第七章 傅里叶变换

7.1 内容归纳

7.1.1 内容提要

周期函数的傅里叶级数展开式、傅里叶积分公式、傅里叶变换和逆变换、单位脉冲函数、广义傅里叶变换、傅里叶变换的基本性质、傅里叶变换的卷积性质、傅里叶变换的应用.

7.1.2 基本概念

- 1. 非周期函数 f(t) 的傅里叶积分公式 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$.
- 2. 余弦傅里叶积分公式 $f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[f(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau \right] \cos \omega t d\omega$.

正弦傅里叶积分公式 $f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[f(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau \right] \cos \omega t d\omega.$

3. 傅里叶变换:

$$\mathscr{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt, -\infty < \omega < +\infty,$$

傅里叶逆变换:

$$f(t) = \mathscr{F}^{-1}ig[F(\omega)ig] = rac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}F(\omega)\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}\mathrm{d}\omega.$$

4. 余弦傅里叶变换:

$$\mathscr{T}_c[f(t)] = F_c(\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t \mathrm{d}t,$$

余弦傅里叶逆变换:

$$\mathscr{F}_c^{-1}[F_c(\omega)] = f(t) = rac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} F_c(\omega) \cos \omega t \mathrm{d}\omega.$$

5. 正弦傅里叶变换:

$$\mathscr{T}[f(t)] = F_s(\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt,$$

正弦傅里叶逆变换:

$$\mathscr{T}_s^{-1}[F_s(\omega)] = f(t) = rac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} F_s(\omega) \sin \omega t \mathrm{d}\omega.$$

6. 对任意在 $t = t_0$ 处连续的函数 $\varphi(t)$,如果

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(t)\delta(t-t_0)\mathrm{d}t = \varphi(t_0),$$

则称 $\delta(t-t_0)$ 为 δ 函数, 其中 $\varphi(t)$ 称为检验函数.

7. 设函数 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $t=t_0$ 处具有任意阶导数,且满足 $\lim_{|t|\to+\infty} \varphi^{(k)}(t)=0$,如果

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)\varphi(t)dt = (-1)^k \varphi^{(k)}(t_0),$$

则称 f(t) 为 δ 函数 $\delta(t-t_0)$ 在 $t=t_0$ 处的 k 阶导数,记为 $\delta^{(k)}(t-t_0)$.

8. 设 $f_1(t), f_2(t)$ 是定义在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的两个函数,如果积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(s) f_2(t-s) \mathrm{d}s$$

存在, 称其为函数 $f_1(t), f_2(t)$ 的卷积, 记为

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(s) f_2(t-s) ds.$$

7.1.3 主要结论

- 1. 存在性定理
- (1) 周期函数的傅里叶级数展开

设 f_T t 是以 T $0 < T < +\infty$ 为周期的实函数,且在 $\left[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2} \right]$ 上满足狄利克雷

(Dirichlet)条件,即 $f_T(t)$ 在一个周期上满足:(1)连续或只有有限个第一类间断点;(2)只有有限个极值点,则在连续点处,有

$$f_{\!\scriptscriptstyle T} \ t \ = \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}}{2} + \sum_{\scriptscriptstyle n=1}^{\scriptscriptstyle +\infty} \ a_{\scriptscriptstyle n} \cos n\omega t + b_{\scriptscriptstyle n} \sin n\omega t$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}, \\ a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T \ t \ \cos n\omega t \mathrm{d}t \ n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, \\ b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T \ t \ \sin n\omega t \mathrm{d}t \ n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots. \end{cases}$$

在间断点处 t_0 有

$$\frac{f_T \ t_0 + 0 \ + f_T \ t_0 - 0}{2} = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \ a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t \ .$$

(2) 非周期函数的傅里叶积分定理

若函数 f(t) 在任意有限区间上满足狄利克莱条件,且在区间 $\left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 上绝对可积,则 当t 为 f(t)的连续点时,有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega \tau} \mathrm{d}\tau \right] \!\! \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \! \mathrm{d}\omega = f(t),$$

当t为f(t)的间断点时,有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f \ \tau \ \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega \tau} \mathrm{d}\tau \right] \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}\omega = \frac{f(t-0) + f(t+0)}{2}.$$

