

# Fourier Analysis

Mar 21, 2024

## Review.

Def. A function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is said to be of moderate decrease if

- ①  $f$  is cts on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- ②  $\exists A > 0$  such that

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{A}{1+x^2} \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Write

$$M(\mathbb{R}) = \{f : f \text{ is of moderate decrease}\}.$$

Def. (improper integration)

Let  $f \in M(\mathbb{R})$ . We define

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-N}^N f(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{N, M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^M f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

## § 5.2 Fourier transform on $\mathbb{R}$ .

Def. Let  $f \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ . The Fourier transform of  $f$  is

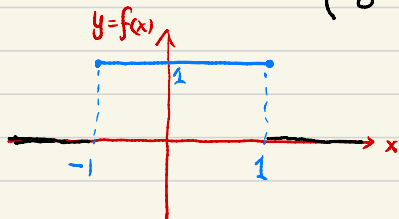
$$\hat{f}(\xi) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Here:  $\hat{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ .

•  $f(x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$  for every  $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad |\hat{f}(\xi)| &= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Example 1. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ .



For  $\xi \neq 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\xi) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx \\ &= \left. \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{-2\pi i \xi} \right|_{x=-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi} - e^{2\pi i \xi}}{-2i (\pi \xi)} \\ &= \frac{\sin(2\pi \xi)}{\pi \xi}.\end{aligned}$$

If  $\xi = 0$ , we have

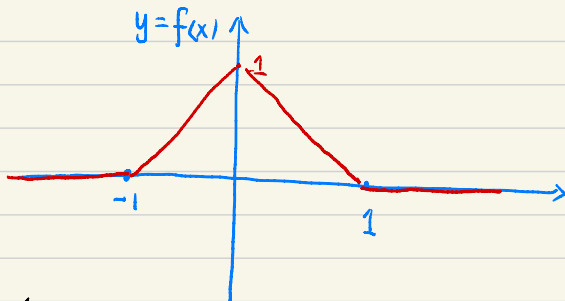
$$\hat{f}(0) = \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = 2$$

So

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(2\pi \xi)}{\pi \xi} & \text{if } \xi \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } \xi = 0. \end{cases}$$

Example 2. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x| & \text{if } |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



For  $\xi \neq 0$ ,

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (1 - |x|) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1+x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x} dx$$

$$= (1-x) \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{-2\pi i \xi} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{-2\pi i \xi} \cdot (-1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(1+x) e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{-2\pi i \xi} \Big|_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{-2\pi i \xi} \cdot 1 dx \\
&= \cancel{\frac{1}{2\pi i \xi}} + \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{(-2\pi i \xi)^2} \Big|_0^1 \\
&+ \cancel{\frac{1}{-2\pi i \xi}} - \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi x}}{(-2\pi i \xi)^2} \Big|_{-1}^0 \\
&= \frac{e^{-2\pi i \xi} - 1}{-4\pi^2 \xi^2} - \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i \xi}}{-4\pi^2 \xi^2} \\
&= \frac{2 - e^{-2\pi i \xi} - e^{2\pi i \xi}}{4\pi^2 \xi^2} \\
&= \frac{2 - 2 \cos(2\pi \xi)}{4\pi^2 \xi^2} = \frac{\sin^2(\pi \xi)}{\pi^2 \xi^2}
\end{aligned}$$

when  $\xi = 0$ ,

$$\hat{f}(0) = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - |x|) dx = 1.$$

§ 5.3. Some basic properties of Fourier transform.

Prop 1. Let  $f \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ . Then the following hold:

$$(1) \quad f(x+h) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \hat{f}(\xi) \cdot e^{2\pi i \xi h} \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) \cdot e^{-2\pi i h x} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \hat{f}(\xi+h), \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(3) Let  $\delta > 0$ . Then

$$f(\delta x) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)}{\delta}.$$

(4) Suppose  $f' \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ . Then

$$f'(x) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \hat{f}(\xi) \cdot (2\pi i \xi)$$

(5) Suppose  $x f(x) \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})$ . Then

$$f(x) \cdot (-2\pi i x) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d \hat{f}(\xi)}{d \xi}$$

Pf. We first prove (1).

For  $h \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x+h) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} dx \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-N}^N f(x+h) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} dx \\ & \stackrel{\text{Letting } y=x+h}{=} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-N+h}^{N+h} f(y) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} (y-h)} dy \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} e^{2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} h} \int_{-N+h}^{N+h} f(y) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} y} dy \\ &= e^{2\pi i \zeta} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\zeta}{h}\right). \end{aligned}$$

The proofs of ② & ③ are similar.

Now we prove ④:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} dx \quad \left( \text{using the assumption } f' \in M(\mathbb{R}) \right) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-N}^N f'(x) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} dx \quad \left( \text{integration by parts} \right) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left( f(x) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} \Big|_{-N}^N - \int_{-N}^N f(x) \cdot \underbrace{(-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h})}_{\downarrow} \cdot e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h}) \int_{-N}^N f(x) e^{-2\pi i \frac{\zeta}{h} x} dx \\ &= (2\pi i \zeta) \hat{f}\left(\frac{\zeta}{h}\right). \end{aligned}$$