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● 第二章主要介绍的是有界区域上的定解问题(初边值问题)的求 解





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- 当空间变量是无界或者半无界区域(即没有边界条件,无法利用第二章的知识求解)时,如何构造出解的表达形式呢?





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- 一般是含有参变量α的积分

$$F(\alpha) = \int_{a}^{b} f(t)K(t, \alpha)dt$$

实质是把某函数类A中的函数f(t)通过积分变成另一个函数类B中的 $F(\alpha)$ 



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实质是把某函数类A中的函数f(t)通过积分变成另一个函数类B中的 $F(\alpha)$ 

• 本章中将介绍两个积分变换,分别是Fourier积分变换和Laplace积分变换,学习的过程中可以注意一下这两种变换中 $a,b,K(t,\alpha)$ 的表达形式的不同



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### \*3.1 Fourier变换

微积分中的Fourier积分及其相关结论



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#### \*3.1 Fourier变换

微积分中的Fourier积分及其相关结论

# **定义3.1.1** 如果广义积分

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\lambda \int_{R^1} f(\xi) \cos \lambda (x - \xi) d\xi$$

对所有的 $x \in R^1 = (-\infty, \infty)$ 都收敛,就称该积分为f的Fourier积分,这里 $\int_{R^1}^{\infty} d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\xi$ .



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#### \*3.1 Fourier变换

微积分中的Fourier积分及其相关结论

# **定义3.1.1** 如果广义积分

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\lambda \int_{R^1} f(\xi) \cos \lambda (x - \xi) d\xi$$

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### 定理3.1.1 (Fourier积分定理)

设 $f \in C(R^1)$ , f分段光滑且 $f \in L^1(R^1)$ (绝对可积),则f的Fourier积分就是其自身,即

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\lambda \int_{R^1} f(\xi) \cos \lambda (x - \xi) d\xi, x \in R^1$$



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$$\cos \lambda(x - \xi) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\lambda(x - \xi)} + e^{-i\lambda(x - \xi)})$$



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利用

$$\cos \lambda(x - \xi) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\lambda(x - \xi)} + e^{-i\lambda(x - \xi)})$$

可得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_{R^1} f(\xi) \cos \lambda(x - \xi) d\xi d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_{R^1} f(\xi) (e^{i\lambda(x - \xi)} + e^{-i\lambda(x - \xi)}) d\xi d\lambda$$



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利用

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其中

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda(x-\xi)} d\xi d\lambda \stackrel{\lambda=-\lambda}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{i\lambda(x-\xi)} d\xi d\lambda$$

代入上式, 化简可得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R^1} \int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{i\lambda(x-\xi)} d\xi d\lambda$$

把上式调整一下,与 $\xi$ 有关的写在一起,就有



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利用

$$\cos \lambda(x - \xi) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\lambda(x - \xi)} + e^{-i\lambda(x - \xi)})$$

可得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_{B^1} f(\xi) \cos \lambda(x - \xi) d\xi d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_{B^1} f(\xi) (e^{i\lambda(x - \xi)} + e^{-i\lambda(x - \xi)}) d\xi d\lambda$$

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代入上式, 化简可得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R^1} \int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{i\lambda(x-\xi)} d\xi d\lambda$$

把上式调整一下,与 $\xi$ 有关的写在一起,就有

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R^1} \left( \int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda \xi} d\xi \right) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda, \tag{3.1.1}$$

观察括号里的表达形式,它积分之后是关于 $\lambda$ 的表达形式(即通过积分把关于 $\xi$ 的函数转换成了关于 $\lambda$ 的函数,由积分变换的定义),于是我们就有了



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• 定义3.1.2 由 积 分 $\int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda\xi} d\xi$ 确 定 的 $\lambda$ 的 函 数 称为f的Fourier变换,有时也称为f的像函数。通常记为 $\mathscr{F}[f](\lambda)$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}[f]$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}[f(x)]$ ,或 $\widehat{f}(\lambda)$ 即

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R^1} f(\xi)e^{-i\lambda\xi}d\xi = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx$$



