

Proof of the Fourier integral theorem using integral substitution with limit and the Dirichlet integral value

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Abstract

We propose a procedure which allows to prove the Fourier integral theorem using substitutions with limits in the Fourier integral and the Dirichlet integral value.

1 Introduction

In the Fourier integral in [1] on page 188 we introduce a limit and two substitutions to prove that it equals to $f(x)$ which is a function absolutely integrable on the whole Ox axis. In our proof we will use the Dirichlet integral value which equals to π .

2 Fourier integral theorem

The Fourier integral theorem states that

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(u) \cos \lambda(u-x) du \quad (2.1)$$

equals to the function $f(x)$.

We can prove it as follow. We suppose that $f(x)$ is absolutely integrable on the whole Ox axis. Then we can write

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(u) \cos \lambda(u-x) du = \\ & = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^L d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(u) \cos \lambda(u-x) du \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^L d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos \lambda(u-x) du = \\
& = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \int_0^L f(u) \cos \lambda(u-x) d\lambda = \\
& = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \frac{\sin L(u-x)}{u-x} du
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

We introduce substitution $u-x=v$ and receive

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+v) \frac{\sin Lv}{v} dv \tag{2.4}$$

Now we substitute $Lv=w$ and we have

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+w/L) \frac{\sin Lv}{Lv} dLv = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+w/L) \frac{\sin w}{w} dw \tag{2.5}$$

We can state that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos \lambda(u-x) du = \\
& = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+w/L) \frac{\sin w}{w} dw = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \frac{\sin w}{w} dw = \\
& = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} dw = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \pi = f(x)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

what concludes our proof of the Fourier theorem.

References

- [1] G.P. Tolstov, *Fourier Series* (1976), Translated from the Russian by R.A. Silverman, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.