

## Fourier-rekker

$$f = \frac{a_0}{\pi} + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

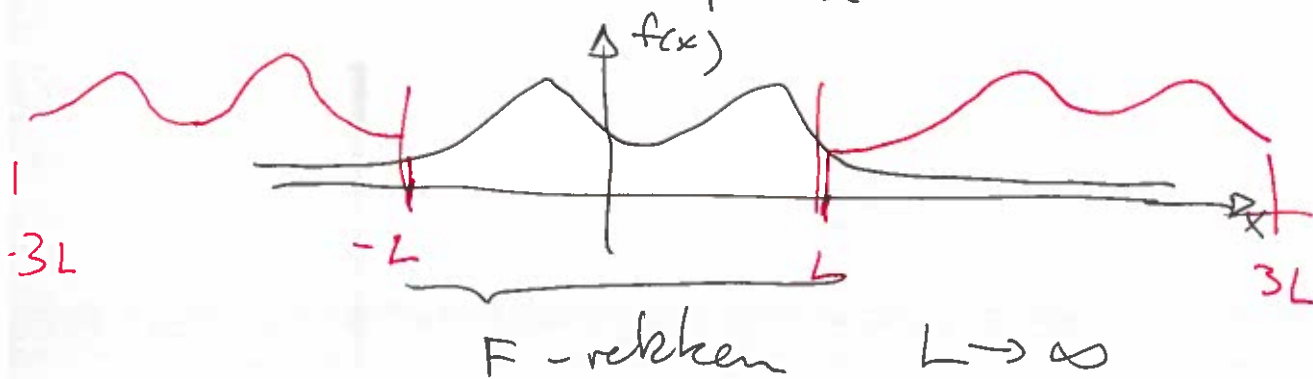
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

Kompleks form:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} \quad \text{der} \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

$$a_n = c_n + c_{-n}, \quad b_n = i(c_n - c_{-n})$$

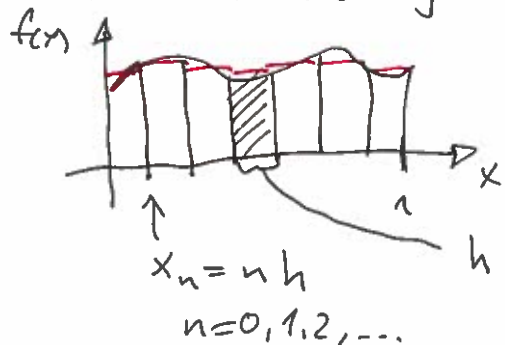
## Fourier-transformasjoner



$$f_L(x) = f(x) \quad \text{på} \quad [-L, L]$$

$$f_L(x+2L) = f_L(x)$$

## Riemann-integral



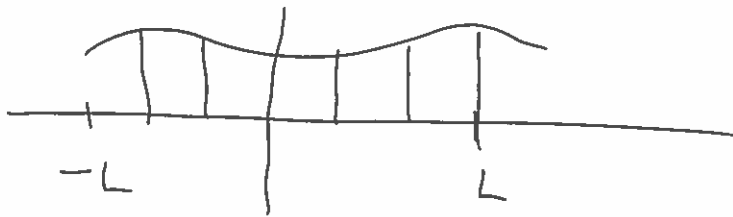
$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{1}{h}} \underbrace{f(x_n) h}_{\text{areal av et rektangel}}$$

F-vektoren til  $f_L$ :

$$f_L(x) = \sum c_n e^{i \frac{n\pi}{L} x} \quad \text{der } c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-i n \frac{\pi}{L} x} dx$$

$$f_L(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(z) e^{-i n \frac{\pi}{L} z} dz \right) e^{i n \frac{\pi}{L} x}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-L}^L f(z) e^{-i n \frac{\pi}{L} z} dz e^{i n \frac{\pi}{L} x} \frac{\pi}{2\pi L}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_n \int_{-L}^L f(z) e^{-i n \frac{\pi}{L} z} dz e^{i n \frac{\pi}{L} x} \frac{\pi}{L}$$

$$\xrightarrow{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) e^{-i\omega z} dz e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) e^{-i\omega z} dz \right) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = f(x)$$

F-transformasjonen:

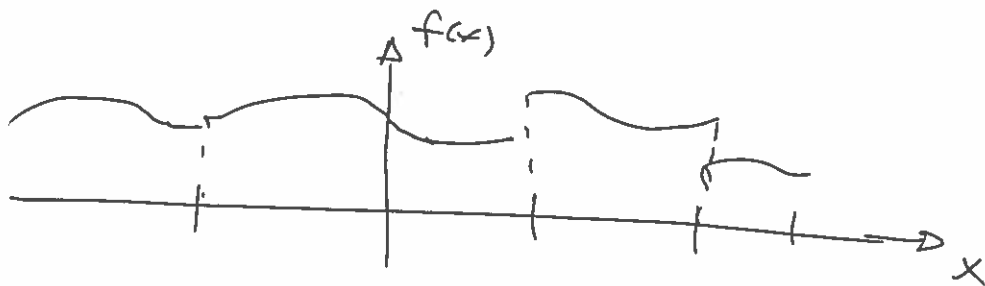
$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \mathcal{I}(f)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \mathcal{I}^{-1}(f)$$

