Faculté des Sciences de Tunis Département de mathématiques

M 1- MA : Analyse de Fourier et Distributions Série 2

Exercice 1

Calculer les transformées de Fourier des fonctions suivantes:

1.
$$f(x) = \chi_{[a,b]}(x), \quad a < b$$
.

$$2. \ f(x) = \sin x/x.$$

3.
$$f(x) = exp(-\alpha|x|), \quad \alpha > 0.$$

4.
$$f(x) = sign(x)exp(-\alpha|x|), \quad \alpha > 0.$$

5.
$$f(x) = exp(-\alpha x^2)$$
, $\alpha > 0$. (Remarquer que \hat{f} vérifie une équation différentielle).

Exercice 2

Soit f la fonction définie par $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+a^2}$, a > 0.

- 1. Montrer que $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ et $f \notin L^1(\mathbb{R})$.
- 2. Calculer \widehat{f} et vérifier qu'elle n'est pas continue.

Exercice 3

Trouver une fonction $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ telle que $\widehat{f} \geq 0$ et $\widehat{f}(0) = 1$.

Exercice 4

On rappelle que l'opérateur de Laplace sur \mathbb{R}^2 est donné par $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$. Etablir l'inégalité suivante pour toute fonction $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$:

$$\left|\left|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\right|\right|_{L^2} \le \left|\left|\Delta f\right|\right|_{L^2}$$

Exercice 5

On considère la suite de fonctions $f_n = \chi_{[-n,n]} * \chi_{[-1,1]}, n \ge 1$.

1. Vérifier que

$$\widehat{f}_n(x) = \frac{\sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi nx)}{\pi^2 x^2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

1. Montrer qu'il existe une constante c > 0 telle que

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |\widehat{f_n}(x)| dx \ge c \int_0^{n\pi/2} |\frac{\sin x}{x}| dx$$

2. En déduire que la transformation de Fourier $\mathcal{F}:L^1(\mathbb{R})\longrightarrow C_0(\mathbb{R})$ n'est pas surjective. (On pourra raisonner par l'absurde).

3. Montrer que \mathcal{F} est d'image dense.

Exercice 6

On considère une fonction f dans l'espace de Schwartz $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$.

1. Montrer que la série $\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} f(x+n)$ définit une fonction continue sur \mathbb{R} , 1-périodique.

2. En déduire la formule sommatoire de Poisson :

$$\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} f(x+n) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{f}(n)e^{2i\pi nx}.$$

En particulier, $\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} f(n) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{f}(n)$.

Exercice 7

On note $(t, x) = (t, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ le point courant de \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . On définit la transformation de Fourier partielle d'une fonction f de l'espace de Schwartz $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ par:

$$ilde{f}(t,x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(t,y) e^{-2i\pi xy} dy$$

- 1. Montrer que cette transformation est une bijection linéaire de $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$.
- 2. Etablir les formules

$$\widetilde{\partial_t f}(t,x) = \partial_t \widetilde{f}(t,x), \qquad \widetilde{\partial_{x_j} f}(t,x) = 2i\pi x_j \widetilde{f}(t,x)$$

3. On note $G_t(x) = (4\pi t)^{-n/2} exp(-\frac{\|x\|^2}{4t}), \quad t > 0.$

Montrer que pour $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, la convolée $u(t,x) = G_t * \varphi(x)$ est solution de l'équation de la chaleur

$$\partial_t u = \Delta_x u$$
 dans $\mathbb{R}_+^* \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

et

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} u(t, x) = \varphi(x).$$

4. Examiner cette convolée lorsque $\varphi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Senie nº 2

Exercice 1:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \lambda} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left($$

21
$$x \mapsto \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
 soit done

borelienne ast Aloms L'(R) mais pas

L'(R)

 $\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)^{2}$ dont l'integrale

$$\int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\operatorname{Sim} x}{x} \right| dx = 2 \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\operatorname{Sim} x}{x} \right| dx$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\operatorname{Sim} x}{x} \right| dx$$

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$$\frac{2}{k_{-\infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k_{+})\pi} \frac{1}{k_{+}} \int_{|\sin x|}^{k_{+}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_{+}} \int_{|\sin x|}^{k_{+}} dx$$

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$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{|\cos x|}^{\infty} dx$$

Scanned by CamScanner

= \frac{8 \alpha}{\sqrt{2.1.\pi^2 \lambda}}

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$$d > 0$$
, $f(x) = dig(x) e^{-a|x|}$
borelienne