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• 定 义3.1.2 由 积 分 $\int_{R^1} f(\xi) e^{-i\lambda\xi} d\xi$ 确 定 的 $\lambda$ 的 函 数 称 为f的Fourier变 换, 有 时 也 称 为f 的 像 函 数 。 通 常 记 为 $\mathscr{F}[f](\lambda)$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}[f]$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}[f(x)]$ ,或 $\widehat{f}(\lambda)$ 即

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R^1} f(\xi)e^{-i\lambda\xi}d\xi = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx$$

• 由等式(3.1.1),我们可以得到 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 的Fourier逆变换

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R^1} \hat{f}(\lambda) e^{ix\lambda} d\lambda, \qquad (3.1.2)$$

记为 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}](x)$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}]$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda)]$ ,有时也称f为 $\hat{f}$ 的像原函数或原函数





• 定义3.1.2 由 积 分 $\int_{R^1} f(\xi)e^{-i\lambda\xi}d\xi$ 确 定 的 $\lambda$ 的 函 数 称为f的Fourier变换,有时也称为f的像函数。通常记为 $\mathscr{F}[f](\lambda)$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}[f]$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}[f(x)]$ ,或 $\widehat{f}(\lambda)$ 即

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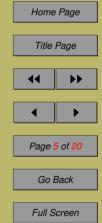
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- 注意由等式(3.1.1)给出了Fourier变换和Fourier逆变换表达形式,在一些参考书里,把 $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ 的系数平分在Fourier变换和逆变换中,即每个的积分前面系数是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
- **定理3.1.2** 设 $f \in L^1(R^1)$ ,并且f在 $R^1$ 上连续,分段光滑,则f的Fourier变换存在,逆变换也存在,同时,(3.1.2)式成立,(3.1.2)式称为反演公式.





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例1:  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}e^{-|x|}$ 的Fourier变换



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例1: 求 $e^{-|x|}$ 的Fourier变换解: 由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-|x|}] = \int_{R} e^{-|x|} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$



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TO SOLUTION OF SOLUTION

例1:  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}e^{-|x|}$ 的Fourier变换

解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-|x|}] = \int_{R} e^{-|x|} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

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CAN AND DE

例1: 求 $e^{-|x|}$ 的Fourier变换

解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-|x|}] = \int_R e^{-|x|} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x e^{-i\lambda x} dx + \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{i\lambda x} dx + \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} (e^{i\lambda x} + e^{-i\lambda x}) dx$$

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AND OF SUBMIT

例1:  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}e^{-|x|}$ 的Fourier变换

解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-|x|}] = \int_{R} e^{-|x|} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{i\lambda x} dx + \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} (e^{i\lambda x} + e^{-i\lambda x}) dx$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-x}\cos\lambda xdx=\frac{2}{1+\lambda^{2}}(分部积分两次即可得结果)$$

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解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} (\cos \lambda x - i\sin \lambda x) dx$$



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解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} (\cos \lambda x - i\sin \lambda x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} \cos \lambda x dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} i \frac{\sin ax}{x} \sin \lambda x dx$$



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解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} (\cos \lambda x - i\sin \lambda x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} \cos \lambda x dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} i \frac{\sin ax}{x} \sin \lambda x dx$$

第一项是偶函数在对称区间的积分,利用积化和差,第二项是奇函数在对称区间的积分



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解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} (\cos \lambda x - i\sin \lambda x) dx$$

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第一项是偶函数在对称区间的积分,利用积化和差,第二项是奇函数在对称区间的积分

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(a+\lambda)x + \sin(a-\lambda)x}{x} dx$$



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解:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{R} \frac{\sin ax}{x} (\cos \lambda x - i\sin \lambda x) dx$$

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$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(a+\lambda)x + \sin(a-\lambda)x}{x} dx$$

利用 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} sgn \ a$ 可得

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \begin{cases} \pi, & -a < \lambda < a \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \lambda = \pm a \\ 0, & \lambda < -a, \mathbf{y}\lambda > a \end{cases}$$



