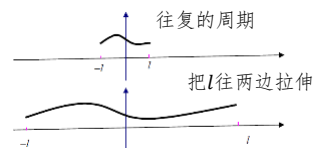


第五章 傅里叶积分变换

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

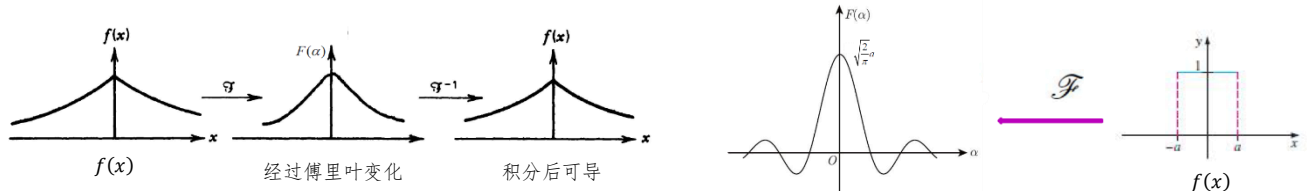
示例：求函数的傅里叶变换，其中 a 为常数： (1) $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$; (2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq a, \\ 0, & |x| > a. \end{cases}$

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

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 $\mathcal{F}[(f * g)(x)] = F(\alpha)G(\alpha)$ $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\alpha)G(\alpha)] = (f * g)(x)$ 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 $\frac{1}{\tilde{a}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\tilde{a}^2 t}}$