

Fourier变换

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一. Fourier 积分

1. 引入

考虑 Fourier 级数的复数形式
 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{in\omega x}$, $F_{\pm n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-in\omega x} dx$
 且 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{L}$, $F_n = \bar{F}_{-n}$
 $\tau_n = n\omega = \frac{n\pi}{L}$, $\Delta\tau_n = \tau_n - \tau_{n-1}$
 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-in\omega(x-\tau)} dx$
 $= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-in\omega(x-\tau)} dx \Delta\tau_n$
 $= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta\tau_n e^{-in\omega x} H_n$
 其中 $H_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-in\omega\tau} f(x) dx$

2. 定理

如果定义在整个数轴上的函数 $f(x)$ 在任何有限区间上连续光滑, 且在区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 可积并绝对可积, 则对任何 x 有 $\frac{f(x+\omega) + f(x-\omega)}{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda(x-\tau)} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda(x-\tau)} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda(x-\tau)) dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x) d\lambda$
 其中 $a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$,
 $b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$

二. Fourier 变换

1. 定义

令 $F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$,
 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$
 $F(\lambda)$ 称为 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换/象函数.
 $f(x)$ 称为 $F(\lambda)$ 的逆变换/象原函数.

2. 特殊形式

① 如果 $f(x)$ 为偶, 则 $f(x) \sin \lambda x$ 为奇,
 $f(x) \rightarrow F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$ 余弦变换
 $F(\lambda) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda) (\cos \lambda x + i \sin \lambda x) d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} F(\lambda) \cos \lambda x d\lambda$

② 如果 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则
 $f(x) \rightarrow F(\lambda) = -2i \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$
 令 $G(\lambda) = -iF(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$ 正弦变换.
 $G(\lambda) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} G(\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda$

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} (\beta > 0)$
 $f(x) \rightarrow F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)x} dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{\beta+i\lambda} e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\beta+i\lambda}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\beta-i\lambda}{\beta^2+\lambda^2} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < a \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = \pm a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$ 的 Fourier 变换
 偶函数 
 $F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^a f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^a 1 \cdot \cos \lambda x dx$
 $= \frac{2}{\lambda} \sin \lambda x \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{\lambda} \sin \lambda a$
 $f(x)$ 在不连续点 $x = \pm a$ 已定义为左右极限的平均值, 则反演公式
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda a}{\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$ 恒成立.

例. 求 $f(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$ ($x > 0$) 的正弦变换.
 正弦 \rightarrow 奇函数, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -\sqrt{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 $G(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} \sin \lambda x dx = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin u}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\lambda}$
 * 收敛定理不是必要的.

3. 基本性质

- ① 线性性
- ② 频移特性: $F[f(x)e^{-i\lambda_0 x}] = F(\lambda - \lambda_0)$
- ③ 微分关系: $F[f'(x)] = i\lambda F[f(x)]$
 $F[f^{(k)}(x)] = (i\lambda)^k F[f(x)]$
- ④ 微分特性: $F(\lambda) = F[-ix f(x)]$
 定义卷积: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t) dt = f * g$,
 和普通乘法性质类似.
- ⑤ 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可积且绝对可积, 则 $f * g$ 也可积且绝对可积,
 $F[f * g] = F[f] F[g]$
 $F[f * g] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t) dt] e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 令 $x = t + \tau$, $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t) dt] e^{-i\lambda(t+\tau)} d\tau dt$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\lambda\tau} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\lambda t} dt$
 $= F[f] F[g]$
- ⑥ $f(x)$ 可积且平方可积, 则有
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda$
 令 $g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(x+\tau) d\tau$,
 $F[g] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$ $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda, \tau \rightarrow u + \tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(x+\tau) dt e^{-i\lambda(x+\tau)} dx d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(u) e^{-i\lambda(x+u)} dt d(u-\tau)$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i\lambda u} du$
 $= F(\lambda) F(\lambda) = |F(\lambda)|^2$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$
 $x \rightarrow 0, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot f(x+\tau) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 e^{i\lambda \cdot 0} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda$

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta x} \sin \omega_0 x, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 $g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, $F(g(x)) = F(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\beta+i\lambda}$
 $f(x) = g(x) \sin \omega_0 x = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{i\omega_0 x} - e^{-i\omega_0 x}) g(x)$
 $\therefore F[f] = -\frac{1}{2} [F(e^{i\omega_0 x} g(x)) - F(e^{-i\omega_0 x} g(x))]$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} (F(\lambda - \omega_0) - F(\lambda + \omega_0))$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\beta+i(\lambda-\omega_0)} - \frac{1}{\beta+i(\lambda+\omega_0)} \right)$
 $= \frac{\omega_0}{(\beta+i\lambda)^2 + \omega_0^2}$

1. Fourier 积分

$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{in\omega x}$, $F_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-in\omega x} dx$
 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-in\omega(x-\tau)} dx$
 $= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{n\pi}{\Delta\tau_n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-i\frac{n\pi}{\Delta\tau_n}(x-\tau)} dx \Delta\tau_n$
 $= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta\tau_n e^{-in\omega x} H_n$
 其中 $H_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-in\omega\tau} dx$
 $\Delta\tau_n \rightarrow 0, f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda e^{i\lambda x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda(x-\tau)} dx$
 任何有限区间均可积, 即可积, 即可积,
 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda e^{i\lambda x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda(x-\tau)} dx = \frac{f(x-\tau) + f(x)}{2}$

