



- (f) Si dica se le  $f_n$  sono in  $L^2([0, 1])$  e in caso affermativo se la serie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  converge assolutamente rispetto alla norma di  $L^2([0, 1])$  (motivando - 1,5p.):

$$\|f_m\|_2^2 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{(4x^2+2xX^2+X^4)^2} = \frac{m^2}{m^4} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{m}} \frac{y^4}{(4+2y^2+y^4)^2} \sqrt{m} dy$$

$$\|f_m\|_2 = \frac{1}{m^{3/4}} \left( \int_0^{1/\sqrt{m}} \frac{y^4}{(4+2y^2+y^4)^2} dy \right)^{1/2} \approx \frac{1}{m^{3/4}} \left( \int_0^{1/\sqrt{m}} \frac{y^4}{4} dy \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{m^{3/4}} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{m^{5/4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{m^2} \quad \text{Poiché } 2 > 1 \quad \sum_n \|f_m\|_2 < +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_n f_m \text{ conv. } L^2$$

2. Si consideri la funzione definita da  $f(t) := (\pi^2 - 4t^2)$  per  $|t| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  ed estesa su  $\mathbb{R}$  in modo da essere  $\pi$ -periodica (si consiglia di tracciare il grafico di  $f$  per farsene un'idea).

- (a) Si indichino i parametri dello sviluppo di  $f$  in serie di Fourier (0,5+0,5+1,5+1,5 p.):

$$\tilde{\omega} = \boxed{2}, \quad a_0 = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}\pi^2}, \quad a_n = \boxed{-4 \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}}, \quad b_n = \boxed{0}$$

- (b) si dica se la serie detta sopra converge uniformemente a  $f$  (motivando - 2p.):

$$\text{conv. perché } |a_n| \approx \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{e} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$$

- (c) si usi quanto trovato sopra per trovare (2p.) la somma della serie:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ :

Dalla eguaglianza di Parseval:

$$\pi a_0^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_1^{\infty} a_n^2 = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} f^2(t) dt = \frac{8}{15} \pi^5 \quad \text{Dunque:}$$

$$\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\pi^2 - 4t^2)^2 dt - \frac{8}{9} \pi^4 = \left( \frac{16}{15} - \frac{8}{9} \right) \pi^4 = \frac{\pi^4}{9}$$

3. Si riporti l'espressione della soluzione (se esiste - 4p.) del problema:

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = H(t) \sin(3t) \quad \text{con la condizione } y(t) = 0 \text{ per } t < 0,$$

dove  $H(t) = 1$  per  $t > 0$  e  $H(t) = 0$  per  $t < 0$ :

$$y(t) = H(t) \left\{ \frac{3e^{-2t}}{13} - \frac{e^{-3t}}{6} - \frac{5}{78} \cos(3t) - \frac{1}{78} \sin(3t) \right\}$$

4. Si trovino (4p.) tutte le distribuzioni temperate  $y$  che risolvono l'equazione:

$$y'' + 4y = \delta'$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\sin(2t)}{2} \cos(2t) + d_1 \sin(2t) + d_2 \cos(2t)$$

$$d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

5. Si calcoli l'integrale (È RICHIESTO lo svolgimento nelle facciate bianche - 5p.).

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos(x)}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)} dx$$

6. Si consideri l'equazione differenziale

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = f(t)$$

Se  $f(t) = e^{-3|t|}$ , si trovi (se esiste) la soluzione  $y(t)$  dell'equazione del punto precedente con la condizione

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} y(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} y'(t) = 0.$$

(È RICHIESTO lo svolgimento nelle facciate bianche - 8 p.).

TEMPO DISPONIBILE: DUE ORE E TRENTA MINUTI.

