$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{h/2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\pi^2} t^2\right) \cos m t dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1-\frac{4}{\pi^2}}{m} \frac{\sin nt}{m} \right]_{0}^{\overline{u}_{12}} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\overline{u}_{12}} \frac{\sin nt}{m} \frac{8}{\pi^2} t \, dt$$
$$= \frac{16}{\pi^3} \left[-t \frac{\cos nt}{m^2} \right]_{0}^{\overline{u}_{12}} + \frac{16}{\pi^3} \int_{0}^{\overline{u}_{12}} \frac{\cos nt}{m^2} \, dt$$

$$= \frac{16}{\pi^3} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\cos n\pi/2}{m^2} \right) + \frac{16}{\pi^3} \frac{\sin nt}{m^3} \Big|_{0}^{1/2}$$

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \frac{(-)^k}{4k^2} \cos 2kt + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{16}{\pi^3} \frac{(-)^k}{(2k+1)^3} \cos (kk+1)t$$

d) Paiche
$$f \in L^2(-\pi, \pi)$$
 be serve converge alla f
nel senso dell'energia.
Indtre $\forall t^* \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in \text{continua in } t^* \in \text{le derivate}$
destra e sinistre sono finite. Pertanto, $\forall t^* \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f(t^*) = S(t^*)$

e) In particular, in t=0, obtains

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{4\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4)^k}{k^2} + \frac{16}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(5)^k}{(2k+1)^3} = 1$$
(2) Se considerinno l'equazione omogenea associate,
abians
 $z^k + gz = 3$ $\lambda^2 + g = 0$ $\lambda = \pm 3i$
 $z = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$
Indue, posts
 $d = e^{3x} + \frac{\cos 3x}{\sin 3x} = f_1 + d_2$
averns
 $y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + y_4 + y_2$
Delle tabelle ricaviano de deve essere
 $y_1 = Ae^{3x} \implies y_1' = 3Ae^{3x}, \quad y_1'' = gAe^{3x}$
 $BAe^{3x} + gAe^{3x} = e^{3x}$
 $ABA = 4 \implies A = \frac{1}{18}$
Quanto a y_2 , esse deve essere ricavet delle vere axione
 $delle costantic arbitrarie
 $y_2 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos 3x} \frac{\cos 3k}{\sin 3t} dt = \frac{1}{3\sin 3t}$$

$$= \int_{3}^{x} \frac{\cos^{3}t \sin^{3}x - \sin^{2}t \cos^{3}x}{3} \frac{\cos^{3}t}{\sin^{3}t} dt$$

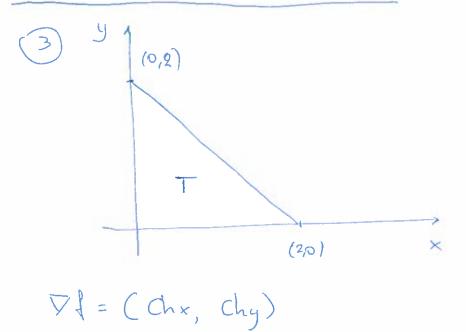
$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \int_{3}^{x} \frac{\cos^{2}3t}{\sin^{3}t} dt \right) \sin^{3}x - \frac{\cos^{3}x}{3} \int_{3}^{x} \cos^{3}t dt$$

$$= -\frac{\sin^{3}x}{9} \frac{\cos^{3}x}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}x \left[\int_{3}^{x} \frac{1}{\sin^{3}t} dt - \int_{3}^{x} \sin^{3}t dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\sin^{3}x}{9} \frac{\cos^{3}x}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}x \cos^{3}x + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\sin^{3}x}{2} \cos^{3}x}{2} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\sin^{3}x}{2} \cos^{3}x} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\sin^{3}x}{2} \cos^{3}x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sin^{3}x}{2} \left[\int_{2}^{x} \frac{\cos^{3}x}{2} t dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3}x \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln \left[\frac{1}{9} \frac{3}{2} x \right] \right) = \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3}x \left[\ln \left[\frac{1}{9} \frac{3}{2} x \right] \right]$$
Quindi concludianto du l'integrale grande e

$$y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{18} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{9} \sin 3x \ln \left[\frac{1}{9} \frac{3}{2} x \right]$$



Osservianno de VI non si annollo <u>mai</u>. Quidi, il massunis e il minimo assoluti sono assunti necessariamente su DT. Osservianno rioltre cho

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

 $f[y=0, x \in [0,2]] = Sh x$ che e monotona crescente

Quindi

$$M_1 = 0$$
 $M_1 = Sh_2$

Analogamente,

$$A_{x=0}$$
, $y \in E_{0,23}$] = Shy che e monotona vescente
 $M_{2} = Sh 2$

Considerions, ora

$$l_3: y = 2-x \qquad x \in [0,2]$$

Abiano

$$f|_{l_{3}} = Shx + Sh(2-x)4, \quad x \in [0,2]$$

Posto

abian

$$g' = Ch_{x} - Ch(2-x)$$
$$= Ch_{x} - Ch(x-2)$$

$$g_{1}^{1} \ge 0 \qquad Chx = Ch(x-z) \ge 0$$

$$Chx \ge Ch(x-z)$$

$$e^{x} + e^{-x} \ge e^{x-2} + e^{z-x}$$

$$e^{2x} + 1 \ge \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2}} + e^{2}$$

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

$$2x \ge 2 \qquad x \ge 1$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{e^{2}} + \frac{2}{e^{2}}$$

$$e \text{ conductions do}$$

$$m_{3} = 2 \text{ Sh}(z), \qquad M_{3} = \text{ Sh}(z)$$

$$m_{3} = 2 \text{ Sh}(z), \qquad M_{3} = \text{ Sh}(z)$$

$$m_{4} = 0, \qquad M_{4} = \text{ Sh}(z)$$

$$M = 0, \qquad M_{4} = 1$$

$$M = 0, \qquad M_{5} = 4y e^{4xy} + 4xy^{2}$$

$$M = 0, \qquad M_{5} = 4y e^{4xy} + 4xy^{2}$$

$$M = 0, \qquad M_{5} = 0$$

Pertante le ipotesi del Teorema di Dini sono totte verificate e possiamo concludere che F! g: Iy=-, - Ix=o, di classe C^{∞} , t.e. g(-1)=0 e $f(g(y), y) \equiv 0$ ¥yely=-1 hote $f_y = 4 \times e^{4 \times y} - 2y(1 - 2x^2)$ $f_{y}(0,-1) = 2$ e conductions de $g'(-1) = -\frac{f_y(0,-1)}{p_y(0,-1)} = -\frac{2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$ fx(0,-1) Per traccione il grafico quilitativo, occorre conseccre g'(-1) Abiamo $e^{4y}g(y) - y^{2}(1-2g^{2}(y)) = 0$ $e^{4y}g^{(y)}$ [49 + 4y9'] - 2y(1 - 29^2) + 4y^298' = 0 Posto y = -1 e g(-1) = 0 ziotheniamo $4.0 - 4g'(-1) + 2 = 0 \implies g'(-1) = \frac{1}{2}$ holte $e^{4yg(y)} \left[4g + 4yg'\right]^2 + e^{4yg(y)} \left[4g' + 4g' + 4yg''\right]$ $-2(1-2g^{2}) + 8y gg' + 8y gg' + 4y^{2}(g')^{2} + 4y^{2}gg'' \equiv 0$

da ani

