Continuous Mathematics Paper 4 95 2002 RJG
[Relate to Fourier transforms]

(a) Fourier transform
$$F(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(sc) e^{-iysc} dsc$$

(2 mahs)

Inverse jourier transform $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\mu) e^{i\mu x} d\mu$

(b) Shift rule

[3 morts]

Fourier transform of f(x-x) is $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-x) e^{-ipx} dx$

Put $u = 3c - \alpha$ du = dx

 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i\mu(u+x)} du$ $= \frac{e^{-i\mu x}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i\mu u} du$

 $= e^{-i\mu x} F(\mu)$

(c) Scale rule, $\alpha \neq 0$ Fourier transform of $f(\alpha x)$ is [3 marks] $\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{\infty}f(\alpha x)e^{-i\mu x}dx$ $= \int \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i(H/\alpha)u} du$ $= \int \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} f(u) e^{-i(H/\alpha)u} du$ (a>0) (a<0) = Tal F(ta) $\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-x^2/2} hos F.T. F/H) [6 morhs]$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-(x/\sigma)^2/2} hos F.T. \sigma F(\sigma \mu)$ (scale rule) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sigma}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \text{hos} \quad F.T. \quad \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma} F(\sigma_F) \right) = F(F)$ (multiplication 6) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} ho F.T. e^{-\frac{z}{2\sigma^2}} F(p)$ (shift rule)

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$$G(y) = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(sc) e^{-ia\mu x} dsc$$

So,
$$\frac{G(N)}{2\pi A} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) e^{-i\alpha p x} dx$$

So,
$$\frac{G(P/a)}{2\pi A} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(st) e^{-tP^{-1}} dst$$

$$-special cone = 1$$

$$A = 2\pi$$

$$g(Si) = \int_{a}^{\infty} \left(\frac{G(P/\alpha)}{2\pi A}e^{iP^{2}} dx\right) \left(\frac{101}{2\pi A}\right)^{2} dx$$

=
$$\frac{\int a!}{2\pi A} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\mu) e^{i\mu a \times} dx$$
(by scale rule