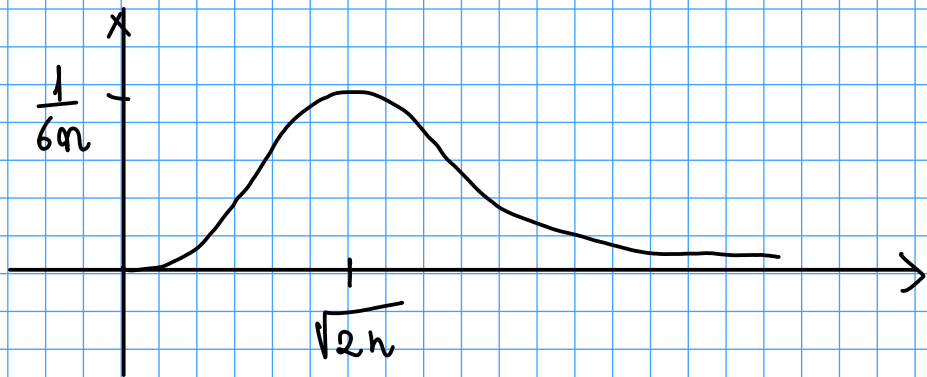
$$f_m(x) = \frac{x^2}{4m^2 + 2mx^2 + x^4} \quad \cdot \quad f_m(0) = f_m(\infty) = 0 ;$$

$$f'_m(x) = \frac{2x(4m^2 + 2mx^2 + x^4) - x^2(4mx + 4x^3)}{(4m^2 + 2mx^2 + x^4)^2} =$$

$$\frac{8m^2x + \cancel{4mx^3} + 2x^5 - \cancel{4mx^3} - 4x^5}{(\quad)^2} = \frac{8m^2x - 2x^5}{(\quad)^2}$$

$$f'_m(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = x_m := \sqrt[4]{\frac{0}{2m}} \quad (x_m^4 = 4h^2)$$

$$f_m(x_m) = \frac{2h}{4h^2 + 4h^2 + 4h^2} = \frac{1}{6m}$$



$$\|f_m\|_\infty = \frac{1}{6m}$$

(b) dats de  $f_m(x) \approx \frac{x^2}{m^2} \Rightarrow A = [0, +\infty[$

$$(e) \quad \|f_m\|_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{4m^2 + 2mx^2 + x^4} dx \quad (x = \sqrt{m}y, dx = \sqrt{m} dy) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{m y^2}{m^2 (4 + 2y^2 + y^4)} \sqrt{m} dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2}{4 + 2y^2 + y^4} dy \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_m \|f_m\|_1 = +\infty$$

$$(f) \quad \text{Su } [0, 1] \quad \|f_m\|_2^2 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{(4m^2 + 2mx^2 + x^4)^2} dx = \frac{m^2}{m^4} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{m}} \frac{y^4}{(4 + 2y^2 + y^4)^2} \sqrt{m} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f_m\|_2 = \frac{1}{m^{3/4}} \left( \int_0^{1/\sqrt{m}} \frac{y^4}{(4 + 2y^2 + y^4)^2} dy \right)^{1/2} \approx \frac{1}{m^{3/4}} \left( \int_0^{1/\sqrt{m}} \frac{y^4}{4} dy \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{m^{3/4}} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{m^{5/4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{m^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_m \|f_m\|_2 < +\infty \quad \text{e quindi la serie conv. in } L^2$$


---

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = H(t) \sin(3t)$$

$$y(t) = 0 \quad x \quad t < 0.$$

Use Laplace

$$(z^2 + 5z + 6) \hat{y} = \frac{3}{z^2 + 9} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \hat{y}(z) = \frac{3}{(z+2)(z+3)(z^2+9)}$$

$$\text{Posto } g(z) := \frac{3 e^{zt}}{(z^2 + 5z + 6)(z^2 + 9)}$$

$$\text{poli } -2, -3, \pm 3i$$

$$\text{Res}(g, -2) = \frac{3 e^{2t}}{(2z+5)(z^2+9) + (z^2+5z+6)2z} \Big|_{z=-2} = \frac{3e^{-2t}}{(4+5)(4+9)} = \frac{3e^{-2t}}{13}$$

$$\text{Res}(g, -3) = \frac{3 e^{2t}}{(2z+5)(z^2+9) + (z^2+5z+6)2z} \Big|_{z=-3} = \frac{3e^{-3t}}{(6+5)(9+9)} = \frac{-e^{-3t}}{6}$$

