6.5 Dirac Delta 分布及其傅立叶变换

例题 6.15 现在基本可以用傅立叶变换的方法解折射率的方程了设人射波的电场强度 $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-i\omega t}$, 振子的固有频率为 ω_0 , 而 γ 表征唯象阻尼力, 则电子的运动方程为

$$\ddot{\vec{r}} + \gamma \dot{\vec{r}} + \omega_0^2 \vec{r} = \frac{e}{m} \vec{E}.$$

解本题解答由魏昱杰同学提供

Pre-knowledge: 1.Given the function:

$$f(t) = e^{-i\omega t}$$

its Fourier transform is defined as:

$$F(\omega') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} e^{-i\omega' t} dt$$

Combining the exponential terms of $e^{-i\omega t}$ and $e^{-i\omega' t}$, we have:

$$F(\omega') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i(\omega + \omega')t} dt$$

This integral is mainly contributed around $\omega' = -\omega$. This is a characteristic of the Dirac δ function. Therefore, we can write:

$$F(\omega') = 2\pi\delta(\omega' + \omega)$$

Where $\delta(\omega')$ is the Dirac δ function.

$$F(\omega') = 2\pi\delta(\omega' + \omega)$$

Alternative answer

$$F(\omega') = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega')$$

Both of these answers are formal and informal forms of the Fourier transform, so you can choose the one suitable for your context.

2. The integration involving the Dirac delta function $\delta(x-x')$ is a standard operation. When integrating a function f(x) multiplied by a Dirac delta function over all space, the result is simply the value of the function evaluated at the location where the delta function is non-zero. Specifically, for $\delta(x-x')$, the delta function is non-zero only at x=x'.

Thus, the integration is given by:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x') dx = f(x')$$

Given the equation:

$$\ddot{r} + \gamma \dot{r} + \omega_0^2 r = \frac{e}{m} E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

Applying the Fourier transform, we have the equation in the frequency domain:

$$(-\omega'^2 + \omega_0^2)R(\omega') + i\gamma\omega'R(\omega') = -\frac{e}{m}2\pi E_0\delta(\omega' + \omega)$$

where $\delta(\omega')$ is the Dirac delta function.

Now, the solution for $R(\omega')$ is:

$$R(\omega') = \frac{\frac{e}{m} 2\pi E_0}{-\omega'^2 + \omega_0^2 + i\gamma\omega'} \delta(\omega' - (-\omega))$$

Inverse Fourier transforming gives the solution in time domain:

$$r(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(\omega') e^{i\omega't} d\omega' = \frac{e}{m} E_0 e^{-i\omega t} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\gamma\omega}$$

It just like the delta function "filters" out the $-\omega$

有了这个解之后,我们就可以很容易得到复的折射率的公式。前面的讲义已经写过了,这里为了方便大家阅读,就在脚注里再写一遍¹¹

$$\vec{P} = e\vec{r} = \frac{e^2 \vec{E}}{m \left[\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\gamma\right]}.$$

假定介质中单位体积电子数为 N, 然而不是所有电子都有相同的固有频率 ω_0 , 设单位体积固有频率为 ω_j 的电子数为 Nf $_j$, 其中 f $_j$ 为一分数, 满足 $\sum f_j = 1$, 于是单位体积中的总偶极矩为

$$\vec{P} = \sum_{j} \frac{N f_{j} \left(\frac{e^{2}}{m}\right)}{\omega_{j}^{2} - \omega^{2} - i\omega\gamma_{j}} \vec{E}$$

 γ_j 是第 j 个束缚群振荡电子的阻尼因子。对于一般各向同性线性介质, 极化强度 \vec{P} 与 \vec{E} 之间有简单的线性 关系 $\vec{P} = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$ 而 $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_0 \chi_e$, 故介电常数

$$\varepsilon(\omega) = \varepsilon_0 + \sum_{i} \frac{Ne^2}{m} \frac{f_i}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\gamma_j}$$

由 $n^2(\omega) = \frac{\varepsilon(\omega)}{\varepsilon_0}$ 介质的折射率

$$n^{2}(\omega) = 1 + \sum_{j} \frac{Ne^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}m} \frac{f_{j}}{\omega_{j}^{2} - \omega^{2} - i\omega\gamma_{j}}$$

结果表明, $\varepsilon(\omega)$ 、 $n(\omega)$ 都与外场的频率有关, 这就是由振子模型所得到的介质的频率色散性质。 具体研究可以参考 Jackson 的经典电动力学第七章

¹¹一个电子的偶极矩为

Physics motivation: point particle model is the most useful model in physics. For point particle model, the density (such as charge density) is infinite at the point. The density integration over some space is a given number. To properly describe the point particle, Dirac proposed the famous Delta distribution, which is very useful in physics.

