

Exo 8 - Transformée de Fourier

Exo 1.

1.1. Soit $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, on a $\widehat{\widehat{f}}(\xi) = \overline{\widehat{f}(-\xi)}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ (p.p.)

$$\widehat{\widehat{f}}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2i\pi\xi x} \overline{\widehat{f}(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{e^{-2i\pi(-\xi)x}} \widehat{f}(x) dx$$

$$= \overline{\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2i\pi(-\xi)x} f(x) dx} = \widehat{f}(-\xi)$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \operatorname{Re}(f(x)) + i \operatorname{Im}(f(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} f dx := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Re}(f) dx + i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Im}(f) dx$$

1.2. Supposons f réelle ($f(x) = \overline{f(x)}, x \in \mathbb{R}$) et paire.
 Mg \widehat{f} est aussi réelle et paire et que

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \cos(2\pi \xi x) \cdot f(x) dx \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2i\pi \xi x} \cdot \overbrace{f(x)}^{\in \mathbb{R}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}_-} \frac{dx}{\underbrace{\quad}} + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{dx}{\underbrace{\quad}}$$

$$\stackrel{y=-x}{\Rightarrow} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} e^{-2i\pi \xi(-y)} \cdot f(-y) \cdot \underbrace{|\det \varphi'(y)|}_{\cancel{1}} dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{dx}{\underbrace{\quad}}$$

$$\text{if } x = \varphi(y), \varphi \text{ bij. } \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_-, \varphi(y) = -y (=x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(y) = -y \\ \varphi'(y) = -1 \\ |\det \varphi'(y)| = |-1| = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} e^{2i\pi \xi y} \overbrace{f(-y)}^{=f(y), \text{ si } f \text{ paire}} dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} e^{-2i\pi \xi x} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \underbrace{\left(e^{2i\pi \xi x} + e^{-2i\pi \xi x} \right)}_{2 \cos(2\pi \xi x)} f(x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^\infty \cos(2\pi \xi x) f(x) dx, \text{ valeur qui de plus est réelle}$$

Rq: cette expression est valable si f est réelle.
 dès que f est paire.

(*)

1.3. Montrer de même que si f est impaire on a

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = -2i \int_0^{\infty} \sin(2\pi \xi x) \cdot f(x) dx$$

(ce qui implique que \hat{f} est aussi impaire, et que si f réelle alors \hat{f} est imaginaire pure).

$$(*) \text{ On a } \hat{f}(-\xi) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \cos(2\pi \cancel{-\xi} x) \cdot f(x) dx = \hat{f}(\xi) : \text{parité.}$$

f est impaire.

$$\widehat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2i\pi \xi x} f(x) dx$$

$$= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_-} \frac{1}{|x|} + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{x}{f(\varphi(y))} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} y = -x & \text{"} \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} e^{-2i\pi \xi (-y)} \widehat{f(-y)} \cdot \cancel{| \det \varphi(y) |} dy = - \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} e^{2i\pi \xi y} f(y) dy \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} (e^{2i\pi \xi y} + e^{-2i\pi \xi y}) f(y) dy$$

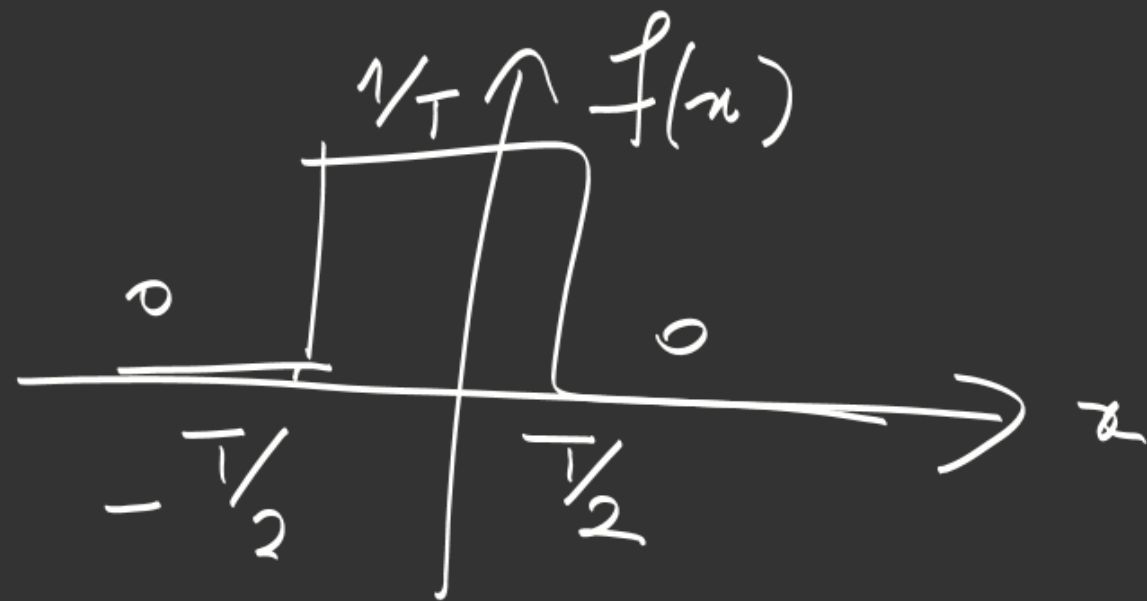
$$= -2i \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \sin(2\pi \xi y) f(y) dy$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{Rq} : \text{redémontrer} \\ \text{le 1.2 et le 1.3} \\ \text{à l'aide du 1.1} \\ (\text{f. f réelle} \Rightarrow f = \bar{f} \dots) \end{array} \right.$