Teorem Anta at  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx < \infty$

Anta at  $f$  er kontinuerlig deriverbar  
untatt i et endelig antall punkter,  
og anta at  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f'(x)| dx < \infty$

Da vil  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(w) e^{iwx} dw = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+0) + f(x-0))$



Eks  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(w) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-iwx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 (\cos wx + i \sin wx) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 \cos wx dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ \frac{\sin wx}{w} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{\sin w}{w} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin w}{w} \end{aligned}$$

Vi får:

$$\frac{1}{2} (f(x+0) + f(x-0)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \hat{f}(w) e^{iwx} dw =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} e^{iwx} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} (\underbrace{\cos wx}_{\text{like}} + i \underbrace{\sin wx}_{\text{odde}}) dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \cos wx dw$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \cos wx dw = f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & |x| = 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

du

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \cos wx dw = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} & |x| = 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

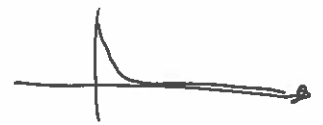
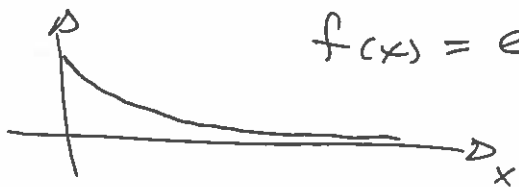
x=0:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} dw = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin w}{w} dw = \text{Si}(x)$$

Elys Laplace - integraler

$$f(x) = e^{-kx}, \quad x > 0, \quad k > 0$$



① Like utvidelse

$$f(x) = e^{-k|x|}$$

$$\hat{f}(w) = ?$$

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) (\cos wx + i \sin wx) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{i\hbar} \left( \frac{\cos \omega x}{\hbar} + i \frac{\sin \omega x}{\omega} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \cos \omega x dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \cos \omega x dx \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} \cos \omega x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} (-\omega) \sin \omega x dx \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{k} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\omega}{k} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \sin \omega x dx \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{k} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\omega}{k} \left( \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} \sin \omega x \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} \omega \cos \omega x dx \right) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{k} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\omega}{k}\right)^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \cos \omega x dx
\end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{k}\right)^2\right) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \cos \omega x dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{k}$$

ou :

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \cos \omega x dx &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{k^2}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{k} \frac{k^2}{k^2 + \omega^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{k}{k^2 + \omega^2}
\end{aligned}$$

donc

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{k}{k^2 + \omega^2}$$

Vi faut donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \omega^2} e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\
&= f(x) = e^{-k|x|}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \omega^2} (\cos \omega x + i \sin \omega x) d\omega$$

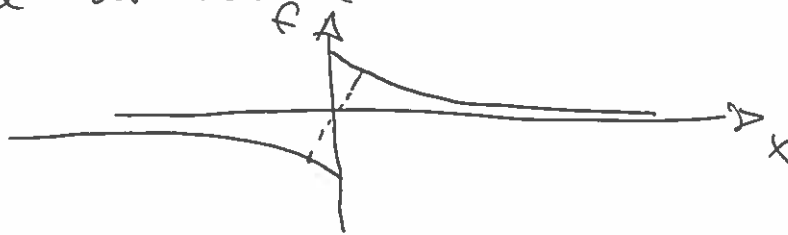
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2 + \omega^2} \cos \omega x d\omega = e^{-k|x|}$$

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$$x=0 \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k d\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$


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② Odde utvidelse



$$\hat{f}(\omega) = ?$$

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) (\cos \omega x + i \sin \omega x) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \sin \omega x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \left( \int_0^{\infty} -\frac{1}{k} e^{-kx} \sin \omega x - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} \omega \cos \omega x dx \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k} \left( \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} \cos \omega x - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) e^{-kx} (-\omega) \sin \omega x dx \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{\omega}{k} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \sin \omega x dx \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \left( 1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{k}\right)^2 \right) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \sin \omega x dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \sin \omega x dx &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k^2} \frac{1}{1 + (\omega/k)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

das:  $\hat{f}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} i \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\ &= \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} (\cos \omega x + i \sin \omega x) d\omega \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \sin \omega x d\omega = e^{-kx}, \quad x > 0 \end{aligned}$$


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F transformaynen er linear:

$$\mathcal{F}(c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2) = c_1 \mathcal{F}(f_1) + c_2 \mathcal{F}(f_2)$$

$$\widehat{c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2} = c_1 \hat{f}_1 + c_2 \hat{f}_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$


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$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(f') &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} (-i\omega) dx \\ &= i\omega \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = i\omega \mathcal{F}(f) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(f') = i\omega \mathcal{I}(f)$$
$$\widehat{f'} = i\omega \widehat{f}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(f'') = i\omega \mathcal{I}(f')$$
$$= (i\omega)^2 \mathcal{I}(f) = \underline{\underline{-\omega^2 \mathcal{I}(f)}}$$

