

Universidad del Valle de Guatemala
Departamento de Matemática
Licenciatura en Matemática Aplicada

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Parcial 3 - JEFE CASI FINAL

Definition 15.3.1 Fourier Integral

The **Fourier integral** of a function f defined on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} [A(\alpha) \cos \alpha x + B(\alpha) \sin \alpha x] d\alpha, \quad (4)$$

where

$$A(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \alpha x dx \quad (5)$$

$$B(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \alpha x dx. \quad (6)$$

Theorem 15.3.1 Conditions for Convergence

Let f and f' be piecewise continuous on every finite interval, and let f be absolutely integrable on $(-\infty, \infty)$.* Then the Fourier integral of f on the interval converges to $f(x)$ at a point of continuity. At a point of discontinuity, the Fourier integral will converge to the average

$$\frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2},$$

where $f(x+)$ and $f(x-)$ denote the limit of f at x from the right and from the left, respectively.

Definition 15.3.2 Fourier Cosine and Sine Integrals

(i) The Fourier integral of an even function on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ is the **cosine integral**

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} A(\alpha) \cos \alpha x \, d\alpha, \quad (8)$$

where

$$A(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \alpha x \, dx. \quad (9)$$

(ii) The Fourier integral of an odd function on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ is the **sine integral**

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} B(\alpha) \sin \alpha x \, d\alpha, \quad (10)$$

where

$$B(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \alpha x \, dx. \quad (11)$$

Definition 15.4.1 Fourier Transform Pairs

(i) Fourier transform: $\mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i\alpha x} \, dx = F(\alpha) \quad (5)$

Inverse Fourier transform: $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{F(\alpha)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\alpha) e^{-i\alpha x} \, d\alpha = f(x) \quad (6)$

(ii) Fourier sine transform: $\mathcal{F}_s\{f(x)\} = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \alpha x \, dx = F(\alpha) \quad (7)$

Inverse Fourier sine transform: $\mathcal{F}_s^{-1}\{F(\alpha)\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} F(\alpha) \sin \alpha x \, d\alpha = f(x) \quad (8)$

(iii) Fourier cosine transform: $\mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\} = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \alpha x \, dx = F(\alpha) \quad (9)$

Inverse Fourier cosine transform: $\mathcal{F}_c^{-1}\{F(\alpha)\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} F(\alpha) \cos \alpha x \, d\alpha = f(x) \quad (10)$