

$$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = (\mathcal{F}f)(k) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-ik \cdot x} dx$$

Полезные свойства

•)  $\hat{f} \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^n)$

•)  $\hat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx.$

•) В пространстве функций  $\mathcal{F}$  определено скалярное произведение на  $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,

2 на уровне возвращенной нормы выражение

$$\mu \rightsquigarrow \hat{\mu} = F(\mu) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ik \cdot x} d\mu(x)$$

§ заметим, если  $\mu = f dx$  (и конечномерном  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ), то

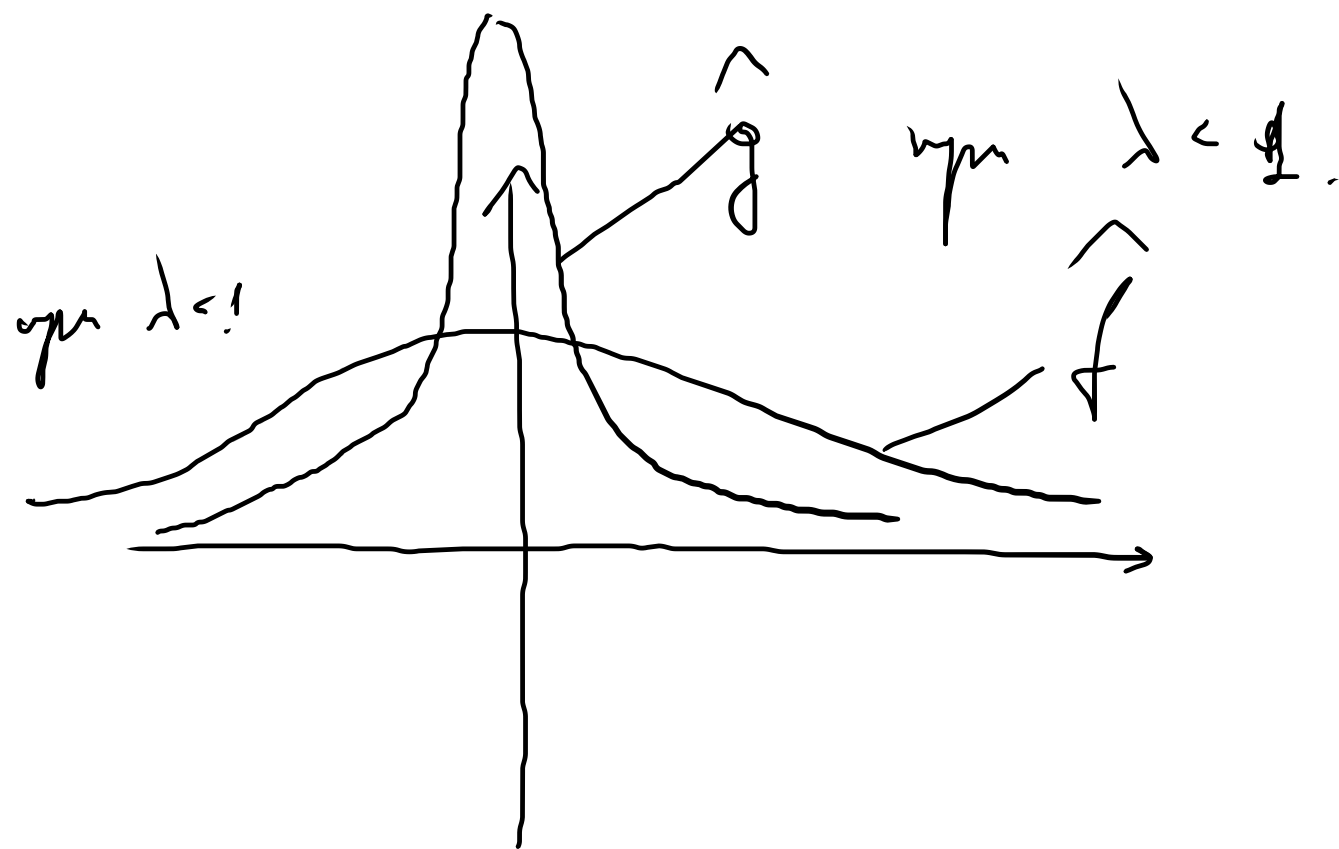
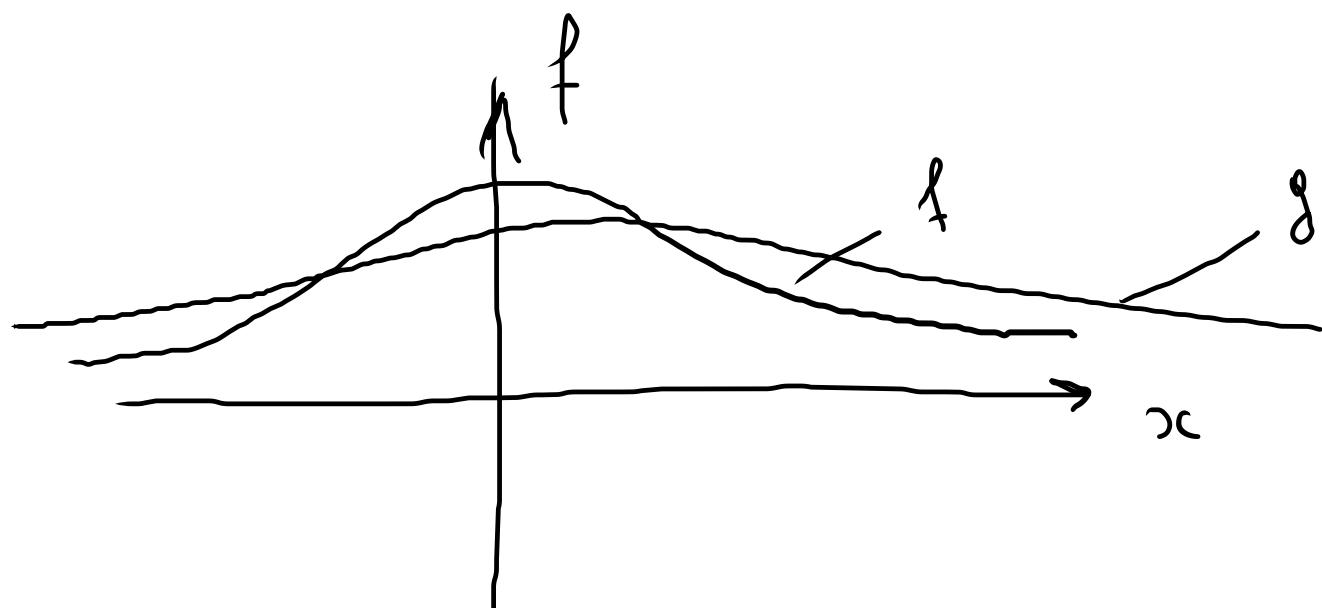
$$\hat{\mu} = \hat{f}$$

