数学物理方法

第7讲 傅里叶和拉普拉斯变换

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2023年5月

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- 2立普拉斯变换

傅立叶积分

傅立叶变换的方法可以用来解决无界区域的问题。傅里叶变换是从有限(区域)区间上的傅里叶级数演变而来的。考虑函数 f(x) 在 [-l, l] 上 的傅里叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a0}{x^{2}} + \frac{\infty}{-\cos \frac{n\pi}{x}} x + bn \text{E} \pm x \frac{n\pi}{x} , \qquad (1)$$

在哪里

$$-\uparrow$$
= $\frac{1}{1}$ $\int_{|-1|} f(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi}{n} \xi d\xi, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$
bn = $\frac{n\pi}{1}$ $\int_{-1}^{n} f(\xi) 正弦 \frac{n\pi}{n} \xi d\xi, n = 1, 2, \cdots$ (2)

用(2)代替(1),我们有

$$\begin{split} f(x) = & \frac{1}{2H} \frac{n}{-1} \int_{-1}^{\pi} f(\xi) d\xi + \frac{n\pi}{n-1} \int_{-1}^{\infty} f(\xi) \, \hat{\pi} \hat{x} & \frac{n\pi}{n} \xi d\xi \cos l & \frac{n\pi}{n} X \\ & + \int_{-1}^{\pi} f(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \xi d\xi \sin l & \frac{n\pi}{n} X \\ & = \frac{\pi}{2H} \int_{-1}^{\pi} f(\xi) d\xi + \frac{n\pi}{n-1} \int_{-1}^{\pi} f(\xi) \, \hat{\pi} \hat{x} & \frac{n\pi}{n} (\xi - x) d\xi \,. \end{split}$$

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假设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 中绝对可积,即 然后

$$f(\xi)|d\xi < +\infty$$

$$\frac{|a0|}{^{2+}} = \frac{^{\frac{1}{2}}}{^{2+}} \quad ^{*} f(\xi)d\xi \quad 2l \quad \overset{^{1+}}{-} \quad \ |f(\xi)|d\xi < +\infty, \\ \pi \lim$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\int_{1}^{\infty}}{2k} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi = 0.$$

对于固定的x,令式(2)中的l → ∞ 。我们得到

$$f(x) = \mathbb{R} \# \lim_{\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{l} \to +\infty} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \prod_{\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{n}} f(\xi) \; \text{$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$} \; \frac{n\pi}{n} \; (\xi-x) d\xi_o$$

如果我们表示αn =

$$\frac{n\pi}{\pi}$$
, $\Delta \alpha n = \alpha n + 1 - \alpha n = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$ 那么 $f(x)$ 可以写成

$$f(x) = \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$$
 $F(\alpha n) \Delta \alpha n = \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$ $F(\alpha n) \Delta \alpha,$ $F(\alpha n) \Delta \alpha,$ $F(\alpha n) \Delta \alpha,$

在哪里

$$F\left(\alpha n\right) = \begin{array}{cc} & \stackrel{+}{\pi} & \stackrel{+}{t} \\ \hline \pi & _{-t} & f(\xi)\cos\left[\alpha n(\xi-x)\right]d\xi_{o} \end{array} \label{eq:final_final$$

如果 $l \to \infty$,则 $\Delta \alpha \to 0$ 则以上和趋于定积分。因此,我们可以得到

$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos[\alpha(\xi - x)] d\xi da_{\circ}$$
 (4)

这个积分称为傅里叶积分。

傅里叶积分变换

通常,式(4)可以用复数形式表示。放

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$$\alpha(\xi-x)$$
 = $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ and $\alpha(\xi-x)$ + $e-i\alpha(\xi-x)$

然后

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傅里叶积分变换

定义

假设函数 f(x) 是分段光滑的(分段连续可导的)并且在 $(-\infty;\infty)$ 中绝对可积,则积分

$$F(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \quad \begin{array}{cc} +\infty & +\infty \\ -\infty & f(x)e^{-i\alpha x} \ dx \equiv F[f(x)] \end{array}$$

称为f(x)的傅里叶积分变换,f(x)称为 $F(\alpha)$ 的傅里叶逆变换

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{+\infty}{2\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{+\infty}{-\infty}} F(a)e^{-iax}da$$

