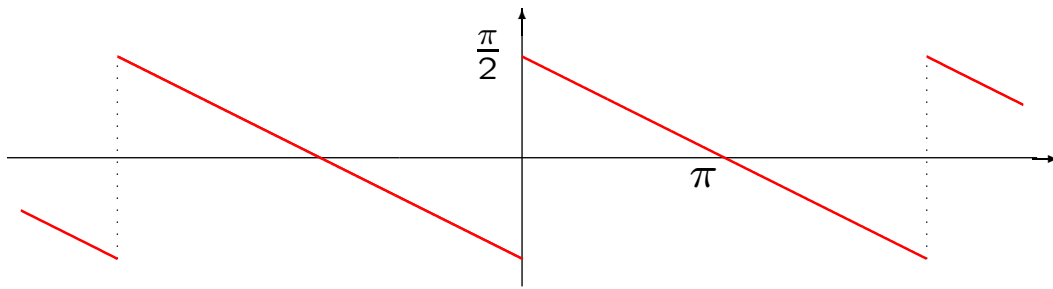
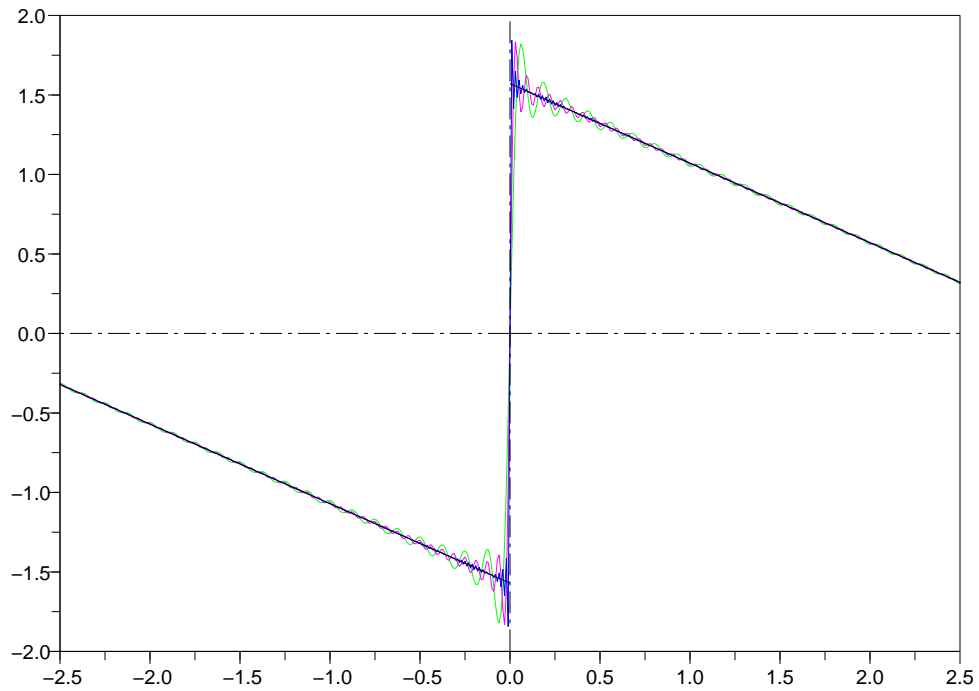


$$f_0(x) = (\pi - x)/2 \text{ per } x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

