



哈爾濱工程大學

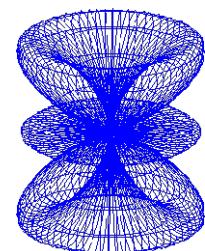
数学物理方程  
Mathematical physics

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# 复习

狄拉克Delta函数：  $\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$   $\int_{x_0^-}^{x_0^+} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = \varphi(x_0)$

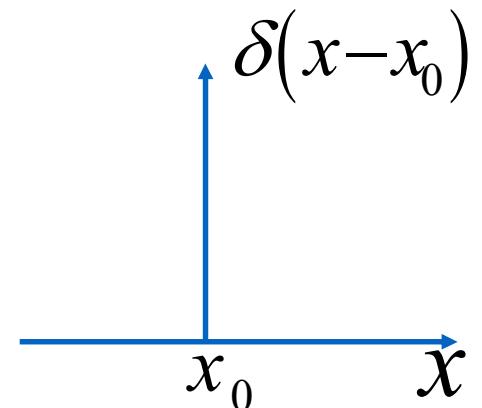
可以用来表示单个或离散质点的密度分布

Dirac Delta 函数只在发散点附近的积分值不为零。

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \sum_i \delta(x - x_i) dx = \sum_i \int_{x_{i-}}^{x_{i+}} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_i) dx = \sum_i \varphi(x_i)$$

$T(x)$  连续且只有单根  $x_n$ , 则  $\delta[T(x)] = \sum_n \frac{\delta(x - x_n)}{|T'(x_n)|}$



# 复习

二维       $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)$        $\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0)$

三维       $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)\delta(z - z_0)$      $\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

导数：       $\int_{0-}^{0+} \varphi(x)\delta^n(x)dx \equiv -\int_{0-}^{0+} \varphi'(x)\delta^{n-1}(x)dx$

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad H'(x) = \delta(x)$$

具有第一类间断点，分段连续可导函数     $f(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x) & x < x_0 \\ f_2(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$  其中， $h = f_2(x_0) - f_1(x_0)$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \frac{df_1(x)}{dx} & x < x_0 \\ \frac{df_2(x)}{dx} & x > x_0 \end{cases} + h\delta(x - x_0)$$

## 习题

1       $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$       求     $f'(x), f''(x), f'''(x)$

解:       $\frac{df}{dx} = \begin{cases} 2x & x \geq 0 \\ 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{df^2}{dx^2} = \begin{cases} 2 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} - \delta(x) = 2H(x) - \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{df^3}{dx^3} = 2\delta(x) - \delta'(x)$$

# 傅里叶级数

傅里叶级数展开：将周期函数展开成用周期为T的sin和cos函数。

若  $f(x) = f(x + T)$  可以用下面集合中的函数

$$\left\{ 1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \dots \right\}$$

展开成右边形式  $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x$

$\cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x$  是周期为  $T/n$  的周期函数

# 完备正交函数族

$$\left\{1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \dots\right\}$$

定义函数的内积为:  $(f, g) \equiv \int_0^T f^*(x)g(x)dx$

类比空间矢量的正交性:  $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$

$$\int_0^T \cos \frac{2\pi n'}{T}x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx = \begin{cases} T/2 & \text{if } n' = n \\ 0 & \text{if } n' \neq n \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^T \sin \frac{2\pi n'}{T}x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^T \sin \frac{2\pi n'}{T}x \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx = \begin{cases} T/2 & \text{if } n' = n \\ 0 & \text{if } n' \neq n \end{cases}$$

# 傅里叶级数的展开系数

傅里叶级数的展开系数

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

迪利克雷定理：函数  $f(x)$  满足  
(1) 处处连续或只有有限个第一类间断点  
(2) 每个周期只有有限个极值点。

# 矢量空间与函数空间对比

我们把函数比作欧式空间中的矢量

欧式空间

基矢

$$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$$

内积

$$\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$$

基矢  
展开

$$\mathbf{r} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{e}_i$$

展开  
系数

$$x_i = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}_i$$

函数空间

$$G = \left\{ 1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \dots \right\}$$

$$\forall f, g \in G \quad (f, g) \equiv \int_0^T f^*(x)g(x)dx = \delta_{fg} \frac{T}{2}$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x$$