定义

假设函数 f(x) 是分段光滑的(分段连续可导的)并且在 $(-\infty; \infty)$ 中绝对可积,则积分

$$F(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} + \infty$$

$$f(x) = i\alpha x \quad dx = F[f(x)]$$

称为f(x)的傅里叶积分变换,f(x)称为 $F(\alpha)$ 的傅里叶逆变换

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \quad -\infty \quad F(a)e \quad -iax_{da_o}$$

定理(狄利克雷条件)

假设 f(x) 满足 Dirichlet 条件: $\bot f(x)$ 对所有 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是有界



然后,对于任何 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$,

$$\frac{f(x+0)+f(x-0) 2}{2\overline{\omega}} = \frac{\pi}{2\overline{\omega}} + \infty + \infty + \infty + \infty = \frac{i\lambda s}{f(\lambda)} d\lambda e - ixsds.$$

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进一步,设f(x)为满足狄利克雷条件的奇函数,则傅里叶变换变为正弦傅里叶变换,使得

$$Fs(s) = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

连同这个,

$$\frac{f(x+0)+f(x-0)}{2\overline{t}0} = \frac{1}{2\overline{t}0} -\infty +\infty +\infty +\infty$$

$$f(\lambda) \sin s(x-\lambda) d\lambda ds_0$$

若f(x)为满足狄利克雷条件的偶函数,则傅里叶变换变为余弦傅里叶变换,即

Fc(s) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\pi}{\pi} & \infty & \frac{2\pi}{\pi} & \infty \\ \frac{2\pi}{\pi} & 0 & f(\lambda)\cos(\lambda s)d\lambda \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} & \infty \\ \frac{2\pi}{\pi} & 0 & Fc(s)\cos(xs)ds, \end{pmatrix}$$

并连同

$$\frac{f(x+0)+f(x-0)}{\sum_{n} = 2\overline{n}} = \frac{1}{2\overline{n}} -\infty \qquad -\infty \qquad f(\lambda)\cos s(x-\lambda)d\lambda ds.$$

机对点

傅里叶积分变换

例子

求 f(x) = e - |x|的傅里叶变换.

回答。

$$\begin{split} F(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{2\pi}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} e \cdot e - |\xi| \, dx \\ & = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} e \cdot e - |\xi| \, d\xi + \frac{\pi}{-\infty} & = (1+ia)\xi \, \xi \, d\xi \\ & = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & \frac{-e - (1-i\alpha)\xi}{1-i\alpha} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} + \frac{\pi}{2\pi} & = \frac{\pi}{1+i\alpha} & 0 \\ & = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & \frac{2\pi}{1-i\alpha} & \frac{\pi}{1+i\alpha} & = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} & \frac{2\pi}{1+a2} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{2\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{2\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{2\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & \frac{\pi}{(1+a2)} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi} & = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

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① 博里叶变换是线性变换。 认为

$$F[f] = F(\lambda) = \sqrt{2\pi} \qquad f(\xi) = i |\xi d\xi,$$

那么对于任何数字 a 和 b,

$$F[af(x) + bg(x)] = aF[f] + bF[g]_{\circ}$$

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①博里叶变换是线性变换。 认为

$$F[f] = F(\lambda) = \sqrt{2\pi} \quad \xrightarrow{+\infty} \quad f(\xi)e \text{ il}\xi d\xi,$$

那么对于任何数字 a 和 b,

$$\mathsf{F}[\mathsf{af}(\mathsf{x}) + \mathsf{bg}(\mathsf{x})] = \mathsf{aF}[\mathsf{f}] + \mathsf{bF}[\mathsf{g}]_\circ$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} F[af+bg] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\pi}} & \xrightarrow{+\infty} & +\infty \\ -\infty & [af(\xi)+bg(\xi)]e \ il\xi d\xi \\ & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \xrightarrow{+\infty} & f(\xi)e \ il\xi d\xi + b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\pi}} & -\infty & g(\xi)e \ il\xi d\xi \\ & = aF[f]+bF[g]_o \end{split}$$

② ☆移定理。假设 F[f] 是 f(x) 的傅里叶变换,c 是实数常数,那么

$$F[f(x - c)] = e i\lambda cF[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