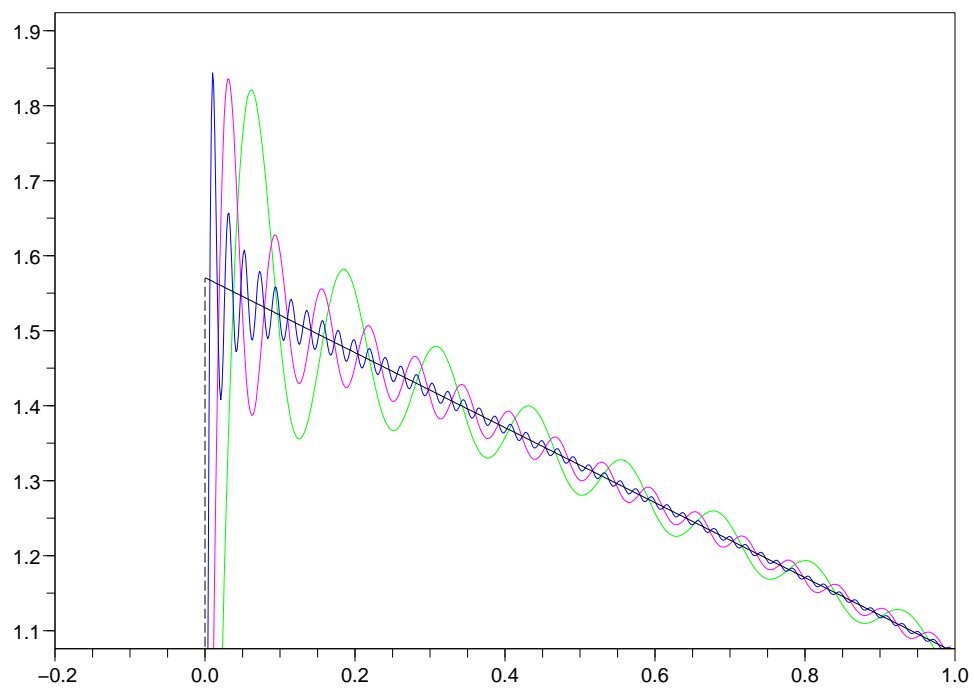


$$s_n(f_0; x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin kx}{k}$$

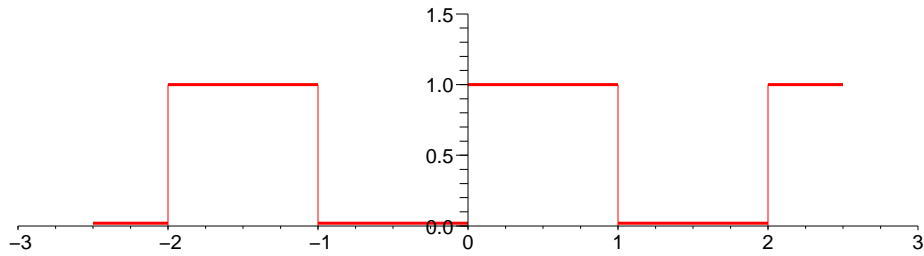
Grafici di  $s_n(f_0)$ , per  $n = 50, 100, 300$ :



Uno zoom delle  $s_n(f_0)$  vicino al punto  $(0, \pi/2)$ :