例题 6.16 一维电荷的密度分布

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \delta_{\varepsilon}(x)$$

$$\delta_{\varepsilon}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0, x > \varepsilon \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \varepsilon \end{cases}$$
(6.103)

这不是我们过去学的函数,数学上是一种分布,或者叫广义函数。

定义 6.2

Dirac Delta function:

$$\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq x_0 \\ \infty, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$$
 (6.104)

and

$$\int_{a}^{b} \delta(x - x_{0}) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & x_{0} \in (a, b) \\ 0, & x_{0} \notin (a, b) \end{cases}$$
 (6.105)

The basic property of Delta function is

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$
(6.106)

Proof:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)dx = \int_{x_0-\eta}^{x_0+\eta} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)dx \xrightarrow{\lim_{\eta \to 0}} f(x_0) \int_{x_0-\eta}^{x_0+\eta} \delta(x-x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$
(6.107)

重要公式 6.4

常数的傅立叶变换是 Delta 函数, delta 函数的傅立叶变换是常数

$$\widetilde{\delta}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)e^{-ikx}dx = 1$$
(6.108)

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk \tag{6.109}$$

简单的讨论,稍微严禁一些的证明见课后阅读。最严格的证明超出了本课程的要求,因为这不是我们过去学的函数。例如 e^{-ikx} 在无穷远处不收敛,在大一学的积分定义下很难积分。

$$δ(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c(k) e^{ikx} dk$$

$$c(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} δ(x) e^{-ikx} dk$$
由 δ-函数的性质不难得出

$$c(k) = 1$$

相应地

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk$$

这就是 δ -函数的傅里叶积分表达式.

重要公式 6.5

Delta 是偶函数

$$\delta(x) = \delta(-x) \tag{6.110}$$

$$\delta(g(x)) = \sum_{i} \frac{\delta(x - a_i)}{|g'(a_i)|}$$
(6.111)

上节课我们用一个分段函数的傅立叶变换的方法得到求得了下面的积分。

例题 6.17 本节课, 我们将用 delta 函数的方法来计算该积分。(这样我们集齐了第四课龙珠, 而且结论更加一般)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{x} dx = \pi \tag{6.112}$$

 \mathbf{R} 我们先定义这样一个变量为 λ 的函数:

$$F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{x} dx \tag{6.113}$$

两边对变量λ求导

$$\frac{dF(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos \lambda x}{x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \lambda x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\lambda x} + e^{-i\lambda x}}{2} dx = 2\pi \delta(\lambda)$$
 (6.114)

$$F(\lambda) = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\lambda} \delta(\lambda) d\lambda + C$$
 (6.115)

$$d\lambda$$
 $J_{-\infty}$ x $J_{-\infty}$ Z 两边求不定积分
$$F(\lambda) = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\lambda} \delta(\lambda) d\lambda + C \qquad (6.115)$$
 应用 delta 函数的性质
$$F(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 2\pi + C, & \lambda > 0 \\ C, & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

利用 $F(\lambda)$ 是 λ 的奇函数这一性质得到积分常数为 $-\pi$ 。最后我们得到

$$F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & \lambda > 0 \\ -\pi, & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$
 (6.117)

重要公式 6.6

delta 函数的其它定义方式

$$\delta(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}H(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} \tag{6.118}$$

其中阶跃函数

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ 1, x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (6.119)

简单证明:

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geqslant 0 \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}H(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0\\ \infty, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

并且有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}H(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = H(\infty) - H(-\infty) = 1.$$

我们发现 $\frac{\mathrm{d}H(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$ 的局域特性和积分特性均满足 δ-函数的要求, 因此

$$H'(x) \equiv \delta(x)$$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Omega \to \infty} \left(\frac{\sin \Omega t}{\pi t} \right) \tag{6.120}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \beta}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-a)^2}{\beta}\right] = \delta(x-a) \tag{6.121}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\beta}{(x-a)^2 + \beta^2} = \delta(x-a) \tag{6.122}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{\beta}{\pi (x-a)^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x-a}{\beta} \right) = \delta(x-a) \tag{6.123}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{1}{2\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{|x-a|}{\beta}\right) = \delta(x-a) \tag{6.124}$$

以上新的 delta 函数的证明需要逐一满足之前学过的 delta 函数的定义

$$\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq x_0 \\ \infty, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$(6.125)$$

and

$$\int_{a}^{b} \delta(x - x_{0}) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & x_{0} \in (a, b) \\ 0, & x_{0} \notin (a, b) \end{cases}$$
 (6.126)

Delta 定义之外最基本的性质

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$
(6.127)