2. 常见函数的广义傅里叶变换

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{T}[\delta(t)] &= 1; & \mathscr{T}[\delta(t-t_0)] = \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t_0}\,; \\ \mathscr{T}[\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t_0}] &= 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)\,; & \mathscr{T}[1] &= 2\pi\delta(\omega)\,; \\ \mathscr{T}[\sin\omega_0 t] &= \mathrm{i}\pi[\delta(\omega+\omega_0)-\delta(\omega-\omega_0)]\,; \\ \mathscr{T}[\cos\omega_0 t] &= \pi[\delta(\omega+\omega_0)+\delta(\omega-\omega_0)]\,; \\ \mathscr{T}[u(t)] &= \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)\,; & \mathscr{T}[\mathrm{sgn}(t)] &= \frac{2}{\mathrm{i}\omega}\,. \end{split}$$

3. 傅里叶变换的性质

(1) 线性性质 若 α, β 为任意常数,且 $F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)], G(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[g(t)]$,则

$$\mathscr{F}[\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] = \alpha F(\omega) + \beta G(\omega) \,,$$

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\alpha F(\omega) + \beta G(\omega)] = \alpha f(t) + \beta g(t).$$

(2) 对称性 设 $F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)]$,则

$$\mathscr{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega).$$

(3) 位移性质 设 $F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)]$, t_0 和 ω_0 为常数,则

$$\mathscr{F}[f(t-t_{_{0}})]=\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t_{_{0}}}F(\omega)$$
 ,

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[F(\omega-\omega_0)] = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega_0 t} f(t).$$

(4) 相似性质 设 $F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)], a \neq 0$,则

$$\mathscr{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) ,$$

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[F(a\omega)] = \frac{1}{|a|} f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right).$$

(4) 微分性质 若 $\lim_{|t| \to +\infty} f^{(k)}(t) = 0 \ (k=0,1,\cdots n-1)$,则

$$\mathscr{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (\mathrm{i}\omega)^n F(\omega)$$
,

$$F^{(n)}(\omega) = (-\mathbf{i})^n \mathscr{F}[t^n f(t)].$$

特别地, 当n=1时, 有

$$\mathscr{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = \mathrm{i}\omega F(\omega)$$
 ,

$$F'(\omega) = -i\mathscr{F}[tf(t)].$$

(5) 积分性质 设 $F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)]$, 如果 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau = 0$,则

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(s)\mathrm{d}s\right] = \frac{F(\omega)}{\mathrm{i}\omega}$$
:

如果 $\lim_{t\to+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{t}f(\tau)d\tau\neq0$,则

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(s) \mathrm{d}s\right] = \frac{F(\omega)}{\mathrm{i}\omega} + \pi F(0)\delta(\omega).$$

(6) 设 $F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)], G(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[g(t)],$ 则

$$\mathscr{T}[f*g] = \mathscr{T}[f(t)] \cdot \mathscr{T}[g(t)] = F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega) \,;$$

$$\mathscr{F}[f \cdot g] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathscr{F}[f(t)] * \mathscr{F}[g(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * G(\omega).$$

7.2 学习要求与学习技巧

7.2.1 学习要求

- 1. 了解周期函数的傅里叶级数及其复数形式,熟悉傅里叶积分公式;
- 2. 理解傅里叶变换及其逆变换的概念; 熟练掌握求基本函数的傅里叶变换和逆变换;
- 3. 了解 δ 函数的概念及其物理意义;掌握基本函数的广义傅里叶变换;
- 4. 掌握傅里叶变换和逆变换的线性、相似、位移、微分和积分的性质;
- 5. 熟练掌握利用傅里叶变换解简单的微分、积分方程;
- 6. 本章的重点:根据傅里叶变换及其逆变换的定义,求基本函数的傅里叶变换和逆变换.

7.3 例题分析

例题 6.1 求周期方波 $f_T(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi \le t < 0, \\ 1, & 0 \le t < \pi, \end{cases}$ $f_T(t) = f_T(t + 2\pi)$ 的傅里叶级数.

