

E2. Transformada de Fourier de un ley de potencias

$$\xi(r) = \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{-\gamma}$$

Con

$$\delta(x) = \sum_k \delta_k e^{+ik \cdot x} \quad \text{con} \quad \delta_k = \frac{1}{V} \int_V \delta(x) e^{-ik \cdot x} d^d x$$

Para el espacio de Fourier.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \delta_k^* \delta_{k'} \rangle &= \langle |\delta_k|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{V^2} \int d^d x e^{ik \cdot x} \int d^d x' e^{-ik' \cdot x'} \langle \delta(x) \delta(x') \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{V^2} \int d^d r e^{-ik' \cdot r} \xi(r) \int d^d x e^{i(k-k') \cdot x} = \frac{1}{V} \delta_{k-k'} \int d^d r e^{-ik' \cdot r} \xi(r) = \frac{1}{V} \delta_{k-k'} P(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Con } \xi(r) &= \langle \delta(x) \delta(x+r) \rangle \quad \text{y} \quad P(k) = V \langle |\delta_k|^2 \rangle = \int d^d r e^{-ik \cdot r} \xi(r) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \int d^d k e^{ik \cdot r} P(k) \end{aligned}$$

Con $\xi(r) \neq \xi(\hat{r})$ (isotrópico) y con lo que conseguimos $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = kr \cos \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} P(k) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty r^2 \xi(r) e^{-ikr \cos \theta} \text{Sen } \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty \xi(r) r^2 dr \int_0^\pi \text{Sen } \theta e^{-ikr \cos \theta} d\theta = 4\pi \int_0^\infty \xi(r) r^2 \frac{\text{Sen}(kr)}{kr} dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Con } \xi(r) = \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{-\gamma} \Rightarrow P(k) = \frac{4\pi}{(r_0)^\gamma} \int_0^\infty r^{\gamma+2} \frac{\text{Sen}(kr)}{k} dr$$

Para ángulos pequeños $\text{Sen}(kr) \rightarrow kr$

$$P(k) = \frac{4\pi}{(r_0)^\gamma} \int_0^\infty r^{\gamma+2} dr = \frac{4\pi k^{-3}}{1} \left(\frac{1}{r_0 k}\right)^\gamma$$