Fourier级数

周期为 2l且满足Dirchilet条件的函数有Fourier级数表示:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} + b_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}) \quad \sharp \Phi : \begin{cases} a_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx \\ b_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx \end{cases}$$

代入
$$\cos\frac{k\pi x}{l} = \frac{e^{\frac{k\pi x}{l}i} + e^{-\frac{k\pi x}{l}i}}{2}$$
, $\sin\frac{k\pi x}{l} = \frac{e^{\frac{k\pi x}{l}i} - e^{-\frac{k\pi x}{l}i}}{2i}$ 得:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_k - ib_k}{2} e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} + \frac{a_k + ib_k}{2} e^{-i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}}$$

$$\downarrow t$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_k - ib_k}{2} e^{i\frac{k\pi}{l}} + \frac{a_k + ib_k}{2} e^{-i\frac{k\pi}{l}} \right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}}$$

$$c_{k} = \frac{a_{k} - ib_{k}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx - \frac{i}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \left(\cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} - i \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

同理:
$$c_{-k} = \frac{a_k + ib_k}{2} = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx$$
 $(k = 0, -1, -2, \cdots)$

由此可得周期函数Fourier级数的复数表示形式:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} \\ c_k = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,) \end{cases}$$

视非周期函数为周期为 $2l \to +\infty$ 的周期函数。有:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \lim_{l \to \infty} \sum_{k = -\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} & (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots) \\ c_k = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx \\ & \diamondsuit \colon \ \omega_k = \frac{k\pi}{l}, \quad \Delta \omega_k = \omega_k - \omega_{k-1} = \frac{\pi}{l}, \quad \text{则上式变为} \colon \begin{cases} f(x) = \lim_{l \to \infty} \sum_{k = -\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i\omega_k x} \\ c_k = \frac{\Delta \omega_k}{2\pi} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) e^{-i\omega_k x} dx \end{cases}$$
注意到:
$$\lim_{l \to \infty} \Delta \omega_k = \omega_k - \omega_{k-1} = \frac{\pi}{l} \to 0$$

设 $\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{-t}^{t} f(x) dx$ 有限,则非周期函数 f(x) 可表示为:

注意到:

$$f(x) = \lim_{l \to +\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\Delta \omega_k}{2\pi} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) e^{-i\omega_k \xi} d\xi \right] e^{i\omega_k x} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{l \to +\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi_l(\omega_k) e^{i\omega_k x} \Delta \omega_k$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{l \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi_l(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\omega \xi} d\xi \right] e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

Fourier变换

定义: 如果函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上任何有限区间上逐段光滑,且 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 存在,则:

$$g(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda x} f(x) dx$$

称为 f(x) 的Four ier变换, 记为 $g(\lambda) = \mathcal{F}[f]$;

若 $g(\lambda)$ 也具有同样的性质,则:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} g(\lambda) d\lambda$$

称为 $g(\lambda)$ 的反Fourier变换, 记为 $f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[g]$.

变化与反变换

Theorem: 若f(x) 连续且 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 存在,则有反演公式:

$$\begin{cases} g(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda x} f(x) dx \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} g(\lambda) d\lambda \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} [\mathcal{F}[f(x)]] \\ g(\lambda) = \mathcal{F} [\mathcal{F}^{-1}[g(\lambda)]] \end{cases}$$

Fourier变换和反变换的性质

(1) 线性: α, β 为任意常数.

$$\begin{cases}
\mathscr{F}[\alpha f_1(x) + \beta f_2(x)] = \alpha \mathscr{F}[f_1(x)] + \beta \mathscr{F}[f_2(x)] \\
\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\alpha g_1(\lambda) + \beta g_2(\lambda)] = \alpha \mathscr{F}^{-1}[g_1(\lambda)] + \beta \mathscr{F}^{-1}[g_2(\lambda)]
\end{cases}$$

(2) 位移特性:

$$\begin{cases} F[f(x \pm x_0)] = e^{\mp i\lambda x_0} F[f(x)] \\ F[e^{\pm i\lambda_0 x} f(x)] = F[f(x)]|_{\lambda \pm \lambda_0} \end{cases}$$

(3) 伸缩性质:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{|a|} \mathscr{F}[f]_{\frac{\lambda}{a}}, \quad a \neq 0.$$

注意:有些材料上将Fourier变换与反变换定义为:

$$\begin{cases} g(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} f(x) dx \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda x} g(\lambda) d\lambda \end{cases}$$

时,性质和计算表达式会略有不同.