Exo 2

2.1. Calculer la TF de $f = \frac{1}{T} \chi_{[-T/2, T/2]}$ $\in \hat{L}^1(\mathbb{R})$.
 Comme f est paire et réelle, 1.2 $\Rightarrow \hat{f}$ réelle, paire et

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \cos(2\pi \xi x) \cdot f(x) dx$$



$$= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \cos(2\pi \xi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left[\frac{\sin(2\pi \xi x)}{2\pi \xi} \right]_0^{T/2} \quad \text{si } \xi \neq 0 \quad \left(= \frac{1}{T} \text{ si } \xi = 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi \xi T)}{\pi \xi T}$$

$$= \text{sinc}(\pi \xi T)$$

(inclut le cas $\xi = 0$, cf. $\text{sinc}(y) = \begin{cases} (\sin y)/y & \text{si } y \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } y = 0 \end{cases}$)

$$2.2. \text{ TF de } f = e^{-ax} \chi_{[0, \infty[}, \quad a > 0$$

$$(a > 0 \Rightarrow f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}), \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{e^{-ax}}{a} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{a} < \infty)$$

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_0^\infty e^{\underbrace{-2i\pi\xi x - ax}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{(a > 0 \Rightarrow 2i\pi\xi + a \neq 0)} \frac{1}{-(2i\pi\xi + a)} e^{-x(2i\pi\xi + a)} \Big|_0^\infty \\ &= \frac{1}{2i\pi\xi + a} = \frac{a - 2i\pi\xi}{a^2 + 4\pi^2\xi^2} \end{aligned}$$

2.3. TF de $f = e^{-a|x|}$, $a > 0$

($a > 0 \Rightarrow f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$)

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = 2 \int_0^\infty \cos(\underbrace{-2\pi\xi x}_x) \cdot e^{-a|x|} dx$$

\uparrow
f. f. paire

$$= 2 \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-2i\pi\xi x} \cdot e^{-ax} dx \right)$$

f. 2.2

$$\downarrow = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{a - 2i\pi\xi}{a^2 + 4\pi^2\xi^2} \right) = \frac{2a}{a^2 + 4\pi^2\xi^2}$$

Exo 3.

3.1. Soit $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, on pose $g(x) := \overbrace{f(ax+b)}^{\text{similitude}}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
 $a \neq 0$

$$\text{Mq } \hat{g}(\xi) = \frac{e^{2i\pi \frac{b}{a} \xi}}{|a|} \hat{f}(\xi/a).$$

On a $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ et y ie $x = \frac{y-b}{a}$ ($a \neq 0$, bijection)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{g}(\xi) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2i\pi \xi x} \cdot \overbrace{f(ax+b)}^{=: \varphi(y)} dx \\ &= \int_{(\mathbb{R})} e^{-2i\pi \xi \left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)} \cdot f(y) \cdot |\det \varphi'(y)| \cdot dy \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{a}$

$$= \frac{e^{2i\pi \frac{b}{a} \xi}}{|a|} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2i\pi \frac{\xi}{a} y} f(y) dy$$

$\hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{a}\right)$

Rq : de même,

$$\hat{g}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2i\pi \xi \frac{y-b}{a}} f(y) \frac{dy}{a} = \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}} f(y) dy$$

