

# 11.7 Fourier Integral

## Ex1 (Square Wave)

$$f_L(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } -L < x < -1, \\ 1 & \text{if } -1 < x < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } 1 < x < L, \end{cases} \quad f_L(x+2L) = f_L(x)$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} f_L(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

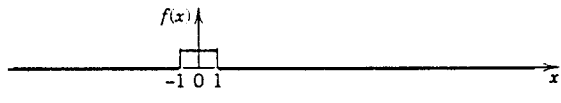
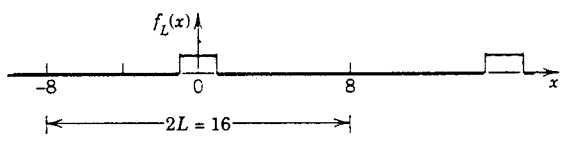
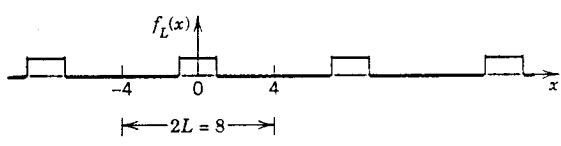
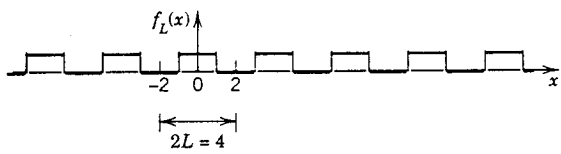
Since  $f_L$  is even,  $b_n = 0$  for all  $n$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L dx = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{2}{L} \frac{\sin(n\pi/L)}{n\pi/L}$$

↳ amplitude spectrum of  $f_L$

Waveform  $f_L(x)$



Amplitude spectrum  $a_n(\omega_n)$

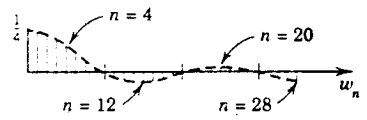
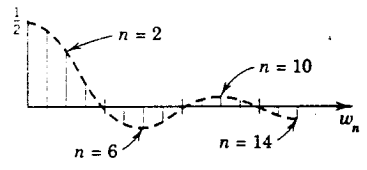
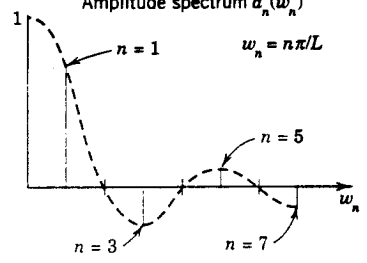


Fig. 254. Waveforms and amplitude spectra in Example 1

## From Fourier Series to Fourier Integral

$$f_L(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos w_n x + b_n \sin w_n x), \quad w_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$$f_L(x) = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) dv + \frac{1}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \cos w_n x \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \cos w_n v dv + \sin w_n x \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \sin w_n v dv \right]$$

$$\text{Let } \Delta w = w_{n+1} - w_n = \frac{(n+1)\pi}{L} - \frac{n\pi}{L} = \frac{\pi}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{L} = \frac{\Delta w}{\pi}$$

$$f_L(x) = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(v) dv + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (\cos w_n x) \Delta w \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \cos w_n v dv + (\sin w_n x) \Delta w \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \sin w_n v dv \right]$$

Assuming

$$f(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} f_L(x) : \text{absolutely integrable (i.e., } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx < \infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[ \cos wx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv + \sin wx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv \right] dw$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} [A(w) \cos wx + B(w) \sin wx] dw : \text{Fourier Integral}$$

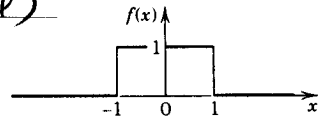
$$\text{where } A(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv$$

$$B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv$$

## Applications

Ex 2 (Single Pulse, Sine Integral)

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



$$\Rightarrow A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos \omega v \, dv = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\pi \omega}$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 \cdot \sin \omega v \, dv = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x \sin \omega}{\omega} \, d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x \sin \omega}{\omega} \, d\omega = \begin{cases} \pi/2 & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \pi/4 & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (f(1-0) + f(1+0)) = \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{If } x=0, \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \, d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

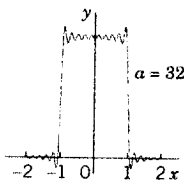
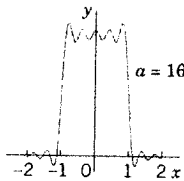
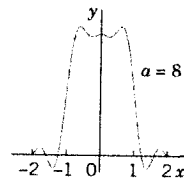
In general,

$$\int_0^a \frac{\cos \omega x \sin \omega}{\omega} \, d\omega$$

approximates

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x \sin \omega}{\omega} \, d\omega$$

as  $a \rightarrow \infty$



## Fourier Cosine and Sine Integrals

If  $f(x)$  is even,  $B(\omega) = 0$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(\omega) \cos \omega x d\omega$$