解 周期方波 $f_T(t)$ 的图形如图 7.1(a)所示.

$$c_{0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)dt = 0,$$

$$c_{n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-int} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} (-1) e^{-int} dt + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-int} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{in\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \cdots, \\ -\frac{2i}{n\pi}, & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \cdots. \end{cases}$$

或

$$a_n = 0, \ b_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots, \\ \frac{4}{n\pi}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$f_T(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} \sin(2k-1)t + \dots \right],$$

$$(-\infty < t < +\infty, t \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots)$$

例题 6.2 设函数 $f(t) = e^{-\beta |t|}$ ($\beta > 0$), (1) 求 f(t) 的傅里叶积分; (2) 计算广义积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \cos \omega t d\omega.$$

解 由于 f(t) 为偶函数, 故,

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau \right] \cos \omega t d\omega$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\beta \tau} \cos \omega \tau d\tau \right] \cos \omega t d\omega.$$

记 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\beta \tau} \cos \omega \tau d\tau$, 经分部积分两次,得 $I = \frac{\beta}{\omega^2 + \beta^2}$, 从而

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \cos \omega t d\omega.$$

由此可得广义积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \cos \omega t d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2\beta} e^{-\beta|t|}.$$

例题 6.3 设函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |t| > \pi. \end{cases}$ (1) 求 f(t) 的傅里叶积分;(2)证明:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi \sin \omega t}{1 - \omega^2} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |t| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

解 (1)

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i} w \tau} \mathrm{d}\tau &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin \tau (\cos \omega \tau - \mathrm{i} \sin \omega \tau) \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= -2\mathrm{i} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \tau \sin \omega \tau \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\cos(\omega - 1)\tau - \cos(\omega + 1)\tau \right] \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \left[\frac{\sin(\omega - 1)\tau}{\omega - 1} - \frac{\sin(\omega + 1)\tau}{\omega + 1} \right]_{0}^{\pi} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \left[\frac{\sin(\omega - 1)\pi}{\omega - 1} - \frac{\sin(\omega + 1)\pi}{\omega + 1} \right]. \end{split}$$

从而

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{-i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\sin(\omega - 1)\pi}{\omega - 1} - \frac{\sin(\omega + 1)\pi}{\omega + 1} \right] (\cos\omega t + i\sin\omega t) d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\sin(\omega - 1)\pi}{\omega - 1} - \frac{\sin(\omega + 1)\pi}{\omega + 1} \right] \sin\omega t d\omega$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\omega\pi}{1 - \omega^{2}} \sin\omega t d\omega.$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi}{1 - \omega^2} \sin \omega t d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |t| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

例题 6.4 利用函数 $f(t)=egin{cases} 0, & t<0, \\ \dfrac{\pi}{2}, & t=0, \text{ 的傅里叶积分表达式,计算广义积分} \\ \pi \mathbf{e}^{-t}, & t>0 \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2t + t \sin 2t}{1 + t^2} dt.$$

解

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \pi e^{-\tau} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(1+i\omega)\tau} d\tau$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{(1+i\omega)} e^{-(1+i\omega)\tau} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{(1+i\omega)} = \frac{\pi(1-i\omega)}{1+\omega^{2}}.$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi(1-i\omega)}{1+\omega^{2}} e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(1-i\omega)}{1+\omega^{2}} (\cos\omega t + i\sin\omega t) d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos\omega t + \omega\sin\omega t}{1+\omega^{2}} d\omega = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & t = 0, \\ \pi e^{-t}, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos\omega t + \omega \sin\omega t}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ \pi, & t = 0, \\ 2\pi e^{-t}, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

在上式中取t=2,得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2\omega + \omega \sin 2\omega}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega = 2\pi e^{-2}.$$

即

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2t + \omega \sin 2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2\pi e^{-2}.$$

例 6.5 求函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ e^{-\beta t}, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$ 的傅里叶变换和频谱,并计算积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} d\omega,$$

其中 $\beta > 0$.

解 根据傅里叶变换定义,有

$$F \ \omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f \ t \ e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta t} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(\beta + i\omega)t} dt = \frac{-e^{-(\beta + i\omega)t}}{\beta + i\omega} \bigg|_{0}^{+\infty}$$
$$= \frac{\beta - i\omega}{\beta^2 + \omega^2}.$$

频谱为

$$|F \ \omega| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 + \omega^2}}, \ \arg F(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\beta}.$$

根据傅里叶逆变换的定义,有

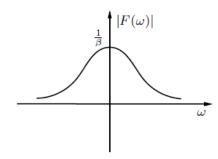
$$f(t) = rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega = rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} rac{eta - i\omega}{eta^2 + \omega^2} e^{i\omega t} d\omega.$$

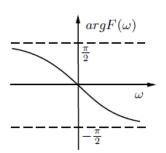
注意到 $e^{i\omega t} = \cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t$,由上式可得

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta - i\omega}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} d\omega.$$

因此

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ \pi/2, & t = 0, \\ \pi e^{-\beta t}, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$





例题 6.6 求矩形脉冲函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| \le 1 \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$ 的傅里叶变换及其积分表达式.