$y = ax + b$
 $dy = a dx$

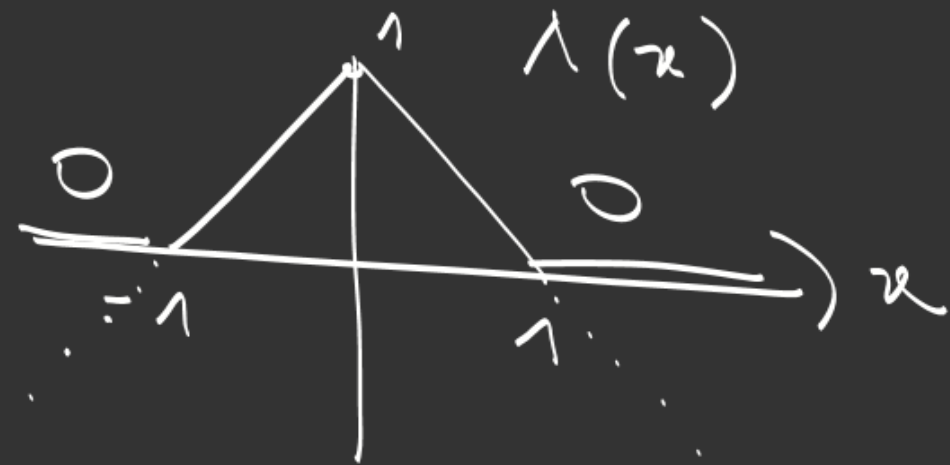
si $a < 0$, $\varphi(\infty) = -\infty$
 $\varphi(-\infty) = \infty$
 $\varphi(y) = \frac{y-b}{a}$

$$= \frac{1}{|a|} e^{+2i\pi \frac{b}{a} \xi} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{a}\right)$$

Rappel: $x = \varphi(y)$, $\varphi \in C^1$ diff'ée. (ie φ bij. tq $\varphi \in C^1$)
 $\varphi: Y \rightarrow X$, alors:

$$\int_X f(x) dx = \int_Y f(\varphi(y)) \cdot |\det \varphi'(y)| dy$$

3.2. TF de



$$\Lambda(x) = (1 - |x|) \cdot \chi_{[-1,1]}$$

($\Lambda \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |\Lambda| dx = 1 < \infty$)

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 \underbrace{\cos(2\pi \xi x)}_{v'} \underbrace{(1-|x|)}_u dx$$

ones $u = 1-x$ $v' = \cos(2\pi \xi x)$

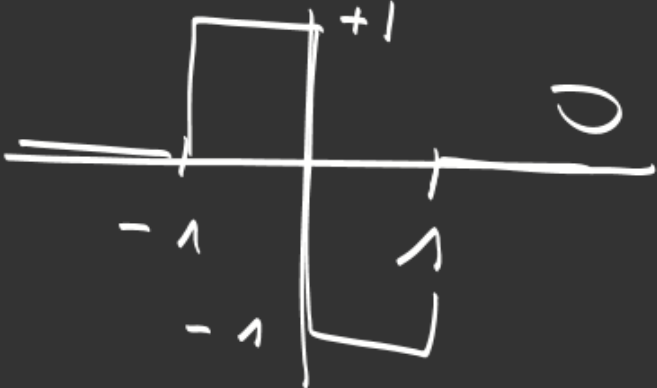
done, $\hat{f}(\xi) = 2 \left(\left[\frac{1-x}{2\pi \xi} \sin(2\pi \xi x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\sin(2\pi \xi x)}{2\pi \xi} dx \right)$ $u' = -1$ $v = \frac{\sin(2\pi \xi x)}{2\pi \xi}$

$$= \left[-2 \frac{\cos(2\pi \xi x)}{(2\pi \xi)^2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{-2 \cos(2\pi \xi) + 2}{(2\pi \xi)^2} = \frac{1 - \cos(2\pi \xi)}{2\pi^2 \xi^2} = \frac{2 \sin^2(\pi \xi)}{2\pi^2 \xi^2} = \text{sinc}^2(\pi \xi)$$

$$Rq: \quad \Lambda(x) = \underbrace{\Lambda(0)}_1 + \int_0^x g(y) dy \quad (g = \Lambda' \text{ p.p.})$$

avec g :



$g \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$



et TF de g connu car CL de deux créneaux (avec $T=1$)
translatés : se calcule avec $2.1 + 3.1$.

$$\hat{g}(\xi) = \widehat{\Lambda'}(\xi) = (2i\pi\xi) \cdot \hat{\Lambda}(\xi) \underset{\xi \neq 0}{=} \hat{\Lambda}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2i\pi\xi} \hat{g}(\xi)$$