简单证明

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = \int_{x_0 - \eta}^{x_0 + \eta} f(x)\delta(x - x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$
 (6.128)

delta 函数的傅立叶变换

$$\widetilde{\delta}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)e^{-ikx}dx = 1$$
(6.129)

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk \tag{6.130}$$

N 维下的傅立叶变换

$$\widetilde{f}(\mathbf{k}) = \int f(\mathbf{x})e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}d^{N}\mathbf{x}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N}} \int \widetilde{f}(\mathbf{k})e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}}d^{N}\mathbf{k}$$
(6.131)

对应的 N 维的 delta 函数

$$\delta(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk^N \tag{6.132}$$

物理中比较常用的是三维 δ 函数

$$\delta^3(x) = \delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z)$$

其它常用的性质

$$\delta(x) = \delta(-x) \tag{6.133}$$

$$\delta(g(x)) = \sum_{i} \frac{\delta(x - a_i)}{|g'(a_i)|} \tag{6.134}$$

应用该性质可以得到常用的两个特例

$$\delta(ax) = \frac{\delta(x)}{|a|} \tag{6.135}$$

$$\delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{\delta(x - a) + \delta(x + a)}{2|a|}$$
(6.136)

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{+ikx} dk = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx} \right) dk$$
$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos kx dk$$
(6.137)

Description	Function	Transform
Delta function in x	$\delta(x)$	1
Delta function in k	1	$2\pi\delta(k)$
Exponential in x	$e^{-a x }$	$\frac{2a}{a^2+k^2} (a>0)$
Exponential in k	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + x^2}$	$2\pi e^{-a k } (a>0)$
Gaussian	$e^{-x^2/2}$	$\sqrt{2\pi}e^{-k^2/2}$
Derivative in x	f'(x)	$ik\tilde{F}(k)$
Convolution	$f(x)^* g(x)$	$\tilde{F}(k)\tilde{G}(k)$



- (i) 考虑 $\delta(x)'$ 的性质
- (ii) 证明

$$\frac{d^2|x|}{dx^2} = 2\delta(x)$$

提示: |x| = xH(x) - xH(-x))

(iii) 证明

$$\delta^3(\boldsymbol{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r}$$

(iv) 利用这一个多月的课,求解一下描述引力波的波动方程(类似电磁波)。(广义相对论中爱因斯坦场方程在弱场近似和横波无迹的规范下可以化简为如下的引力波波动方程。)

$$(-\partial_t^2 + \nabla^2)h(t, \vec{x}) = f(t, \vec{x})$$

。f 为已知的给定的引力波源。求解这个方程是 LIGO 发现引力波 (诺贝尔奖) 的理论基础。

(i) 利用 delta 分布的主要性质计算积分 (把 δ 函数积掉)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \delta(x+y-1) dx dy \tag{6.138}$$

(ii) 利用 delta 分布的主要性质计算积分 (把 δ 函数积掉)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) \delta(\sin x) dx$$

(iii) 证明如下常用的 delta 分布定义

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Omega \to \infty} \left(\frac{\sin \Omega t}{\pi t} \right) \tag{6.139}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \beta}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-a)^2}{\beta}\right] = \delta(x-a) \tag{6.140}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\beta}{(x-a)^2 + \beta^2} = \delta(x-a)$$
 (6.141)

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{\beta}{\pi (x - a)^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x - a}{\beta} \right) = \delta(x - a) \tag{6.142}$$

$$\lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{1}{2\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{|x-a|}{\beta}\right) = \delta(x-a) \tag{6.143}$$

下周预告

- 傅立叶变换和 δ 函数复习和进阶讨 论,格林函数方法简介(不要求)
- □ 拉普拉斯变换初步: 教材 8.1 节和 8.2 节要求掌握
- □ 课前十分钟四位同学到黑板上不看 讲义计算,如果有同学觉得例题简单 的话,可以做一道上面的习题代替我 指定的例题——

王子欣

望晟: 用 delta 函数的方法来计算该积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{x} dx = \pi \tag{6.144}$$

魏新叶

魏昱杰: 计算

$$\delta(x^2-a^2)$$

₩ 课外阅读 皿

严格一些的讨论首先 f(x) 的傅里叶正变换和逆变换写为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c(k) e^{ikx} dk,$$

$$c(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx.$$

将第2个公式带入前式,得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik\xi} d\xi \right] e^{ikx} dk$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(x-\xi)} dk \right] d\xi.$$

将此式与 Dirac delta 函数的性质

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi)\delta(x - \xi)d\xi$$

进行比较, 我们就得到了

$$\delta(x - \xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(x - \xi)} dk.$$