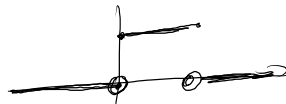
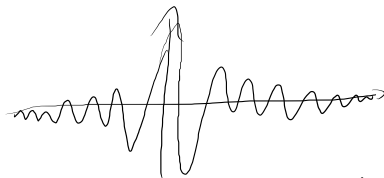


Przykład 1 Skorzystać z def. przekształceń Fouriera

a) $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dla } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla pozostałych } t \end{cases}$



b) dla $u=0$
 $F(u) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot e^{i \cdot 0 \cdot t} dt = 1$

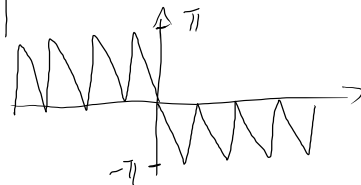
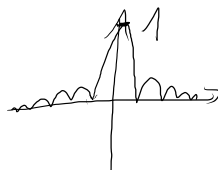


dla $u \neq 0$
 $F(u) = \int_0^1 e^{-iut} dt = \int_0^1 \cos(ut) - i \sin(ut) dt =$

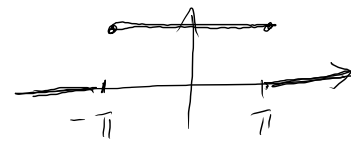
widmo amplitudowe ($|F(u)|$)
moduł

$$= \frac{\sin u}{u} - i \left(\frac{1 - \cos u}{u} \right)$$

widmo
fazowe
(od argumentu
i. rzeczywistego)



$$b) f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{d.h. } |t| \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{d.h. } |t| > \pi \end{cases}$$



$$(2) u=0$$

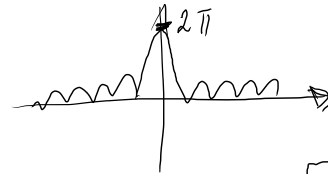
$$F(u) = 2 \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot e^0 dt = 2\pi$$

$$u \neq 0$$

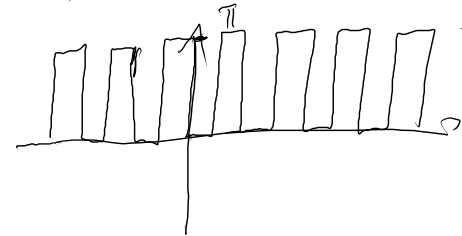
$$F(u) = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos(ut) dt = 2 \frac{\sin(ut)}{u} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2 \frac{\sin(u\pi)}{u}$$



Widene amplituden



Widene
fazone



Przykład 2 Korzystać z własności transformacji Fouriera wyznaczyć $G(u)$ dla podanej funkcji $g(t)$

$$a) \quad g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dla } |t-4| \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{dla } |t-4| > \pi \end{cases}$$

② $g(t) = f(t-4)$ (gdzie $f(t)$ to przykład 1 b))

$$G(u) = e^{i(-4)u} \cdot F u = \begin{cases} 2\pi \cdot e^{i(-4)u} & u = 0 \\ \frac{2 \sin(u\pi)}{u} \cdot e^{i(-4)u} & u \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b) g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2(t+1)} & \text{dla } t \geq -1 \\ 0 & \text{dla } t < -1 \end{cases}$$

② Z tablic mamy

$$\text{dla } f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(u) = \frac{1}{1+iu}$$

$$\text{Mamy } g(t) = h(t+1) \quad \text{dla } h(t) = f(2t)$$

Zatem

$$G(u) = H(u) e^{i \cdot 1 \cdot u} = \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) e^{iu} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+i \frac{u}{2}} \cdot e^{iu}$$

Przykład 3 Podać $f(t)$, jej transformata Fouriera me podać $F(u)$

a) $F(u) = \frac{2}{1+i2u}$

(2) $F(u) = 2G(2u)$

gdzie $G(u) = \frac{1}{1+iu}$

(z table $g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} & \text{dla } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{dla } t < 0 \end{cases}$

Z własności transformaty Fouriera

$$f(t) = g\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b) F(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{8 \sin(\frac{u}{2})}{u} & \text{d.f. } u \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{d.f. } u = 0 \end{cases}$$

② Man: $F(u) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} G(\frac{u}{4})$

Zudem $f(t) = 4 \cdot g(4t) = \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 1 & \text{d.f. } |t| \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \text{d.f. } |t| > \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$