(4) 微分性质: 设 $f^{(n)}(t)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续或只存在有限个可去间断点. 如果 当 $|t| \to +\infty$ 时, $f^{(k)}(t) \to 0$ $(0 \le k \le n-1)$,则 $\mathbb{F} \left[f^{(n)}(x) \right] = (-i\lambda)^n \mathbb{F} \left[f(x) \right].$

(5) 积分性质: 当
$$x \to +\infty$$
时,
$$\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\tau) d\tau \to 0$$
, 则
$$\mathbb{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{-i\lambda} \mathbb{F}[f(x)].$$

(6) 乘多项式:

$$F\left[x^n f(x)\right] = (-i)^n \left(F\left[f(x)\right]\right)^{(n)}.$$

定义:设函数 $f_1(x)$ 和 $f_2(x)$ 都是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的绝对可积函数,两者的卷积定义为:

$$f_1(x) * f_2(x) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(x-\tau) d\tau.$$

卷积具有下面的性质(假定所有的广义积分均收敛,并且允许积分交换次序):

交換律
$$f_1(x)*f_2(x)=f_2(x)*f_1(x)$$
.分配律 $f_1(x)*[f_2(x)+f_3(x)]=f_1(x)*f_2(x)+f_1(x)*f_3(x)$.结合律 $[f_1(x)*f_2(x)]*f_3(x)=f_1(x)*[f_2(x)*f_3(x)]$.

(7) 卷积性质定理:

$$\begin{cases}
\mathscr{F}\left[f_{1}(x) * f_{2}(x)\right] = \mathscr{F}\left[f_{1}(x)\right] \mathscr{F}\left[f_{2}(x)\right] \\
\mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[g_{1}(\lambda)g_{2}(\lambda)\right] = \mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[g_{1}(\lambda)\right] * \mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[g_{2}(\lambda)\right]
\end{cases}$$

性质小结

设
$$F(\lambda) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)], \qquad G(\lambda) = \mathcal{F}[g(t)]$$

线性:
$$\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)$$
 \leftrightarrow $\alpha F(\lambda) + \beta G(\lambda)$

位移:
$$f(t-t_0)$$
 \longleftrightarrow $F(\lambda)e^{i\lambda t_0}$

$$f(t)e^{i\lambda_0 t} \longleftrightarrow F(\lambda + \lambda_0)$$

微分:
$$f'(t)$$
 \longleftrightarrow $-i\lambda F(\lambda)$

积分:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(t) dt$$
 $\longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{-i\lambda} F(\lambda)$

相似:
$$f(at)$$
 $(a \neq 0)$ $\longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$

巻积:
$$f(t)*g(t)$$
 \longleftrightarrow $F(\lambda)g(\lambda)$

例: 设
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} te^{-\beta t}, & t \ge 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$
 ($\beta > 0$), 求 $F[f(t)]$.

解: 令
$$g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[g(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda t} e^{-\beta t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\beta + \lambda i} e^{(-\beta + \lambda i)t} \Big|_{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\beta - i\lambda}$$

所以
$$F[f(t)] = F[tg(t)]$$

$$=(-i)\left(\frac{1}{\beta-i\lambda}\right)'=\frac{1}{(\beta-i\lambda)^2}.$$

例: 设
$$g_a(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -a < x < a \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$$
 , 求 $F[g_a(x)]$.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \quad \mathcal{F}[g_a(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda x} g_a(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^{a} e^{i\lambda x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\lambda i} e^{i\lambda x} \bigg|_{a} = \frac{e^{i\lambda a} - e^{-i\lambda a}}{2\lambda i} = \frac{\sin a\lambda}{\lambda}$$