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类似地,可以定义多元函数的Fourier变换,设 $f\in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,且f连续、分块光滑.如果令

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{-i\lambda \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x}.$$



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类似地,可以定义多元函数的Fourier变换,设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,且f连续、分块光滑.如果令

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R^n} f(\mathbf{x}) e^{-i\lambda \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x}.$$

利用多元函数的Fourier积分定理知,对所有的 $x \in R^n$ ,成立

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(\lambda) e^{i\mathbf{x}\cdot\lambda} d\lambda$$





类似地,可以定义多元函数的Fourier变换,设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,且f连续、分块光滑.如果令

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$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(\lambda) e^{i\mathbf{x}\cdot\lambda} d\lambda$$

其中

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in R^n, \mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R^n$$

$$\lambda \cdot \mathbf{x} = x_1 \lambda_1 + \dots + x_n \lambda_n$$



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类似地,可以定义多元函数的Fourier变换,设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,且f连续、分块光滑.如果令

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其中

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$$\lambda \cdot \mathbf{x} = x_1 \lambda_1 + \dots + x_n \lambda_n$$

函 数 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 称 为f的n维Fourier变 换 , $f(\mathbf{x})$ 称 为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 的Fourier逆变换,记为 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}](\mathbf{x})$ ,或 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}]$ 



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Fourier变换及其逆变换的基本性质(一维情形),假设所讨论的函数的Fourier变换(逆变换)存在





Fourier变换及其逆变换的基本性质(一维情形),假设所讨论的函数的Fourier变换(逆变换)存在

性质1(线性性质) Fourier变换及其逆变换都是线性变换,即对任意的函数f,g与常数 $\alpha,\beta$ ,成立

$$\mathscr{F}[\alpha f + \beta g] = \alpha \mathscr{F}[f] + \beta \mathscr{F}[g] = \alpha \hat{f}(\lambda) + \beta \hat{g}(\lambda)$$

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\alpha \hat{f} + \beta \hat{g}] = \alpha \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}] + \beta \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{g}] = \alpha f + \beta g$$

(由定义即可证)



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Fourier变换及其逆变换的基本性质(一维情形),假设所讨论的函数的Fourier变换(逆变换)存在

性质1(线性性质) Fourier变换及其逆变换都是线性变换,即对任意的函数f,g与常数 $\alpha,\beta$ ,成立

$$\mathscr{F}[\alpha f + \beta g] = \alpha \mathscr{F}[f] + \beta \mathscr{F}[g] = \alpha \hat{f}(\lambda) + \beta \hat{g}(\lambda)$$

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\alpha \hat{f} + \beta \hat{g}] = \alpha \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}] + \beta \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{g}] = \alpha f + \beta g$$

(由定义即可证)



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## 性质2(位移性质) 对于任意的函数f及常数b,成立

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)], \ \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - b)$$



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$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)], \ \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - b)$$

证明:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = \int_{R^1} f(x-b)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$



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$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)], \ \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - b)$$

证明:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = \int_{R^1} f(x-b)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$(\diamondsuit x - b = t) = \int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda(b+t)}dt = e^{-ib\lambda} \int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda t}dt = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)].$$



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$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)], \ \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - b)$$

证明:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = \int_{R^1} f(x-b)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$(\diamondsuit x - b = t) = \int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda(b+t)}dt = e^{-ib\lambda} \int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda t}dt = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)].$$

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{ibx}e^{-i\lambda x}dx$$



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$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)], \quad \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - b)$$

证明:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = \int_{R^1} f(x-b)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

$$(\diamondsuit x - b = t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda(b+t)}dt = e^{-ib\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda t}dt = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)].$$

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{ibx}e^{-i\lambda x}dx = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{-i(\lambda - b)x}dx$$



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$$\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)] = e^{-ib\lambda} \mathscr{F}[f(x)], \quad \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - b)$$

证明:

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$$\begin{split} \mathscr{F}[f(x)e^{ibx}] &= \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{ibx}e^{-i\lambda x}dx = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{-i(\lambda-b)x}dx \\ &= \hat{f}(\lambda-b) \end{split}$$



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性质3(相似性质) 对于任意的函数f及常数 $a\neq 0, \mathscr{F}[f(ax)]=\frac{1}{|a|}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a})$ 成立.