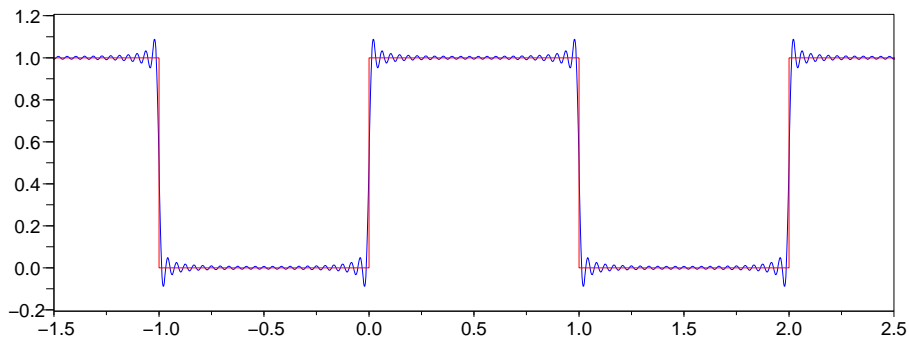
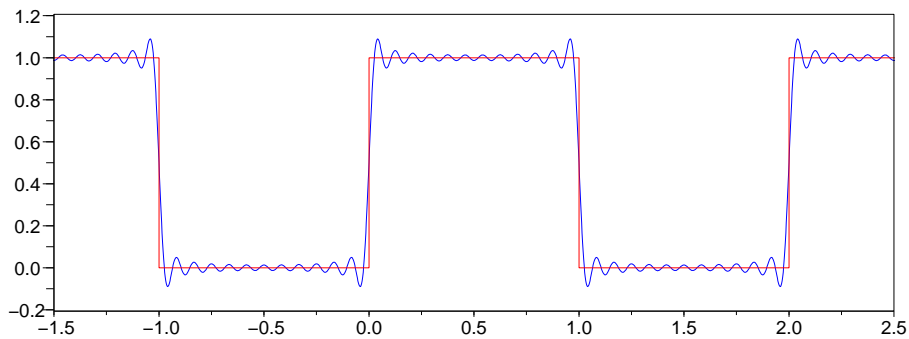
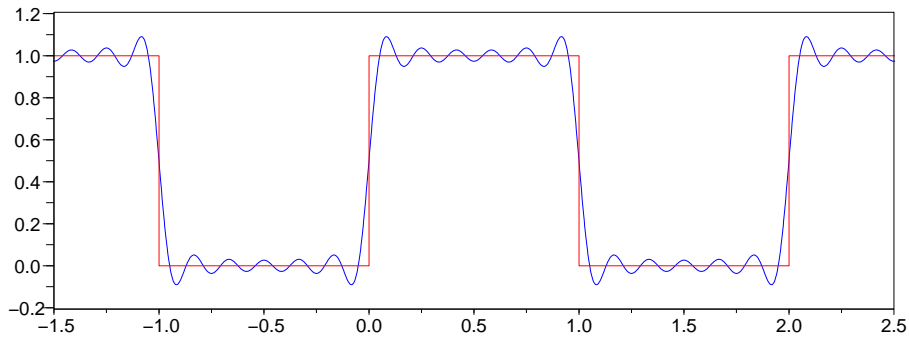


# Onda quadra $q$ :

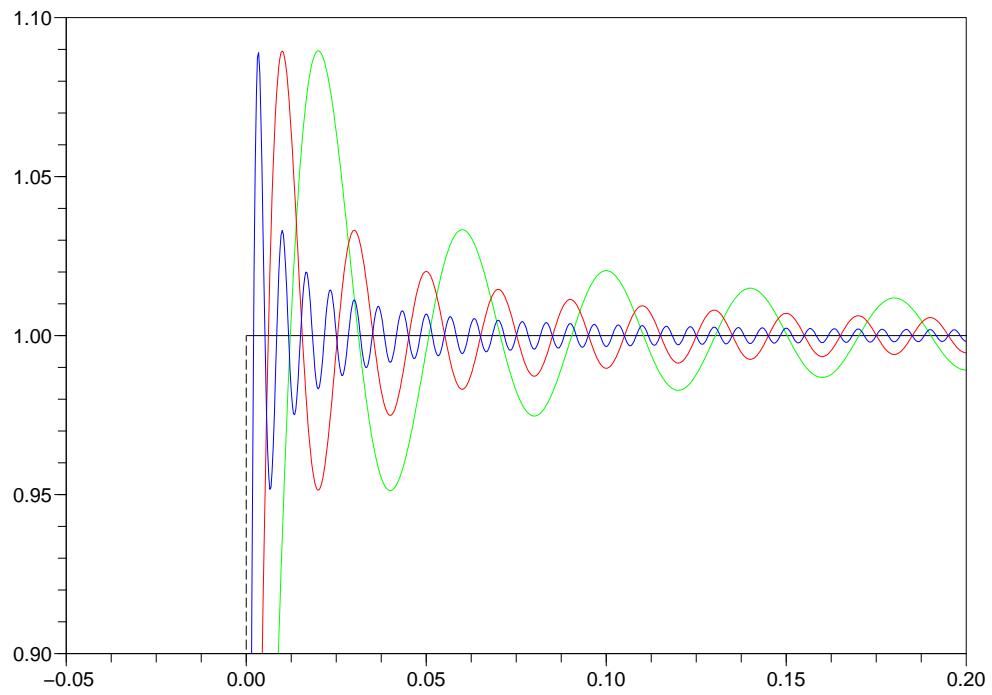


$$s_{2n}(q; x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin((2k-1)\pi x)}{2k-1}$$

