

Change of scalar Property:

Theorem: For any nonzero real number a

$$(i) \mathcal{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{F}_s[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{a} F_s\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \quad a > 0$$

$$(iii) \mathcal{F}_c[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{a} F_c\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \quad a > 0$$

proof:-

(i) If $a > 0$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(ax) e^{i\omega x} dx$$

put $ax = t$

$$dx = \frac{1}{a} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\frac{\omega}{a}t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\frac{\omega}{a}t} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

If $a < 0$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\frac{\omega}{a}t} \frac{dt}{a}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

Modulation Property

Theorem:

$$(i) \mathcal{F}[f(x) \cos ax] = \frac{1}{2} [F(a+a) + F(a-a)]$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{F}_s[f(x) \cos ax] = \frac{1}{2} [F_s(a+a) + F_s(a-a)]$$

$$(iii) \mathcal{F}_c[f(x) \cos ax] = \frac{1}{2} [F_c(a+a) + F_c(a-a)]$$

$$(iv) \mathcal{F}_s[f(x) \sin ax] = \frac{1}{2} [F_c(a-a) - F_c(a+a)]$$

$$(v) \mathcal{F}_c[f(x) \sin ax] = \frac{1}{2} [F_s(a+a) + F_s(a-a)]$$

Proof :- (i) $\mathcal{F}[f(x) \cos ax] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos ax e^{i\omega x} dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i(\omega+a)x} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i(\omega-a)x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} [F(\omega+a) + F(\omega-a)]$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{F}_s[f(x) \cos ax] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos ax \sin \omega x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) (\sin(\omega+a)x + \sin(\omega-a)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\omega+a)x dx + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\omega-a)x dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [F_s(\omega+a) + F_s(\omega-a)]$$

Problem :-

Ques 1) Find Fourier transform of $\cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$ & $\sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{-a^2 x^2}] = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4a^2}}$$

put $-a^2 = \frac{i}{2}$

$$\therefore a^2 = -\frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \pi}{2} + i \frac{\sin \pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\cos \pi}{4} - i \frac{\sin \pi}{4} \right) \quad \text{using De Moivre's Theorem}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 - i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{F}\left[e^{\frac{i x^2}{2}}\right] &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-i)\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4(-i/2)}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+i) e^{-i\omega^2/2} \\ &= \frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{i\omega^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}\left[\cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\right] = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{\cos \omega^2}{2} - i \frac{\sin \omega^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{F}\left[\cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\right] + i \mathcal{F}\left[\sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\right] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\cos \omega^2 + \sin \omega^2}{2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\cos \omega^2 - \sin \omega^2}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\cos \omega^2}{2} + \frac{\sin \omega^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\cos \omega^2}{2} - \frac{\sin \omega^2}{2} \right]$$

ans (2) Evaluate Fourier Transform of $e^{-4x^2} \cos 4x$.

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{F}[e^{-a^2 x^2}] = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4a^2}}$$

put $a=2$

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{-4x^2}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{16}}$$

using modulation property

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{-4x^2} \cos 4x] = \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega+4) + F(\omega-4)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{(\omega+4)^2}{16}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{(\omega-4)^2}{16}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[e^{-\left(\frac{\omega+4}{4}\right)^2} + e^{-\left(\frac{\omega-4}{4}\right)^2} \right]$$

Multiplication by x :-

Theorem:

$$(i) \mathcal{F}[x^n f(x)] = (-i)^n \frac{d^n}{d\omega^n} F(\omega)$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{F}_s[x f(x)] = -\frac{d}{d\omega} F_c(\omega)$$

$$(iii) \mathcal{F}_c[x f(x)] = \frac{d}{d\omega} F_s(\omega)$$

Proof :-

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

$$\frac{d^n}{d\omega^n} F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \omega^n} (e^{i\omega x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) (ix)^n e^{i\alpha x} dx$$

$$\frac{d^n}{d\alpha^n} F(\alpha) = \frac{i^n}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) x^n e^{i\alpha x} dx$$

$$\frac{d^n}{d\alpha^n} F(\alpha) = i^n \mathcal{F}[x^n f(x)]$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[x^n f(x)] = \frac{1}{i^n} \frac{d^n}{d\alpha^n} F(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}[x^n f(x)] = (-i)^n \frac{d^n}{d\alpha^n} F(\alpha)$$

(ii)

$$f_c(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \alpha x dx$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} f_c(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) (-\sin \alpha x) (x) dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) (\sin \alpha x) dx$$

$$= -\mathcal{F}_s[x f(x)]$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}_s[x f(x)] = -\frac{d}{d\alpha} f_c(\alpha)$$