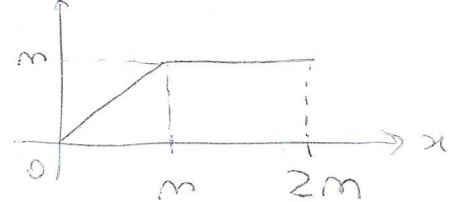


$$\textcircled{1} \quad (a) \quad f_m(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq m \\ m & \text{se } m < x \leq 2m \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$



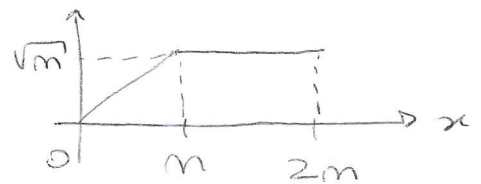
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} =: f(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f_m$ conv. puntualm. a f in \mathbb{R} .

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_m(x) - f(x)| = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{non c'è conv. unif. su } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall \alpha > 0 \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, \alpha]} |f_m(x) - f(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{conv. unif. su } (-\infty, \alpha] \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(b) \quad f_m(x) = \begin{cases} x/\sqrt{m} & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq m \\ \sqrt{m} & \text{se } m < x \leq 2m \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

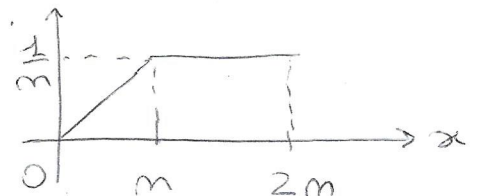


$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = 0 =: f(x) \Rightarrow f_m \text{ conv. puntualm. a } f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_m(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{m} = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{no conv. unif. su } \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\forall \alpha > 0 \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, \alpha]} |f_m(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{conv. unif. su } (-\infty, \alpha] \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(c) \quad f_m(x) = \begin{cases} x/m^2 & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq m \\ 1/m & \text{se } m < x \leq 2m \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$



$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = 0 =: f(x) \Rightarrow \text{conv. puntuale } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_m(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{conv. unif. su } \mathbb{R} \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x^5 e^{m x^5} = x^5 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (e^{x^5})^m =: f(x)$$

(a) Fisso $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Allora

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SE } x=0 \text{ ALLORA} \\ f(0)=0. \text{ QUINDI} \\ \text{ORA CONSIDERO } x \neq 0. \end{array} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (e^{x^5})^m$$

è una serie geometrica di ragione e^{x^5} ,
che quindi converge se e solo se $|e^{x^5}| < 1$
ossia $x < 0$. In tal caso

$$f(x) = x^5 \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{x^5}} - 1 \right) = x^5 \frac{e^{x^5}}{1-e^{x^5}}$$

$$\text{Pertanto } A = (-\infty, 0] \text{ e } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^5 \frac{e^{x^5}}{1-e^{x^5}} & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^5 \frac{e^{x^5}}{1-e^{x^5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^5 \frac{e^{x^5}}{-x^5} = -1 \neq 0 = f(0)$$

Quindi f non è continua in $x=0$.

Se la serie convergesse unif. in A allora } \Rightarrow
 f sarebbe continua in $x=0$.

\Rightarrow la serie non converge unif. in A .

MODALTERNATIVO:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, 0]} \underbrace{\left| \sum_{m=1}^N f_m(x) - f(x) \right|}_{=0} =$$

per $x=0$,
QUINDI CONSIDERO $x \neq 0$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, 0)} \left| x^5 \left(\sum_{m=1}^N e^{m x^5} - \frac{1}{1-e^{x^5}} + 1 \right) \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, 0)} -x^5 \left| \frac{1 - e^{(N+1)x^5}}{1-e^{x^5}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{x^5}} \right| \geq 1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} f_m(x) = m^2 \log\left(1 + \frac{x^{3/2}}{m^2}\right) \quad \forall x \geq 0.$$

(a) Fisso $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \\ x^{3/2} & \text{se } x \neq 0 \end{cases} = x^{3/2}$$