If  $f(x)$  is odd,  $A(\omega) = 0$

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

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} B(\omega) \sin \omega x d\omega$$

## 11. Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

### Fourier Cosine Transforms

If  $f(x)$  is even,

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(\omega) \cos \omega x d\omega, \quad A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$$

Let  $\hat{f}_c(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$  : Fourier cosine Transform

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_c(\omega) \cos \omega x d\omega$$

(Notation:  $\mathcal{F}_c(f) = \hat{f}_c$ )

### Fourier Sine Transforms

If  $f(x)$  is odd,

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} B(\omega) \sin \omega x d\omega, \quad B(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx$$

Let  $\hat{f}_s(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx$  : Fourier sine Transform

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(\omega) \sin \omega x d\omega$$

(Notation:  $\mathcal{F}_s(f) = \hat{f}_s$ )

$$\text{Ex 1: } f(x) = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } 0 < x < a \\ 0 & \text{if } x > a \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}_c(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \int_0^a \cos \omega x \, dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \left( \frac{\sin a \omega}{\omega} \right)$$

$$\hat{f}_s(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \int_0^a \sin \omega x \, dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \left( \frac{1 - \cos a \omega}{\omega} \right)$$

### Linearity, Transforms of Derivatives

$$(a) \mathcal{F}_c(af+bg) = a \mathcal{F}_c(f) + b \mathcal{F}_c(g)$$

$$(b) \mathcal{F}_s(af+bg) = a \mathcal{F}_s(f) + b \mathcal{F}_s(g)$$

Th 1:  $f(x)$ : conti. and absolutely integrable on the  $x$ -axis

$f'(x)$ : piecewise conti on each finite interval

$f(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{a} \mathcal{F}_c\{f'(x)\} = \omega \mathcal{F}_s\{f(x)\} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f(0),$$

$$\textcircled{b} \mathcal{F}_s\{f'(x)\} = -\omega \mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{a} \mathcal{F}_c\{f''(x)\} = -\omega^2 \mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0)$$

$$\textcircled{b} \mathcal{F}_s\{f''(x)\} = -\omega^2 \mathcal{F}_s\{f(x)\} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \omega f(0)$$

Ex 3

$$f(x) = e^{-ax}, \text{ where } a > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{-ax})'' = a^2 e^{-ax}$$

$$f''(x) = a^2 f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 \mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\} = \mathcal{F}_c\{f''(x)\} = -\omega^2 \mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0)$$

$$(a^2 + \omega^2) \mathcal{F}_c(f) = a \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}_c\{e^{-ax}\} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left( \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \right), \quad a > 0$$

## 11.9 Fourier Transform

### Complex Form of the Fourier Integral

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega$$

$$\text{where } A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos \omega v dv$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin \omega v dv$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) [\cos \omega v \cos \omega x + \sin \omega v \sin \omega x] dv d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos(\omega x - \omega v) dv \right] d\omega$$

even function of  $\omega$

Note that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin(\omega x - \omega v) dv \right] d\omega = 0$$

odd function of  $\omega$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) [\cos(\omega x - \omega v) + i \sin(\omega x - \omega v)] dv d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cdot e^{i\omega(x-v)} dv d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cdot e^{-i\omega v} dv \right] e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

$\Rightarrow$  Let

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

$$\text{Then } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega : \text{Inverse Fourier Transform}$$

## Linearity, Fourier Transform of Derivatives

Th1

$$\mathcal{F}(af+bg) = a\mathcal{F}(f) + b\mathcal{F}(g)$$

Th2:  $f(x)$ : conti on the  $x$ -axis

$$f(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow \infty$$

$f'(x)$ : abs. integrable on the  $x$ -axis

$$\Rightarrow \circ. \mathcal{F}\{f'(x)\} = i\omega \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\}$$

$$\circ. \mathcal{F}\{f''(x)\} = -\omega^2 \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\}$$

Ex3:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(x e^{-x^2}) &= \mathcal{F}\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(e^{-x^2})'\right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot i\omega \mathcal{F}(e^{-x^2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} i\omega \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\omega^2/4} = -\frac{i\omega}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\omega^2/4}\end{aligned}$$

## Convolution

$$h(x) = (f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(p)g(x-p)dp = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-p)g(p)dp$$

Th4

$f(x), g(x)$ : piecewise conti, bounded,  
absolutely integrable

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(f * g) = \sqrt{2\pi} \mathcal{F}(f) \cdot \mathcal{F}(g)$$

$$\therefore f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) \hat{g}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$