \times) \int_0^1 - \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{\times} \cos(k \pi \lambda) d\lambda$$

quindi
$$\left(1+\frac{1}{\kappa^2\pi^2}\right)$$
 $2\int_0^{\infty} e^{\times} \cos(\kappa\pi \times) dx = \frac{2}{\kappa^2\pi^2}\left(e \cos(\kappa\pi) - 1\right)$

$$cise a_k = \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2 + 1} (e(-1)^k - 1)$$

$$e-1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{e}{k^2 \pi^2 + 1} (e(-1)^k - 1) \cos(k\pi x)$$

Per
$$X = 1$$
 emo converge a $f(1) = e$ e quiush

Per
$$X = 1$$
 emo converge a $f(1) = e$ e que $e - q + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2 + 1} \left(e \left(-1 \right)^k - 1 \right) \left(-1 \right)^k = e$

where $e = e$ is the property of $e = e$ is the property of $e = e$ is the property of $e = e$ in the property of $e = e$ is the property of $e = e$ in the property of $e = e$ in the property of $e = e$ is the property of $e = e$ in the property o

where
$$\frac{+\infty}{\sum_{k=1}^{k} \frac{2}{\kappa^2 \pi^2 + 1}} \left(\ell + (-1)^{k+1} \right) = 1$$