ESERCIZIO 1
$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{2(z-\pi')}$$

I) Zeni del denominatore: $z = 0$, $z = \pi'$.

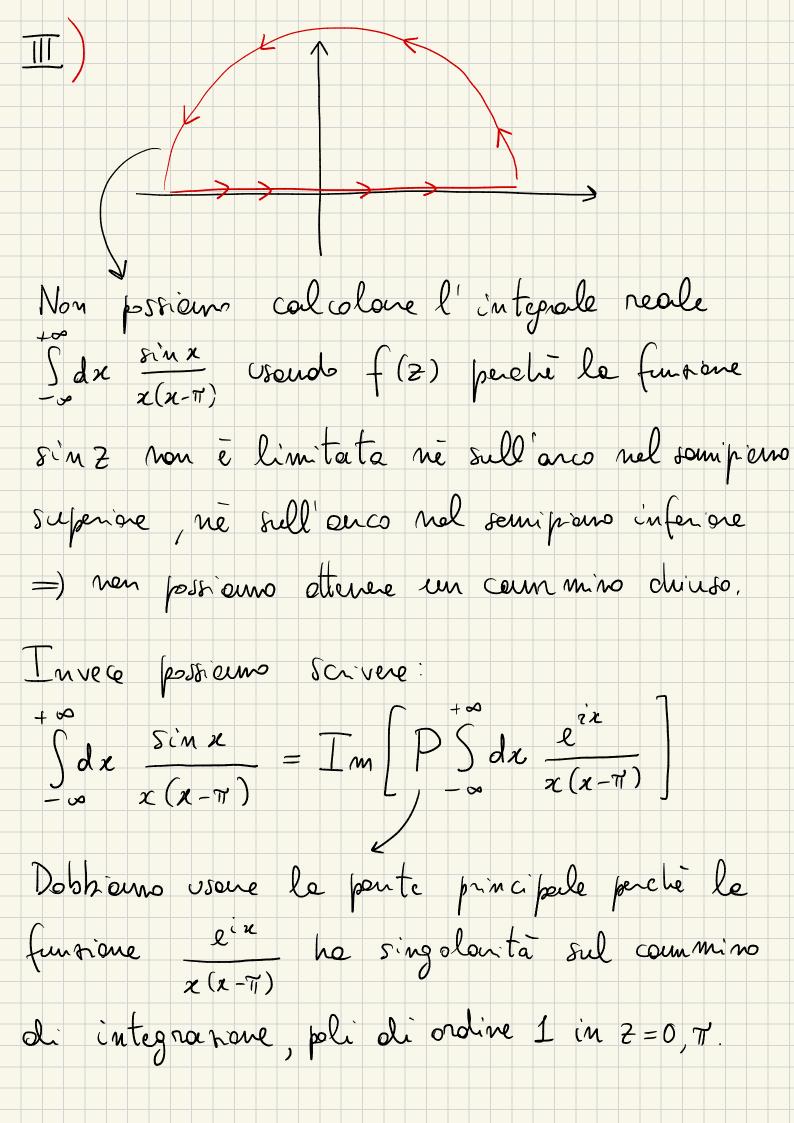
In questi purti per anele el denominatore si cun mulla: $\sin z \sim z + O(z')$
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Sin



$$P \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \frac{e^{iz}}{x(z-\pi')} = \pi i Res_{z(z-\pi')} = \pi i Res$$

=
$$\pi i \lim_{z \to \pi} \left[\left(\frac{z}{z} \right) \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z\pi)} \right] = \pi i \frac{(-1)}{\pi} = -i$$

lim $\int dz \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z-\pi)} = 0$ per lemma di Jordan $R \to \infty$ or $\int R$

(lo possierno voire preta $\max \left| \frac{1}{z(z-\pi)} \right| \xrightarrow{R \to \infty} 0$.)

Quindi:

 $\int dz \frac{\sin z}{z(x-\pi)} = \operatorname{Im} \left[-i - i \right] = -2$.

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 $\int Applicando la transformata troviano$
 $\widehat{F}(\omega) : \widehat{G}''(\omega) = \widehat{G}_{a}(\omega) + \widehat{G}_{c}(\omega) - 2\widehat{G}(\omega)$

France convoluence
in prodotto.

Propreta di \widehat{F} e derivate:

 $\widehat{G}'''(\omega) = (-i\omega)^{2} \widehat{G}(\omega) = -\omega^{2} \widehat{G}(\omega)$

$$\widehat{G}_{a}(\omega) = e^{-i\omega\omega} \widehat{G}(\omega)$$

$$\widehat{G}_{a}(\omega) = e^{+i\omega\omega} \widehat{G}(\omega)$$

$$= \omega^{2} \widehat{F}(\omega) \widehat{G}(\omega) = (e^{i\omega\omega} + e^{-i\omega\omega} - 2) \widehat{G}(\omega)$$

$$= \widehat{F}(\omega) = 2 \frac{1 - \cos(a\omega)}{\omega^{2}} \qquad 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}a^{2\omega^{2}}$$

$$= \widehat{F}(\omega) \quad \text{fon he nessure diveyente}$$

$$= \text{peetie lim } \widehat{F}(\omega) = a^{2} \text{ e quind } \widehat{e}$$

$$= \text{contine so tutto } R \cdot \text{Inottre vale die}$$

$$|\widehat{F}(\omega)| = 2 \frac{|1 - \cos(a\omega)|}{|\omega|^{2}} \le \frac{4}{|\omega|^{2}} \text{ duagre sie}$$

