Tarea 2 - Hitselas Computaçõeale 2. I.I. Series de Equier Lema: See S: IR -> IR un fucio continue e as compacto, luego I tiere máximo y mismo. Proporción: La sución (In) nen deficile pour $f_n(t) = \underline{\alpha_o} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k C_{os}(\kappa w t) + b_k - S_{in}(\kappa w t)$ que corcurez a un furcio continu f(t) es conformement Conungerti. Demostración: Consider el espacie el ferriore con la norma del supremo: 11511 = Sup { 15(t) 1: t & Dom[+]} Nest que AnEIN, In escre suma firte de funcione Continuer, luge es continua. Como 5 es continue, In-5 Is continue y como 1.1:1R -> 1Rt continue, entores 15n-51 es continua. Mot que el dominio de 15n-51 Is el compacto [-T/2, T/2] lugo, exist t E [-T/2, T/2] tal que 15m (t) -5(t) 1 2 maximo.

Seo E > 0. Come In -15, exist NEIN tal que ∀n ≥ N so tier gui. 15, (t) - f(t) < E Corel t fjado artericeremente. Luyo, Yn > N. 115n-51100:= Sup { 15n(2)-5(2) : £e [-T/2, T/2] } = 15n(t) - 5(t) < E. Luego. (In) non es cuitormement concergente Correlacio 1: $f'(t) = \sum n w_o (-a_n S_{in}(n\omega t) + b_m C_{os}(n\omega t)).$ Demostración: Como (In)non es vijermemente concurgeto re tier le comutationelad de las símbola lim y lim. $f'(t) = \lim_{x \to t} \frac{f'(x) - f(t)}{x - t},$ = $\lim_{x\to t} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f_n(x) - f_n(t)}{x-t} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \lim_{x\to t} \frac{f_n(x) - f_n(t)}{x-t}$ = lim d (In(t)) = lim 2 (-apgon(Kwt) + bx(Os(Kwt)) Kw = Enw (-anger (nwt) + bn Bos (nwt)).

Corolario 2: $\int_{t_{i}}^{t_{i}} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} a_{0}(t_{i} - t_{i}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\omega \left[-b_{n} \left(Cos(n\omega t_{i}) - Cos(n\omega t_{i}) \right) + \right]$ Un (Sen (nwtz) - Sen (nwt))] $\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} f(t) dt = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{m} 5(t_{i}) \Delta \times \frac{\Delta \times \Delta t}{dt} \frac{\text{Rendon el erace}}{dt}$ Convergue = $\lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\prod_{k=0}^{m} (\alpha_{k} Cos(kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) + \alpha_{0}) \otimes x$ where $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} \lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\alpha_{k} Cos(kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} \lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\alpha_{k} Cos(kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\alpha_{k} (kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\alpha_{k} (kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\alpha_{k} (kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\alpha_{k} (kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\alpha_{k} (kwt^{*}) + b_{k} \cdot Son(kwt^{*})) \otimes x$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\kappa \omega} \left(Q_{K}(S_{1}(\kappa \omega t_{2}) - S_{1}(\kappa \omega t_{1})) - b_{K}(Cos(\kappa \omega t_{2}) - Cos(\kappa \omega t_{2})) \right) \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\kappa \omega} \left(Q_{K}(S_{1}(\kappa \omega t_{2}) - S_{1}(\kappa \omega t_{2})) - B_{K}(Cos(\kappa \omega t_{2}) - Cos(\kappa \omega t_{2})) \right) \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\kappa \omega} \left(Q_{K}(S_{1}(\kappa \omega t_{2}) - S_{1}(\kappa \omega t_{2})) - B_{K}(Cos(\kappa \omega t_{2}) - Cos(\kappa \omega t_{2})) \right)$

