# 傅里叶变换的应用

陈柏均

2025年5月13日

# 目录

1	一元傅里叶变换的应用		
	1.1	方程的频率方法(常微分方程)	2
	1.2	PDE 的傅里叶变换	5
		1.2.1 一维波动方程初值问题	5
		1.2.2 一维热传导方程	7
		1.2.3 附	8
		1.2.4 求解上半平面无源静电场内电势的边值问题	9
2	多元	傅里叶变换及应用	10
	2.1	多元傅里叶变换定义	10
	2.2	逆公式	11
	2.3	偏傅里叶变换	11
	2.4	性质	12
		2.4.1 线性性	12
		2.4.2 调制性	13
		2.4.3 微分性质	13
		2.4.4 卷积	13
		2.4.5 多维情况	14
		2.4.6 缩放	14
3	多元	傅里叶变换的应用	14
	3.1	二维热传导方程的初值问题	14
	3.2	n 微推广	15

# 1 一元傅里叶变换的应用

## 1.1 方程的频率方法(常微分方程)

$$\mathcal{F}D^{\alpha} = (i\omega)^{\alpha}\mathcal{F},\tag{1.1.1}$$

当一维时,

$$(f')^{\wedge}(\omega) = (i\omega)\hat{f}(\omega) \tag{1.1.2}$$

其中, $D^{\alpha} = D_1^{\alpha_1} D_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots D_n^{\alpha_n}$ , $D_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$ , $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , $X^{\alpha} = x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n}$ 

## 例题 1.1.1.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} g(w)\sin wx dw = f(x) \tag{1.1.3}$$

求积分方程(1.1.3)的解 g(w)

其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{e^{-x}}{x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1.1.4)

解 1.1.1. 方法一: 用正弦积分变换(略), 见教材 P99 例 1.6

方法二 假设 g 为奇函数,则:

$$g(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(w)e^{-iwx}dw = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(w)(-i)\sin wxdw$$
$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} g(w)\sin wxdw,$$
 (1.1.5)

由上可得

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{-2i}\hat{g}(x) = f(x) \tag{1.1.6}$$

又 g 为奇函数, 有  $\hat{g}(-w) = -\hat{g}(w)$ , 故方程变为:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{-2i}\hat{g}(t) = f(t) \tag{1.1.7}$$

最后解得 g(w) 为奇函数, 仍记为 f.

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(w)e^{-iwt}dw = \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(w)\sin wt dw$$

$$= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2}\sin wt \sin wt dw$$

$$= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} [\cos(1-t)w - \cos(1+t)w] dw \qquad (1.1.8)$$

$$= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{\sin(1-t)\pi}{1-t} + \frac{\sin(1+t)\pi}{1+t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2} = \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2}$$

对(1.1.7)两边做傅里叶变换

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{-2i}\hat{g}(t) = f(t) \tag{1.1.9}$$

利用做两次傅里叶变换是镜像对称变换的性质

$$\mathcal{F}^{2}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\{\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}\} = f(-t)$$
(1.1.10)

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{-2i}\hat{g}(-t) = \hat{f}(t) \tag{1.1.11}$$

而且 q 为奇函数可知

$$g(-t) = \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi t}{1 - t^2}$$
 (1.1.12)

$$g(t) = \frac{\sin \pi t}{1 - t^2} \tag{1.1.13}$$

**例题 1.1.2.** 积分方程解

$$g(t) = h(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(t-x)dx$$
 (1.1.14)

h、f已知,且g、h、f的傅里叶变换存在。

## 解 1.1.2. 由傅里叶变换的卷积公式:

$$\mathcal{F}\{f * g\} = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \hat{f} \cdot \hat{g} \tag{1.1.15}$$

原方程可化为:

$$\hat{g}(w) = \hat{h}(w) + \hat{f}(w) \cdot \hat{g}(w) \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}$$
(1.1.16)

解得:

$$\hat{g}(w) = \frac{\hat{h}(w)}{1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \hat{f}(w)}$$
 (1.1.17)

因此:

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{h}(w)}{1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \hat{f}(w)} e^{iwt} dw$$
 (1.1.18)