$$|\widehat{F}(\omega)| \text{ de } |\widehat{F}(\omega)|^{2} \text{ sowe integrabely per lustow}$$

$$= \widehat{F}(\omega) \in L^{2}(R) \text{ e } \in L^{1}(R).$$

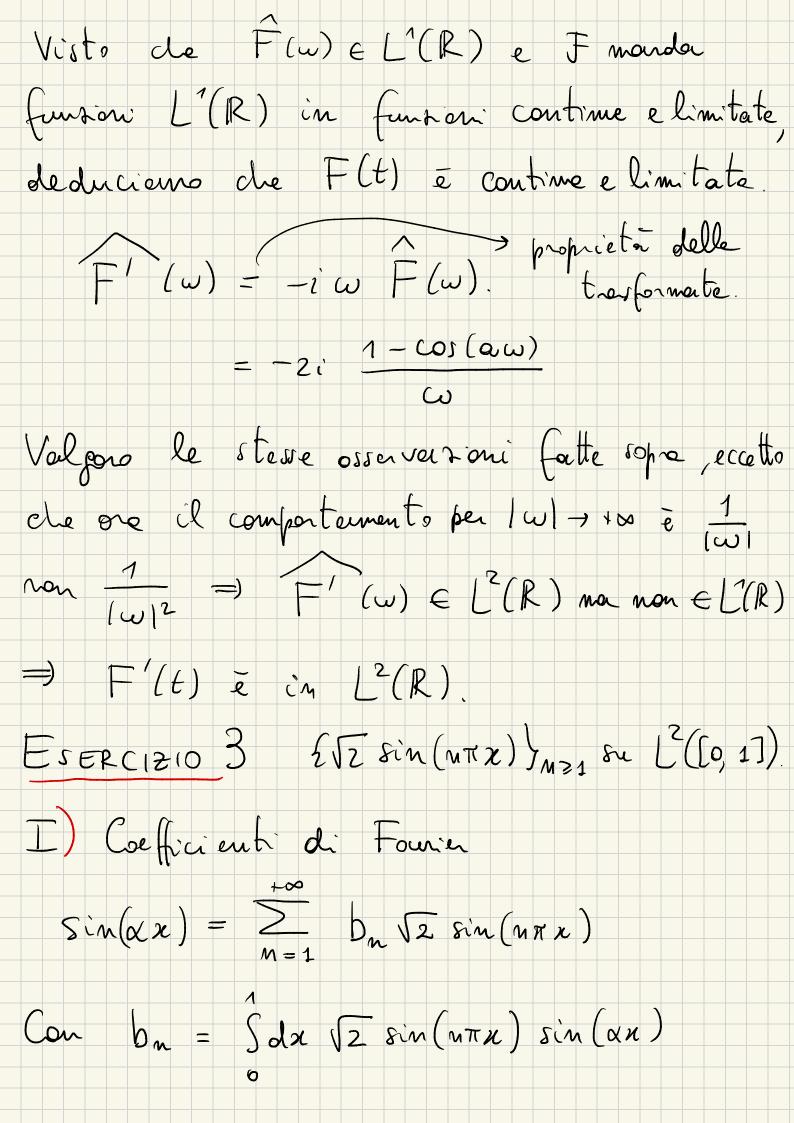
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$$= \int_{0}^{2} dx \sqrt{2} \frac{e^{i M\pi x} - e^{-i M\pi x}}{2i} \frac{e^{i \alpha} \times e^{-i \alpha} x}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(2i)^{2}} \int_{0}^{2} dx \left(e^{i (M\pi + \alpha)x} - e^{i (M\pi - \alpha)x} - e^{-i (M\pi + \alpha)x} \right)$$

$$- e^{-i (M\pi - \alpha)x} + e^{-i (M\pi + \alpha)x}$$

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$$Sin(n\pi + X) = (-1)^{m} Sin(X), quind:$$

$$D_{m} = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2}} Sin(\alpha) \left(\frac{1}{n\pi + \alpha} + \frac{1}{n\pi - \alpha}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2}} Sin(\alpha) \frac{n\pi - \alpha + n\pi + \alpha}{m^{2}\pi^{2} - \alpha^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2}} Sin(\alpha) (2\pi) \frac{m}{n^{2}\pi^{2} - \alpha^{2}}$$

$$T) L' identità di Ponseval ci dice che:$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \left| Sin(\alpha x) \right|^{2} = \sum_{m=1}^{1} \left| D_{m} \right|^{2}$$

$$Collidiono il membro sinistro:$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \left(Sin(\alpha x) \right)^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} dx \frac{1 - Cos(2\alpha x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(Sin(2\alpha x) \right) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(Sin(2\alpha x) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{Sin(2\alpha)}{2\alpha} \right)$$

$$Collidiono il membro destro:$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\sin(\alpha) \right)^{2} \left(2\pi \right)^{2} \frac{M^{2}}{(M^{2}\pi^{2} - \alpha^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 2\pi^{2} \left(\sin(\alpha) \right)^{2}$$

$$= 2\pi^{2} \left(\sin(\alpha) \right)$$

Uguagliands i due risultet troviaus:

$$\frac{+\infty}{N} = \frac{M^2}{(N^2 \pi^2 - \alpha^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 (\sin(\alpha 1)^2)} \left(1 - \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{2\alpha}\right)$$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sin(\alpha 1)^2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$