1.28 Busertació de Justine. S.) Encuelle arabitecament le serie de Fouvrier de F(t) = t, t E (-11, 11) y f (+211) = f(t). $U_o = \underbrace{1}_{2L} \cdot \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) dx = \underbrace{1}_{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t dt$ $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} |_{-\pi} = 1 (\pi^2 - (-\pi)^2) = 0.$ $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_{-L}^{+L} f(t) \cdot Cos(nt) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \int_{-L}^{+\pi} t \cdot Cos(nt) dt$ u = t $v = \frac{Sin(n_t)}{\pi}$ du = dt $dv = Cos(n_t) dt$ $Qm = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{t \cdot Sin(nt)}{2} \right)^{\pi} - \left(\frac{Sin(nt)}{2} \right)^{\pi}$ $= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{Sin(nt)}{2} \right)^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{Sin(nt)}{2} \right)^{\pi} = 0$ $= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{Sin(nt)}{2} \right)^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{Cos(nt)}{2} = 0$ $b_{n} = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_{0}^{L} f(t) \cdot S(t) \cdot S(t) dt = \frac{1}{H} \left(t \cdot S(t) \cdot \int_{0}^{H} f(t) dt \right)$ du=dt dv=Sen(ntidt $b_n = \frac{1}{\Pi} \left[\frac{-t \cos(nt)}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{H}} + \left(\frac{\cos(nt)}{n} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{H}}$

 $= \frac{-1}{n\pi} \cdot \left[t \cos(nt) \Big|_{-i\bar{i}}^{i\bar{i}} \right] = \frac{-1}{n\pi} \left(i\bar{i} \cos(n\bar{i}i) + i\bar{i} \cos(n\bar{i}i) \right)$ $=\frac{-1}{n\pi}\left(2\pi Cos(n\pi)\right)-\frac{2}{n}\left(-Cos(n\pi)\right)=\frac{2}{n}\left(-J\right)^{n-1}.$ $f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n-1} Sin(nt).$ 1.3 Funció E(S) de Rieman. 9.) integrar analiticament le serie de fourier de $f(t) = t^2$, $t \in (-iT, iT)$, f(t + iT) = f(t) $Q = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{t^2}{t^2} \right) t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \cdot \frac{17}{17} = \frac{1}{6\pi} \cdot (\pi^2 + \pi^3) = \frac{2\pi^2}{6\pi} - \frac{\pi^2}{3}$ $\begin{array}{lll}
\alpha_n &= \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{$ = -2 (T (T t · Ser(nt) dt) -> Jo hiamo e el pento a le pento $= \frac{-2}{n} \left(\frac{2}{n} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \left(-1 \right)^n$

$$\begin{array}{lll} b_{m} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^{2} \cdot Se_{n}(mt) \, dt \, \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^{2}, \quad v = -\frac{C_{n}(mt)}{m} \\ du = itdt, \quad dv = Se_{n}(nt) dt \end{array} \right| \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{t^{2}(G_{0}(mt))}{2} \right)_{-\pi}^{\pi} + 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t \operatorname{Cos}(nt) \, dt \right), \quad \forall e \text{ trumor est} \\ = \frac{1}{m\pi} \left(\pi^{2} \operatorname{Cos}(n\pi) - (-\pi)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(nt) \, dt \right), \quad \forall e \text{ trumor est} \\ = \frac{1}{m\pi} \left(\pi^{2} \operatorname{Cos}(n\pi) - (-\pi)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(nt) \right) = 0. \end{array}$$

$$=) \quad t^{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{m^{2}} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(nt) \right) = 0.$$

$$=) \quad \int_{0}^{\pi} t^{2} \, dt - \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} \cdot t = 4 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n^{2}} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(nt) \, dt \right), \quad \forall e \text{ trumor est} \\ =) \quad \int_{0}^{\pi} t^{2} \, dt - \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} \cdot t = 4 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n^{2}} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(nt) \, dt \right), \quad \Rightarrow \frac{t}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} \cdot t = 4 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n^{3}} \cdot \operatorname{Sen}(nt).$$

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