

1. Найти интеграл Фурье функции ($a > 0$):

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

Решение.

$$\hat{f}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{-ixy} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x(iy+a)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{e^{-x(iy+a)}}{-iy-a} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(iy+a)}$$

$$\check{\hat{f}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(y) e^{ixy} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ixy}}{\sqrt{2\pi}(iy+a)} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ixy}}{iy+a} dy$$

$$\check{\hat{f}}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ixy}}{iy+a} dy$$

2. Найти косинус-преобразование Фурье функции $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ (указание: вспомните интеграл Дирихле).

Решение.

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} - \text{четная} \Rightarrow \text{преобразование Фурье для } f(x) \text{ вещественно и } \check{\hat{f}}(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos xy \, dy \int_0^{+\infty} \hat{f}(t) \cos yt \, dt$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot e^{-ixy} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cos xy \, dx}_{\text{четная}} + \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \sin xy \, dx}_{\text{нечетная}} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \cos xy \, dx =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x} \cdot (\sin(x-xy) + \sin(x+xy)) dx = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x(1-y))}{x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x(1+y))}{x} dx \right) =$$

$$= \left[\underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin px}{x} dx}_{\text{тот самый Дирихле}} = \textcolor{violet}{\text{sgn } p} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\text{sgn}(1-y) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \text{sgn}(1+y) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} (\text{sgn}(1-y) + \text{sgn}(1+y))$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} (\text{sgn}(1-y) + \text{sgn}(1+y)) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}, & |y| = 1 \\ 0, & |y| > 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}, & |y| < 1 \end{cases}$$