解 根据傅里叶变换的定义,有

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t}dt$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{+1} e^{-i\omega t}dt = \frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{-i\omega}\bigg|_{-1}^{+1}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{i\omega}(e^{-i\omega} - e^{i\omega}) = \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}.$$

由傅里叶逆变换定义

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} F(\omega) \cos \omega t d\omega$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\sin \omega}{\omega} \cos \omega t d\omega = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega$$

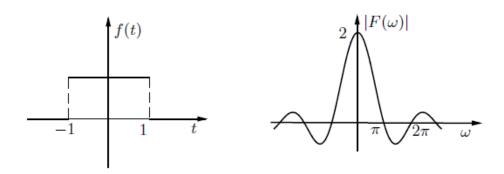
由此可得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |t| < 1, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |t| = 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

当t=0时,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

上述积分称为狄利克莱积分.



例题 6.7 求函数 $e^{-\beta t}u(t)\sin bt \ (\beta > 0)$ 的傅里叶变换.

解 利用 Euler 公式

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{F}\Big[\mathrm{e}^{-\beta t}u(t)\sin bt\Big] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-\beta t}u(t)\sin bt\cdot\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t}\mathrm{d}t\\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-\beta t}\sin bt\cdot\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t}\mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2i}\int_{0}^{+\infty}\Big[\mathrm{e}^{-(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega-\mathrm{i}b)t}-\mathrm{e}^{-(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega+\mathrm{i}b)t}\Big]\mathrm{d}t\\ &= \frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\Big[\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega-\mathrm{i}b)t}}{-(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega-\mathrm{i}b)}-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega+\mathrm{i}b)t}}{-(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega+\mathrm{i}b)}\Big]\Big|_{0}^{+\infty}\\ &= \frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\Big[\frac{1}{\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega-\mathrm{i}b}-\frac{1}{\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega+\mathrm{i}b}\Big]\\ &= \frac{b}{(\beta+\mathrm{i}\omega)^{2}+b^{2}}. \end{split}$$

例题 6.8 已知像函数
$$F(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{(1+\omega^2)^2}$$
,求 $F(\omega)$ 的傅里叶逆变换.

本题 考查利用留数计算傅里叶逆变换. 由傅里叶逆变换定义

$$f(t)=\mathscr{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)]=rac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}rac{\omega^2}{(1+\omega^2)^2}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}\mathrm{d}\omega$$
 ,

被积函数 $F(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{(1+\omega^2)^2}$ 为有理式,可利用留数定理求有理函数广义积分法计算.

$$\mathbf{F}$$
 \mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}

半平面有一个二阶极点 $\omega = i$,且

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{\omega^{2}}{(1+\omega^{2})^{2}} \operatorname{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}, \mathbf{i} \right] &= \lim_{\omega \to \mathbf{i}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\omega} \left[(\omega - \mathbf{i})^{2} \frac{\omega^{2}}{(1+\omega^{2})^{2}} \operatorname{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\omega \to \mathbf{i}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\omega} \left[\frac{\omega^{2}}{(\omega + \mathbf{i})^{2}} \operatorname{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\omega \to \mathbf{i}} \frac{(2\omega \operatorname{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} + \mathbf{i} t\omega^{2} \operatorname{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t})(\omega + \mathbf{i})^{2} - 2\omega^{2}(\omega + \mathbf{i}) \operatorname{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}}{(\omega + \mathbf{i})^{4}} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{i}}{4} t - 1 \operatorname{e}^{-t}. \end{aligned}$$

由留数定理, 当t > 0时,

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\omega^2}{(1+\omega^2)^2} e^{i\omega t} d\omega = i \cdot \operatorname{Re} s \left[F(\omega) e^{i\omega t}, i \right]$$
$$= i \cdot \frac{i}{4} (t-1) e^{-t} = \frac{1}{4} (1-t) e^{-t}.$$

当t < 0时,令 $\omega = -s$,由t > 0的计算过程,得

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{s^2}{(1+s^2)^2} e^{i(-t)s} ds = \frac{1}{4} (1+t) e^t.$$

所以

$$f(t) = \mathscr{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{4}(1 - |t|)e^{-|t|}.$$

思考题 求函数 $f(t) = \frac{1}{t^2 + 2t + 2}$ 的傅里叶变换.

