

St. Joseph's College of Engineering, Chennai-119
St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, Chennai-119
Department of Mathematics
MA6351- Transforms and Partial Differential Equations

Assignment-III

Unit IV – Fourier Transform
(Common to all Branches)

Year II

Semester III

Part-A

- 1 State Fourier integral theorem.
- 2 Write the Fourier transform pair
- 3 Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 2 \\ 0 & |x| > 2 \end{cases}$
- 4 If $F[f(x)] = F(s)$, then show that $F[f(x-a)] = e^{ias} F(s)$.
- 5 Prove that $F_c[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{a} F_c\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$.
- 6 Find the Fourier sine transform of e^{-ax} , $a > 0$. Hence find $F_s[xe^{-ax}]$.
- 7 State Parseval's identity on Fourier transform.
- 8 Find $f(x)$ from the integral equation $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos sx \, dx = e^{-s}$.

Part-B

- 1 Show that the Fourier transforms of $f(x) = \begin{cases} a^2 - x^2; & |x| < a \\ 0; & |x| > a \end{cases}$ is $2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{\sin as - as \cos as}{s^3} \right]$.

Hence deduce that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{t^3} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$. Using Parseval's Identity, show that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{t^3} \right)^2 dt = \frac{\pi}{15}$$

- 2a) Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|; & \text{if } |x| < 1 \\ 0; & \text{if } |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$, Hence Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^4 t}{t^4} dt$.

- b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}$ using Fourier Cosine Transforms of e^{-ax} and e^{-bx} , $a, b > 0$.

- 3a) Find the Fourier transform of $e^{-a^2 x^2}$ and hence show that $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ is self-reciprocal with respect to the Fourier Transform.

- b) Find the function $f(x)$ if its sine transform is $\frac{e^{-as}}{s}$.

- 4a) Find the Fourier transform of $e^{-a|x|}$, $a > 0$ and hence deduce that i) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos xt}{a^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-a|x|}$

$$\text{ii) } F[xe^{-a|x|}] = i\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2as}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$$

- b) Find Fourier sine and cosine transform of x^{n-1} and hence prove that $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ is self reciprocal under Fourier sine and cosine transform.