

傅里叶变换的应用

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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）

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

当一维时,

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

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.

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

求积分方程(1.1.3)的解 $g(w)$

其中

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

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：

$$\begin{aligned} g(w) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(w) e^{-iwx} dw = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(w) (-i) \sin wx dw \\ &= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} g(w) \sin wx dw, \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.5)$$

由上可得

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

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

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

最后解得 $g(w)$ 为奇函数, 仍记为 f .

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(w) e^{-iwt} dw = \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} f(w) \sin wt dw \\ &= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin wt \sin wt dw \\ &= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(1-t)w - \cos(1+t)w] dw \\ &= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\sin(1-t)\pi}{1-t} + \frac{\sin(1+t)\pi}{1+t} \right) \\ &= \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2} = \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.8)$$

对(1.1.7)两边做傅里叶变换

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

利用做两次傅里叶变换是镜像对称变换的性质

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

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

而且 g 为奇函数可知

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

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

例题 1.1.2. 积分方程解

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

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:

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

原方程可化为:

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

解得:

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

因此:

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

例题 1.1.3. 常微分非齐次线性积分方程:

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

其中 f 为已知函数

解 1.1.3. 对两边取傅里叶变换:

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

解得:

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

因此:

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

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:

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

因此:

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

所以:

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

因此:

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

例题 1.1.4. 求解积分方程:

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

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:

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

利用此公式, 原方程可变换为:

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

解得:

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

1.2 PDE 的傅里叶变换

1.2.1 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:

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

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

则:

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

于是:

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

有以下 6 个公式

$$\mathcal{F}_1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) (w, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} V(w, t) \quad (\text{视 } w \text{ 为常数}) \quad (1.2.4)$$

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

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

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

$$\mathcal{F}_1 (\sin x) (w) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} i [\delta(w+1) - \delta(w-1)] \quad (1.2.8)$$

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

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

原方程在频率域可转化为常微分方程问题

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

通解如下：

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

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)

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

由(1.2.11c)

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

最后得

$$\begin{aligned}
V(w, t) &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} [\delta(w+1) - \delta(w-1)] \sin(wt) \\
&\quad + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1)] \cos(wt) \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right) \delta(w+1) \\
&\quad + \left(-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right) \delta(w-1)
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2.15}$$

做傅里叶逆变换，从频率域变回时间域

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \mathcal{F}_1^{-1}(V(\cdot, t))(x) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right] \delta(w+1) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{w} \sin(wt) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(wt) \right] \delta(w-1) \right\} e^{iwx} dw \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{-1} \sin(-t) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(-t) \right] e^{-ix} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{i}{1} \sin(t) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) \right] e^{ix} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \{ [-i \sin(t) + \cos(t)] e^{-ix} + [i \sin(t) + \cos(t)] e^{ix} \} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(t) e^{-ix} + \cos(t) e^{ix} + i \sin(t) e^{ix} - i \sin(t) e^{-ix} \} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(t) (e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) + i \sin(t) (e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \{ 2 \cos(t) \cos(x) + 2i \sin(t) \sin(x) \} \\
&= \cos(t - x)
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2.16}$$

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：

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

$$\tag{1.2.17b}$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{F}_1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(\cdot, t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathcal{F}_1 u(w, t)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} V(w, t) = \frac{dV}{dt}(w, t) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.18a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{F}_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)(w) = (iw)^2 V(w, t) = -w^2 V(w, t) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.18b)$$

记

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{f}_1(w, t) = \mathcal{F}_1 f(\cdot, t)(w) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.19a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{\varphi}(w) = (\mathcal{F}\varphi)(w) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.19b)$$

则原方程在频域表示为:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dV}{dt} = -a^2 w^2 V + \hat{f}_1(w, t) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.20a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V|_{t=0} = \hat{\varphi}(w) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.20b)$$

方程(1.2.20a)为一阶非齐次常微分方程。由常数变易法, 可得解如下:

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

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

其中,

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

令 $\beta = a^2 t$, 则

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

进一步地,

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

最终得解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & \left(\varphi(x) * \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \right)(x) \\ & + \int_0^t \left(f(x, \tau) * \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} \right)(x) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.26)$$

1.2.3 附

例题 1.2.3. 求解微分方程初值问题:

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

$$(1.2.27b)$$

解 1.2.3. 齐次方程 $y' = Ay$ 。解得:

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

即 $y = Ce^{Ax}$ 。

令 $y = C(x)e^{Ax}$ 。代入原方程:

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

代入 $y' = Ay + f(x)$:

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

解得:

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

因此:

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

特解:

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

解为:

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

当 $y(0) = C$ 时, 解得 $C = C$ 。

因此通解:

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

1.2.4 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):

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

$$(1.2.36b)$$

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

将原方程化为：

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

视 w 为常数，这是一个二阶常微分方程。特征方程为：

$$\lambda^2 - w^2 = 0 \implies \lambda = \pm |w| \quad (1.2.38)$$

通解为：

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

由边界条件：

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

以及

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} V(w, y) = 0 \implies C_1 = 0 \quad (1.2.41)$$

因此：

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

利用傅里叶逆变换：

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

上式子可由下式得出

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

最终得解

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(f * \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} f(x - t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.45)$$

上半平面 Poisson 积分核

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

2 多元傅里叶变换及应用

2.1 多元傅里叶变换定义

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}f(\vec{w}) &= \mathcal{F}f(w_1, \dots, w_m) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^m \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(x_1, \dots, x_m) e^{-i(w_1x_1 + \dots + w_mx_m)} dx_1 \cdots dx_m \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{m/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(\vec{x}) e^{-i\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}} d\vec{x}\end{aligned}\quad (2.1.1)$$

2.2 逆公式

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

2.3 偏傅里叶变换

$$\mathcal{F}_j f(x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, w_j, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\vec{x}) e^{-iw_j x_j} dx_j \quad (2.3.1)$$

当 $f(\vec{x}) = \prod_{j=1}^m g_j(x_j)$ 变量可分离时, 则

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

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:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ae^{-b^2(x_1^2+x_2^2)} e^{-i(w_1x_1+w_2x_2)} dx_1 dx_2 \quad (2.3.3)$$

我们可以将积分拆分为两个独立的一维积分:

$$\hat{f}(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ae^{-b^2x_1^2} e^{-iw_1x_1} dx_1 \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-b^2x_2^2} e^{-iw_2x_2} dx_2 \right) \quad (2.3.4)$$

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:

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

将 $\beta = b^2$ 代入上式，得到每个一维积分的结果：

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

因此，二维傅里叶变换的结果为：

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

特别地，当 $a = 1$ ， $b = 1$ 时，结果简化为：

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

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：

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

接下来，计算傅里叶变换：

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

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

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

利用傅里叶变换的性质：

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

因此，得到：

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

进一步化简为：

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

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

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

特别地，当 $B = I$ 时，结果变为：

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

2.4 性质

2.4.1 线性性

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

即

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

2.4.2 调制性

$$FM_{\vec{b}} = T_{\vec{b}}F. \quad (2.4.3)$$

2.4.3 微分性质

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

进一步地:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j}\mathcal{F}f = \mathcal{F}(-ix_jf) \quad (2.4.5)$$

即

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

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:

$$D^{\vec{k}} = \frac{\partial^{|\vec{k}|}}{\partial x_1^{k_1} \dots \partial x_m^{k_m}} \quad (2.4.7)$$

其中 $|\vec{k}| = k_1 + \dots + k_m$ 。

于是有:

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

当 P_m 为 m 元多项式时:

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

特别地:

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

即:

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

2.4.4 卷积

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

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

2.4.5 多维情况

对于多维情况，傅里叶变换具有如下性质：

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

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

2.4.6 缩放

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

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：

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

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (3.1.1b)$$

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：

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

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

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

又：

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

和：

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

因此，傅里叶变换后的方程及其边界条件为：

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

$$(3.1.6b)$$

常微分方程(3.1.6a)的通解为

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

求常数 C ，由初始条件 (3.1.6b) 可得：

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

因此：

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

利用二维傅里叶逆变换：

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

其中：

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

利用分离变量法：

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

因此，解为：

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

注记 3.1.1. 向量形式：

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

3.2 n 微推广

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

解为:

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

这里:

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

例题 3.2.1. 特别地, 三维热传导方程初值问题:

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

$$u|_{t=0} = e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \quad (3.2.4b)$$

解 3.2.1.

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

注意到被积函数可分离, 有:

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

$g_1 = g_2 = g_3 = g$ 其中:

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

进一步化简:

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

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

计算过程:

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

配方:

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

化简：

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

变量替换 $t = x - \frac{B}{2a}$ ：

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

结果：

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

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

代入得到：

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

化简：

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

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

因此：

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

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。