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→ 位移定理。假设 F[f] 是 f(x) 的傅里叶变换,c 是实数常数,那么

$$F[f(x - c)] = e i\lambda c F[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} F[f(x-c)] &= \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & f(\xi-c)e \ il\xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{n}{\sqrt{-2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & f(\eta)e \ i\lambda(\eta+c) \ d\eta = e \ i\lambda cF[f(x)]_{\circ} \end{split}$$

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$$F[f(cx)] = \frac{1}{|C|} F \frac{f}{C}$$

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和似定理。假设 $F[f(x)] = F(\lambda)$ 是f(x)的傅里叶变换,c = 0是a常数,那么

$$F[f(cx)] = \frac{1}{|C|} F \frac{\mathcal{H}}{C}$$

证明:

$$F[f(cx)] = \sqrt{2\pi} \qquad \begin{array}{c} +\infty \\ \\ -\infty \end{array} \qquad f(c\xi)e \ il\xi d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2p}} \qquad +\infty \qquad f(n)e \qquad \stackrel{\#}{\text{log}} \qquad \stackrel{\dagger}{\text{c}} d\eta \ (\text{fin} \ c>0)$$

或者

4 数分定理。设f(x)和f在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)=0$,则 $x\mapsto\infty$

· (x) 是分段光滑且绝对积分的

F
$$(x) = (-i\lambda)F[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

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4 融分定理。设f(x)和f在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)=0$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ 是分段光滑且绝对积分的

F
$$(x) = (-i\lambda)F[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$F \qquad \stackrel{\text{`}}{(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \qquad \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} \qquad F \stackrel{\text{`}}{(\xi)} e \text{ il} \xi d \xi$$

$$= \qquad \stackrel{\text{!`}}{\sqrt{-}} \qquad f(\xi) e^{\frac{1}{2\pi - 2\pi}} \qquad \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} \qquad - \text{ (il)} \qquad \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} \qquad f(\xi) e \text{ il} \xi d \xi$$

$$2\pi = (-\text{i}\lambda) F[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

 Λ 微分定理。设f(x)和f在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)=0$,则 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ 是分段光滑且绝对积分的

F
$$(x) = (-i\lambda)F[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$F \qquad \stackrel{\text{`}}{(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\pi}} \qquad \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} \qquad F \stackrel{\text{`}}{(\xi)} e \text{ il} \xi d \xi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{-}} \qquad f(\xi) e^{\frac{\pi}{20000}} \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} - \text{(il)} \qquad \frac{+\infty}{-\infty} \qquad f(\xi) e \text{ il} \xi d \xi$$

$$2\pi = (-i\lambda) F[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

推论

假设f(x)和 $f(k)(x)(k=1,2,\cdots n)$ 可以进行傅立叶变换运算,且 $f(k)(\pm \infty)=0,k=0,1,\cdots n-1$,其中 f(0)(x)=f(x),则

$$F f (n) (x) = (-i\lambda) nF[f(x)]_{\circ}$$

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G 假设存在 f(x) 和 g(x) 的傅里叶变换,并且 $F[f(x)] = F(\lambda)$,

 $F[g(x)] = G(\lambda)$,则 F[f

g(x)] = $F(\lambda) \cdot G(\lambda)$; $F[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = F$



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 $F[g(x)] = G(\lambda)$,则 F[f]

$$g(x)$$
] = $F(\lambda) \cdot G(\lambda)$; $F[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = F$

G(λ)。

定义(卷积及其傅立叶变换)

假设存在 F[f] 和 F[g],则积分

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2p}} \quad \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} \quad f(x-\xi)g(\xi)d\xi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \quad \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} \quad g(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi$$

称为 f(x) 和 g(x) 的卷积,表示为 f g(x) 或 g f(x)。 类似地,令 $F(\lambda) = F[f(x)]$, $G(\lambda) = F[g(x)]$ 。积分

$$\frac{ \ \ ^{,*}}{\sqrt{\ 2p}} \quad \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} \quad F(\lambda-s)G(s)ds = \sqrt{\ 2\pi} \quad \stackrel{+\infty}{=-\infty} \quad G(\lambda-s)F(s)ds$$