例题 1.1.3. 常微分非齐次线性积分方程:

$$y'' - y = -f (1.1.19)$$

其中 f 为已知函数

#### 解 1.1.3. 对两边取傅里叶变换:

$$(iw)^2 \hat{y}(w) - \hat{y}(w) = -\hat{f}(w) \tag{1.1.20}$$

解得:

$$\hat{y}(w) = \frac{\hat{f}(w)}{1+w^2} \tag{1.1.21}$$

因此:

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{f}(w)}{1 + w^2} e^{iwx} dw$$
 (1.1.22)

将  $\frac{\hat{f}(w)}{1+w^2}$  视为  $\hat{f}(w)$  与  $\frac{1}{1+w^2}$  的乘积。

由卷积定理:

$$(f * h)(w) = \sqrt{2\pi} \hat{f}(w) \cdot \hat{h}(w), \quad \sharp + \hat{h}(w) = \frac{1}{1 + w^2}. \tag{1.1.23}$$

因此:

$$\hat{y}(w) = \sqrt{2\pi} \hat{f}(w) \cdot \hat{g}(w), \quad \sharp \, \hat{g}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + w^2}. \tag{1.1.24}$$

所以:

$$y(t) = (f * g)(t), \quad \sharp + g(w) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|t|}.$$
 (1.1.25)

因此:

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-|t-x|} dx.$$
 (1.1.26)

**例题 1.1.4.** 求解积分方程:

$$ax'(t) + bx(t) + c \int_0^t x(t)dt = h(t),$$
 (1.1.27)

其中  $a,b,c \in \mathbb{R}$ , h 已知

解 1.1.4. 关键是通过傅里叶变换求解。设 G'=g,且 G 有傅里叶变换。 对两边取傅里叶变换:

$$(iw)\hat{G}(w) = \hat{g}(w) \Rightarrow \hat{G}(w) = \frac{\hat{g}(w)}{iw}.$$
(1.1.28)

利用此公式,原方程可变换为:

$$a(iw)\hat{x}(w) + b\hat{x}(w) + c\frac{\hat{x}(w)}{iw} = h(w)$$
 (1.1.29)

解得:

$$\hat{x}(w) = \frac{h(w)}{iaw + b + \frac{c}{iw}}. (1.1.30)$$

## PDE 的傅里叶变换

### 一维波动方程初值问题

例题 1.2.1. 求解一维波动方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_0(x) & (1.2.1b) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x) & (1.2.1c) \end{cases}$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi_0(x)$$
 (1.2.1b)

$$\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x) \tag{1.2.1c}$$

解 1.2.1. 对二元函数 u(x,t) 的 x 变量作傅里叶变换,记记之为 V(w,t)。

则:

$$V(w,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,t)e^{-iwx}dx$$
 (1.2.2)

于是:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(w,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t) e^{-iwx} dx = \mathcal{F}_1\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t)\right)$$
(1.2.3)

有以下 6 个公式

$$\mathcal{F}_1\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)(w,t) = (iw)V(w,t) \tag{1.2.5}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_1\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)(w,t) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}V(w,t) \tag{1.2.6}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_1\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)(w,t) = (iw)^2 V(w,t) \tag{1.2.7}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{1}(\sin x)(w) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}i\left[\delta(w+1) - \delta(w-1)\right]$$
 (1.2.8)

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\cos x)(w) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) \right]$$
 (1.2.9)

$$\mathcal{F}_1(\cos x)(w) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) \right]$$
 (1.2.10)

原方程在频率域可转化为常微分方程问题

$$\left( \frac{d^2V}{dt^2} = -w^2V \right) \tag{1.2.11a}$$

$$V|_{t=0} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) \right]$$
 (1.2.11b)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2V}{dt^2} = -w^2V & (1.2.11a) \\ V|_{t=0} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) \right] & (1.2.11b) \\ \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot i \left[ \delta(w+1) - \delta(w-1) \right] & (1.2.11c) \end{cases}$$

通解如下:

$$V(w,t) = C_1 \sin(wt) + C_2 \cos(wt)$$
 (1.2.12)