所以

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\sin a\lambda}{\lambda}\right] = g_a(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -a < x < a \\ 0, & else \end{cases}.$$

高维空间的Fourier变换

二维Fourier变换及其反演公式

$$\begin{cases} F(\xi,\eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \triangleq \mathscr{F} [f(x,y)] \\ f(x,y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\xi,\eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} \, \mathrm{d}\xi \, \mathrm{d}\eta \triangleq \mathscr{F}^{-1} [F(\xi,\eta)] \end{cases}$$

三维Fourier变换及其反演公式

$$\begin{cases} F(\lambda, \mu, \nu) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y, z) e^{i(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z \triangleq \mathscr{F} [f(x, y, z)] \\ f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda, \mu, \nu) e^{-i(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)} \, \mathrm{d}\lambda \, \mathrm{d}\mu \, \mathrm{d}\nu \triangleq \mathscr{F}^{-1} [F(\lambda, \mu, \nu)] \end{cases}$$

高维Fourier变换常用性质

以三维Fourier变换为例:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(x,y,z)] \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y,z) e^{i(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)} dx dy dz$$

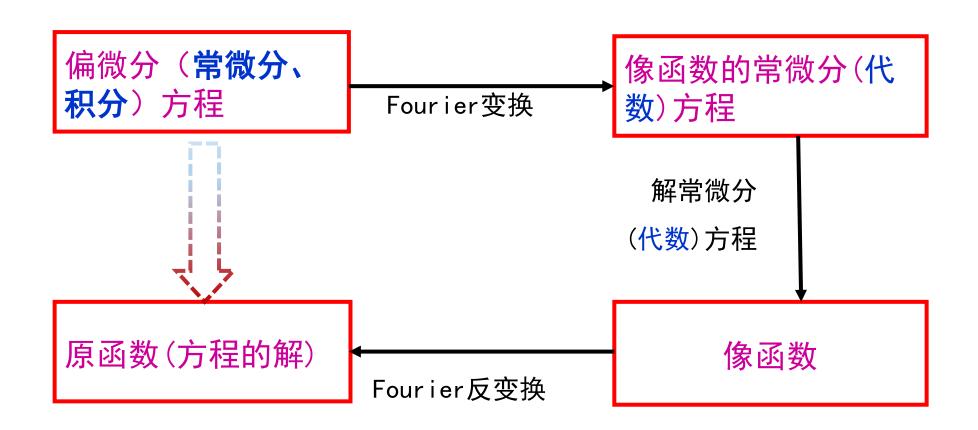
则:

$$\begin{cases}
\mathscr{F} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right] = -i\lambda \mathscr{F} \left[f \right] \quad \left(f(\pm \infty, y, z) = 0 \right) \\
\mathscr{F} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] = -i\mu \mathscr{F} \left[f \right] \quad \left(f(x, \pm \infty, z) = 0 \right) \\
\mathscr{F} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right] = -i\nu \mathscr{F} \left[f \right] \quad \left(f(x, y, \pm \infty) = 0 \right)
\end{cases}$$

对二阶偏导的Four ier变换公式类似. 特别地有:

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\Delta u\right] \triangleq -(\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)\mathscr{F}\left[u\right]$$

Fourier变换的应用



解定解问题
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

作关于 X 的Four ier 变换, 设

$$\begin{cases} u(t,x) \to U(t,\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t,x)e^{i\lambda x} dx \\ \varphi(x) \to \Phi(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)e^{i\lambda x} dx \end{cases}$$

解之得:
$$U(t,\lambda) = \Phi(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2t}$$

故:
$$u(t,x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[U(t,\lambda)]$$

$$= \mathscr{F}^{-1} \left[\mathscr{F}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \mathscr{F} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \right] \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\mathcal{F} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \right] \right]$$

$$= \varphi * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$$

严格来讲,还得验证是否真为解。

从而定解问题的解为:

$$u(t,x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x-s) e^{-\frac{s^2}{4t}} ds$$

例: 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 & (-\infty < x < \infty, y > 0) \\ u(x,0) = f(x) \\ \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} u(x,y) = 0, \lim_{y \to +\infty} u(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:对于变量 X 作Four ier变换,设:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[u(x,y)] = U(\lambda,y), \quad \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = F(\lambda)$$