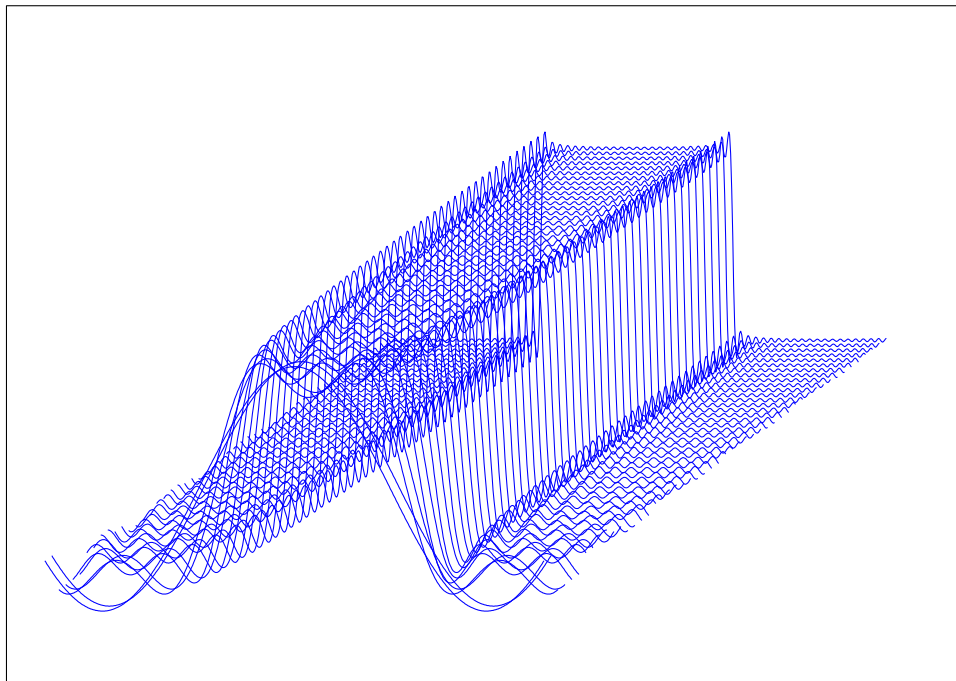
Grafici di  $s_n(q)$  per  $n = 12, 24, 48$ :



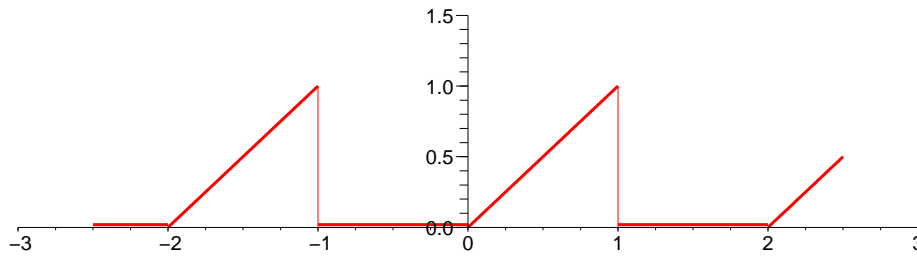
# Grafici di $s_n(q)$ vicino a $(0, 1)$



Grafici di  $s_n(q)$  per  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 50$ :