注记 1.2.1. 齐次方程特征方程为  $\lambda^2+w^2=0$ ,其解为  $\lambda=\pm iw$ ,对应的解为  $e^{\pm iwt}$ ,即  $\cos(wt)$  和  $\sin(wt)$ 。

由(1.2.11b)

$$C_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) \right]$$
 (1.2.13)

曲(1.2.11c)

$$C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \left[ \delta(w+1) - \delta(w-1) \right]$$
 (1.2.14)

最后得

$$V(w,t) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \left[ \delta(w+1) - \delta(w-1) \right] \sin(wt)$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) \right] \cos(wt)$$

$$= \left( \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right) \delta(w+1)$$

$$+ \left( -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right) \delta(w-1)$$

$$(1.2.15)$$

做傅里叶逆变换, 从频率域变回时间域

$$u(x,t) = \mathcal{F}_{1}^{-1}(V(\cdot,t))(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right] \delta(w+1) + \left[ -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right] \delta(w-1) \right\} e^{iwx} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ \left[ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{-1} \sin(-t) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(-t) \right] e^{-ix} + \left[ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{1} \sin(t) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) \right] e^{ix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ [-i \sin(t) + \cos(t)] e^{-ix} + [i \sin(t) + \cos(t)] e^{ix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos(t) e^{-ix} + \cos(t) e^{ix} + i \sin(t) e^{ix} - i \sin(t) e^{-ix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos(t) \left( e^{ix} + e^{-ix} \right) + i \sin(t) \left( e^{ix} - e^{-ix} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2 \cos(t) \cos(x) + 2i \sin(t) \sin(x) \right\}$$

$$= \cos(t - x)$$

#### 1.2.2 一维热传导方程

例题 1.2.2. 求解一维热传导方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$
 (1.2.17a)

解 1.2.2. 令  $V(w,t) = \mathcal{F}_1(u(\cdot,t))(w)$ . 则

$$\begin{cases}
\mathcal{F}_1\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(\cdot,t)\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathcal{F}_1 u(w,t)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}V(w,t) = \frac{dV}{dt}(w,t) \\
\mathcal{F}_1\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)(w) = (iw)^2 V(w,t) = -w^2 V(w,t)
\end{cases} \tag{1.2.18a}$$

记

$$\begin{cases} \hat{f}_1(w,t) = \mathcal{F}_1 f(\cdot,t)(w) \\ \hat{\varphi}(w) = (\mathcal{F}\varphi)(w) \end{cases}$$
 (1.2.19a)

则原方程在频域表示为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dV}{dt} = -a^2 w^2 V + \hat{f}_1(w, t) \\ V|_{t=0} = \hat{\varphi}(w) \end{cases}$$
 (1.2.20a)

方程(1.2.20a)为一阶非齐次常微分方程。由常数变异法,可得解如下:

$$V(w,t) = \hat{\varphi}(w)e^{-a^2w^2t} + \int_0^t \hat{f}_1(w,\tau)e^{-a^2w^2(t-\tau)}d\tau$$
 (1.2.21)

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(e^{-a^2w^2t}\right)(x) = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$$
 (1.2.22)

其中,

$$\mathcal{F}\left(e^{-\beta x^2}\right)(w) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\beta}}e^{-\frac{w^2}{4\beta}} \tag{1.2.23}$$

 $\diamondsuit \beta = a^2t$ ,则

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(e^{-a^2w^2t}\right)(x) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$$
(1.2.24)

进一步地,

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(e^{-a^2(w-k)^2t}\right)(y) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi(t-\tau)}}e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$
(1.2.25)

最终得解:

$$u(x,t) = \left(\varphi(x) * \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}\right)(x)$$

$$+ \int_0^t \left(f(x,\tau) * \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}\right)(x)d\tau$$
(1.2.26)

### 1.2.3 附

例题 1.2.3. 求解微分方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = Ay + f(x), x \in \mathbb{R} \\ y(0) = C \end{cases}$$
 (1.2.27a)

解 1.2.3. 齐次方程 y' = Ay。解得:

$$\frac{y'}{y} = A \implies (\ln y)' = A \implies \ln y = Ax + C_1 \implies y = e^{C_1} e^{Ax}$$
 (1.2.28)

 $\mathbb{P} y = Ce^{Ax}$ .