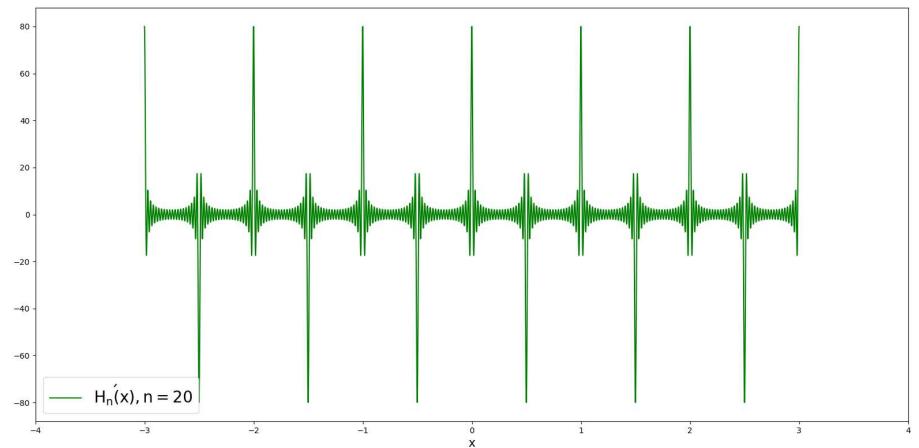
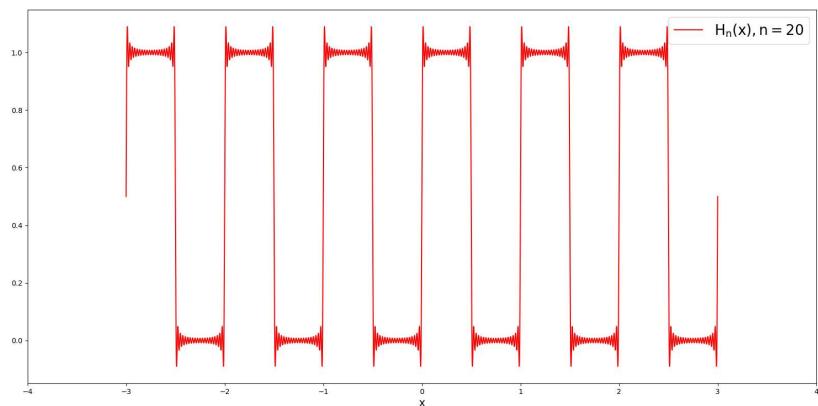
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx, b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

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

$$H(x) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0} \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$

$$H'(x) = \sum_{k=0} 4 \cos[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$



# 作业

2： 将  $f(x) = x^2$  在  $[0, T]$  区间内傅里叶级数展开。

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x^2 \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = -\frac{T^2}{n\pi}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2 dx = \frac{T^2}{3}$$

利用  $\sin, \cos$  函数整周期倍区域内，积分为 0

$$x^2 = \frac{T^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x - \frac{T^2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

# 作业

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$$x^2 = \frac{T^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x - \frac{T^2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

令  $T = 2\pi, x = 0$        $0 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{4\pi^2}{n^2 \pi^2}$

$$\sum_{n=1} \frac{1}{n^2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

傅里叶级数的等号一般在周期函数端点处不成立，如果希望等号成立，需要人为选定  $a_0$ 。

# 作业

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$$x^2 = \frac{T^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x - \frac{T^2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

令  $T = 2\pi, x = \pi$        $\pi^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{4\pi^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \pi n$

$$1 - 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

# 作业

习题1：将  $f(x) = x^2$  在  $[-T/2, T/2]$  区间内傅里叶级数展开。

并计算  $1 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + \dots$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2 \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \frac{2}{T} \frac{T^3 (-1)^n}{2n^2 \pi^2} = (-1)^n \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2 dx = \frac{T^2}{12}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{T^2}{12} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

# 作业

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习题2: 将  $f(x) = x^2$  在  $[-T/2, T/2]$  区间内傅里叶级数展开。

$$\text{并计算 } 1 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + \dots$$

$$x^2 = \frac{T^2}{12} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

$$\text{令 } T = 2\pi, x = \pi \quad \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos nx$$

$$1 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

# 作业

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习题3：将  $f(x) = x(T-x)$  在  $[0, T]$  区间内傅里叶级数展开。

$$[0, T] \quad x = \frac{T}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

$$x^2 = \frac{T^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x - \frac{T^2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

$$f(x) = Tx - x^2 = \frac{T^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

# 复数

复数：

$$a + bi$$

Real Part      Imaginary Part

求解方程

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{得到} \quad x = \pm i$$

定义

$$i^2 = -1$$

复共轭：

$$(a + bi)^* = a - bi \quad a^* = a \quad (bi)^* = -bi$$

$$\nu = a + bi$$

模：  $|\nu| = \sqrt{\nu\nu^*} = \sqrt{(a+bi)(a-bi)} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

# 欧拉公式

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

一般形式:  $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

幂级数展开

$$e^{i\theta} = 1 + i\theta + \frac{(i\theta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(i\theta)^3}{3!} + \frac{(i\theta)^4}{4!} + \dots$$