分析 本题考查利用留数计算傅里叶变换. 由于 $f(t) = \frac{1}{t^2 + 2t + 2} = \frac{1}{(t+1)^2 + 1}$ 为有理式,可利用留数定理求广义积分法求傅里叶变换.

$$\mathbf{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t)^2 + 1} e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} e^{-i\omega(\tau - 1)} d\tau$$
$$= e^{i\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = e^{i\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} e^{i\omega\tau} d\tau.$$

 $\mathrm{i} \mathrm{l} I(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} \omega \tau} \mathrm{d}\tau \,, \quad \mathrm{函数} \, g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + z^2} \, \mathrm{在上半平面有一个一阶极点} \, z = \mathrm{i} \,, \,\, \mathrm{L}$

$$\operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{1}{1+z^2} e^{i\omega z}, i \right] = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{1}{z+i} e^{i\omega z} = \frac{1}{2i} e^{-\omega}.$$

由留数定理, 当 $\omega > 0$ 时

$$I(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{ au^2 + 1} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega au} \mathrm{d} au = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{1}{1 + z^2} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega z}, \mathrm{i} \right] = \pi \mathrm{e}^{-\omega}.$$

当 ω <0时,令 $s=-\tau$,则

$$I(\omega) = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} e^{\mathrm{i}(-\omega)(-\tau)} \mathrm{d}(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} e^{\mathrm{i}(-\omega)s} \mathrm{d}s = \pi e^{\omega}.$$

所以

$$F(\omega) = \pi e^{i\omega - |\omega|}$$
.

例题 6.9 证明以下等式: (1) 若 g(t) 为连续函数,则 $g(t)\delta(t-t_0)=g(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$;

(2) 若 g(t) 为连续函数, g(0) = 0,则 $g(t)\delta'(t) = -g'(0)\delta(t)$.

证明 (1)

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) \mathcal{S}(t-t_0) \varphi(t) \mathrm{d}t &= g(t_0) \varphi(t_0) = g(t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t-t_0) \varphi(t) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t_0) \mathcal{S}(t-t_0) \varphi(t) \mathrm{d}t, \ \forall \, \varphi \in \mathbf{C}^{\infty} \end{split}$$

从而 $g(t)\delta(t-t_0)=g(t_0)\delta(t-t_0)$.

(2)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t)\mathcal{S}'(t)\varphi(t)\mathrm{d}t = g(t)\mathcal{S}(t)\varphi(t)\Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t)[g(t)\varphi(t)]'\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t)[g'(t)\varphi(t) + g(t)\varphi'(t)]\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t)g'(t)\varphi(t)\mathrm{d}t - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t)g(t)\varphi'(t)\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -g'(0)\varphi(0) - g(0)\varphi'(0) = -g'(0)\varphi(0)$$

$$= -g'(0)\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{S}(t)\varphi(t)\mathrm{d}t = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -g'(0)\mathcal{S}(t)\varphi(t)\mathrm{d}t.$$

从而 $g(t)\delta'(t) = -g'(0)\delta(t)$.

例题 6.10 求 δ 函数的傅里叶变换,并求积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega t} d\omega$.

解 根据傅里叶变换的定义和 δ 函数的性质,得

$$\mathscr{F}[\delta(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = e^{-i\omega t} \mid_{t=0} = 1.$$

于是 $\delta(t)$ 与常数1构成傅里叶变换对. 于是按傅里叶逆变换的定义,有

$$\delta(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[1] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega t} d\omega.$$

从而得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega t} d\omega = 2\pi \delta(t)$.

例题 6.11 验证:单位阶跃函数u(t)的傅里叶变换为

$$\mathscr{F}[u(t)] = F(\omega) = \frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega).$$

解 由傅里叶逆变换的定义,得

$$f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi \delta(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{i\omega} e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t}{i\omega} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{i\omega t} \Big|_{\omega=0} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} d\omega.$$

由狄利克莱积分得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & t > 0, \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$f(t) = u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ 1, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

例题 6.12 已知某函数的傅里叶变换为 $F(\omega)=\pi[\delta(\omega+\omega_0)]$,求其逆变换 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)]$.

$$\mathbf{\mathscr{F}}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}\omega = \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega_0 t}.$$

例题 6.13 求函数 $\sin^3 t$ 的傅里叶变换.