令  $y = C(x)e^{Ax}$ 。代入原方程:

$$y' = C'(x)e^{Ax} + C(x)e^{Ax}A$$
(1.2.29)

代入 y' = Ay + f(x):

$$C'(x)e^{Ax} + C(x)e^{Ax}A = AC(x)e^{Ax} + f(x)$$
(1.2.30)

解得:

$$C'(x) = f(x)e^{-Ax} (1.2.31)$$

因此:

$$C(x) = \int f(x)e^{-Ax}dx \tag{1.2.32}$$

特解:

$$C(x) = \int_0^x f(x)e^{-Ax}dx + C$$
 (1.2.33)

解为:

$$y = \int_0^x f(x)e^{-Ax}dx \cdot e^{Ax} + Ce^{Ax}$$
 (1.2.34)

当 y(0) = C 时,解得 C = C。

因此通解:

$$y(x) = Ce^{Ax} + \int_0^x f(x)e^{A(x-x)}dx$$
 (1.2.35)

#### 求解上半平面无源静电场内电势的边值问题

例题 1.2.4. 求解上半平面无源静电场内电势的边值问题 (拉普拉斯方程):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = f(x) \end{cases}$$
 (1.2.36a)

解 1.2.4. 记  $V(w,y) = \mathcal{F}_1 u(x,y)(w)$ 。

将原方程化为:

$$\begin{cases}
-w^{2}V(w,y) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}V(w,y) = 0 & (1.2.37a) \\
V(w,y)|_{y=0} = \hat{f}(w) & (1.2.37b) \\
\lim_{y \to +\infty} V(w,y) = 0 & (1.2.37c)
\end{cases}$$

$$V(w,y)|_{y=0} = \hat{f}(w)$$
 (1.2.37b)

$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} V(w, y) = 0 \tag{1.2.37c}$$

视 w 为常数, 这是一个二阶常微分方程。特征方程为:

$$\lambda^2 - w^2 = 0 \implies \lambda = \pm |w| \tag{1.2.38}$$

通解为:

$$V(w,y) = C_1 e^{|w|y} + C_2 e^{-|w|y}$$
(1.2.39)

由边界条件:

$$V(w,y)|_{y=0} = \hat{f}(w) \implies C_1 + C_2 = \hat{f}(w)$$
 (1.2.40)

以及

$$\lim_{u \to +\infty} V(w, y) = 0 \implies C_1 = 0 \tag{1.2.41}$$

因此:

$$V(w,y) = \hat{f}(w)e^{-|w|y}$$
 (1.2.42)

利用傅里叶逆变换:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(e^{-|w|y}\right)(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{y}} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 (1.2.43)

上式子可由下式得出

$$\mathcal{F}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{r}}\right) \implies \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{r}{1 + r^2 \xi^2} \tag{1.2.44}$$

最终得解

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( f * \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) (x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} f(x - t) dt$$
(1.2.45)

上半平面 Poisson 积分核

$$P_y(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{y}{y^2 + x^2} \tag{1.2.46}$$

# 2 多元傅里叶变换及应用

## 2.1 多元傅里叶变换定义

$$\mathcal{F}f(\vec{w}) = \mathcal{F}f(w_1, \dots, w_m)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^m \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(x_1, \dots, x_m) e^{-i(w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_m x_m)} dx_1 \cdots dx_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(\vec{x}) e^{-i\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}} d\vec{x}$$
(2.1.1)

## 2.2 逆公式

$$f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \hat{f}(\vec{w}) e^{i\vec{w}\cdot\vec{x}} d\vec{w}$$
 (2.2.1)

## 2.3 偏傅里叶变换

$$\mathcal{F}_{j}f(x_{1},\ldots,x_{j-1},w_{j},x_{j+1},\ldots,x_{m}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\vec{x})e^{-iw_{j}x_{j}}dx_{j}$$
 (2.3.1)