$$\text{Res}(g, 3i) = \frac{3 e^{2t}}{(2z+5)(z^2+9) + (z^2+5z+6)2z} \Big|_{z=3i} = \frac{3e^{3it}}{(-9+15i+6)6i} = \frac{e^{3it}}{6(-5-i)} = \frac{(-5+i)e^{3it}}{6 \cdot 26}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta(t) = H(t) \left\{ \frac{3e^{-2t}}{13} - \frac{e^{-3t}}{6} + \frac{2}{6 \cdot 13} \text{Re} \left( (-5+i) e^{3it} \right) \right\} =$$

$$H(t) \left\{ \frac{3e^{-2t}}{13} - \frac{e^{-3t}}{6} - \frac{5}{78} \cos(3t) - \frac{1}{78} \sin(3t) \right\}$$


---

$$\eta'' + 4\eta = \delta' \quad \text{apply Fourier}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-\omega^2 + 4) \hat{\eta}(\omega) &= i\omega \Leftrightarrow \hat{\eta}(\omega) = \text{v.p.} \frac{i\omega}{4-\omega^2} + c_1 \delta_2 + c_2 \delta_{-2} \\ &= -\frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\omega-2} + \frac{1}{\omega+2} \right) + c_1 \delta_2 + c_2 \delta_{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi \mathcal{M}(-t) = -\frac{i}{2} \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{1}{\omega-2} + \frac{1}{\omega+2}\right) + c_1' e^{2it} + c_2' e^{-2it} =$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} \left(-i\pi \operatorname{sgn}(t)\right) \left(e^{2it} + e^{-2it}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{M}(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sgn}(-t) \left(e^{-2it} + e^{2it}\right) + d_1 \sin(2t) + d_2 \cos(2t)$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(t)}{2} \cos(2t) + d_1 \sin(2t) + d_2 \cos(2t)$$


---

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = e^{-3|t|}$$

$$(-\omega^2 + 5\omega i + 6) \hat{y}(\omega) = \frac{6}{\omega^2 + 9} \quad \hat{y}(\omega) = \frac{-6}{(\omega^2 + 9)(\omega^2 - 5i\omega - 6)}$$

poli:  $i\omega = -2 \quad / \quad -3 \quad \omega = 2i \quad / \quad 3i \quad e \quad \pm 3i \Rightarrow 3i \text{ Doppio}$

$$g(z) := \frac{-6 e^{izt}}{(z^2 + 9)(z^2 - 5iz - 6)}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(g, 2i) = \frac{-6 e^{izt}}{2z(z^2 - 5iz - 6) + (z^2 + 9)(2z - 5i)} \Big|_{z=2i} =$$

$$\frac{-6e^{-2t}}{(-4+9)(4i-3i)} = \boxed{-\frac{6i}{5}e^{-2t}}$$

$$\text{Res}(g, -3i) = \frac{-6e^{izt}}{2z(z^2-5iz-6) + (z^2+9)(2z-5i)} \Big|_{z=-3i} =$$

$$\frac{-6e^{3t}}{-6i(-9-15i-6)} = \boxed{\frac{ie^{3t}}{30}}$$

$$\text{Res}(g, 3i) = -6 \frac{d}{dz} \frac{e^{izt}}{(z+3i)(z-2i)} \Big|_{z=3i} =$$

$$-6 \frac{ite^{itz}(z+3i)(z-2i) - e^{itz}(z-2i + z+3i)}{(z+3i)^2(z-2i)^2} \Big|_{z=3i} =$$

$$-6 \frac{ite^{-3t}(6i)(i) - e^{-3t}(3i-2i+3i+3i)}{-36 \cdot (-1)} = \boxed{ite^{-3t} + \frac{7i}{6}e^{-3t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{5}e^{-2t} - te^{-3t} - \frac{7}{6}e^{-3t} & \text{for } t > 0 \\ \frac{e^{3t}}{30} & \text{for } t < 0 \end{cases}$$