Handsonne basenue d - be.

pasivomene -  
- emarue

1° |  $g(x) = f(\lambda x)$  ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\hat{g}(k) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \hat{f}\left(\frac{k}{\lambda}\right)$$



cyhm.

2°

$$g(x) := f(x-h)$$

$$\hat{g}(k) = e^{-ik \cdot h} \hat{f}(k)$$

$$3^{\circ}) \quad f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad f_{x_j} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(\widehat{f_{x_j}})(k) = -i k_j \widehat{f}(k)$$

Inégalité  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|k_j f(\cdot)\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f_{x_j}(x)| dx = C(n) \|f_{x_j}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \end{array} \right.$

4<sup>ème</sup> exercice  
(2/3)

$$4^{\circ}) \quad f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad g(x) := x_j f(x), \quad g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

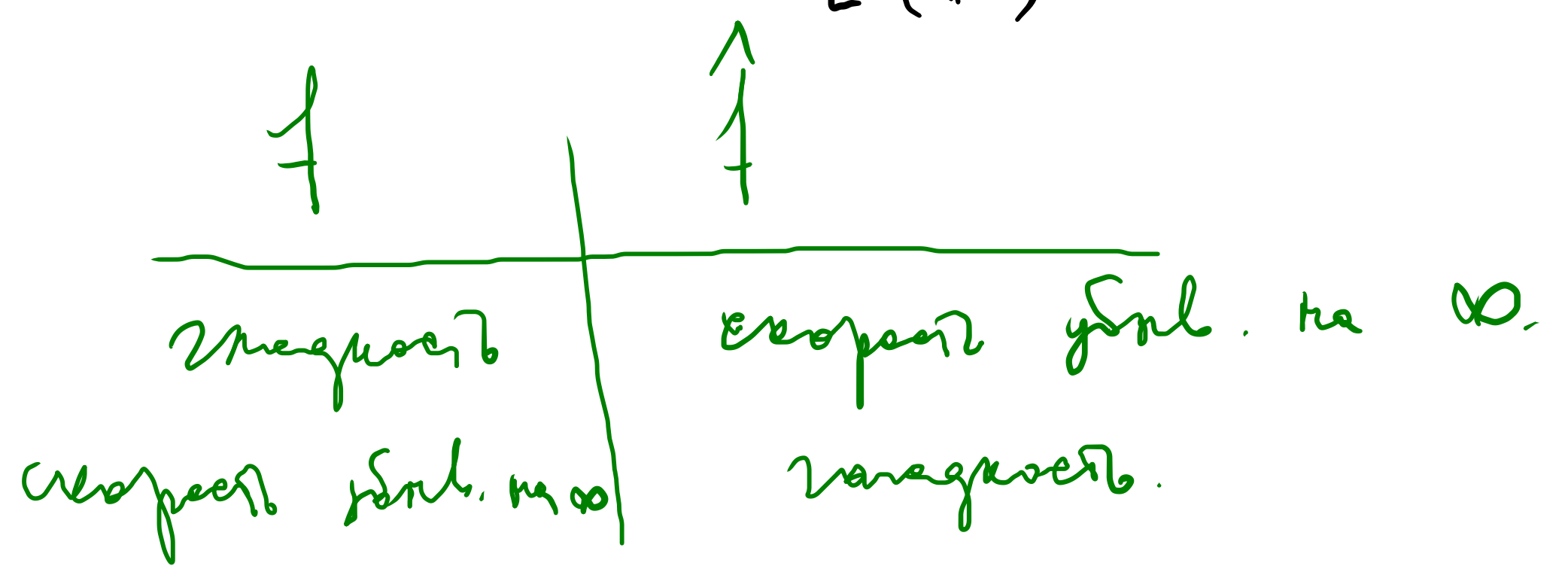
$$\widehat{g}(k) = \frac{i}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} x_j e^{-ik \cdot x} f(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{i}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial k_j} e^{-ik \cdot x} f(x) dx = \dots$$