当  $f(\vec{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^m g_i(x_i)$  变量可分离时,则

$$(\mathcal{F}f)(\vec{w}) = \prod_{j=1}^{m} \mathcal{F}_j g_j(w_j)$$
(2.3.2)

**例题 2.3.1.** 求函数  $f(x) = ae^{-b^2|x|^2} = ae^{-b^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}$  的二维傅里叶变换  $\hat{f}(w_1, w_2)$ 。

解 2.3.1. 为了求解  $\hat{f}(w_1, w_2)$ , 我们首先应用二维傅里叶变换公式:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ae^{-b^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} e^{-i(w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2)} dx_1 dx_2$$
 (2.3.3)

我们可以将积分拆分为两个独立的一维积分:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ae^{-b^2 x_1^2} e^{-iw_1 x_1} dx_1 \right) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-b^2 x_2^2} e^{-iw_2 x_2} dx_2 \right)$$
(2.3.4)

利用傅里叶变换的性质,对高斯函数  $e^{-\beta x^2}$  的傅里叶变换公式为:

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-\beta x^2})(w) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{4\beta}}$$
 (2.3.5)

将  $\beta = b^2$  代入上式, 得到每个一维积分的结果:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-b^2 x_j^2} e^{-iw_j x_j} dx_j = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b^2}} e^{-\frac{w_j^2}{4b^2}} \quad (j = 1, 2)$$
 (2.3.6)

因此, 二维傅里叶变换的结果为:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{a}{4b^2} \exp\left(-\frac{w_1^2 + w_2^2}{4b^2}\right)$$
 (2.3.7)

特别地, 当 a=1, b=1 时, 结果简化为:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{4} \exp\left(-\frac{w_1^2 + w_2^2}{4}\right) \tag{2.3.8}$$

为算子的不动点。

**例题 2.3.2.** 求函数  $f(x) = e^{-x^T A x}$  的傅里叶变换,其中  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T$ ,且  $A = B^T B$ 为正定矩阵。

解 2.3.2. 首先, 我们将函数 f(x) 表示为:

$$e^{-x^T A x} = e^{-x^T B^T B x} = e^{-(Bx)^T (Bx)}$$
(2.3.9)

接下来, 计算傅里叶变换:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, \dots, w_m) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} e^{-(Bx)^T (Bx)} e^{-iw^T x} dx$$
 (2.3.10)

令 y = Bx,则  $x = B^{-1}y$ ,且雅可比行列式  $|B^{-1}|$ 。代入上式得到:

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} e^{-y^T y} e^{-iw^T B^{-T} y} \frac{1}{|B|} dy$$
 (2.3.11)

利用傅里叶变换的性质:

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-|x|^2})(w) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^m} e^{-\frac{w^T w}{4}}$$
 (2.3.12)

因此, 得到:

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^m} \frac{1}{|B|} e^{-\frac{(B^{-1}w)^T (B^{-1}w)}{4}}$$
(2.3.13)

进一步化简为:

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^m} \frac{1}{|B|} e^{-\frac{w^T B^{-T} B^{-1} w}{4}}$$
(2.3.14)

由于  $A = B^T B$ , 因此  $B^{-T} B^{-1} = A^{-1}$ , 于是:

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^m} \frac{1}{|B|} e^{-\frac{w^T A^{-1} w}{4}}$$
(2.3.15)

特别地, 当 B = I 时, 结果变为:

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^m} e^{-\frac{w^T w}{4}} \tag{2.3.16}$$

## 2.4 性质

#### 2.4.1 线性性

$$\mathcal{F}(f(x-\vec{a})) = e^{-i\vec{a}\cdot\vec{w}}(\mathcal{F}f)(\vec{w})$$
(2.4.1)

即

$$FT_{\vec{a}} = M_{-\vec{a}}F. (2.4.2)$$

## 2.4.2 调制性

$$FM_{\vec{b}} = T_{\vec{b}}F. \tag{2.4.3}$$

### 2.4.3 微分性质

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}f\right) = (iw_j) \cdot \mathcal{F}f \tag{2.4.4}$$