解 利用欧拉公式:
$$\sin^3 t = \left(\frac{e^{it} - e^{-it}}{2i}\right)^3 = \frac{3}{4}\sin t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 3t$$

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{T}[\sin^3 t] &= \frac{3}{4} \mathscr{T}[\sin t] - \frac{1}{4} \mathscr{T}[\sin 3t] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\pi}{4} [3\delta(\omega + 1) - \delta(\omega + 3) + \delta(\omega - 3) - 3\delta(\omega - 1)]. \end{split}$$

例题 6.14 设 $F(\omega) = \pi \delta(\omega+1) - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega+1}$,求 $F(\omega)$ 的傅里叶逆变换.

解 利用线性性质,得

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\pi\delta(\omega+1)\right] - \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega+1}\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{-\mathrm{i}t} - \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega+1}\right].$$

直接计算,并利用狄利克莱积分,得

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega+1}\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega+1} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\omega+1} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(\omega+1)t} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}t} \mathrm{d}\omega$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}t}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{i}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(\omega+1)t}}{\omega+1} \mathrm{d}(\omega+1) = -\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}t}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega+1)}{\omega+1} \mathrm{d}(\omega+1)$$

$$= -\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}t}}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\omega t}{\omega} \mathrm{d}\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}t}, & t < 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}t}, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

从而得

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = u(t)e^{-it}.$$

例题 6.15 利用矩形脉冲函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$ 的傅里叶变换,证明:

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\sin t}{t}\right] = \begin{cases} \pi, & |\omega| < 1, \\ 0, & |\omega| > 1. \end{cases}$$

证明 矩形脉冲函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\mathscr{F}[f(t)] = \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}.$$

利用对称性,得

$$\mathscr{F}\left[\frac{\sin t}{t}\right] = \pi f(-\omega) = \begin{cases} \pi, & |\omega| < 1, \\ 0, & |\omega| > 1. \end{cases}$$

例题 6.16 已知 $f(t) = e^{-\beta t^2}(\beta > 0)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $\mathscr{T}[f(t)] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\beta}}$,求 $f(t) \sin \alpha t$ 的傅里叶变换.

$$\mathbf{\mathcal{I}}[f(t)\sin\alpha t] = \mathcal{I}\left[e^{-\beta t^2} \frac{e^{i\alpha t} - e^{-i\alpha t}}{2i}\right] = \frac{1}{2i} \mathcal{I}[e^{-\beta t^2} e^{i\alpha t} - e^{-\beta t^2} e^{-i\alpha t}]$$
$$= \frac{i}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \left[e^{-\frac{(\omega + \alpha)^2}{4\beta}} - e^{-\frac{(\omega - \alpha)^2}{4\beta}}\right].$$

例题 6.17 计算 $\mathscr{F}[u(5t-2)]$, 其中u(t) 为单位阶跃函数.

解 方法 1 先用相似性,再用位移性. 令 g(t) = u(t-2),则 g(5t) = u(5t-2).

$$\mathcal{F}[u(5t-2)] = \mathcal{F}[g(5t)] = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{F}[g(t)] \Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{F}[u(t-2)] \Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5} e^{-2i\omega} \mathcal{F}[u(t)]\right) \Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \left\{ e^{-2i\omega} \left[\frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] \right\} \Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \left[\frac{5}{i\omega} + \pi \delta \left(\frac{\omega}{5}\right) \right].$$

方法 2 先用位移性,再用相似性. 令 g(t) = u(5t),则 $g\left(t - \frac{2}{5}\right) = u(5t - 2)$.

$$\mathcal{F}[u(5t-2)] = \mathcal{F}\left[g\left(t - \frac{2}{5}\right)\right] = e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \mathcal{F}[g(t)] = e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \mathcal{F}[u(5t)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \left\{\mathcal{F}[u(t)]\right\}\Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}} = \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \left[\frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)\right]\Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \left[\frac{5}{i\omega} + \pi\delta\left(\frac{\omega}{5}\right)\right].$$

方法 3 直接计算.

$$\mathscr{F}[u(5t-2)] = \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \mathscr{F}[u(t)] \Big|_{\frac{\omega}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{5}i\omega} \left[\frac{5}{i\omega} + \pi \delta \left(\frac{\omega}{5} \right) \right].$$

比较上述三种方法,方法3较为简捷.事实上,本题可直接由傅里叶变换的定义计算.