$= -i$

Оценивание:

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial k_j} \right\|_{\infty} \leq C \|x_j f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$



Пример преобразования Фурье.

$$h=1,$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [-1, 1] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} (x)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{k} \sin kx \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{\sin k}{k}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin k}{k}$$

$f$	$\hat{f}$
$1_{[-1,1]}(x)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin k}{k}$
$\delta$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{- k }$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-x^2/4}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2}$

$\Rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R})$  (next to  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ )  
 $\Rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R})$  (next to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-x^2/4}$ )  
 $\in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  (next to  $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-|k|}$ )  
 $\Rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R})$  (next to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2}$ )

$\notin L^1(\mathbb{R})$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin k}{k} dk \stackrel{?}{=} \pi$

possible. verify by  
 formula.

20/ Sep.

$$f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{[-1,1]^n}(x)$$

$$\hat{f}(k) \stackrel{\mathbb{R}^n}{=} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ik \cdot x} \mathbb{1}_{[-1,1]^n}(x) dx =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 dx_1 e^{-ik_1 x_1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 dx_2 e^{-ik_2 x_2} \right) \dots \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 dx_n e^{-ik_n x_n} \right)$$



$$= \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{n/2} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\sin k_j}{k_j}$$

3°  $\int \eta = \delta$   
( $n=1$ )

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) d\delta(x) := f(0)$$

$$f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\hat{\delta}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ikx} d\delta(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

4°)

