

Fourier Integral $f(x)$ on $(-\infty, +\infty)$ not periodic

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

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx] \quad \text{on } (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

• f is even

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

• f is odd

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

§11.8 Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

Laplace Transform $F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$

• F-Cosine Transform $A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \cos(\omega v) dv$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(\omega) \cos(\omega x) d\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}} \int_0^{\infty} f(y) \cos(\omega y) dy \right] \cos(\omega x) d\omega$$

$$\mathcal{F}_c(f) = \hat{f}_c(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\omega x) dx \quad \hat{f}_c(\omega)$$

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}_c^{-1}(\hat{f}_c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_c(\omega) \cos(\omega x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}_c^{-1}(\hat{f}_c) = \mathcal{F}_c^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_c(f))$$

• F-sine transform

$$\hat{f}_s(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(wx) dx = \mathcal{F}_s(f)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(w) \sin(wx) dw = \mathcal{F}_s^{-1}(\hat{f}_s)$$

Ex. 1 $f(x) = \begin{cases} k & x \in (0, a) \\ 0 & x > a \end{cases}$ $\mathcal{F}_c(f) = ?$, $\mathcal{F}_s(f) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_c(f) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \int_0^a \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \frac{\sin wx}{w} \Big|_0^a \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \frac{\sin a w}{w} = \hat{f}_c(w) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s(f) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k (-1) \frac{\cos wx}{w} \Big|_0^a$$

Ex. 2

$$\mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos wx dx$$

$u = e^{-x}$	$v' = \cos wx$
$u' = -e^{-x}$	$v = \frac{\sin wx}{w}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[e^{-x} \frac{\sin wx}{w} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{w} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin wx dx \right]$$

$u = e^{-x}$	$v' = \sin wx$
$u' = -e^{-x}$	$v = -\frac{\cos wx}{w}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{w} \left[-e^{-x} \frac{\cos wx}{w} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{w} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos wx dx \right] \right]$$

$e^{-\infty} = 0$
 $\sin w\infty$
 $\cos w\infty$
 $e^{-\infty} = 0$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{w^2} \left[\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos wx dx \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{w^2} - \left(\frac{1}{w^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos wx dx \right)$$

~~$\mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{w^2}$~~

$$\mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos \omega x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\omega^2}\right) \cdot \mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x})$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right) \mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \omega^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x}) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}}{1 + \omega^2}$$

Linearity, Transforms of Derivatives

Assumptions (1) $f(x)$ is absolutely integrable $\iff \int_0^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ exists
(2) $f(x)$ is p. cont. on every finite interval

• Linearity

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

(3) f' is p. cont. on every finite interval

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f'\} = s \mathcal{L}\{f\} - f(0)$$

• Derivatives

$$\mathcal{F}_c (f'(x)) = w \mathcal{F}_s (f(x)) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s (f'(x)) = -w \mathcal{F}_c (f(x))$$

$$\mathcal{F}_c(f'(x)) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f'(x) \cos wx \, dx$$

$$u = \cos wx, \quad v' = f'$$
$$u' = -w \sin wx, \quad v = f$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[f(x) \cos wx \Big|_0^{\infty} + w \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx \, dx \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\cancel{f(\infty) \cos w\infty} - f(0) \right] + w \mathcal{F}_s(f)$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0}$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{F}_c(f'') = -w^2 \mathcal{F}_c(f) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0)}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos wx dx$$

Ex. 3 $\mathcal{F}_c(e^{-ax}) = ?$ where $a > 0$

$$f = e^{-ax}$$

$$f' = -ae^{-ax} = -af$$

$$\boxed{f'' = a^2 f}$$

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

$$\underline{a^2 \mathcal{F}_c(f)}$$

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

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

$$\mathcal{F}_c(f'') = \mathcal{F}_c(f'')$$

$$= w \mathcal{F}_s(f') - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0)$$

$$= -w^2 \mathcal{F}_c(f) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_c(f') = w \mathcal{F}_s(f) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$= -a \mathcal{F}_c(f)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_c(e^{-x}) = \frac{\sqrt{2/\pi}}{w^2+1} = \hat{f}_c(w)$$

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

$$\mathcal{F}_c^{-1}(\hat{f}_c(w)) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_c(w) \cos wx \, dw$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx}{w^2+1} \, dw$$

$$= e^{-x}$$

$$u = \cos wx \quad v' = \frac{1}{w^2+1}$$

$$u' = -\sin wx \quad v =$$