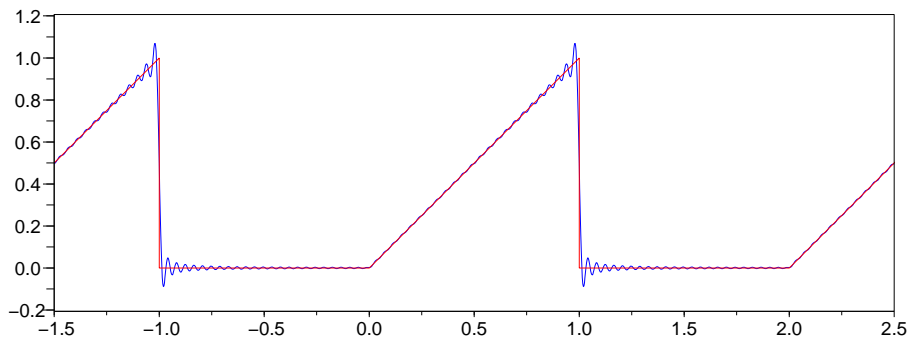
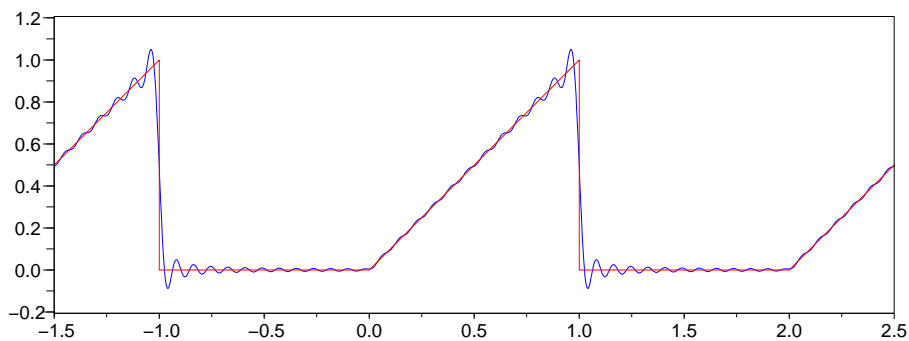
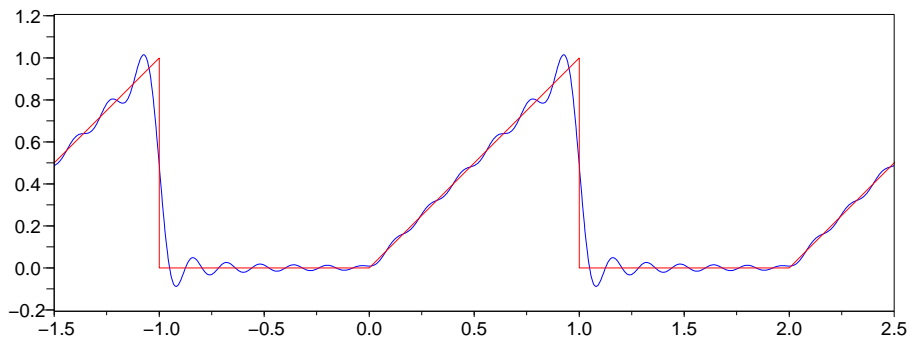


