

# 第六章 Fourier变换

- ❖ § 6.1 Fourier级数
- ❖ § 6.2 Fourier积分变换
- ❖ \* § 6.3  $\delta$  函数及其Fourier积分变换



## § 6.1 Fourier级数

### ❖ 狄利克雷定理

设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 $2l$  ( $l>0$ ) 的函数, 即 $f(x+2l)=f(x)$ 。若 $f(x)$ 满足狄利克雷条件:

(i)  $f(x)$ 连续或在每一周期中只有有限个第一类间断点 (间断点处函数的跳跃度为有限值);

(ii)  $f(x)$ 每一周期中只有有限个极值。

那么 $f(x)$ 可展开成如下三角函数级数

$$a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
$$= \begin{cases} f(x) & (\text{连续点处}) \\ \frac{1}{2} [f(x+0) + f(x-0)] & (\text{间断点处}) \end{cases}$$

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## 基本函数族:

$$1, \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}, \cos \frac{2\pi x}{l}, \dots, \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l}, \dots$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}, \dots, \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}, \dots$$

是正交的, 其中任意两个函数的乘积在一个周期上的积分等于零, 即

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-l}^l 1 \cdot \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx = 0 \quad (k \neq 0) \\ \int_{-l}^l 1 \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx = 0 \\ \int_{-l}^l \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n) \\ \int_{-l}^l \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n) \\ \int_{-l}^l \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$= \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{(连续点处)} \\ \frac{1}{2} [f(x+0) + f(x-0)] & \text{(间断点处)} \end{cases}$$

利用三角函数正交性，可得

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, +\infty)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, +\infty)$$

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## ❖ 函数的周期性延拓

( i ) 奇延拓

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in (0, l) \\ -f(-x) & x \in (-l, 0) \end{cases}$$

( ii ) 偶延拓

$$f_2(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in (0, l) \\ f(-x) & x \in (-l, 0) \end{cases}$$



### 例 6.3

将函数  $f(x)=x, x \in (0, l)$  进行奇延拓和偶延拓, 然后再展开为 **Fourier** 级数。

解: 1) 奇延拓  $F_1(x)=x, x \in (-l, l)$

$$\text{设 } F_1(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l F_1(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l x dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l F_1(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l F_1(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2l}{n\pi}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2l}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, x \in (0, l)$$

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2) 偶延拓  $F_2(x) = |x|, x \in (-l, l)$

$$\text{设 } F_2(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l F_2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l |x| dx = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l F_2(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l |x| \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l F_2(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l |x| \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

所以

$$f(x) = x = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{4l}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{l}, x \in (0, l)$$

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## § 6.2 Fourier积分变换

❖ Fourier积分变换的定义

$$\bar{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$\bar{f}(\omega) = F[f(x)]$$

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

$$f(x) = F^{-1}[\bar{f}(\omega)]$$





### 例6.4

试求如下指数衰减函数的**Fourier**积分变换

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ e^{-\beta x}, & x \geq 0, \beta > 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 
$$\bar{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\beta x} e^{-i\omega x} dx \neq$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta + i\omega}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \bar{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{\beta + i\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \\ e^{-\beta x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

## ❖ Fourier积分变换的重要性质

( i )线形关系

$$F[\alpha f_1(x) + \beta f_2(x)] = \alpha F[f_1(x)] + \beta F[f_2(x)]$$

$$F^{-1}[\alpha \bar{f}_1(\omega) + \beta \bar{f}_2(\omega)] = \alpha F^{-1}[\bar{f}_1(\omega)] + \beta F^{-1}[\bar{f}_2(\omega)]$$

( ii )延迟定理  $F[f(x \pm x_0)] = \bar{f}(\omega) e^{\pm i\omega x_0}$

( iii )位移定理  $F[e^{\pm i\omega x_0} f(x)] = \bar{f}(\omega \mp \omega_0)$



(iv)微分定理

$$F[f'(x)] = i\omega \bar{f}(\omega)$$

(v)积分定理

$$F\left[\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\omega} \bar{f}(\omega)$$

(vi)卷积定理

$$\begin{aligned} F\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x-\xi) f_2(\xi) d\xi\right] &= F\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f_1(x) * f_2(x)\right] \\ &= \bar{f}_1(\omega) \cdot \bar{f}_2(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F[f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\omega - \omega') f_2(\omega') d\omega' \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f_1(\omega) * f_2(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

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## \* § 6.3 $\delta$ 函数及其Fourier积分变换

### ❖ $\delta$ 函数的形式定义

$$(i) \quad \delta(x-x_0) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x-x_0 = 0 \\ 0, & x-x_0 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \quad \int_a^b \delta(x-x_0) dx = 1 \quad (a < x_0 < b)$$

$$\text{或} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x-x_0) dx = 1 \quad (x_0 \text{ 为已知实数})$$



# 本章作业

6-3; 6-6(1)(3);

**补充作业1:** 将函数  $f(x)=x$ ,  $x \in (0, l)$  按下列边界要求展开为 **Fourier** 级数。

1)  $f(0)=f(l)=0$

2)  $f(0)=f'(l)=0$

3)  $f'(0)=f(l)=0$

4)  $f'(0)=f'(l)=0$

**补充作业2:** 证明

(1) 延迟定理  $F[f(x \pm x_0)] = \bar{f}(\omega) e^{\pm i\omega x_0}$

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(2) 位移定理  $F[e^{\pm i\omega x_0} f(x)] = \bar{f}(\omega \mp \omega_0)$

请2班同学证明

(3) 微分定理  $F[f'(x)] = i\omega \bar{f}(\omega)$

请3班同学证明

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$$1) \quad f(0)=f(l)=0 \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2l}{n\pi}$$

$$f(x) = x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2l}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, x \in (0, l)$$

$$2) \quad f(0)=f'(l)=0 \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2l(-1)^n}{(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2l(-1)^n}{(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}, x \in (0, l)$$



$$\mathbf{3) } f'(0)=f(l)=0 \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2l(-1)^l}{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi} - \frac{2l}{(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2l(-1)^l}{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi} - \frac{2l}{(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2} \right] \cos \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}, x \in (0, l)$$

$$\mathbf{4) } f'(0)=f'(l)=0 \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l x dx = \frac{l}{2} \quad a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$f(x) = x = \frac{l}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, x \in (0, l)$$