称为 $F(\lambda)$ 和 $G(\lambda)$ 的卷积,记为 F $G(\lambda)$ 或 G $F(\lambda)$ 。

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$$\begin{split} F[f \quad g(x)] &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\pi}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & \stackrel{\pi}{\longrightarrow} & +\infty \\ & -\infty & \sqrt[\pi]{2p} & -\infty & f(\xi-t)g(t)dt \, e \, il\xi d\xi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & -\infty & \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & -\infty & f(\eta)e \, i\lambda(\eta+t) \, d\eta \, g(t)d\eta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & -\infty & f(n)e \# \dot{\varpi} \dot{\varpi} \cdot & \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} & +\infty \\ &= F(\lambda) \cdot G(\lambda)_o & \lambda t \, dt \end{split}$$

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Q证明。(我)

$$\begin{split} F[f \quad g(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\pi}{2\pi}}{2\pi}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} & \stackrel{\pm}{\frac{\pi}{2p}} & +\infty \\ & -\infty & \sqrt{2p} & -\infty & f(\xi-t)g(t)dt \, e \, il\xi d\xi \\ & = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2p}}{\sqrt{2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{-\infty} & \frac{\pm}{\sqrt{2p}} & -\infty & f(\eta)e \, i\lambda(\eta+t) \, d\eta \, g(t)d\eta \\ & = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2p}}{\sqrt{2p}} & -\infty & f(n)e \, f(\eta)e \,$$

证明。(二)

$$\begin{split} F & \quad G(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2\pi}}{2\pi}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & F(\lambda - s)G(s)ds \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & f(\xi)e\ i(\lambda - s)\xi\ d\xi\ G(s)ds \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & f(\xi) & \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2p}} & -\infty & G(s)e\ -is\xi\ ds\ e\ il\xi d\xi \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2p}} & \stackrel{+\infty}{\longrightarrow} & f(\xi)\cdot g(\xi)e\ i\lambda\xi d\xi = F[f(x)\cdot g(x)]_o \end{split}$$

傅立叶积分变换的应用

例子 (一)

解决问题

$$uxx + uyy = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0, u(x, 0) = f(x),$$
 (5)

$$-\infty < \chi < +\infty$$
, (6)

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} u(x, y) = 0, |x| \qquad \lim_{N \to \infty} u(x, y) = 0, |x|$$
 (7)

$$\lim_{y\to +\infty} \quad |u(x,y)| < +\infty_{\circ}$$

(8)

傅立叶积分变换的应用

例子(一)

解决问题

$$uxx + uyy = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0, u(x, 0) = f(x), -\infty$$
 (5)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} u(x, y) = 0, |x| \to \infty$$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} ux(x, y) = 0, |x| \to \infty$

$$\lim_{y\to +\infty} \quad |u(x,y)|<+\infty_\circ$$

(6)

回答。

设
$$V(\lambda, y) = F[u(x, y)], F(\lambda) = F[f(x)]$$
。然后,对式(5)进行傅里叶变换,

$$\mp^2$$

F [uxx + uyy] = F [uxx] + F [uyy] = $-\lambda 2$ F[u] + F[u] = $-\lambda 2$ V +=0. dy2 dy2

由(6)、(8),我们得到

$$F[u(x, 0)] = V(\lambda, 0) = F[f(x)] = F(\lambda),$$

$$\lim_{y\to\infty} |F[u(x,y)]| = \lim_{y\to\infty} |V(\lambda,y)| < +\infty$$

傅立叶积分变换的应用

因此,

$$V(\lambda,0) = F(\lambda), \tag{10}$$

$$\lim_{y\to\infty} |V(\lambda,y)| < +\infty_{\circ}$$
 (11)

求解 (9),我们有 $V(\lambda, y) = C1(\lambda)e \lambda y + C2(\lambda)e - \lambda y$ 。

如果
$$\lambda > 0$$
,则C1(λ) = 0,或 V(λ , y) = 如果 $\lambda < 0$,则 C2(λ) = 0,

$$C2(\lambda)e-\lambda y$$
如果 $\lambda>0$ $C1(\lambda)e-\lambda y$ 如果 $\lambda<0$ 通过 $=C(\lambda)e-\lambda y$ 。

(10),我们得到 $C(\lambda) = F(\lambda)$,则 $V(\lambda, y) = F(\lambda) e - |\lambda|y$ 。