例题 6.18 设函数 $f(t) = e^{-|t|}$, 求函数 tf(t) 的傅里叶变换.

解 显然,函数 f(t)满足条件.首先,求 f(t)的傅里叶变换.

$$F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|t|} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos \omega t dt.$$

记 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos \omega t dt$, 经分部积分两次,得 $I = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2}$. 从而

$$F(\omega) = \frac{2}{1 + \omega^2}.$$

利用微分性得

$$\mathscr{F}[tf(t)] = i\frac{d}{d\omega}F(\omega) = \frac{-4i\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2}.$$

例题 6.19 利用像函数的微分性,求函数 $f(t) = e^{-\beta t^2} (\beta > 0)$ 的傅里叶变换.

解 记 $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta t^2} e^{-i\omega t} dt$,利用分部积分及微分性质,得

$$F(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\omega} \mathrm{e}^{-\beta t^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{2\beta \mathrm{i}}{\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{2\beta \mathrm{i}}{\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} dt = \frac{2\beta \mathrm{i}}{\omega} \mathscr{F}[tf(t)]$$

$$= \frac{2\beta \mathrm{i}}{\omega} \Big[\mathrm{i} \frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega) \Big] = -\frac{2\beta}{\omega} F'(\omega).$$

由于 $F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta t^2} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}}$, 因此, $F(\omega)$ 满足微分方程

$$F'(\omega) + \frac{\omega}{2\beta}F(\omega) = 0, F(0) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}},$$

上述方程的解为 $F(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4}}$,即函数 $f(t) = \mathrm{e}^{-t^2}$ 的傅里叶变换为 $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\beta}}$.

例题 6.20 设 $\lim_{|t|\to +\infty} x(t) = 0$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)dt = 0$. 求微分、积分方程

$$x'(t) - 4 \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(s) ds = \delta(t)$$

的解.

 \mathbf{K} 记 $X(\omega) = \mathscr{I}[x(t)]$, 方程两边作傅里叶变换,得

$$i\omega X(\omega) - \frac{4}{i\omega}X(\omega) = 1.$$

解上述代数方程得

$$X(\omega) = \frac{-\mathrm{i}\,\omega}{(\omega^2 + 4)}.$$

由傅里叶逆变换定义

$$x(t) = \frac{-\mathrm{i}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\omega}{(\omega^2 + 4)} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}\omega.$$

上述广义积分可利用留数定理计算. 当t > 0时,

$$x(t) = \frac{-i}{2\pi} \times 2\pi i \times \text{Re } s \left[\frac{\omega}{(\omega^2 + 4)} e^{i\omega t}, 2i \right] = \lim_{\omega \to 2i} \frac{\omega}{\omega + 2i} e^{i\omega t} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t}.$$

当
$$t=0$$
时, $x(t)=\frac{-i}{\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\omega}{(\omega^2+4)}d\omega=0.$

当t < 0时,令 $\omega = -u$,仿照t > 0时计算,得

$$x(t) = \frac{-i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\omega}{(\omega^2 + 4)} e^{i\omega t} d\omega = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{u}{(u^2 + 4)} e^{iu(-t)} du$$
$$= \frac{i}{2\pi} \times 2\pi i \times \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{u}{(u^2 + 4)} e^{iu(-t)}, 2i \right]$$
$$= -\lim_{u \to 2i} \frac{u}{u + 2i} e^{iu(-t)} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2t}.$$

所以原方程的解为

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

例题 6.21 求下列函数的卷积

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ 2, & t \ge 0, \end{cases} \qquad f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ e^{-t}, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解 由于当s < 0时, $f_1(s) = 0$,当s > t时, $f_2(t-s) = 0$. 因此,由卷积定义可知,

当 $t \le 0$ 时, $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$. 当t > 0时,

$$f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{1}(s) f_{2}(t-s) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} f_{1}(s) f_{2}(t-s) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} 2e^{-(t-s)} ds = 2e^{-t} \int_{0}^{t} e^{s} ds$$

$$= 2(1-e^{-t}).$$

例题 6.22 求 $f(t) = tu(t)e^{it}$ 的傅里叶变换,其中u(t) 为单位阶跃函数.