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = -8i \operatorname{Im} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dx - 3i \pi \lambda x \right)$$

$$= + \frac{4i\pi \lambda}{4i\pi^{2}\lambda^{2}}$$

5)
$$f(x) = d^{2}$$
, $d > 0$
 $f(x) = d^{2}$, $d > 0$
 $f(x) = d^{2}$, $d > 0$
 $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\hat{\mathcal{A}}(n) = \int_{\mathcal{R}} e^{-\alpha y^2} e^{-\alpha \pi xy} \, dy.$$

d'après le théorème de dérisation d'une imtegrale dépendant d'un paramêtre sochant que:

$$\begin{cases} \exists i \quad x \mapsto \overline{a}^{dy^2} = e^{2i\pi xy} \quad ash C^{\frac{1}{2}air} \\ \exists i \mid |\psi'(x)| = |-\sin y = e^{\frac{2i\pi xy}{a^2}} \\ = 2\pi |y| = e^{\frac{2i\pi xy}{a^2}}.$$

et 19'1 imtegroble sur Radors fect(R) at

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(\pi)\right)' = -9\pi i \int_{\Omega} y e^{xy^2 - 2i\pi x} y dx$$

on take une integration par parties $U = e^{2i\pi xy} \xrightarrow{d} U = 2i\pi xye^{-2i\pi xy}$ $V' = y e^{-2i\pi xy} \xrightarrow{P} V = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2i\pi xy}$

$$-\left(\frac{\hat{f}(x)}{\hat{f}(x)}\right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2x} \frac{1}{2x} \frac{1}{2$$

Exercice 3:

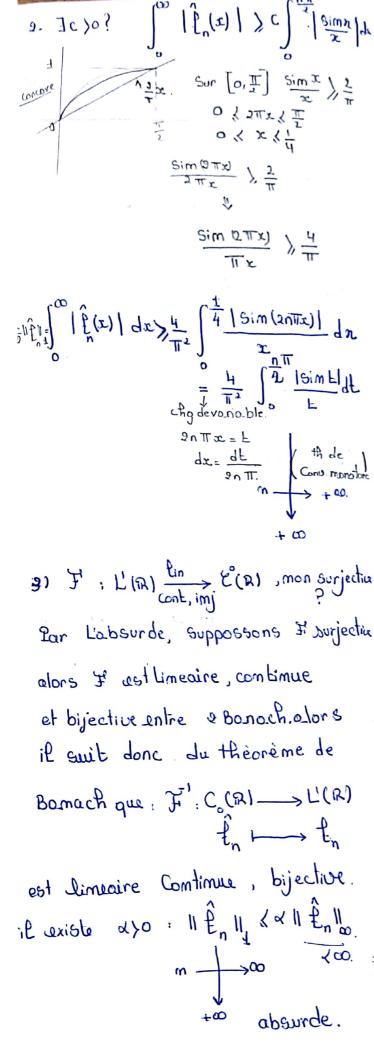
$$\{\epsilon S(R)\}$$
 $\{(0) = 1$.
Réponse: $\{\epsilon = \epsilon\}$ $\{(x) = \epsilon^{\pi x^2}\}$

Exercice 5:

4. Verifier que
$$\hat{f}_n(x) = \frac{Sim(2) \pi x x x}{\pi^2 x^2}$$

D'oprès L'ex
$$4 \cdot 4$$
]
$$\frac{1}{4} (x_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \kappa} \left[\frac{2}{4} \frac{\pi \kappa_0}{2} - e^{-2i\pi \kappa} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1}(x) = \frac{1}{2i\pi x} \left(e^{2i\pi nx} - e^{2i\pi nx} \right)$$



4 光(に(ど)) ま C°(ど)

$$\frac{\lambda(r(b))}{c(b)} = C^{0}(y)$$

S(R) = F(S(R)) C F(L'(R)) C C(R)

Commes(R) ust dense de E(R) alors

Thm: F(L'(R)) dense de Co(R)

Si (P| ust une approximation de

0

L'identité alons:

1) Af ∈ r, (1 (b (∞)

ii) I borner, unif.cont, 2" ====

And devo. no. ble. of
$$E$$
 $2n\pi x = E$
 $dx = \frac{dE}{2n\pi}$
 $Conv. monotone$
 $Conv.$

lim &=0, pour E>0, 3A, x>A,

12(x) / < =, x,y > A, 17(x)-7(y) (E

{ uni }. Cont Sur [0, A + 1]