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性质3(相似性质) 对于任意的函数f及常数 $a \neq 0, \mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{|a|}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a})$ 成立.

证明:由定义知

$$\mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \int_{R^1} f(ax)e^{-i\lambda x}dx$$



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证明:由定义知

$$\mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \int_{R^1} f(ax)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

当a > 0时,有

$$\mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i\lambda t/a}\frac{dt}{a} = \frac{1}{a}\int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i(\lambda/a)t}dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{a}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a}).$$



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性质3(相似性质) 对于任意的函数f及常数 $a \neq 0, \mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{|a|}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a})$ 成立.

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$$= \frac{1}{a}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a}).$$

**当**a<0

$$\mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \int_{\infty}^{-\infty} f(t)e^{-i\lambda t/a}\frac{dt}{a} = -\frac{1}{a}\int_{R^1} f(t)e^{-i(\lambda/a)t}dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{|a|}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a}).$$



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# 性质4(微分性质) 设 $f,f'\in L^1(R^1)\bigcap C(R^1)$ ,则 $\mathscr{F}[f'(x)]=i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda).$



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性质4(微分性质) 设 $f, f' \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ ,则  $\mathscr{F}[f'(x)] = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda).$ 



证明:由 $f, f' \in L^1(R) \Rightarrow \lim_{|x| \to \infty} f(x) = 0$ ,于是

 $\mathscr{F}[f'(x)] = \int_{R^1} f'(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = e^{-i\lambda x}f(x)|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + i\lambda \int_{R} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda)$ 

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性质4(微分性质) 设 $f, f' \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ ,则  $\mathscr{F}[f'(x)] = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda).$ 



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一般地,若 $f,f',\cdots,f^{(n)}\in L^1(R^1)\cap C(R^1)$ ,则有  $\mathscr{F}[f^{(n)}(x)]=(i\lambda)^n\hat{f}(\lambda).$ 

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性质4(微分性质) 设 $f, f' \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ ,则  $\mathscr{F}[f'(x)] = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda).$ 



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$$\mathscr{F}[f'(x)] = \int_{R^1} f'(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = e^{-i\lambda x}f(x)|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + i\lambda \int_{R} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda)$$

一般地,若 $f, f', \dots, f^{(n)} \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ ,则有

$$\mathscr{F}[f^{(n)}(x)] = (i\lambda)^n \hat{f}(\lambda).$$

注意:利用F-变换的微分性质,可把一个常微分方程转化成代数方程,把一个偏微分方程转化成常微分方程。

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性质5 (乘多项式性质)设 $f(x), xf(x) \in L^1(R^1)$ ,则有

$$\mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda).$$



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# 性质5 (乘多项式性质)设 $f(x), xf(x) \in L^1(R^1)$ ,则有

$$\mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda).$$

证明:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = \int_{R} xf(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\int_{R} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda)$$



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性质5 (乘多项式性质)设 $f(x), xf(x) \in L^1(R^1),$ 则有

$$\mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda).$$

证明:由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = \int_{R} xf(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\int_{R} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = i\frac{d}{d\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda)$$

一般地, 若 $f(x), xf(x), \dots, x^k f(x) \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ ,则有

$$\mathscr{F}[x^k f(x)] = i^k \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \hat{f}(\lambda).$$



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● 性质6 (对称性质)若 $f(x) \in L^1(R^1)$ ,则

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[(f(x)] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\hat{f}(-\lambda)$$



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• 性质6 (对称性质)若 $f(x) \in L^1(R^1)$ ,则

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● 性质7 (积分性质)

$$\mathscr{F}[\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\xi)d\xi] = -\frac{i}{\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda)$$



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● 性质7 (积分性质)

$$\mathscr{F}[\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\xi)d\xi] = -\frac{i}{\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda)$$

