

$$(S_N f)(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^N (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$

$f \in L^1([- \pi, \pi])$ ,

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx,$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx$$

$$S_N^2 = \|f\|_{L^2([- \pi, \pi])}^2 - \pi \left[ \frac{a_0^2}{2} + a_1^2 + \dots + b_N^2 \right]$$

se  $f \in L^2([- \pi, \pi]) \subset L^1([- \pi, \pi])$

In partic.,  $\forall f \in L^2([- \pi, \pi])$

$\exists (S_N f)(x) \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N}$

$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} (S_N f)(x)$  converge a  $f$  IN NORMA  $L^2$  (IN  $L^2$ )

Ma  $f \in L^2$  e' cl. di equiv.!!!

Convergenza in  $L^2$  non implica conv. puntuale  
a  $f$ , ne' convergenza in generale.  
(può divergere in ms. di misure nulla!!)

Quindi nsp. a  $L^2([a, b])$  ha rese

di Fourier induce un isomorfismo

di sp. di Hilbert con  $\ell^2(\mathbb{R})$ .

In fatti  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n^2 \rightarrow 0$  implica che

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 + b_n^2 = \frac{\|f\|_{L^2}^2}{\pi} < +\infty$$

N.B.:  $\ell^1(\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{C})) \subset \ell^2(\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{C}))$

Per conv. puntuale: *a tratti* (n. p.m.t. d' salt.)

- Se  $f$  è continua e limitata, *allora*  $(S_n f)(x)$  converge puntualm.

a  $f$  dato  $f$  è continua e a

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \varepsilon) + f(x_0 - \varepsilon)}{2} \text{ se } x_0 \text{ è}$$

p.t. d' discont. per  $f$

- Se  $f$  è continua,  $(S_n f)(x)$  converge q.o. a  $f$  (anche se  $f \in L^p$  per  $p \in (1, +\infty)$ )

(thm. Carleson '66)

- Se  $f$  é derivabile em  $x_0$ ,

$$(S_N f)(x_0) \rightarrow f(x_0)$$

- Se  $f \in C^P([a,b])$ ,

$$(S_N f)(x) \rightarrow f(x) \text{ em } [a,b] \text{ punt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n| &\leq \frac{\|f^{(P)}\|_{L^1}}{|n|^P} \\ |b_n| &\leq \frac{1}{|n|^P} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{inx} dx = \frac{a_n + i b_n}{2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Se  $f \in L^2([a,b])$  a val. im  $\mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\text{allora } c_{-n} = \frac{a_n - i b_n}{2} = c_n^*$$

altrum.  $c_n$  e  $c_{-n}$  sono indip.

$$\left( \text{ma comunque } c_{-n} = \frac{a_n - i b_n}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{N.B.: se } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} |a_n| + |b_n| < +\infty$$

perché  $|a_n \cos kx + b_n \sin kx| \leq |a_n| + |b_n|$

per Weierstrass M-test segue

che  $(S_N f)(x)$  converge assolutam.

(e quindi uniform.) a  $f$   $\forall x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

$$\text{Ese. 1: } \|f\|_{L^1} \text{ e } \|f\|_{L^2} \text{ di}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{ix+1}$$

$$\sqrt{P} A \text{ with } \sqrt{P} = \sqrt{P}^T = U D^{\frac{1}{2}} U^T$$

$$\operatorname{Tr} A^T P A = \sum_i \lambda_i^2(A), \quad \operatorname{Tr} B^T P B = \sum_j \lambda_j^2(B)$$

$$|\operatorname{Tr} A^T P B| \leq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} A^T P A + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} B^T P B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\lambda_i^2(A) + \lambda_i^2(B))$$

$$S = \sinh r$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-y}^y \frac{f(x)}{x - iy} dy = \overline{\int_{-y}^y \frac{f(x)}{x - iy} dy}$$

$$\|F_y\|^2 = \|g\|^2 = \frac{1}{y} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{ds}{1+s^2} = \frac{\pi}{2y}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-|x|}$$

$$1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1+4k^2} = \frac{\pi/2}{\sinh(\pi/2)}$$

$$1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+4k^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \coth(\pi/2)$$

$$e^{-|x|} = \frac{1 - e^{-\pi}}{\pi} \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2kx)}{1+4k^2} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1 + e^{-\pi}}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos((2k+1)x)}{2k^2 + 2k + 1}$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{Re} \int_0^\pi e^{-x+i k x} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1 - (-1)^k e^{-\pi}}{1+k^2}$$