4€ >0, I d; Ix-y | < d => | f(x)-f(y) | (E

om pose $N = Im \mathcal{E}(A, A) \langle A$

x, y e 1 = [0, A] U] A, + 0 C

Thèorème 8

F: S(R") -> S(R") wit un

isomorphisme bicontinue.

$$\mathcal{F}(t) : \mathcal{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

$$x \longmapsto \mathcal{F}(t) = \int_{\mathcal{R}} f(y) \cdot e^{2i\pi(xy)} y$$

$$\text{La récipoque de } \mathcal{F}^{n}$$

Si
$$m = 4$$
 | paire => $\overline{\mathcal{H}} = \overline{\mathcal{H}}$
| f impaire => $\overline{\mathcal{H}} = \overline{\mathcal{H}}$

Propriétés:

$$\Xi_{\alpha}(\mathcal{L}_{\alpha}(x)) = \frac{\partial_{\alpha}(x)}{\partial_{\alpha}(x)} = (\partial_{\alpha}(x)) + \frac{\partial_{\alpha}(x)}{\partial_{\alpha}(x)} + \frac{\partial_{\alpha}(x)}{\partial_{\alpha}$$

Exercice4:

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}}$$

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$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}}$$

 $\Delta f(n,y) = (2i\pi)^2 (x^2 + y^2) \hat{f}(x,y)$

$$= -4\pi^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2})\hat{f}(x,y)$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial x \partial y}{\partial x^2}\right| = 2\pi^2 2 |ny| |\hat{f}(xy)|$$

$$\leq |\Delta f(x,y)|$$

$$\leq |\Delta f(x,y)|$$

et Comme Flastain automorphisme isométrique de S(R) olors om a:

$$\|\frac{\partial^{\infty} \partial^{\lambda}}{\partial_{\lambda} f}\| \leq \|\nabla f\|^{2}$$

Exercice 6:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \det \operatorname{periode} T$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (n) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2\pi} \right) \qquad \det \operatorname{periode} 3\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x + 3\pi) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x + n)$$

Fast biem définie at de closse C^{Δ} sur [-A, A], $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}$, an effet, $\forall x \in [-A, A]$, $\exists c > 0$, $(x + n)^{2} \neq (x) | < \frac{c}{(|n| - |x|)^{2}} < \frac{c}{(|n| - |A|)^{2}}$ tenne génerale d'une Serie Cu.

=> \(\Sigma\frac{1}{2}(\pi,n) \) ust mormolement Comvergent et par suite \(\Frac{1}{2} \) ust biem définie \(\comptimue \).

or
$$e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$$
 at $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ at $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ at $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ are $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ are $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ are $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ are $e^{1}e^{1}(x+n)$ and

m=1+1 \leq (m+m)

Fast de période 1.

Theorème Direchlet

Signet Ct Sur R de période T olons:

$$g(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{X}} C_n(g) e^{\frac{-1}{12}} m^{n} x$$

$$C_n(g) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \frac{g_1 \pi m}{g} x dx$$

9)
$$F(\alpha) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x+n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} C(F)e^{2i\pi nx}$$

the Directlet

$$\frac{2}{m \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x)e^{2i\pi nx}$$

il modit de montrons que

$$C_n(F) = \hat{\ell}(m)$$

$$C_n(F) = \int_{-\infty}^{4} F(x) e^{-2i\pi nx} dn$$

 $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x+k)| dx d\infty$ et Comme

Beppo-levi

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{f mesuro.blc.} \\
\text{s i \sum_{a} b $|$E_{n}| $< \infty$ $=> $\int \Sigm_{a} \Sigm_{n} \Sigm_{n}$$

cor Sil R/ $4 \rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} |\xi(x+k)| dx \langle \frac{1}{|k|-1|^{2}}|\xi(x+k)| dx \langle \frac{1}{|k|-1|^{2}}|\xi(x+k)|$

d'après théoreme de Beppo-Levi (3)
$$C_{n}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} f(x+n) e^{-3i\pi nx} dx$$

$$= \int_{k}^{k+1} f(k) e^{-3i\pi n(k-k)} dk$$

$$= \int_{R} f(t) e^{-3i\pi nk} dt.$$

$$= \hat{f}(t)$$

Exerciceti

$$(E,x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$$
 $(x_1,...,x_n)$

$$\mathcal{L} = (k, \beta), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (k, \beta), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (k, \beta), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (k, \beta), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{x}}^{0}(f)(E,\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{f(E,\mathbf{x})}_{R} = \underbrace{f(E,\mathbf{y})e}_{R} = \underbrace{d\mathbf{y}}_{R}.$$