定解问题可转换为ODE:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} - \lambda^2 U(\lambda,y) = 0 \\ U(\lambda,0) = F(\lambda) \\ \lim_{y \to +\infty} U(\lambda,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

常微分定解问题的通解为

$$U(\lambda, y) = C(\lambda)e^{|\lambda|y} + D(\lambda)e^{-|\lambda|y}$$

因为 $\lim_{y\to +\infty} U(\lambda, y) = 0$, 故得到

$$C(\lambda) = 0$$
, $D(\lambda) = F(\lambda)$

于是常微分方程的解为: $U(\lambda, y) = F(\lambda)e^{-|\lambda|y}$

$$\overline{\mathbf{m}} \ \mathscr{F}^{-1} \left[e^{-|\lambda|y} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|\lambda|y} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda y - i\lambda x} d\lambda + \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\lambda y + i\lambda x} d\lambda \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{y + ix} + \frac{1}{y - ix} \right] = \frac{y}{\pi (x^2 + y^2)}$$

得原定解问题的解为:

$$u(x,y) = f(x) * \left(\frac{y}{\pi(x^2 + y^2)}\right) = \frac{y}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{(x - \xi)^2 + y^2} d\xi$$

Four ier变换是一种把分析运算化为代数运算的有效方法,但:

1. Four ier变换要求原象函数在 R上绝对可积, 大部分函数不能作Four ier变换.

2. Four i er变换要求函数在整个数轴上有定义, 研究有界区域上的问题时失效.

正弦变换和余弦变换

Four i er 变换和反变换:
$$\begin{cases} F\left[f(x)\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x}dx \\ F^{-1}\left[F(\lambda)\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x}d\lambda \end{cases}$$

当 f(x) 只是定义在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上时,可将 f(x) 奇或偶延拓到 $[-\infty,+\infty)$ 上,再考虑

其Four ier变换. 于是得到正弦变换或余弦变换的定义如下:

定义: $F(\lambda) = \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$ 称为f(x)的Fourier正弦变换,记为:

$$F(\lambda) = F_s[f(x)]$$

 $f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} F(\lambda) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \text{ 称为 } F(\lambda) \text{ 的Four ier 正弦逆变换,记为:}$

$$f(t) = F_s^{-1}[F(\lambda)]$$

定义: $F(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$ 称为f(x)的Fourier余弦变换,记为:

$$F(\lambda) = F_c[f(x)]$$
 $f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} F(\lambda) \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda$ 称为 $F(\lambda)$ 的Fourier余弦逆变换,记为: $f(x) = F_c^{-1}[F(\lambda)]$

正弦与余弦变换可用来解半直线上定解问题.

例: 求解热传导方程定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} (0 < x < +\infty, t > 0) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = \varphi(t) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0, \ u(t, +\infty) = u_x(t, +\infty) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解:对方程与初始条件关于X取正弦变换,记

$$U(t,\lambda) = F_s[u(t,x)] = \int_0^{+\infty} u(t,x) \sin \lambda x dx$$

则:

$$\begin{cases} F_{s} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \sin \lambda x dx = \lambda u \Big|_{x=0} - \lambda^{2} U(t, \lambda) \\ F_{s} \left[u \Big|_{t=0} \right] = U(t, \lambda) \Big|_{t=0}, \quad F_{s} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right] = \frac{d}{dt} U(t, \lambda) \end{cases}$$

代入得ODE初值问题:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dU(t,\lambda)}{dt} = a^2 \Big[\lambda \varphi(t) - \lambda^2 U(t,\lambda)\Big] \\ U(t,\lambda)\big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U(t,\lambda) = e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t} \int_0^t a^2 \lambda \varphi(\xi) e^{\lambda^2 a^2 \xi} d\xi$$

取反正弦变换,并利用
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-a^2x^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}$$