2. Fourier 变换

$F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda(x-\tau)} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda(x-\tau)) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \lambda(x-\tau) dx$
 $+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda(x-\tau) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x) d\lambda$

$f(x)$ 为偶函数 \rightarrow 余弦变换
 $F_c(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_c(\lambda) \cos \lambda x d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} F_c(\lambda) \cos \lambda x d\lambda$

$f(x)$ 为奇函数 \rightarrow 正弦变换
 $F_s(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x) \sin \lambda x}{x} dx$
 $= -2i \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$
 $G_s(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx$
 $f(x) = \frac{-i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_s(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$
 $= \frac{-i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_s(\lambda) (\cos \lambda x + i \sin \lambda x) d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} G_s(\lambda) \sin \lambda x d\lambda$

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 $F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $= \frac{e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)x}}{-(\beta+i\lambda)} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\beta+i\lambda}$
 $= \frac{1}{\beta+i\lambda} = \frac{1}{\beta-i\lambda} = \frac{1}{\beta-i\lambda}$
 (逆变换: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\beta-i\lambda}{\beta^2+\lambda^2} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \begin{cases} f(x), & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$)

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < a \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = \pm a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$
 $F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^a f(x) \cos \lambda x dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^a 1 \cdot \cos \lambda x dx = \frac{2 \sin \lambda a}{\lambda}$
 $\therefore F(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{2 \sin \lambda a}{\lambda}, & \lambda \neq 0 \\ 2a, & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$ 补充定义.
 (逆变换 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda a}{\lambda} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$)

例. $f(x) = e^{-ax}$ ($a > 0, x \geq 0$)
 余弦 $F_c(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos \lambda x dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} \cos \lambda t dt$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a^2 t^2 - \lambda^2 t^2} dt$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a^2 + \lambda^2)t^2} dt$
 $= -2 \frac{e^{-(a^2 + \lambda^2)t^2}}{2(a^2 + \lambda^2)} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \lambda^2}$
 正弦 $G_s(\lambda) = \frac{2\lambda}{a^2 + \lambda^2}$

3. 性质

- ① 线性性
- ② 频移特性: $F(f(x) e^{-i\lambda_0 x}) = F(\lambda - \lambda_0)$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda_0 x} e^{-i(\lambda-\lambda_0)x} dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i(\lambda-\lambda_0)x} dx$
- ③ 微分关系: $f(\pm\infty) = 0, F(f(x)) = i\lambda F(f(x))$
 $F(f'(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $= f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + i\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $f(\pm\infty) = 0, F(f'(x)) = (i\lambda)^k F(f(x))$
- ④ 微分特性: $F(\lambda) = F[-ix f(x)]$
- ⑤ 卷积运算 $(f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t) dt$
 满足 $(f * g) = (g * f)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t) dt$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(x-\tau) d(x-\tau)$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(x-\tau) d\tau$
 $(f * g) * h = f * (g * h)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f * g)(x-t)h(t) dt$
 $(f * g) * h = f * (g * h)$
 $f(x) * g(x)$ 可积且绝对可积, 且
 $F(f * g) = F(f) F(g)$
 $F(f * g) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t) dt e^{-i\lambda(x+t)} dx d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t) e^{-i\lambda(x+t)} dt dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(t) e^{-i\lambda x} e^{-i\lambda t} dx dt$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\lambda t} dt$

逆变换定义 $F(f * g) = F(\lambda) G(\lambda)$
 ⑥ Parseval 定理: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda$
 令 $g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(x+\tau) dx$
 $F(g) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(x+\tau) e^{-i\lambda(x+\tau)} dx d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+\tau) e^{-i\lambda(x+\tau)} dx d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i\lambda u} du$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i\lambda u} du$
 $= F(\lambda) F(\lambda) = |F(\lambda)|^2$ 乘反变换的变换
 由逆变换, $g(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$
 例. 取 $x \rightarrow 0, g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f(x+\tau) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda$

例. $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, T(x,0) = f(x)$
 令 $u(\lambda, t) = F[T(x, t)]$ (T 的变换)
 代入波动方程, $\frac{du}{dt} = -\lambda^2 u, u(\lambda, 0) = F(\lambda)$
 $u(\lambda, t) = F(\lambda) e^{-\lambda^2 t}$
 反变换, $T(x, t) = F^{-1}(F(\lambda) e^{-\lambda^2 t})$
 $= F^{-1}(F(\lambda)) * F^{-1}(e^{-\lambda^2 t})$
 反变换, $F^{-1}(e^{-\lambda^2 t}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$
 $\therefore T(x, t) = f(x) * \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta x} \sin \omega_0 x, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 令 $g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 $F(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\beta+i\lambda}$
 $f(x) = g(x) \sin \omega_0 x = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{i\omega_0 x} - e^{-i\omega_0 x}) g(x)$
 $F(f) = -\frac{1}{2} [F(e^{i\omega_0 x} g(x)) - F(e^{-i\omega_0 x} g(x))]$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} [F(\lambda - \omega_0) - F(\lambda + \omega_0)]$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\beta+i(\lambda-\omega_0)} - \frac{1}{\beta+i(\lambda+\omega_0)} \right)$