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-积分变换的应用

使用逆变换,我们有

$$\begin{split} u(x,y) &= F & -1 \quad F(\lambda)e - |\lambda|y &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} \quad -\infty \quad F(\lambda)e - |\lambda|y \quad e^{-ilx} \, d\lambda \; \cdot \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} \quad -\infty \quad \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} \quad -\infty \quad f(\xi)e^{-i\lambda}\xi d\xi \; e^{-i\lambda}y - i\lambda x \; d\lambda \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\overline{D}} \quad -\infty \quad f(\xi) \quad -\infty \quad -\infty \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\overline{D}} \quad -\infty \quad f(\xi) \quad -\infty \quad e^{-i\beta}y + i(\xi - x)\lambda \; d\lambda \; d\xi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\overline{D}} \quad -\infty \quad f(\xi) \quad -\infty \quad e^{-i\beta}y + i(\xi - x)]\lambda \; d\lambda \; d\xi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\overline{D}} \quad -\infty \quad f(\xi) \quad \frac{-e - [y - i(\xi - x)]\lambda}{y - i(\xi - x)} \quad + \quad \frac{\pi}{y + i(\xi - x)} \quad 0 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\overline{D}} \quad -\infty \quad f(\xi) \quad \frac{\pi}{y - i(\xi - x)y + i(\xi - x)} \quad d\xi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\pi} \quad -\infty \quad \frac{\pi}{\pi i} \quad -\infty \quad \frac{\pi}{\pi i} \quad -\infty \quad d\xi, \end{split}$$

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$$\delta(x) = 0, x = 0,$$
 (12)

$$f(0) = \int_{A}^{b} f(x)\delta(x)dx,$$
 (13)

其中 f(x) 是任何行为良好的函数,积分包括原点。作为方程式的一个特例。(12),

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1_{\circ}$$
 (14)

从等式。 (12), $\delta(x)$ 必须是 x=0 处的一个无限高的细尖峰,如在脉冲力或点电荷的电荷密度的描述中。问题是在通常意义上的功能中不存在这样的功能。

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狄拉克δ函数

方程式中的关键属性。(12)可以严格地开发为函数序列的极限,一个分布。例如,delta 函数可以通过函数序列中的任何一个来近 似,方程式。(15)至(18):

$$\delta n(x) = 0, x < -\frac{12}{12n}$$

$$\delta n(x) = n, -2n - < x < \frac{12}{12n},$$
 (15)

$$\delta n(x) = \begin{array}{ccc} 0, x > & \overline{12}n \\ \hline n & & & 22 \\ \hline \pi & exp - nx & & & \end{array} , \tag{16}$$

$$\delta n(x) = -\frac{n}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + n \cdot 2x \cdot 2}, \qquad (17)$$

$$= \frac{\sin nx}{x} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\delta n(x)}{2\pi} - n \text{ mixtdt}_{\circ}$$
 (18)

虽然所有这些序列导致 δ(x) 具有相同的属性,但它们在用于各种目的的易用性方面有所不同。等式 (15) 可用于提供积分属性等式的简单 推导。(12)式(16)便干微分。它的导数导致 Hermite 多项式。等式(18)在傅里叶分析中特别有用。在傅立叶级数理论中,Eq。 (18) 经常作为 Dirichlet 内核出现(修改):

DN(x) =
$$\frac{1}{2\overline{D}} \frac{2\overline{D} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\overline{D}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$
.

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δ(x)的性质

•
$$\delta(ax) = \delta(x)/|a|, a \in \mathbb{R};$$

•
$$\delta(x-a)$$
 $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a)f(x-\xi)d\xi = f(x-a);$

$$\bullet \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) d(x-x0) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x) \delta(x-x0) dx = -f \quad (x0);$$

•
$$F(\delta(x)) = \frac{1}{2p_{\circ}}$$

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例 (2)

 $e-\alpha|t|$, $\alpha > 0_{\circ}$

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例 (2)

t| , α > 0_°

例子(三)

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例子(三)

$$f(t) = 2a \frac{1}{2\pi} / a$$
 $^{2+}$ $2 + \text{ m}$, $\alpha > 0$.