得原问题的解为:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t,x) &= F_{S}^{-1} \left[U(t,\lambda) \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} U(t,\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{2a^{2}}{\pi} \int_{0}^{t} \left[\int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-a^{2}\lambda^{2}(t-\xi)} \sin \lambda x d\lambda \right] \varphi(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{2a^{2}}{\pi} \int_{0}^{t} \varphi(\xi) \left[\frac{1}{-2a^{2}(t-\xi)} e^{-a^{2}\omega^{2}(t-\xi)} \sin \lambda x \right]_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2a^{2}(t-\xi)} \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-a^{2}\lambda^{2}(t-\xi)} x \cos \lambda x d\lambda \right] d\xi \\ &= \frac{x}{\pi} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{t-\xi} \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-a^{2}\lambda^{2}(t-\xi)} \cos \lambda x d\lambda \right] d\xi = \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{(t-\xi)^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{ea^{2}(t-\xi)}} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

在求解线性偏微分方程的定解问题时:

1. 根据自变量的变化范围选取变换方法:

如果自变量的变化范围为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 可选取F our i er变换方法; 如果自变量的变化范围为 $[0,\infty)$,可考虑选取正弦或余弦变换方法.

2. 要考虑所给定解条件的形式:

如果对某自变量正弦变换,必须在定解条件中给出该自变量为零时的值;

如果对某自变量余弦变换,必须在定解条件中给出该自变量为零时的导数值;

正弦变换和余弦变换通常都需要给定在 $+\infty$ 处待求函数和它的偏导均为0的条件(在推导变换作用在导数上的关系式时,需要用到). 否则变换后的像函数的0DE定解问题中初值不确定,导致无法求解.

Laplace变换

定义: f(t)在 $[O,\infty)$ 上有定义, 若其满足:

- 1. f(t) 分段光滑;
- 2. 存在常数 K 和 $C \ge 0$ 使得 $|f(t)| \le Ke^{ct}$ 则称 f(t) 为指数增长函数, C 称为 f(t) 的增长指数.

定理: 设 f(t) 是一指数增长函数,则

$$F(p) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-pt} dt \ (p > 0)$$

是右半复平面上的解析函数.

此变换写为: F(p) = L[f(t)], 称为 f(t) 的Laplace变换.

Laplace变换的(Fourier-Millin)反演公式

定义: 若F(p) = L[f(t)]在Re(p) > c内解析, $p = \beta + j\omega$,则

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta - i\infty}^{\beta + i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp, \ t > 0 \ (\beta > c)$$

称为F(p)的Laplace逆变换或拉普拉斯反演积分.

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt}dt \qquad f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta - i\infty}^{\beta + i\infty} F(p)e^{-pt}dp$$

互逆的积分变换式

Laplace反演积分

基本性质

① 线性性: $L[\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] = \alpha L[f(t)] + \beta L[g(t)]$

② 微分性质: 设 L
$$[f(t)] = F(p)$$
, 则 L $[f'(t)] = pF(p) - f(0)$ L $[f''(t)] = p^2F(p) - pf(0) - f'(0)$ L $[f''(t)] = p^nF(p) - p^{n-1}f(0) - p^{n-2}f'(0) - \cdots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$

③ 积分性质

$$L\left[\int_0^t f(s)ds\right] = \frac{1}{p}F(p)$$

④ 延迟性质:

$$L[f(t-s)] = e^{-ps}F(p)$$

⑤ 伸缩性质:

$$L[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a}F(\frac{p}{a}), \quad a > 0.$$

⑥ 卷积性质:

$$f * g(x) = \int_0^x f(x-t)g(t)dt$$
$$L[f*g] = L[f]L[g]$$

例: 已知
$$F(p) = \frac{p}{(p^2+1)^2}$$
, 求 $f(t) = L^{-1}[F(p)]$

解:根据卷积定理有

$$f(t) = L^{-1} \left[\frac{p}{\left(p^2 + 1\right)^2} \right] = L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{p^2 + 1} \right] * L^{-1} \left[\frac{p}{p^2 + 1} \right]$$

$$= \sin t * \cos t = \int_0^t \sin \tau \cdot \cos(t - \tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \left[\sin t + \sin(2\tau - t) \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{t \sin t}{2} - \frac{\cos(2\tau - t)}{4} \Big|_{\tau = 0}^t = \frac{t \sin t}{2}$$