幂级数中的奇数项

$$\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{(\theta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\theta)^4}{4!} + \dots$$

幂级数中的奇数项

$$\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{(\theta)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$(e^{i\theta})^* = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^* = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = e^{-i\theta}$$

# 欧拉公式

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$$e^{2\pi i} = ?$$

$$e^{2\pi i} = 1$$

$$e^{\pi i/3} = ?$$

$$e^{\pi i/3} = \cos \pi / 3 + i \sin \pi / 3 = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$e^{\pi i/4} = ?$$

$$e^{\pi i/4} = \cos \pi / 4 + i \sin \pi / 4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$e^{\pi i/2} = ?$$

$$e^{\pi i/2} = \cos \pi / 2 + i \sin \pi / 2 = i$$

$$e^{9\pi i} = ?$$

$$e^{9\pi i} = -1$$

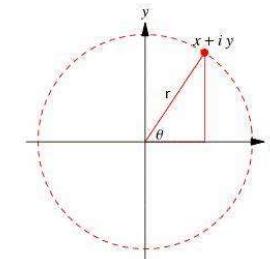
# 欧拉公式

复共轭

$$(e^{i\theta})^* = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^* = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = e^{-i\theta}$$

模

$$|e^{i\theta}| = \sqrt{e^{i\theta}(e^{i\theta})^*} = \sqrt{e^{i\theta}e^{-i\theta}} = \sqrt{e^{i\theta-i\theta}} = 1$$



$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

周期性  $e^{i(\theta+2\pi)} = \cos(\theta+2\pi) + i \sin(\theta+2\pi) = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

# 傅里叶级数展开

傅里叶级数

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \frac{e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} + e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}}{2}, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \frac{e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} - e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}}{2i}$$

改写为

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \frac{e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} + e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}}{2} + b_n \frac{e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} - e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}}{2i} = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2} e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} + \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}$$

定义

$$\tilde{f}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2} & n > 0 \\ \frac{a_{-n} + ib_{-n}}{2} & n < 0 \\ a_0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(n) e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}$$

# 正交函数族

新的正交函数族：  $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(n) e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}$

$f(x)$  也可以看成由展开  $\left\{ \dots, \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi 2i}{T}x\right), \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi 1i}{T}x\right), \exp\left(\frac{2\pi 0i}{T}x\right), \exp\left(\frac{2\pi 1i}{T}x\right), \exp\left(\frac{2\pi 2i}{T}x\right), \dots, \exp\left(\frac{2\pi ni}{T}x\right), \dots \right\}$

函数的内积为：

$$(f, g) = \int_0^T f^*(x)g(x)dx = \int_0^T e^{i \frac{-2\pi n'}{T} x} e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} dx = \begin{cases} T & n = n' \\ 0 & n \neq n' \end{cases} \equiv \delta_{nn'} T$$

傅里叶级数的另一种表达形式。

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(n) e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} \quad \tilde{f}(n) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} dx$$

# 傅里叶级数变换

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变换:  $\tilde{f}(n) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) e^{-i\frac{2\pi n}{T}x} dx$  将周期函数  $f(x)$  变换到了一个数组  $\tilde{f}(n)$

逆变换:  $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(n) e^{i\frac{2\pi n}{T}x}$  将数组  $\tilde{f}(n)$  变换回  $f(x)$

# 傅里叶变换

傅里叶级数的变换是针对周期为T的周期函数，

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(n) e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} \quad \tilde{f}(n) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} dx$$

如果  $f(x)$  不是周期函数，如何展开？

将周期函数的周期调到无穷大

令  $T \rightarrow \infty \quad \frac{2\pi n}{T} \rightarrow k$  (real number)

得到傅里叶变换： $\tilde{f}(k) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \quad f(x) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dx$

# 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换比较

变换  
公式

傅里叶级数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$f(x)$  是周期函数

波矢  $k$  取离散值  $k = \frac{2\pi n}{T}$

傅里叶变换

$$\tilde{f}(k) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$f(x) \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dx$$

$f(x)$  定义在实数域上

波矢  $k$  取连续的实数

# 傅里叶变换的完备正交基

傅里叶级数：

$$\left\{ \exp\left(i\frac{2\pi n}{T}x\right) \right\}$$

$$\int_0^T e^{i\frac{-2\pi n'}{T}x} e^{i\frac{2\pi n}{T}x} dx = \begin{cases} T & n = n' \\ 0 & n \neq n' \end{cases} \equiv \delta_{nn'} T$$

傅里叶变换：

$$\left\{ \exp(i k x) \right\}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ik'x} e^{ikx} dx = ?$$