证明: 因为

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\xi) d\xi = f(x)$$



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证明: 因为

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左右两边关于x施行Fourier变换,左边利用微分性质



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● 性质6 (对称性质)若 $f(x) \in L^1(R^1)$ ,则

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左右两边关于x施行Fourier变换,左边利用微分性质

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{d}{dx}\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\xi)d\xi\right] = i\lambda \mathscr{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\xi)d\xi\right]$$

右边由定义

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x)] = \hat{f}(\lambda)$$

所以结论成立



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THE THE STREET OF STREET, SOUNDINGS

例3: 求函数 $g(x)=e^{-a|x|}$ 的Fourier变换,其中a是正常数



FIGURE 1

例3: 求函数 $g(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ 的Fourier变换,其中a是正常数

$$\mathscr{F}[g(x)] = \frac{1}{a}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a}) = \frac{1}{a}\frac{2}{1 + (\lambda/a)^2} = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \lambda^2}$$

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FIGURE 1

例3: 求函数 $g(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ 的Fourier变换,其中a是正常数

$$\mathscr{F}[g(x)] = \frac{1}{a}\hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a}) = \frac{1}{a}\frac{2}{1 + (\lambda/a)^2} = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \lambda^2}$$

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解:由定义和乘多项式性质,可得

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R} e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{i\lambda} e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{2i}{\lambda} \int_{R} x e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$
$$= \frac{2i}{\lambda} \mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \hat{f}(\lambda)$$



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解:由定义和乘多项式性质,可得

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R} e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{i\lambda} e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{2i}{\lambda} \int_{R} x e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$
$$= \frac{2i}{\lambda} \mathscr{F}[xf(x)] = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \hat{f}(\lambda)$$

由概率积分知

$$\hat{f}(0) = \int_{R} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$



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解:由定义和乘多项式性质,可得

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R} e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{i\lambda} e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{2i}{\lambda} \int_{R} x e^{-x^{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$
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由概率积分知

$$\hat{f}(0) = \int_{R} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$  满足以下常微分方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{d\lambda}\hat{f}(\lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{2}\hat{f}(\lambda) = 0, \\ \hat{f}(0) = \sqrt{\pi} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}},$$



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由例5可知
$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-x^2}] = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}$$

● 对任意的正常数 A, (利用相似性质) 有

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-Ax^2}] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4A}}$$



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由例5可知 $\mathscr{F}[e^{-x^2}] = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}$ 

● 对任意的正常数 A, (利用相似性质) 有

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-Ax^2}] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4A}}$$

• 特别地,对于 $a > 0, t > 0, \mathbf{R}A = (4a^2t)^{-1}$ ,得

$$\mathscr{F}\left[e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}\right] = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}$$



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由例5可知 $\mathscr{F}[e^{-x^2}] = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}$ 

● 对任意的正常数 A, (利用相似性质) 有

$$\mathscr{F}[e^{-Ax^2}] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4A}}$$

• 特别地,对于 $a > 0, t > 0, \mathbf{Q}A = (4a^2t)^{-1}$ ,得

$$\mathscr{F}\left[e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}\right] = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}$$

 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-(a\lambda)^2 t}] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}), \tag{3.1.3}$ 

(注意:表达式(3.1.3)的结论一定一定记住,在后面的热传导方程的求解时,要用到此结论)



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● 性质8 (乘积定理)

$$\int_{R} f_1(x) f_2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \hat{f}_1(\lambda) \hat{f}_2(-\lambda) d\lambda,$$
$$\int_{R} \hat{f}_1(x) f_2(x) dx = \int_{R} f_1(\lambda) \hat{f}_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$



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● 性质8 (乘积定理)

$$\int_{R} f_1(x) f_2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \hat{f}_1(\lambda) \hat{f}_2(-\lambda) d\lambda,$$
$$\int_{R} \hat{f}_1(x) f_2(x) dx = \int_{R} f_1(\lambda) \hat{f}_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$

●性质9(能量积分定理, Parseval等式)

$$\int_{R} |f(x)|^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} |\hat{f}(\lambda)|^{2} d\lambda$$