$u = 1,$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

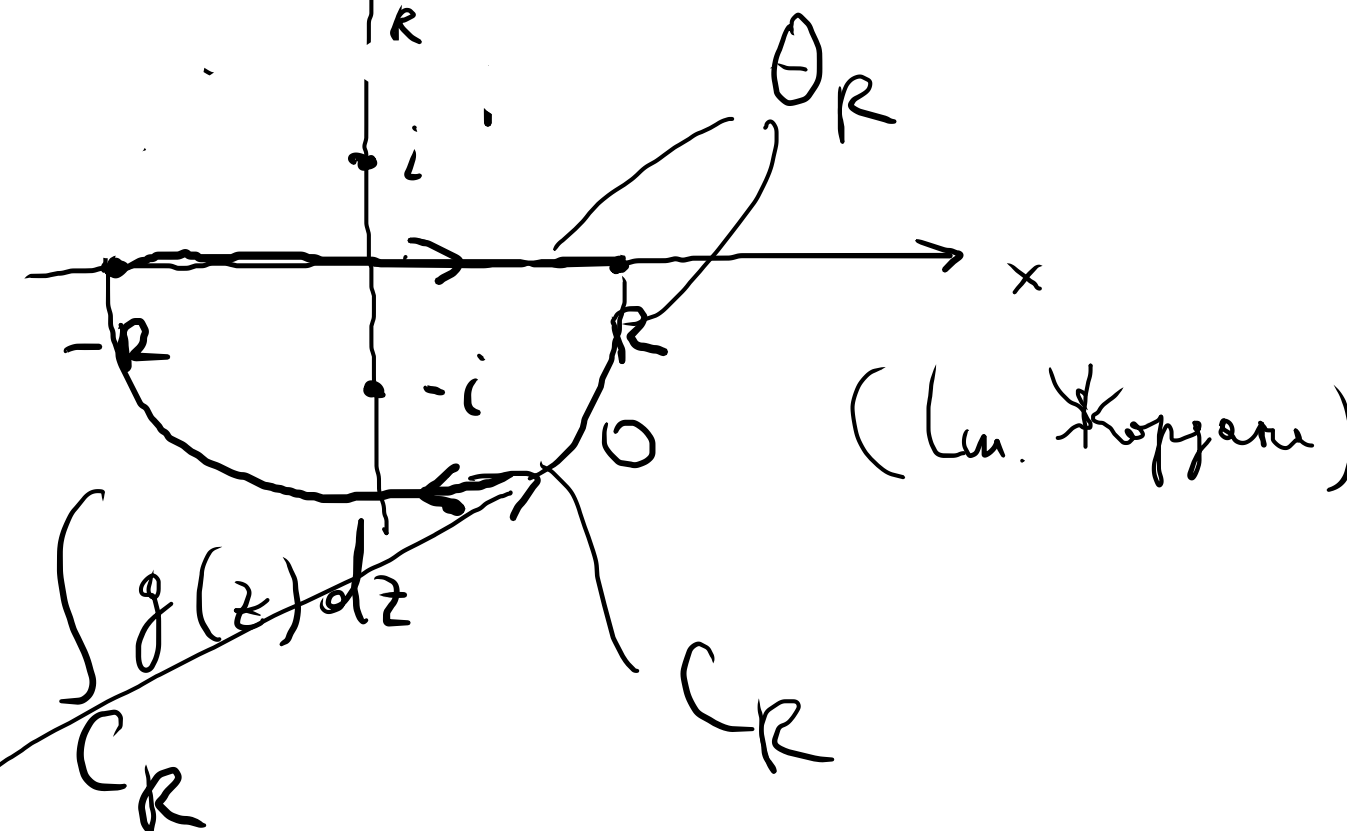
$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ikx}}{1+x^2} dx$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{-ikx}}{1+x^2} dx$

(2) C

$g(z) := \frac{e^{-ikz}}{1+z^2}$



-  $\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \text{Res}(g(z), i)$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i)g(z)$

$= \int_{\theta_R} g(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R g(x) dx + \int_{C_R} g(z) dz$

$$\text{Res}(g(z); i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z+i) \frac{e^{-ikz}}{1+z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{e^{-ikz}}{z+i} =$$

$$= e^{-k} / (-2i)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} e^{-kz} dz = \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx \quad (k > 0)$$

$f$  - real part

$$(f(-x) = f(x))$$

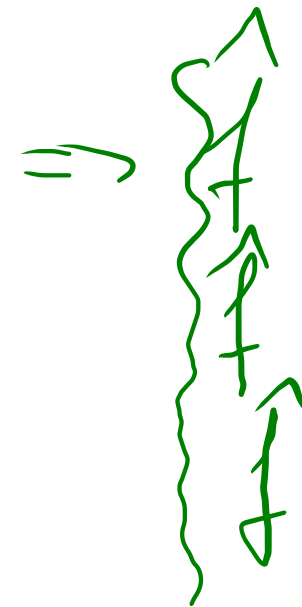
$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$\hat{f}$  - real part

5° | (1)  $n=1$ .  $e^{-x^2/4}$

разрешение

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-x^2/4}$$



- центр

$\in C^\infty$

глобално не  $\infty$  source  
 по всей области

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-x^2/4} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{x}{2} f(x)$$

$$-ik \hat{f} = \hat{f}'(k) = -\frac{1}{2} \hat{x f} = +\frac{i}{2} \hat{f}'$$

$$\hat{f}'(k) = -2k \hat{f}(k).$$

$$\frac{d\hat{f}(k)}{\hat{f}(k)} = -2k dk \Rightarrow$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = C e^{-k^2}$$

$$C = \hat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-x^2/4} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

Answer:  $\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-k^2}$

Получите уравнение

1).  $h = 1$ ,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\sigma}} e^{-|x|^2/4\sigma}$$

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

$\sigma > 0$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} \mathcal{F} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\sigma}} e^{-|x|^2/4\sigma} \right) =$$

2).  $h \geq 1$

$\frac{\sigma}{3}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} \sqrt{\sigma} \mathcal{F} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\sigma}} e^{-|x|^2/4\sigma} \right) (\sqrt{\sigma} k) =$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sigma}} e^{-\sigma k^2} \leftarrow \text{упрощение}$$

Вспомогательная P.A.A.X

$$f \in L^1(S^1)$$

Фурье

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{S^1} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

Но это это обратный же преобр. Фурье?

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} dx$$

no, because we  
to have chosen  
with unit. Fourier  
general cyclical!

H<sub>0</sub>: Even  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , so  $\hat{f} \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ ,  
no, because why  $\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$