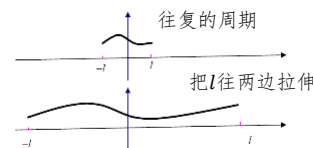


# 第五章 傅里叶积分变换

## 5.1 傅里叶积分变换定义

### 5.1.1 知识回顾

傅里叶级数展开 (周期函数) 傅里叶级数展开  $\xrightarrow{\text{极限 } l \rightarrow \infty}$  (非周期函数) 傅里叶积分表达



以  $2l$  为周期的函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[-l, l]$  上可表达:  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt, n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad \text{考虑 } a_n, b_n \text{ 的表达式, 得到:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \left( \cos \frac{n\pi t}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos \left[ \frac{n\pi}{l} (x - t) \right] dt \quad \text{若令 } \alpha_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}, \Delta\alpha_n = \frac{\pi}{l} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos [\alpha_n (x - t)] dt \right\} \Delta\alpha_n$$

假定  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上绝对可积,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)| dt < +\infty$ , 则  $\frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) dt = 0$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos[\alpha(x - t)] dt \right\} d\alpha$  为  $f(x)$  的傅里叶积分公式。

对积分表达进一步处理, 利用欧拉公式:  $e^{i\beta} = \cos \beta + i \sin \beta$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\alpha(x-t)} dt d\alpha + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha(x-t)} dt d\alpha$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\alpha(x-t)} dt d\alpha \quad f(x) \text{ 的傅里叶积分公式}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\alpha x} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha t} dt \right\} d\alpha \quad \text{记为 } F(\alpha), \text{ 称为 } f(x) \text{ 的傅里叶变换 } \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$

### 5.1.2 傅里叶积分变换的定义

**基本条件** 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的任一有限区间上满足 Dirichlet 条件, 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上绝对可积

**傅里叶变换** 广义积分:  $F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha t} dt$  为  $f(x)$  的傅里叶变换, 记为  $F(\alpha) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$

**傅里叶逆变换**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\alpha) e^{i\alpha x} d\alpha$  为  $F(\alpha)$  的傅里叶逆变换, 记为  $f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\alpha)]$

**关系** “信号”  $f(x)$   $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F} \text{ 傅里叶分析}}$   $F(\alpha)$  频谱分布函数  
“反演”  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$

**注意** 傅里叶积分变换来自于非周期傅里叶函数的积分表达, 两者成对出现

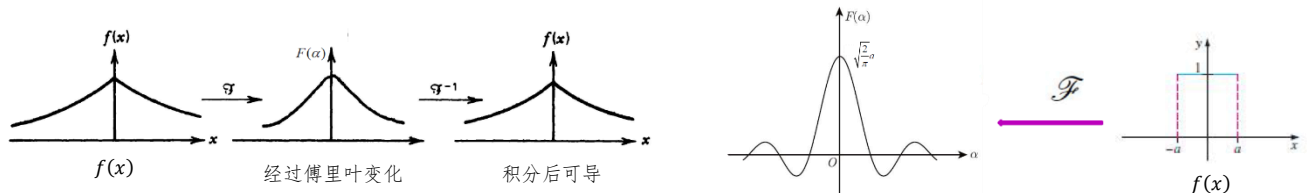
示例： 求函数的傅里叶变换，其中  $a$  为常数： (1)  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ ; (2)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq a, \\ 0, & |x| > a. \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{1} F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} e^{-i\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{x(a-i\alpha)} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{x(-a-i\alpha)} dx \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + \alpha^2}$$

上式中：  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{a-i\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^0 de^{x(a-i\alpha)}$  可以继续积分

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \alpha \neq 0 \text{ 时 } F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a e^{-i\alpha x} dx \text{ 可以写为正余弦形式 } = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin(a\alpha)}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{当 } \alpha = 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(a\alpha)}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} a = F(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a dx \text{ 验证极限值等于函数值，连续}$$



## 5.2 傅里叶积分变换的性质

### 5.2.1 线性性质

内容 傅里叶变换和逆变换都是**线性变换**,即 (积分满足线性性质)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)] &= c_1 \mathcal{F}[f_1(x)] + c_2 \mathcal{F}[f_2(x)] = c_1 F_1(\alpha) + c_2 F_2(\alpha) \\ \mathcal{F}^{-1}[c_1 F_1(\alpha) + c_2 F_2(\alpha)] &= c_1 \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F_1(\alpha)] + c_2 \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F_2(\alpha)] = c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