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定义3.1.3(卷积) 设函数f, g在 $R^1$ 上有定义,如果积分 $\int_{R^1} f(x-t)g(t)dt$ 对所有的 $x \in R^1$ 都收敛,就称该积分为f与g的卷积,记为

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{R^1} f(x - t)g(t)dt$$



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定义3.1.3(卷积) 设函数f, g在 $R^1$ 上有定义,如果积分 $\int_{R^1} f(x-t)g(t)dt$ 对所有的 $x \in R^1$ 都收敛,就称该积分为f与g的卷积,记为

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{R^1} f(x - t)g(t)dt$$

多元函数的卷积:设函数f, g在 $R^n$ 上有定义,若积分 $\int_{R^n} f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) g(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$ 对所有的 $\mathbf{x} \in R^n$  都收敛,则称该积分为f与g的卷积,记为

$$(f*g)(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{R^1} f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})g(\mathbf{y})d\mathbf{y}$$



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定义3.1.3(卷积) 设函数f, g在 $R^1$ 上有定义,如果积分 $\int_{R^1} f(x-t)g(t)dt$ 对所有的 $x \in R^1$ 都收敛,就称该积分为f与g的卷积,记为

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多元函数的卷积:设函数f, g在 $R^n$ 上有定义,若积分 $\int_{R^n} f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) g(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$ 对所有的 $\mathbf{x} \in R^n$  都收敛,则称该积分为f与g的卷积,记为

$$(f*g)(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{R^1} f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})g(\mathbf{y})d\mathbf{y}$$



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● (1)交換律: *f* \* *g* = *g* \* *f* 



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- (1)交換律: f \* g = g \* f
- (2)结合律: f \* (g \* h) = (f \* g) \* h;



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- (1)交换律: f \* g = g \* f
- (2)结合律: f \* (g \* h) = (f \* g) \* h;
- (3)分配律: f \* (g + h) = f \* g + f \* h



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- (1)交换律: f \* g = g \* f
- (2)结合律: f \* (g \* h) = (f \* g) \* h;
- (3)分配律: f \* (g + h) = f \* g + f \* h

性质10(卷积定理):设 $f(x), g(x) \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ .则

$$\mathscr{F}[f*g] = \hat{f}\hat{g}, \mathscr{F}[fg] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\hat{f}*\hat{g}, \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}\hat{g}] = f*g.$$



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- (1)交换律: f \* g = g \* f
- (2)结合律: f \* (g \* h) = (f \* g) \* h;
- (3)分配律: f \* (g + h) = f \* g + f \* h

性质10(卷积定理):设 $f(x), g(x) \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ .则

$$\mathscr{F}[f * g] = \hat{f}\hat{g}, \mathscr{F}[fg] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\hat{f} * \hat{g}, \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}\hat{g}] = f * g.$$

证明:

$$\mathscr{F}[f*g] = \int_R (\int_R f(t)g(x-t)dt)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = \int_R (f(t)e^{-i\lambda t}\int_R g(x-t)e^{-i\lambda(x-t)}dx)dt$$



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- (1)交换律: f \* g = g \* f
- (2)结合律: f \* (g \* h) = (f \* g) \* h;
- (3)分配律: f \* (g + h) = f \* g + f \* h

性质10(卷积定理):设 $f(x), g(x) \in L^1(R^1) \cap C(R^1)$ .则

$$\mathscr{F}[f * g] = \hat{f}\hat{g}, \mathscr{F}[fg] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\hat{f} * \hat{g}, \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}\hat{g}] = f * g.$$

证明:

$$\mathscr{F}[f*g] = \int_R (\int_R f(t)g(x-t)dt)e^{-i\lambda x}dx = \int_R (f(t)e^{-i\lambda t}\int_R g(x-t)e^{-i\lambda(x-t)}dx)dt$$

$$= \int_{R} f(t)e^{-i\lambda t}\hat{g}(\lambda)dt = \hat{f}(\lambda)\hat{g}(\lambda)$$

注意: 性质10中的第三个等式在Fourier的应用中经常会用到



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