回答。

评估此变换的一种方法是通过轮廓积分。

被积函数有两个极点: $t = i\alpha$,余数为 $e - \alpha\omega/i$, $t = -i\alpha$,余数为 $e + \alpha\omega/(-i)$ 。

如果 ω > 0,我们的被积函数将在上半平面的大半圆上变得可以忽略不计。这

轮廓仅包含
$$t=i\alpha$$
 处的极点,因此我们得到 $g(\omega)=(2\pi i)$

$$\frac{1}{2p}$$
 $\frac{e-a\omega}{i}$ $(\omega > 0)_{\circ}$

然而,如果 $\omega < 0$,我们必须关闭下半平面中的轮廓,以顺时针方向围绕 $t = -i\alpha$ 处的极点 (从而生成负号)。这个过程产生 $e + \alpha \omega$ $(-2\pi i) - i$

$$(2\pi i) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{1}{2p}$$
 $(\omega < 0)_{\circ}$

如果 $\omega = 0$,我们无法在任何一条路径上执行轮廓积分,但是我们不需要这种复杂的方法,因为我们有基本积分 g(0) =

$$\frac{1}{2p}$$
 $\stackrel{\infty}{-\infty}$ $\frac{2a}{t + a^2}$ dt = 1. 总之,我们有

$$g(\omega) = e^{-a|o|}$$
.

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例子(四)

高斯函数e-at2的傅立叶变换

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例子(四)

高斯函数e-at2的傅立叶变换

, > 0_o

回答。

$$g(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}}$$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -at2 i\omega t e$,

可以通过在指数中完成平方来分析评估,

$$-at2+i\omega t = -at - \frac{i\omega}{2a} - \frac{\omega^2}{4a}$$

我们可以通过评估正方形来检查。代入该恒等式并将积分变量从 t 更改为 $s=t-i\omega/2a$,我们得到(在大 T 的限制下)

$$g(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} = -\omega \, \frac{1}{2} - \omega \, \frac{$$

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- 2立普拉斯变换

拉普拉斯积分变换

定义

假设 f(t) Mes0t (0 $_{\infty}$ s0 < s) 且 f(t) 是分段平滑的(记为 L-(A)),则积分 F(p) = $f(\tau)$ e $-p\tau$ d τ 称为拉普拉斯积分变换(记为 f(t) 在 (0, + ∞) 中的 LT。并表示 L[f(t)] = F(p);积分

$$f(t) = \frac{\int_{0}^{1/2} e^{-\frac{t}{2\pi i}}}{2\pi i} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2\pi i}} F(p)e ptdp$$

称为F(p) 的拉普拉斯逆变换,表示L-1[F(p)] = f(t)。

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$$L[af(t) + bg(t)] = aL[f(t)] + bL[g(t)],$$

其中f(t)和g(t)满足L-(A),a和b为常数。

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2 假设f(t)和f(t)满足L-(A),则

如果
$$(t) = pL[f(t)] - f(0+)$$
。

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2假设f(t)和f(t)满足L-(A),则

如果
$$(t) = pL[f(t)] - f(0+)$$
。

证明:

证明:

如果
$$\dot{f}(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} F(\tau)e^{-p\tau} d\tau$$

$$= f(\tau)e^{-pt} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\tau)pe^{-p\tau} d\tau$$

$$= pL[f(t)] - f(0)_{\circ}$$

此外,我们有以下推论。

推论

设f(t)和f(k) (t)(k=1,···n)满足L-(A),则

$$L\,f\left(n\right)\left(t\right)=p \qquad \qquad ^{n} \quad L\left[f(t)\right]- \qquad \frac{f(0)}{p} \ - \ \frac{F\left(0\right)}{\frac{n}{p^{2}}} - \cdots \qquad \qquad \frac{f\left(n-1\right)\!\left(0\right)}{p^{n}}$$

其中
$$f(0) = f \ 0 +$$
 , $f(k)(0) = f(k) \ 0 +$, $k = 1, \cdots$, $n-1_\circ$

假设 f(t) 满足 L-(A),则

$$\frac{d}{dp}L[f(t)] = L[-tf(t)]$$

进而
$$\frac{d \, nF(p)}{dpn} = L \, [(-t) \, n \, f(t)]_o$$

最设 f(t) 满足 L-(A),则

$$\frac{d}{-} L[f(t)] = L[-tf(t)] dp$$

进而
$$\frac{d \, nF(p)}{dpn} = L \, [(-t) \, n \, f(t)]_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$\frac{d}{dp} \underset{L[-tf(t)]_{\circ}}{\underbrace{\frac{d}{dp}}} \quad \stackrel{\infty}{\underset{0}{\longleftarrow}} \quad f(\tau) e - p\tau \, d\tau = \quad \quad \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} f(\tau) (-\tau) e \, - p\tau \, d\tau$$

$$L[\varphi(t)] = -\frac{1}{p}L[f(t)] = -\frac{1}{p}F(p)_{o}$$

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$$L[\varphi(t)] = -\frac{1}{p}L[f(t)] = -\frac{1}{p}F(p)_o$$

