

1) Докажем  $\varphi$ -воз

$$\frac{1}{x \pm i0} = \mp i\pi\delta(x) + P \frac{1}{x}$$

где  $\varphi$  —  $\frac{1}{x \pm i0}$  понимается предел в  $D'(\mathbb{R})$  регулярных  $\varphi$ -функций  $\frac{1}{x \pm \varepsilon}$  при  $\varepsilon \rightarrow +0$

$$F_{\varepsilon}(x) = \frac{1}{x + \varepsilon i}$$

$$(F_{\varepsilon}, \varphi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x + \varepsilon i} \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon t + \varepsilon i} \varphi(\varepsilon t) \varepsilon dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t-i) \varphi(\varepsilon t) dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\varepsilon t) (t-i) dt}{t^2 + 1} = \varphi(0) \left( \frac{\ln(t^2 + 1)}{2} - i \operatorname{arctg}(t) \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = +i\pi\delta(x) + P \frac{1}{x}$$

Аналогично для  $F_{\varepsilon}(x) = \frac{1}{x - \varepsilon i}$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \pm \varepsilon i} = \mp i\pi\delta(x) + P \frac{1}{x}, \text{ что и требовалось доказать}$$

2) Возьмем свертку:  $(\Theta(x) \otimes \delta(t)) * \left( \frac{\Theta(t)}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \right) =$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\Theta(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\pi \tau}} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4\tau}} \Theta(x-\xi) \delta(t-\tau) d\xi d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Theta(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\pi \tau}} \delta(t-\tau) d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4\tau}} \Theta(x-\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi \tau}} \delta(t-\tau) d\tau \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4\tau}} d\xi = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi \tau}} \delta(t-\tau) \sqrt{\pi \tau} \left( \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\tau}}\right) + 1 \right) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\Theta(t)}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \delta(t-\tau) \left( \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\tau}}\right) + 1 \right) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \Theta(t) \left( \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}\right) + 1 \right)$$

3) Вычислить преобразование Фурье обобщенных ф-ции нег-  
ленного роста  $F[\text{sign}(x)]$

$$F[\text{sign}(x)] = F[2\theta(x) - 1] = 2F[\theta(x)] - F[1] = 2\pi\delta(\xi) + iP\frac{1}{\xi} = (2\pi)\delta(\xi)$$

$$\forall \mathbb{R} \quad F[\text{sign}(x)] = iP\frac{1}{\xi}$$