# Onda semitriangolare $t$ :

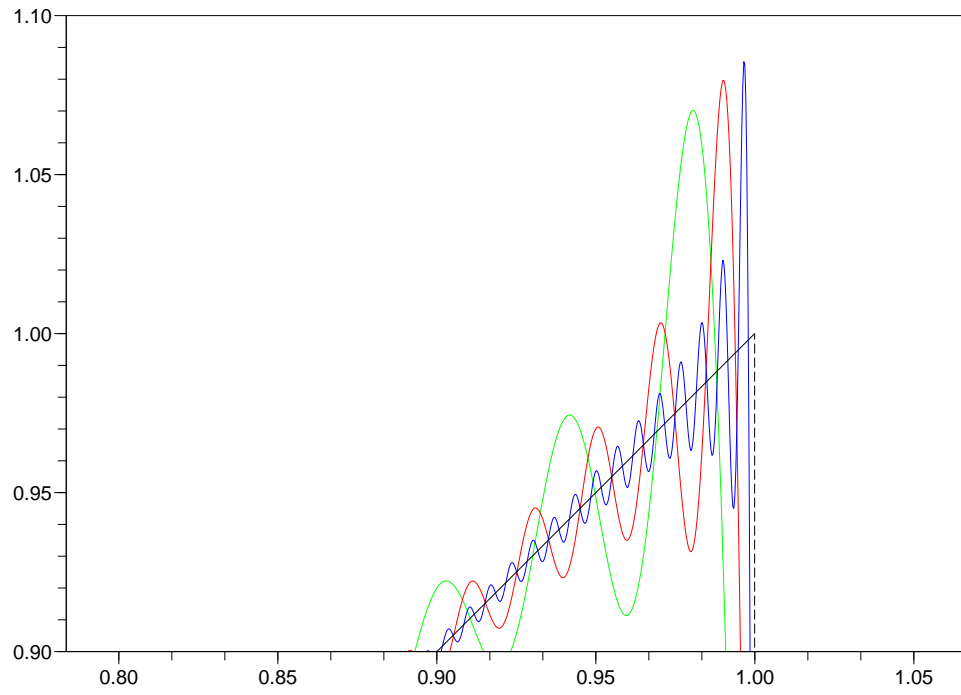


$$s_{2n}(t; x) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\cos((2k-1)\pi x)}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \frac{\sin k\pi x}{k}$$

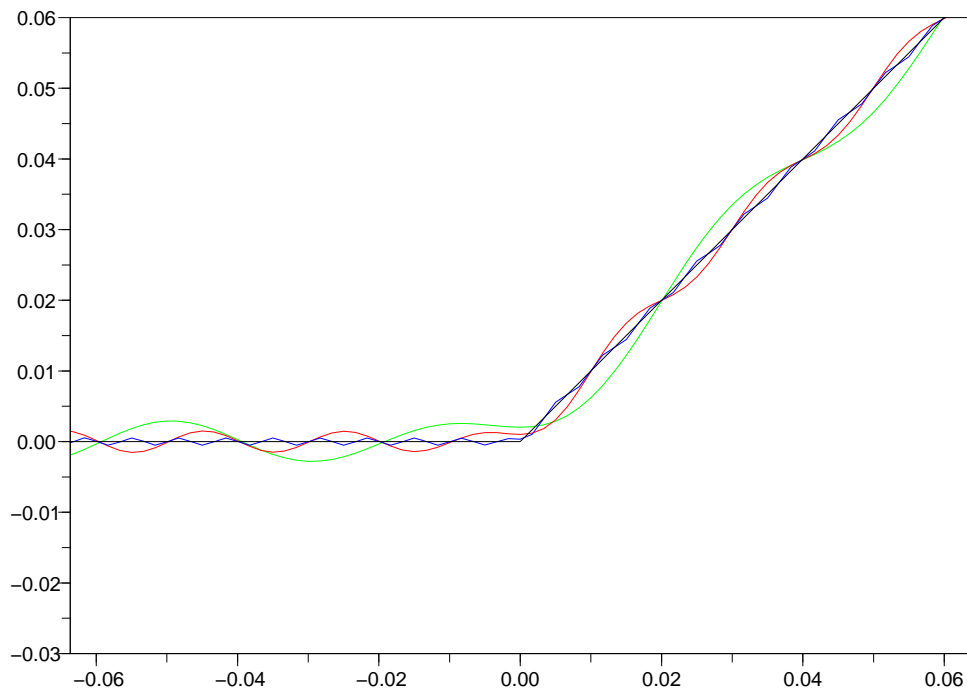
Grafici di  $s_n(t)$  per  $n = 12, 24, 48$ :



# Grafici di $s_n(t)$ vicino a $(1, 1)$



# Grafici di $s_n(t)$ vicino all'origine





Grafici di  $s_n(t)$  per  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 50$ :