解 由于 $\mathscr{F}[e^{it}] = 2\pi\delta(\omega-1)$,

$$\mathcal{F}[tu(t)] = i\frac{d}{d\omega}\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = i\frac{d}{d\omega}\left[\frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)\right]$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\omega^2} + i\pi\delta'(\omega).$$

由卷积定理,得

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \mathcal{F}[tu(t)e^{it}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[e^{it}] * \mathcal{F}[tu(t)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \Big[2\pi\delta(\omega - 1) \Big] * \Big[-\frac{1}{\omega^2} + i\pi\delta'(\omega) \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi\delta(s - 1) \cdot \Big[-\frac{1}{(\omega - s)^2} + i\pi\delta'(\omega - s) \Big] ds$$

$$= \Big[-\frac{1}{(\omega - 1)^2} + i\pi\delta'(\omega - 1) \Big].$$

例题 6.23 设
$$\mathscr{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$$
,若 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(s) ds = F(0) \neq 0$,则
$$\mathscr{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(s) ds\right] = \frac{F(\omega)}{i\omega} + \pi F(0) \delta(0).$$
证明 令 $g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(s) ds$,则 $g(t) = f(t) * u(t)$.
$$\mathscr{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(s) ds\right] = \mathscr{F}[f(t) * u(t)] = \mathscr{F}[f(t)] \cdot \mathscr{F}[u(t)]$$
$$= F(\omega) \left[\frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)\right] = \frac{F(\omega)}{i\omega} + \pi F(0) \delta(\omega).$$

最后一个等式利用了 δ 函数乘时间函数性质,即 $F(\omega)\delta(\omega) = F(0)\delta(\omega)$.

例题 6.24 求解二阶常系数非齐次常微分方程

$$x''(t) - x(t) = -f(t), -\infty < t < +\infty,$$

其中 f(t) 为已知函数.

解 记 $\mathscr{F}[x(t)] = X(\omega), F(\omega) = \mathscr{F}[f(t)]$. 方程两端作傅里叶变换,并利用微分性,得

$$-\omega^2 X(\omega) - X(\omega) = -F(\omega).$$

即

$$X(\omega) = \frac{F(\omega)}{1 + \omega^2}.$$

上式两端求傅里叶逆变换,并利用卷积定理,得

$$x(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{F(\omega)}{1 + \omega^2} \right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \omega^2} \right] * \mathcal{F}^{-1} F(\omega) .$$

由于

$$\mathscr{F}\left[e^{-|t|}\right] = \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}.$$

从而

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|} * f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-|t-\xi|} d\xi.$$

例题 6.25 利用傅里叶变换,解下列积分方程:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y(\xi)}{(t-\xi)^2 + a^2} \mathrm{d}\xi = \frac{1}{t^2 + b^2}, \quad 0 < a < b.$$

解 方程左端可以看成未知函数 y(t) 与函数 $\frac{1}{a^2+t^2}$ 的卷积. 记 $Y(\omega)=\mathscr{F}[y(t)]$,

则

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y(\xi)}{(t-\xi)^2 + a^2} d\xi\right] = \mathcal{F}\left[y(t) * \frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}\right]$$
$$= Y(\omega)\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}\right].$$

利用傅里叶积分公式 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{a^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-a|t|}$ 得

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{a^2+t^2}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a^2+t^2} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$
$$= 2\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{a^2+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{a} e^{-a|\omega|}.$$

方程两端作傅里叶变换,得

$$\frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-a|\omega|} Y(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2b} e^{-b|\omega|},$$

从而,有 $Y(\omega) = \frac{a}{b} e^{-(b-a)|\omega|}$.

$$\begin{split} y(t) &= \mathscr{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{a}{b} \operatorname{e}^{-(b-a)|\omega|} \right] = \frac{a}{b} \frac{b-a}{\pi} \mathscr{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{\pi}{b-a} \operatorname{e}^{-(b-a)|\omega|} \right] \\ &= \frac{a(b-a)}{\pi b \left[t^2 + (b-a)^2 \right]}. \end{split}$$