进一步地:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i}} \mathcal{F} f = \mathcal{F} \left( -ix_{j} f \right) \tag{2.4.5}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} \hat{f}(\vec{w}) = \mathcal{F}(-ix_j f(x))(\vec{w})$$
(2.4.6)

一般化令 
$$\vec{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_m)$$
,  $D = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m}\right)$ , 则:

$$D^{\vec{k}} = \frac{\partial^{|\vec{k}|}}{\partial x_1^{k_1} \cdots \partial x_m^{k_m}} \tag{2.4.7}$$

其中  $|\vec{k}| = k_1 + \cdots + k_m$ 。

于是有:

$$\mathcal{F}(D^{\vec{k}}f)(\vec{w}) = \left(i(w_1, \dots, w_m)^{\vec{k}}\right)(\mathcal{F}f)(\vec{w})$$
(2.4.8)

当  $P_m$  为 m 元多项式时:

$$\mathcal{F}(P_m(D)f)(\vec{w}) = P_m(i\vec{w})(\mathcal{F}f)(\vec{w}) \tag{2.4.9}$$

特别地:

$$D^{\vec{k}}\mathcal{F}f(\vec{w}) = \mathcal{F}((-ix)^{\vec{k}}f)(\vec{w})$$
(2.4.10)

即:

$$P_m(D)\mathcal{F}f(\vec{w}) = \mathcal{F}(P_m(-ix)f)(\vec{w})$$
(2.4.11)

## 2.4.4 卷积

$$\mathcal{F}(f * g)(w) = (\sqrt{2\pi})^m (\mathcal{F}f)(w)(\mathcal{F}g)(w)$$
(2.4.12)

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g)(w) = (\sqrt{2\pi})^{-m} \left( (\mathcal{F}f) * (\mathcal{F}g) \right)(w) \tag{2.4.13}$$

## 2.4.5 多维情况

对于多维情况,傅里叶变换具有如下性质:

$$\mathcal{F}(f_1 * f_2 * \dots * f_n)(w) = (\sqrt{2\pi})^{m(n-1)} \prod_{j=1}^n (\mathcal{F}f_j)(w)$$
 (2.4.14)

$$\mathcal{F}(\prod_{j=1}^{n} (f_j)(w)) = (\sqrt{2\pi})^{-m(n-1)} (\mathcal{F}f_1 * \mathcal{F}f_2 \cdots * \mathcal{F}f_n)(w)$$
 (2.4.15)

#### 2.4.6 缩放

$$\mathcal{F}(f(Ax))(w) = |A|^{-\frac{m}{2}} (\mathcal{F}f)(A^{-T}w)$$
(2.4.16)

# 3 多元傅里叶变换的应用

## 3.1 二维热传导方程的初值问题

例题 3.1.1. 二维热传导方程的初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right), (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y) \end{cases}$$
 (3.1.1a)

其中  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , t > 0

解 3.1.1. 对三元函数 u(x,y,t) 的 (x,y) 变量施加二维傅里叶变换。

记:

$$V(w_1, w_2, t) = \mathcal{F}u(\cdot, \cdot, t)(w_1, w_2)$$
(3.1.2)

由  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  与 F 的可交换性:

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)(w_1, w_2, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\mathcal{F}u\right)(w_1, w_2, t) = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(w_1, w_2, t) \tag{3.1.3}$$

又:

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)(w_1, w_2, t) = -w_1^2 V(w_1, w_2, t) \tag{3.1.4}$$

和:

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right)(w_1, w_2, t) = -w_2^2 V(w_1, w_2, t)$$
(3.1.5)

因此, 傅里叶变换后的方程及其边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -a^2(w_1^2 + w_2^2)V & (3.1.6a) \\ V(w_1, w_2, 0) = \mathcal{F}\varphi(w_1, w_2) & (3.1.6b) \end{cases}$$

常微分方程(3.1.6a)的通解为

$$V(w_1, w_2, t) = Ce^{-a^2t(w_1^2 + w_2^2)}$$
(3.1.7)

