$$f(z) = \frac{\cos(\alpha z)}{(z^2 + 4)(z - i)}$$

T) •
$$z = \infty$$
: Simpolon ta essent alle per via di $\cos(\alpha z)$

• $z = \pm 2i$: polo di ordine 1 per via di $z^2 + 4$

Notiamo che per «∈ R cos («≥) non s'emmulle mani sull'asse imma ginerio, quindi ±2i e i non possono diventare rimuovibili.

$$\frac{1}{1} \int (\alpha) = \int \frac{\cos(\alpha x)}{(\alpha^2 + 4)(x - i)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\alpha x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\alpha x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^{2} + 4)(x - i) dx$$

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$$T_{+}(\alpha):$$

$$\times -2i \qquad \alpha < 0$$

$$X = \begin{cases} 2\pi i \left(\text{Res}_{e^{i\alpha} 2} \left(2 = 2i \right) + \text{Res}_{e^{i\alpha} 2} \left(2 = i \right) \right), \quad \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(-2\pi i) \quad \text{Res}_{e^{i\alpha} 2} \left(2 = -2i \right), \quad \alpha < 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-2\pi i & \text{Res}_{e^{i\alpha 2}} & (2=-2i) & \alpha < 0 \\
(2^{i}+4)(2-i) & \alpha < 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases}
2\pi i & (e^{-2\alpha} + e^{-\alpha}) & \alpha > 0 \\
4i \cdot i & e^{+2\alpha} & \alpha < 0
\end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{4}e^{-2\alpha} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-\alpha}\right), & \alpha > 0 \\ -2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{12}\right)e^{2\alpha}, & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi i}{6}\left(3e^{-2\alpha} - 4e^{-\alpha}\right), & \alpha > 0 \\ +\frac{\pi i}{6}e^{2\alpha}, & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi i}{6}\left(3e^{-2\alpha} - 4e^{-\alpha}\right), & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

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quind:
$$\frac{\pi i}{6} e^{-2\alpha}, \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\frac{\pi i}{6} e^{-2\alpha}, \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\frac{\pi i}{6} (3e^{2\alpha} - 4e^{\alpha}), \quad \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{\pi i}{6} (-\frac{3}{2}e^{-2\alpha} + 2e^{-\alpha} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\alpha}), \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\frac{\pi i}{6} (\frac{1}{2}e^{2\alpha} - \frac{3}{2}e^{2\alpha} + 2e^{\alpha}), \quad \alpha < 0$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(e^{-2\alpha} - 2 e^{-\alpha} \right), \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \left(e^{2\alpha} - 2 e^{\alpha} \right), \quad \alpha < 0 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(e^{-2|\alpha|} - 2 e^{-|\alpha|} \right).$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(e^{-2|\alpha|} - 2 e^{-|\alpha|} \right).$$

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$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left($$

 $e \quad t = x + \frac{ia^2\omega}{2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

traviamo:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} = a \sqrt{\pi}$$
 \Rightarrow Fa (w) = $e^{-\frac{a^2w^2}{2}}$

Pertento: $F_a * F_b (w) = F_e (w) \hat{F}_b (w)$

proprieta della travformata

del podotto di convoluzione tra

funcioni in L^(R)

= $e^{-\frac{a^2w^2}{2}} = e^{\frac{b^2w^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} w^2$

= $e^{-\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} (t)$. Quind: $F_a * F_b = F_{\sqrt{a_1^2+b^2}}$.

The Pointendo da $F_a (t)$:

Per $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{G}(R)$ consideramo:

 $T_{F_e} [\varphi] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt F_e(t) \varphi(t)$

integrale. Othericano:

lim T_{Fa} [φ] = φ(0) S dy π e y²
α → 0

= 1

= φ(0)

Lim T_{Fa} = So delte di Dirac
α → 0 ovveo: $\lim_{a \to 0} F_a(t) = S(t)$. * Pontendo de Fa (w): $F_{a}(\omega) = e^{-\frac{\alpha^{2}\omega^{2}}{4}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \to 0} 1 = S(\omega)$ la trasformante di S(t) è la costemte 1. Pertoudo usourols che la transformate communte con il limite distribuzionale troviamo di movo:

Fa * Fs =
$$F\sqrt{a^2+s^2}$$

Prenderdo e $\rightarrow 0$ trovienno:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' \, S(t-t') \, F_S(t') = F_S(t).$$

$$E \leq \operatorname{ERC}(20) \, 3 \qquad P(v) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2k)}, v) e^{(2k)}$$

$$T) P(\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(e^{(2k)}, \alpha_1 v_{1} + \alpha_2 v_{2} \right) e^{(2k)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left[\alpha_1 \left(e^{(2k)}, v_{1} \right) e^{(2k)} + \alpha_2 \left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) e^{(2k)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left[\alpha_1 \left(e^{(2k)}, v_{1} \right) e^{(2k)} + \alpha_2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) e^{(2k)} \right]$$

$$= \alpha_1 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(e^{(2k)}, v_{1} \right) e^{(2k)} + \alpha_2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) e^{(2k)}$$

$$= \alpha_1 \left[\left(e^{(2k)}, v_{1} \right) + \alpha_2 \left[\left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) \right]^{2} \right]$$

$$= \alpha_1 \left[\left(e^{(m)}, v_{2} \right) + \alpha_2 \left[\left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) \right]^{2} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left[\left(e^{(m)}, v_{2} \right) + \alpha_2 \left[\left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) \right]^{2} \right]$$

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$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left[\left(e^{(2k)}, v_{2} \right) + \alpha_2 \left[\left(e^{($$

$$\forall v, w \in H$$
, considerano:
 $(w, P(v)) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2k)}, v) (w, e^{(2k)})$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2k)})^{*} (v) e^{(2k)}^{*}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2k)})^{*}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(e^{(2k)}, w\right) \left(v, e^{(2k)}\right)^*\right)$$

$$= \left(v, P(w)\right)^* = \left(P(w), v\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{\dagger} = P$$

$$\perp P(P(v))$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}\left(e^{(2k)}P(v)\right)e^{(2k)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2k)}, P(v)) e^{(2k)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2k)}, \sum_{h=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2h)}, v) e^{(2h)}) e^{(2k)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{h=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2h)}, v)(e^{(2h)}, e^{(2h)}) e^{(2h)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{h=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2h)}, v)(e^{(2h)}, e^{(2h)}) e^{(2h)}$$

$$= \sum_{h=1}^{+\infty} (e^{(2h)}, e^{($$

 $= P(r) = \lambda v \qquad L = \lambda(\lambda v) = \lambda^2 v$

Danque:
$$\lambda v = \lambda^2 v$$

$$=) \left(\lambda^2 - \lambda \right) v = 0$$

Essendo
$$v \neq 0$$
 deve essere: $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0$
=) $\lambda = 1$ oppure $\lambda = 0$.

In effetti:
$$P(e^{(2)}) = 0$$
 $P(e^{(2)}) = e^{(2)}$