$\Rightarrow f_m$ converge puntualmente a $f(x) := x^{3/2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(b) $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_m(x) - f(x)| = +\infty$

$$\forall a > 0 \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, a]} |f_m(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |f_m(a) - f(a)| = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_m$ converge uniformemente a f su $(-\infty, a] \quad \forall a > 0$. ■

$$\textcircled{4} f_m(x) = \sqrt{m} x^m \log\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$$

(a) $\forall x \in (0, 1) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{m} x^m \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{m}} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) \right) dx = 0.$$

D'altra parte: $\forall x \in (0, 1)$

$$0 \leq f_m(x) \leq \sqrt{m} x^m \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{m}} = x^{m+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 f_m(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 x^{m+2} dx = \frac{1}{m+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_m(x) dx \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m+3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_m(x) dx = 0. \quad \text{Quindi i due termini sono uguali.}$$

(b) $f(x) := \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } |x| < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } x = 1 \\ +\infty & \text{se } x > 1 \\ \neq & \text{se } x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

(No conv puntuali in $(-1, 1]$.)

Siccome $f_m \in \mathcal{C}^0((-1, 1])$,
 allora se f_m convergesse unif. in $(-1, 1]$ si avrebbe che $f \in \mathcal{C}^0((-1, 1])$

e questo è falso, perché $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0 \neq 1 = f(1)$.

Quindi non è conv. uniforme in $(-1, 1]$.

$$\forall a \in (0, 1). \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [-a, a]} |f_m(x)| \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [-a, a]} \sqrt{m} x^m \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{m}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a^{m+2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{conv. unif. su } [-a, a]$$

Oss: Non si può fare di meglio:

* Guardo vicino a -1 :

Se ci fosse conv. unif. in $(-1, c]$ (per $c \in (-1, 1)$)
allora il Teorema del doppio limite implicherebbe

che

$$\left\{ \ell_m := \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} f_m(x) = (-1)^m \sqrt{m} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right) \right\}$$

è di Cauchy (e quindi convergente, in \mathbb{R}).

Ma $\nexists \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \ell_m = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^m$.

Quindi non c'è conv. unif. in $(-1, c]$.

* Guardo vicino a 1 :

Se ci fosse conv. unif. in $[c, 1)$ (per $c \in (-1, 1)$)
allora il Teorema del doppio limite implicherebbe

che

$$\underbrace{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f_m(x)}_{\sqrt{m} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \underbrace{\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m(x)}_{f(x)}$$

-1 0 DIVERSI!

Quindi non c'è conv. unif. in $[c, 1)$. ■

(5) $\alpha > 0$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3\alpha)^m}{(m+1)\log^d m} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \alpha^m$$

per $a_m := \frac{3^m}{(m+1)\log^d m}$

$$\frac{|a_{m+1}|}{|a_m|} = \frac{3^{m+1}}{(m+2)\log^d(m+1)} \cdot \frac{(m+1)\log^d m}{3^m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} 3 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3}$$

RAGGIO DI CONVERGENZA

Quindi ho \int conv. unif. su $[a, b]$ per $-\frac{1}{3} < a < b < \frac{1}{3}$
 sicuramente \int conv. semplice su $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$.

$\triangleright \underline{x = 1/3}$: $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)\log^d m} < \infty$ S.E.S. $\alpha > 1$.

$\triangleright \underline{x = -1/3}$: $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{(m+1)\log^d m} < \infty \quad \forall \alpha > 0$ (LEIBNIZ).

Quindi ~~...~~

~~...~~

- $\bullet \underline{\alpha > 1}$: conv. puntuale su $[-1/3, 1/3]$
 conv. unif. su $[a, b]$ per $-\frac{1}{3} \leq a < b \leq \frac{1}{3}$.
- $\bullet \underline{\alpha \in (0, 1]}$: conv. puntuale su $[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$
 conv. unif. su $[a, b]$ per $-\frac{1}{3} \leq a < b < \frac{1}{3}$ \blacksquare

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \cos x = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{(2m)!} \quad \text{conv. unif. su } \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\cos x - 1 = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

$$\int_{-1/2}^0 \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{x^3} dx = \int_{-1/2}^0 \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{4m-3}}{(2m)!} dx =$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} \int_{-1/2}^0 x^{4m-3} dx = - \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} \frac{(1/2)^{4m-2}}{4m-2} =: S$$

dove $S = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^m a_m$ per $a_m = - \frac{1}{(2m)!} \frac{(1/2)^{4m-2}}{4m-2}$

