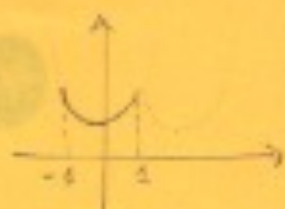


Es. 6 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ $x \in [-1, 1]$ $T = 2$ pari

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$



(4)

funzione pari $\Rightarrow b_k = 0$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos(k\omega x) dx = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) \cos(k\omega x) dx = \frac{2}{T} \cdot 2 \int_0^{T/2} f(x) \cos(k\omega x) dx$$

$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a_k = 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) \cos(k\pi x) dx = 2 \left[(x^2 + 1) \frac{\sin(k\pi x)}{k\pi} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2x \sin(k\pi x)}{k\pi} dx$$

$$= -\frac{4}{k\pi} \left[-x \frac{\cos(k\pi x)}{k\pi} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{\cos(k\pi x)}{k\pi} dx = \frac{4}{(k\pi)^2} (-1)^k$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{8}{6} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^k}{(k\pi)^2} \cos(k\pi x)$$

$$\int_0^1 f'(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1+x^2) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1+x^2+x^2) dx = 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

\Rightarrow la serie converge in modo quadratico (teorema conv. in medio quadratico)

$$0 \cdot \frac{24}{15} = \frac{8}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{(k\pi)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{15} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$$

La funzione f' regolare a tratti \Rightarrow la serie converge puntualmente in $[-1, 1]$

inoltre la funzione f continua in $(-1, 1)$ e $f(-1) = f(1) \Rightarrow$ la serie converge ad $f(x)$ $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$

$f(x) \in C^2(-1, 1)$ $f(-1) = f(1) \Rightarrow$ la serie \hat{e} derivabile
 f' \hat{e} regolare a tratti \Rightarrow nessun ostacolo in $(-1, 1)$

$|a_k| = \frac{4}{(k\pi)^2} \rightarrow 0$ velocità di convergenza \hat{e} verso $\frac{1}{k^2}$