例:求解常微分方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-t} \\ y|_{t=0} = 0, \quad y'|_{t=0} = 1 \end{cases}$$

解:对 t 进行Laplace变换,设 L[y(t)]=F(p),则

$$e^{-t} \to \frac{1}{p+1}$$

$$y' \to pF(p) - y(0) = pF(p)$$

$$y'' \to p^{2}F(p) - py(0) - y'(0) = p^{2}F(p) - 1$$

于是由原方程有:

$$p^{2}F(p)-1+2pF(p)-3F(p)=\frac{1}{p+1}$$

解之得:

$$F(p) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{p+3}$$

对 F(p) 进行Laplace逆变换,得

$$y(t) = \frac{3}{8}e^{t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-3t}$$

例: 一条半无限长的杆,端点温度变化已知,杆的初始温度为0,求杆上温度分布规律.

解:问题归结为求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & u|_{x=0} = f(t) \end{cases}$$

对 t进行Laplace变换,设

$$L[u(t,x)]=U(p,x), L[f(t)]=F(p)$$

则原问题变为

$$pU(p,x) = a^{2} \frac{d^{2}U(p,x)}{dx^{2}}$$
$$U(p,x)|_{x=0} = F(p)$$

方程通解为

$$U(p,x) = Ce^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x} + De^{\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}$$

当 $X \longrightarrow +\infty$ 时, u(t,x) 应有界, 所以 U(p,x) 亦有界, 从而 D=0.

由边值条件可知 C = F(p) , 即

$$U(p,x) = F(p)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}$$

进行Laplace逆变换,有

$$u(t,x) = L^{-1} \left[F(p) \right] * L^{-1} \left[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x} \right] = f(t) * \frac{2}{2a\sqrt{\pi}t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$$
$$= \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t f(\tau) \frac{1}{(t-\tau)^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} d\tau$$

例:求解无限长细杆的热传导(有热源)问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(t, x), & (-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

解: 先对时间t作Laplace变换,设:

$$L[u(t,x)] = U(p,x), L[f(t,x)] = F(p,x)$$

$$L[u_t(t,x)] = pU(p,x) - u(0,x)$$

由此原定解问题中的泛定方程变为

$$\frac{d^{2}U}{dx^{2}} - \frac{p}{a^{2}}U + \frac{1}{a^{2}}\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{a^{2}}F(p,x) = 0$$

对上述方程可继续考虑采用Fourier变换法来求解:

$$-\lambda^{2} \mathcal{F}\left[U\right] - \frac{p}{a^{2}} \mathcal{F}\left[U\right] + \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{a^{2}} \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{a^{2}} F(x, p)\right] = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}[U] = \frac{1}{a^2 \lambda^2 + p} \mathcal{F}[\varphi(x) + F(x, p)]$$

再采用Fourier反变换,利用:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{a^2\lambda^2+p}\right] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{p}}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}|x|}$$

$$U(p,x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{a^2 \lambda^2 + p} \right] * \left[\varphi(x) + F(p,x) \right] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}|x|} * \left[\varphi(x) + F(p,x) \right]$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}|x-\xi|} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(p,\xi) \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}|x-\xi|} d\xi$$

最后Laplace逆变换得原问题的解为:

$$u(t,x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}\right] d\xi$$
$$+ \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau,\xi) \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}\right] d\tau d\xi$$

注意

- ① Four i er 变换中变量的取值范围是 $\left(-\infty,\infty\right)$, Lap lace变换中变量的取值范围是 $\left(0,\infty\right)$.
- ② 注意定解条件的形式. 例如对 χ 进行Laplace变换,原方程为 κ 阶方程,则定解条件中应出现

$$u|_{x=0}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0}, \cdots, \frac{\partial^{k-1} u}{\partial x^{k-1}}|_{x=0}.$$

③ Four ier变换多用于求解半无界(正,余弦变换)和全无界初值问题,一般针对空间变量作变换; Laplace变换常用于带有边界条件的定解问题,常针对时间变量作变换;都不需要把边界条件齐次化.