### 5.2.2 位移性质

内容 设  $x_0$  为任意实常数,则  $\mathcal{F}[f(x \pm x_0)] = e^{\pm i\alpha x_0} \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$  设:  $f(x) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\alpha)$ , 则  $f(x - c) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-i\alpha c} F(\alpha)$

$$\text{证明 } \mathcal{F}[f(x - c)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - c) e^{-i\alpha x} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } \xi = x - c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\alpha \xi} e^{-i\alpha c} d\xi$$

### 5.2.3 相似性质 (伸缩性质)

内容 设  $c$  为任意非零实常数, 则  $\mathcal{F}[f(cx)] = \frac{1}{|c|} F\left(\frac{\alpha}{c}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明 } \mathcal{F}[f(cx)] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(cx) e^{-i\alpha x} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } \xi = cx \ (c>0)} \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{c}\xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{c} F\left(\frac{\alpha}{c}\right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{令 } \xi = cx \ (c<0)} \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{c}\xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{c} F\left(\frac{\alpha}{c}\right) = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{c}\xi} d\xi \text{ 合并后为绝对值} \end{aligned}$$

### 5.2.4 微分性质

内容 若当  $|x| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  (函数在无穷远处为零)  $f^{(k)}(x) \rightarrow 0 \ (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ , 则

$$\mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = i\alpha \mathcal{F}[f(x)], \mathcal{F}[f''(x)] = (i\alpha)^2 \mathcal{F}[f(x)], \dots, \mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(x)] = (i\alpha)^n \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$

变化前为求导, 变化后为幂的形式

$$\text{证明 } \mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\alpha x} dx \xrightarrow{\text{分部积分}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f(x) e^{-i\alpha x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{此项为零} - (-i\alpha) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\alpha x} dx = i\alpha \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$

在像原函数空间一阶求导, 等价于在该处乘上一个  $i\alpha$

### 5.2.5 积分性质

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\alpha} \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$

$$\text{证明 } \left(\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right)' = f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{两边傅里叶}} \mathcal{F}\left[\left(\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right)'\right] = F(\alpha) \quad \mathcal{F}\left[\left(\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right)'\right] = (i\alpha) \mathcal{F}\left[\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right]$$

## 5.2.6 乘多项式性质

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

**证明**  $\mathcal{F}[xf(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) e^{-i\alpha x} dx = -\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{d\alpha} (f(x) e^{-i\alpha x}) dx = i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{d\alpha} (f(x) e^{-i\alpha x}) dx$

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

## 5.2.7 卷积定理

**卷积运算** 定义  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  的卷积运算为  $f(x) * g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x-t)g(t)dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)g(x-t)dt$

**性质**  $\mathcal{F}[(f * g)(x)] = F(\alpha)G(\alpha) \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\alpha)G(\alpha)] = (f * g)(x)$  后者常用 (频谱域→物理空间)

**示例** 1. 计算下列二个函数的卷积:  $\begin{cases} f(x) = x \\ g(x) = e^{-x^2} \end{cases}$

$$(f * g)(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \xi) e^{-\xi^2} d\xi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{已知结论 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi = \sqrt{\pi})$$

2. 计算卷积。定义  $g_n(x)$ :  $g_n(x) = \begin{cases} n\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, & |x| \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$   $f(x)$  在  $(-\alpha, \alpha)$  上连续有界, 并由它定义

一个新的函数  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$ . 试计算  $f(x) * g_n(x)$

$$\text{有: } f(x) * g_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x-t)g_n(t)dt = \frac{n}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x-t)dt = \frac{n}{2} \int_{x-\frac{1}{n}}^{x+\frac{1}{n}} f(t)dt$$

$$f(x) * g_n(x) = \frac{n}{2} \int_{x-\frac{1}{n}}^{x+\frac{1}{n}} f(t)dt = \frac{F(x+\frac{1}{n}) - F(x-\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{2}{n}} \quad \text{引申为: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) * g_n(x) = F'(x) = f(x)$$

3. 计算函数  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}$  的傅里叶变换

根据定义有  $F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}} e^{-i\alpha x} dx$  (直接计算复杂) 进而得到  $F(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$

又有:  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) + axf(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{两边傅里叶变换}} i\alpha F(\alpha) + ai \frac{dF(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{微分方程}} F(\alpha) = C e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2a}}$