如果
$$\dot{}(t) = L[f(t)] = pL[\varphi(t)] - \varphi(0) \Rightarrow L[\varphi(t)] =$$

$$\frac{1}{p} L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{p} F(p)_{\circ}$$

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$$F(s)ds = L \qquad \frac{f(t)}{st}$$

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5 最设 f(t) 满足 L-(A),且 F(p) = L[f(t)],

$$\int_{p}^{\infty} F(s)ds = L \frac{f(t)}{g_{ij}}$$

证明:

,然后

$$L[f(t-c)] = e - pcL[f(t)] = e - pcF(p)_{\circ}$$

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延迟定理:假设
$$f(t)$$
满足 $L-(A),F(p)=L[f(t)],c>0$

,然后

$$L[f(t - c)] = e - pcL[f(t)] = e - pcF(p)_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$L[f(t-c)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-c)e - ptdt,$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+c) d\eta = e - pcL[f(t)]_{\circ}$$

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. 然后

$$L[f(t - c)] = e - pcL[f(t)] = e - pcF(p)_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} L[f(t-c)] = & & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

→ 移定理:设f(t)满足L-(A),F(p)=L[f(t)],则

$$F(p - p0) = Le$$
 $^{p0t} f(t)$ o

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. 然后

$$L[f(t - c)] = e - pcL[f(t)] = e - pcF(p)_{\circ}$$

证明:

$$L[f(t-c)] = \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\$$

证明:

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$$L[f(at)] = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{A} F \frac{p}{A}$$

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录似定理:设f(t)满足L-(A), a > 0, F(p) = L[f(t)],则

$$L[f(at)] = \frac{\frac{1}{A}}{A} F \frac{p}{A} .$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} L[f(at)] = & & & & \\ & & &$$

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定义

0 0 0 设f(t)和g(t)满足L(A),则积分f(t $-\tau$)g(τ)d τ 或g(t $-\tau$)f(τ)d τ 称为f(t)和g(t),记为 f g(t)或 g f(t),积分

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & \\ \frac{\pi}{2\pi i} & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ s-i\infty & \end{array} & F(p-q)G(q)dq \ \mathfrak{A} & & \frac{\pi}{2\pi i} & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ s-i\infty & \\ \end{array} & G(p-q)F(q)dq$$

称为 F(p) 和 G(p) 的卷积,记为 F G(p) 或 G F(p)。

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最設f(t)和g(t)满足L-(A), F(p) = L[f(t)], G(p) = L[g(t)], 那么

- $L[f \quad g(t)] = F(p) \cdot G(p); \qquad L[f(t) \cdot g(t)]$
- **G**(p)_o

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最设f(t)和g(t)满足L-(A), F(p) = L[f(t)], G(p) = L[g(t)], 那么

$$L[f \quad g(t)] = F(p) \cdot G(p); \qquad L[f(t) \cdot g(t)] = F$$

证明: (一)

$$\begin{split} L[f^*g(t)] = & \sum_{\substack{0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0}}^{\infty} f(t-\tau)g(\tau)d\tau \, e - ptdt = \\ & = \sum_{\substack{0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0}}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = F(p) \cdot G(p)_o \end{split} \qquad \begin{matrix} \sum_{\substack{0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0}}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - ptdt \, g(\tau)d\tau \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, g(\tau)d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau) \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau)e \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau)e \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau)e \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau)e \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau)e \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e \, d\eta \, d\tau = \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\eta)e - p(\eta+\tau$$

最设f(t)和g(t)满足L-(A), F(p) = L[f(t)], G(p) = L[g(t)], 那么

$$\bigcap_{t \in \mathcal{F}} [f \quad g(t)] = F(p) \cdot G(p);$$

$$L[f(t) \cdot g(t)] = F$$

(p)

证明: (一)

证明: (二)