

Föreläsning 12

$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega)$, där

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}(f(t))(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$$

$$\text{och } f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(F(\omega))(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} F(\omega) d\omega$$

Sats

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} F(-\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi f(-t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} F(-\omega)$$

Ex 12.1 (s. 117 och s. 119 i övningsbok)

Bestäm $\mathcal{F}(f)$ och $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(F)$ för $f(t) = \frac{e^{-t}}{2+5e^t}$

Lösning

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{2+5e^t} e^{-i\omega t} dt \stackrel{(10)}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2+5e^t} e^{-(1+i\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{2}e^t} e^{-(1+i\omega)t} dt$$

$$\stackrel{(8)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{2}e^t} e^{-(1+i\omega)t} dt \stackrel{(18)}{=} \frac{1}{16} \pi e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16} \pi e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}} e^{i\omega t} d\omega \stackrel{\mathcal{F}^{-1}}{=} \frac{1}{16} \pi e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\text{där } \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}}{16}\right)(t) = \frac{1}{16} \pi e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\text{Allt } \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}}{16}\right)(t) = \frac{1}{16} \pi \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}}{16}\right)(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{\pi} \pi e^{-\frac{|\omega-1|}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

12.2

Fourier transformation av distributioner

Vi vet

$$\langle U', \varphi \rangle = \langle U, -\varphi' \rangle$$

och

$$\langle f(t) U, \varphi \rangle = \langle U, f(t) \varphi \rangle$$

ny testfunktion

Nu ska vi definiera $\langle \hat{U}, \varphi \rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle U, \hat{\varphi} \rangle$

Motivering

För $f(t) \in L_1$ och $\varphi \in D$ gäller $\langle \widehat{f(t)}, \varphi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{f(t)} \varphi(\omega) d\omega$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt \right) \varphi(\omega) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) \varphi(\omega) d\omega \right) dt$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \widehat{\varphi}(\omega) dt = \langle f(t), \widehat{\varphi} \rangle$
 (betrakta $\widehat{\varphi}$ som ett komplext värde)

Problem

$\varphi \in D \Rightarrow \widehat{\varphi} \in D$

Vi strider D till en större mängd $\mathcal{D} = \{ \varphi(t) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) : |t^k \varphi^{(n)}(t)| \leq C_{k,n} \}$
 för alla heltal $t \in \mathbb{R}$ och alla heltal $k \geq 0$ och $n \geq 0$

Schwartz-klassen

test

$e^{-t^2} \in \mathcal{D}, e^{it} \in D$

obj

$D \subset \mathcal{D}$ är delmängd av

Def 12.1

En tempererad distribution T är en linjär, kontinuerlig avbildning som avbildar $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}$ på ett komplext tal $\langle T, \varphi \rangle$

Def 12.2

Fouriertransformationen av en tempererad distribution T är definerad genom $\langle \widehat{T}, \varphi \rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle T, \widehat{\varphi} \rangle$ för alla $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}$

Ex 12.2

$\langle \widehat{\delta}, \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta, \widehat{\varphi} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) \widehat{\varphi}(t) dt =$

$\widehat{\varphi}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i0t} \varphi(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(t) dt = \langle 1, \varphi \rangle$

dvs $\langle \widehat{\delta}, \varphi \rangle = \langle 1, \varphi \rangle$ för $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}$

vi ser $\widehat{\delta}(\omega) = 1$

Räkeregler gäller även för distributioner

Ex 12.3

$$\hat{f}(s) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} 2\pi \delta(-t) = 2\pi \delta(t)$$

$$\hat{f}(s) = \hat{f}(-s)$$

$$\therefore 1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} 2\pi \delta(t)$$

Ex 12.4 (a)

$$\hat{f}(w) = \widehat{t \cdot f}(w) = i \frac{d}{dw} \hat{f}(w) = i \frac{d}{dw} (2\pi \delta(w)) = 2\pi \delta'(w)$$

$$(b) \widehat{t^2 f}(w) = -2 \frac{d^2}{dw^2} \hat{f}(w) = -1 \cdot 2\pi \delta''(w)$$

Ex 12.5 (a)

$$\widehat{d^k f}(w) = (iw)^k \hat{f}(w) = (iw)^k$$

$$(b) \widehat{f^{(k)}} = (iw)^k \hat{f} = (iw)^k$$

$$\widehat{f^{(k)}} = (iw)^k \text{ for } k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Ex 12.6 (a)

$$\widehat{\cos(at)}(w) = \frac{e^{iat} + e^{-iat}}{2} (w) = \frac{1}{2} \widehat{e^{iat}}(w) + \frac{1}{2} \widehat{e^{-iat}}(w) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \hat{f}(w-a) + \frac{1}{2} \hat{f}(w+a) = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \delta(w-a) + \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \delta(w+a)$$

Ex 12.7

Bestimmen Inverse Fourier transformen von $2w^2 + 3\delta''(w)$

Lösung

$$2w^2 + 3\delta''(w) (w) = 2 \hat{f}''(w) + 3 \hat{f}''(w)$$

$$\text{Ex 12.4} \quad -4\pi \delta''(w) + 3(w)^2 = -4\pi \delta''(w) - 3w^2$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}^{-1}(2w^2 + 3\delta''(w))(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(-4\pi \delta''(w) - 3w^2)(w)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (-4\pi \delta''(w) - 3 \frac{(w)^2}{w^2})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Ex 12.4}}{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \delta''(w)$$

Ex 12.2

bekannt: LTI systemen $w(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} y(t)$ an definiert
genau $y' + y = w(t)$

Bestimmen impulsantwort $h(t) = \mathcal{S}(\delta(t)) (t)$ an systemat
des Mittels an causal Lösung mit $y' + y = \delta(t)$

Lösung

$$\widehat{y+y} = \widehat{0}$$

$$\widehat{y+y} = 1$$

$$\widehat{y+y} = 1$$

$$\widehat{y} = \frac{1}{1-w}$$

(16) für $y(t) = e^t \theta(t)$ sein ist Lösung

$$\text{denn } h(t) = e^t \theta(t)$$

13.13

von $\xrightarrow{S} y(t)$ in LTI

$$\Leftrightarrow y(t) = h * w(t) \quad \text{sein gilt } \widehat{y} = \widehat{h * w} = \widehat{h} \cdot \widehat{w}$$

$$\text{sein bedeutet also } y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widehat{h} \widehat{w})(t)$$