可得:  $F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2a}}$  即有:  $e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2a}}$  可用公式 ( $a \rightarrow 2a$ ):  $e^{-ax^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a}}$

例如, 计算  $e^{-\tilde{a}^2 \alpha^2 t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} ?$  有:  $\sqrt{2a} e^{-ax^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a}}$  则:  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4a} = \tilde{a}^2 t \\ a = \frac{1}{4\tilde{a}^2 t} \end{cases}$  则逆变换  $\frac{1}{\tilde{a}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\tilde{a}^2 t}}$

## 5.3 傅里叶积分变换在求解偏微分方程初值问题中的应用

### 5.3.1 偏导数的傅里叶变换

**条件** 对于多变量函数  $u(x, t)$  的偏导数  $u_x(x, t)$ ,  $u_{xx}(x, t)$ ,  $u_t(x, t)$ ,  $u_{tt}(x, t)$  针对  $x$  做变换, 固定  $t$

**变换**  $\mathcal{F}[u_x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_x(x, t) e^{-i\alpha x} dx = i\alpha \mathcal{F}[u]$   $\mathcal{F}[u_{xx}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_{xx}(x, t) e^{-i\alpha x} dx = -\alpha^2 \mathcal{F}[u]$

$$\mathcal{F}[u_t] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_t(x, t) e^{-i\alpha x} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{F}[u] \quad \mathcal{F}[u_{tt}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_{tt}(x, t) e^{-i\alpha x} dx = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathcal{F}[u]$$

### 5.3.2 求解热传导方程的初值问题

**问题** 
$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & -\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x) & -\infty < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

**问题转化** 对  $u(x, t)$ ,  $f(x, t)$  和  $\phi(x)$  关于  $x$  进行傅里叶变换  $\Rightarrow$   $\mathcal{F}[u(x, t)] = U(\alpha, t)$   
 $\mathcal{F}[f(x, t)] = F(\alpha, t)$   
 $\mathcal{F}[\phi(x)] = \Phi(\alpha)$

原问题转为: 
$$\begin{cases} U_t(\alpha, t) = a^2 (i\alpha)^2 U(\alpha, t) + F(\alpha, t) \\ U(\alpha, 0) = \Phi(\alpha) \end{cases} \quad U_t + a^2 \alpha^2 U = F(\alpha, t) \xrightarrow{\text{等价}} y'(x) + ay(x) = f(x)$$

常数变易法:  $\xrightarrow{\text{两边乘 } e^{ax}} (y(x)e^{ax})' = f(x)e^{ax} \xrightarrow{\text{积分}} y(x) = y(0)e^{-ax} + \int_0^x f(\xi)e^{-a(x-\xi)} d\xi$

代入原方程相关内容:  $U(\alpha, t) = \Phi(\alpha)e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 t} + \int_0^t F(\alpha, \tau)e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau$

**反解**  $u(x, t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[U(\alpha, t)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\Phi(\alpha)e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 t}] + \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\int_0^t F(\alpha, \tau)e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau\right]$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\Phi(\alpha)] * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 t}] + \int_0^t \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\alpha, \tau)] * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 (t-\tau)}] d\tau$$

$$= \phi(x) * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 t}] + \int_0^t f(x, \tau) * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 (t-\tau)}] d\tau \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\alpha^2 a^2 t}] = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \text{ 推导见上节}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} \phi(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(\xi, \tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 (t-\tau)}} d\xi d\tau \xrightarrow{\text{高斯函数 } G(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0, \end{cases}}$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x - \xi, t) \phi(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x - \xi, t - \tau) f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

$$u(x, t) = \phi(x) * G(x, t) + \int_0^t f(x, \tau) * G(x, t - \tau) d\tau$$

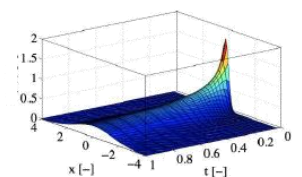
**注意** ①  $G(x, t)$  热核函数或高斯核函数:  $t = 0$  时刻,  $x = 0$  处的单位强度的热源在其它位置时刻的响应函数

② 对于热传导初值问题  $\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$  其解的表达式为:

$$u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x - \xi, t) \phi(\xi) d\xi = \phi(x) * G(x, t)$$

③ 对于热传导初值问题的解, 在下列极限意义下满足初始条件:  $u(x, 0) = \varphi(x)$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u(x, t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x) * G(x, t) = \varphi(x)$$



热核函数

