METAUXMUATIONOS FOURIER:

$$f(x) \to \hat{f}(w) \qquad \infty$$

$$F[f(x)](w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = f(w)$$

$$-\infty$$

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ISLOTATES:
i) · F (af+bg) = a F[f] + b F[g]
                           = \alpha \hat{f}(\omega) + b \hat{g}(\omega)
       F[f'(x)](w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = -i\omega F[f(x)](\omega)
         Εν χέγει,
       F[f^{(m)}(x)](\omega) = (i\omega)^{m}f(\omega)
         Opropios: (Suvêglen)
+00
          (f*g)(x) = 1 f(\xi)g(x-\xi)d\xi (**)
                       = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left\{ g(\xi) + (x-\xi) d\xi \right\}
        (**) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int f(x-\xi^*) g(\xi^*) d\xi^*
               = (9*f)(x)
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F [Utt(x,t)] (w,t) = 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 (Utt(x,t)  $e^{-i\omega x} dx$ )

$$= \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}(x,t) e^{-i\omega x} dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2$$

$$\hat{U}_{t}(\underline{w},t) = -c\omega \hat{A}(\omega) \sin(c\omega t) + c\omega \hat{B}(\omega) \cos(c\omega t)$$

$$\hat{U}_{t}(\underline{w},0) = c\omega \hat{B}(\omega) = \hat{U}_{0}(\omega)$$

$$= \hat{B}(\omega) = \hat{U}_{0}(\omega)$$

$$\hat{U}_{t}(\underline{w},t) = \hat{U}_{0}(\omega) + \hat{U}_{0}(\omega) + \hat{U}_{0}(\omega) \sin(c\omega t) + \hat{U}_{0}(\omega) \sin(c$$

Seizu mitt. 7/C-udu= IT  $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}}Jx\right)$  $u^2 = \alpha x^2$  $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{e^{-u^2}}{2} \right) u \qquad u = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} x$   $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-u^2}}{2} \right) u \qquad u = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} x$   $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha}$   $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\alpha}$  $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$  $\hat{U}(w,t) = \hat{U}_0(w) e^{-\frac{2}{2}wt}$ ωπο ποιά ανάρεποπ παράχεται ο $Αρα ουπαυτικά θέζω: <math>c^2t = 1$  2α=  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2c^2t}$  $F^{-1}(e^{-c^2\omega^2t}) = 1 e^{4c^2t}$  $= 1 e^{4c^{2}t} = f(t)$