Per il Teorema di Leibniz, si ha

$$|S - S_N| \leq |a_{N+1}| \quad \text{per } S_N = \sum_{m=1}^N (-1)^m a_m$$

$$\boxed{N=1} \quad |a_2| = \frac{1}{4!} \frac{(1/2)^6}{6} < \frac{1}{100}$$

Quindi una approssimazione cercata è

$$S_1 = (-1)^1 a_1 = + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1/2)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{16} \quad \blacksquare$$

7 $f(x) = \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m x^m}{(m+1)^2} = \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} a_m x^m, a_m := \frac{(-1)^m m}{(m+1)^2}$

(a) $\frac{|a_{m+1}|}{|a_m|} = \frac{m+1}{(m+2)^2} \cdot \frac{(m+1)^2}{m} = \frac{(m+1)^3}{m(m+2)^2} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = R$
 RAGGIO DI CONVERGENZA.

► $x=1$: $\sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} a_m 1^m = \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m}{(m+1)^2} < \infty$ per Leibniz.

► $x=-1$: $\sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} a_m (-1)^m = \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} \frac{m}{(m+1)^2} = +\infty$ perché si comporta asintoticam. come la serie armonica, che diverge.

Quindi ho

- conv. semplice / puntuale su $(-1, 1]$
- conv. uniforme su $[a, b]$ per $-1 < a < b < 1$.

(b) $f(0) = 0$. Sia $x \neq 0$. $\frac{d}{dx} x^m = m x^{m-1}, \int_0^x t^m dt = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}$

$f(x) = \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{m x^m}{(m+1)^2} = \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{x}{(m+1)^2} \frac{d}{dx} x^m =$
 $= \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{x}{m+1} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t^m dt \right] \leftarrow \text{conv. unif.}$

$= x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{t} \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{t^{m+1}}{m+1} dt \right] =$

$\left(\log(1+t) = \sum_{m \geq 1} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{t^m}{m} = \sum_{m \geq 0} (-1)^m \frac{t^{m+1}}{m+1} \right)$

$= x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{t} \left(\log(1+t) - t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) dt \right] =$

volendo, si risolve come segue

$\rightarrow = x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} dt - 1 + \frac{x}{4} \right] =$

$= -\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} dt + \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} + \frac{x}{4}$

Allo stesso modo

$f(x) = \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{m}{m+1} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t^m dt =$

$= \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t \left(\frac{d}{dt} t^m \right) dt \leftarrow \text{conv. unif.}$

$= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{t} \left(\sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{t^{m+1}}{m+1} \right) \right] dt =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{t} \left(\log(1+t) - t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \right] dt = \leftarrow \text{volendo, si} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t \left[\frac{\frac{t}{1+t} - \log(1+t)}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} + \frac{t}{2} \right) dt = \\
 &= \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} dt + \frac{x}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

risolve
come segue

$$(c) f(x) = \sum_{m \geq 2} a_m x^m$$

~~Per il Teorema di Leibniz, si ha~~
~~conv. unif.~~

$$S := \int_0^{1/2} f(x) dx = \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{m}{(m+1)^2} \int_0^{1/2} x^m dx = \sum_{m \geq 2} (-1)^m \frac{m}{(m+1)^2} \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} =: b_m$$

Per il Teorema di Leibniz,

$$\left| S - \sum_{m=2}^N (-1)^m b_m \right| \leq b_{N+1}$$

$$\boxed{N=2} \quad b_3 = \frac{3}{4^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} > 10^{-3}$$

$$\boxed{N=3} \quad b_4 = \frac{4}{5^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} = 10^{-3}$$

$$\boxed{N=4} \quad b_5 = \frac{5}{6^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^6} < 10^{-3}$$

L'approssimazione cercata è quindi

$$\sum_{m=2}^4 (-1)^m b_m = b_2 - b_3 + b_4 = \frac{2}{3^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{3}{4^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{4}{5^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{108} - \frac{3}{1024} + \frac{1}{1000} \approx 0.0073$$