4) Fastur isomorphisme de S(R")

ds
$$S(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$$
(voir $\mathcal{F}: S(\mathbb{R}^n) \longrightarrow S(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

$$|\mathcal{E}| < \infty = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} |\mathcal{E}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\mathcal{E}| = \sum_{n$$

d'après le théorème de différentiabilité

des integroles dépendant d'1 barometre rock on F dre offe & (15) olors 3c/o, (1+1 y 11) . 1 2 B(Ey) (c $= \rho \left| g^{F} \xi(F'x) \, \sigma_{s(\pm \langle x' \hat{a} \rangle)} \right| \left\langle \frac{(\beta^{+} \| \hat{a} \|_{s})_{y}}{c} \right|$ of $\int_{\Omega_n} \frac{(4+\|y\|^2)^n}{(4+\|y\|^2)^n} < \infty$ alors Of = 91 $\int_{0}^{x} \left(\frac{\partial x!}{\partial x!} f(F'x) \right) = \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\partial x^{1}}{\partial F(F^{n})} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\partial x^{1}}{\partial x!} \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\partial x^{1}}{\partial x!} dx' dx' dx'$ = +2:1 x; Hx (E,x) moitorpretmi par partie. gar ro-pport Composant. ナン(きまり=-4 T x; チュ()(ヒ,n) 3. $G_{L}(x) = \frac{1}{(1\pi L)^{n}} e^{\frac{11 \times 11^{n}}{4 L}}$, L)0. G ust une approximation gaussieme de l'identité Soit YES(R") u=u(t,x) = G * 4(f) solde (E) (7) (3)

STR-DYR= STRF * A - DKGF x A = (2 EGF - Qx Gr) * A et l'oma F(x,u - Du) = [F(2, G,) - F(1, G)]. F(4) or do près 21 F. (5 n - Vn)(F'n) = 5 H(CF) 4 4 mil x ii F (GL) Comme 7 (GL)(x) = e 01000 3 F (G) = - 4 T 11 x 11 F (G) et F (2u - Du) =0 une fot comt et lim f(= p fastunit cont Comme PES(An), alons Yest cont at bornée Gre * 4 unifer $\Rightarrow G_{1} \neq \varphi(x) \rightarrow U(n)$ $k \rightarrow 0$ d'où (E) (2)4-la Compoler Q * 4 ast sol de (E) Di GE L'(EN) DE(EN) neco (b*xb,), efcc (b*xb,) (1-131) (1-13) (1-13) (1-13)

Comverge dams L2 (R1 vers P(f)

$$\theta_n(x) = \mathcal{F}(\ell_n)(x)$$

ou
$$f_m = f$$
. $f_{n,n}$

Comme & ust paire

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f(x)}{\partial y} = 0 \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\partial^{2} f(y)}{\partial y} \cos(3\pi xy) dy \\
= \int_{0}^{y} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} f(y)}{\partial y} \cos(3\pi xy) dy \right] dy$$

or
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \int_{0}^{m} \frac{\sin n}{n} dn.$$

Pour den*

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin dx}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin (sg(x)y)}{y} dy$$

$$y = |x| = x \cdot sg(x) \cdot x$$

$$= sg(x) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} sg(x)$$

alors,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} g_n(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[sg(4+2\pi x) + sg(1-2\pi x) \right]$$

$$= \pi 4(\pi)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Exercice 2:

$$a > 0$$
, $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2}$

om Sait que d'o-près 4°) de L'ex 11 que si g (x) = (sg(x))e

alors
$$\mathcal{F}(g_{\alpha}) \in P(g_{\alpha})(x)$$

$$= \frac{41\pi x}{\alpha^2 + 4\pi^2 x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{-i\pi 4\pi xi}{4\pi^2 \alpha^2 + 4\pi^2 x^2}$$

$$= -i\pi \hat{g}_{2\pi\alpha}$$

$$= -i\pi 2(g_{2\pi\alpha})$$

med is talker and

4x16, 1 27 (p. 5) souls