求常数 C, 由初始条件 (3.1.6b) 可得:

$$C = \hat{\varphi}(w_1, w_2) \tag{3.1.8}$$

因此:

$$V(w_1, w_2, t) = \hat{\varphi}(w_1, w_2)e^{-a^2t(w_1^2 + w_2^2)}$$
(3.1.9)

利用二维傅里叶逆变换:

$$u(x, y, t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[ \hat{\varphi}(w_1, w_2) e^{-a^2 t (w_1^2 + w_2^2)} \right]$$
(3.1.10)

其中:

$$g(x,y,t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(e^{-a^2t(w_1^2 + w_2^2)}\right)$$
(3.1.11)

利用分离变量法:

$$g(x,y,t) = \left(\frac{1}{2a^2\pi t}\right)e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{4a^2t}}$$
 (3.1.12)

因此,解为:

$$(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{(2a^2\pi t)^2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(x-\xi,y-\eta) e^{-\frac{\xi^2+\eta^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi d\eta$$
 (3.1.13)

注记 3.1.1. 向量形式:

$$u(\vec{x},t) = \frac{1}{(2a^2\pi t)^2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) e^{-\frac{|\vec{\xi}|^2}{4a^2t}} d\vec{\xi}$$
 (3.1.14)

## 3.2 n 微推广

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \nabla^2 u, & x_j \in \mathbb{R}, j = 1, \dots, n, t > 0 \\ u(\vec{x}, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(\vec{x}) \end{cases}$$
(3.2.1)

解为:

$$u(\vec{x},t) = \frac{1}{(2a\sqrt{\pi t})^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) e^{-\frac{|\vec{\xi}|^2}{4a^2t}} d\vec{\xi}$$
 (3.2.2)

这里:

$$\nabla^2 u = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_j^2}, \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad d\vec{\xi} = d\xi_1 \cdots d\xi_n$$
 (3.2.3)

**例题 3.2.1.** 特别地,三维热传导方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} \end{cases}$$
(3.2.4a)

解 3.2.1.

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{(2a\sqrt{\pi t})^3} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$
(3.2.5)

注意到被积函数可分离,有:

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{(2a\sqrt{\pi t})^3} g_1(x, t) g_2(y, t) g_3(z, t)$$
(3.2.6)

 $g_1 = g_2 = g_3 = g$  其中:

$$g(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-\xi)^2} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$
 (3.2.7)

进一步化简:

$$g(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\left(1 + \frac{1}{4a^2t}\right)\xi^2 + 2x\xi - x^2\right] d\xi$$
 (3.2.8)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2 + Bx + C} dx \quad (a > 0)$$
(3.2.9)

计算过程:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2 + Bx + C} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\left(x^2 - \frac{B}{a}x - \frac{C}{a}\right)} dx$$
 (3.2.10)

配方:

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\left[\left(x - \frac{B}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{B^2}{4a^2} - \frac{C}{a}\right]} dx \tag{3.2.11}$$

化简:

$$= e^{\frac{B^2 + 4aC}{4a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\left(x - \frac{B}{2a}\right)^2} dx \tag{3.2.12}$$

变量替换  $t = x - \frac{B}{2a}$ :

$$=e^{\frac{B^2+4aC}{4a}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{-at^2}dt$$
 (3.2.13)

结果:

$$=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}e^{\frac{B^2+4aC}{4a}}\tag{3.2.14}$$

特别地, 令  $a = 1 + 4a^2t$ , B = 2x,  $C = -x^2$ :

代入得到:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}e^{\frac{B^2+4aC}{4a}}\sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{1+4a^2t}}e^{\frac{(2x)^2+4(1+4a^2t)(-x^2)}{4(1+4a^2t)}}$$
(3.2.15)

化简:

$$=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{1+4a^2t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4a^2t}}\tag{3.2.16}$$

$$g(x,t) = \frac{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}{\sqrt{1+4a^2t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{1+4a^2t}\right)$$
 (3.2.17)

因此:

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{(2a\sqrt{\pi t})^3} g(x, t)g(y, t)g(z, t)$$
(3.2.18)

注记 3.2.1. 使用傅里叶变换方法求解 PDE 的难点通常在于最后的逆变换步骤。