# 傅里叶变换的完备正交基

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i(k'-k)x} dx = 2\pi\delta(k - k')$$

不严格的证明：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} dk dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} e^{-ikx} dx dk = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} [\cos kx + i \sin kx] dx dk \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \cos kx dx dk = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(k\epsilon)}{k} dk = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(k\epsilon)}{k\epsilon} dk \epsilon = ? \end{aligned}$$

# 傅里叶变换的完备正交基

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ik'x} e^{ikx} dx = 2\pi \delta(k - k')$$

不严格的证明：

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\infty} -xe^{-ax} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin(x) dx = -\frac{1}{1+a^2}$$

$$I(a) = -\arctan a + C$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} I(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad C = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad I(0) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(k)}{k} dk = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2\sin(k\epsilon)}{k\epsilon} dk\epsilon = 4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(k)}{k} dk = 4I(0) = 2\pi$$

# 傅里叶变换

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i(k'-k)x} dx = 2\pi\delta(k - k')$$

把  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dx$ , 代入到,  $\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$  , 预期等号依然成立

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k') e^{ik'x} dk' e^{-ikx} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk' \tilde{f}(k') \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{i(k'-k)x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk' \tilde{f}(k') \delta(k - k') = \tilde{f}(k)$$

# 傅里叶变换

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

或

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

或

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{-ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{-ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

# 傅里叶变换

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) \equiv \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) \equiv \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(k)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

## 傅里叶变换例题

1) : 函数  $f(x)=1$  做傅里叶变换

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(k)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} dx = \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} dx = \sqrt{2\pi} \delta(k)$$

# 傅里叶变换例题

2) : 函数  $f(x) = \delta(x)$  做傅里叶变换

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(k)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} \delta(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-ik*0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

# 傅里叶变换例题

3) :  $rect(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1/2 \\ 0 & |x| \geq 1/2 \end{cases}$  傅里叶变换

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{f}(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(k)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} rect(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-ikx} dx = \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-ikx}}{-ik} \Big|_{-1/2}^{1/2} \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-ik/2} - e^{ik/2}}{-ik} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\pi k} \frac{e^{ik/2} - e^{-ik/2}}{2i} = \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{\sin k/2}{\pi k} \end{aligned}$$

# 傅里叶变换例题

4) : 函数  $f(x)=H(x)$  傅里叶变换

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k)=\mathcal{F}[f(x)]=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x)=\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(k)]=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k)e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[H(x)]=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} dx e^{-ikx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{ik} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \pi \delta(k)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} dx e^{-ikx} = \frac{1}{ik} + \pi \delta(k)$$

# 傅里叶变换性质

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \\ f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(k)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \end{cases}$$

性质1) :  $\mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = ik\tilde{f}(k)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(k) &= \mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} df(x) \\ &= -(-ik) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx \\ &= ik\mathcal{F}[f(x)] = ik\tilde{f}(k) \end{aligned}$$

# 傅里叶变换性质

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$$\mathcal{F}[f''(x)] = ?$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(x)] = ?$$

# 傅里叶变换性质

注意:  $\mathcal{F}[H(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{ik} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \pi \delta(k)$

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

验证性质一:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[H'(x)] &= ik \mathcal{F}[H(x)] = ik \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{ik} + \frac{\cancel{ik}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \pi \delta(k) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = F[\delta(x)]\end{aligned}$$

## 傅里叶变换性质

性质2) :

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi)d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{ik} \tilde{f}(k)$$

由性质1

$$\mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi)d\xi\right] = ik \mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi)d\xi\right]$$

# 傅里叶变换性质

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性质3) :  $\mathcal{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{a} \tilde{f}(k/a)$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}(k) &= \mathcal{F}[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(ax) e^{-ikx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikax/a} f(ax) da \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \tilde{f}(k/a)\end{aligned}$$

# 傅里叶变换性质

性质4) :  $\mathcal{F}[f(x - x_0)] = e^{-ikx_0} \tilde{f}(k)$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}[f(x - x_0)] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x - x_0) e^{-ikx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x - x_0) e^{-ik(x-x_0)-ikx_0} dx = e^{-ikx_0} \tilde{f}(k)\end{aligned}$$

性质5) :  $\mathcal{F}[f(x)e^{ik_0x}] = \tilde{f}(k - k_0)$

## 傅里叶变换性质

性质6) :  $\mathcal{F}[f_1(x)^* f_2(x)] = \sqrt{2\pi} \tilde{f}_1(k) \tilde{f}_2(k)$

卷积  $f_1(x)^* f_2(x) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\xi) f_2(x - \xi) d\xi$

# 作业

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1) : 函数  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  傅里叶变换

2) : 函数  $\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$  傅里叶变换