

Fourier integral:

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(w) \cos wx + B(w) \sin wx \, dw$$

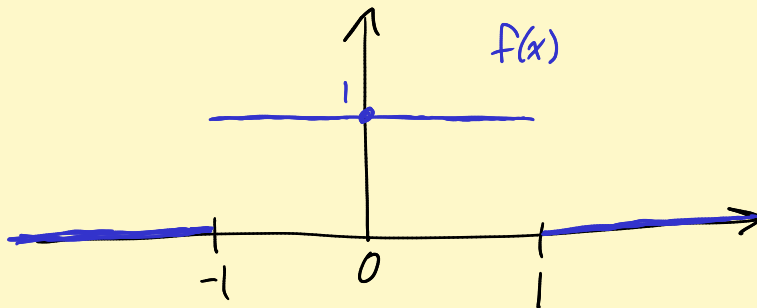
where

$$\begin{cases} A(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos wt \, dt \\ B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin wt \, dt \end{cases}$$

Fact If f is piecewise C^1 -smooth and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f| \, dx$ is finite.

Then $f(x)$ " = " its Fourier integral = $\begin{cases} f(x) & \text{where } f \text{ continuous} \\ \text{midpoint of jumps at jumps} \end{cases}$

EX



$$\begin{aligned} A(w) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{f(t)}_{\text{even}} \underbrace{\cos wt}_{\text{even}} \, dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos wt \, dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 1 \cdot \cos wt \, dt + 0 \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{w} \sin wt \right]_0^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin w}{w}$$

$$B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{f(t)}_{\text{even}} \underbrace{\sin wt}_{\text{odd}} dt = \bigcirc$$

odd

Note: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-A}^A$

because f is absolutely integrable

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin w}{w} \cos wx \, dw$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = -1 \\ 1 & -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hmmm. Let $x=0$. $1 = f(0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \cdot 1 \, dw$

Aha! $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \, dw = \frac{\pi}{2}$

↑
even

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \, dw = \pi$$

Fourier cosine & sine transforms

Step 1 What happens to Fourier integral when $f(x)$ is even or odd.

$f(x)$ even $A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{f(t)}_{\text{even}} \underbrace{\cos \omega t}_{\text{even}} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{(\text{even})(\text{odd})}_{\text{odd}} dt = 0$$

Hmmm.

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

where $A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$

Fourier cosine transform $\mathcal{F}_c[f] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$

$$\mathcal{F}_c : (\text{function on } [0, \infty)) \mapsto (\text{function on } [0, \infty))$$

Fantastic thing :

$$\mathcal{F}_c \circ \mathcal{F}_c = \text{identity} !$$

(To understand, we needed to extend f to $(-\infty, \infty)$ as an

even fcn and use Fourier integral.)

Repeat ideas for $f(x)$ odd. Get Fourier sine transform

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

Big fact: $\mathcal{F}_s[\mathcal{F}_s[f]] = f$

Other key properties

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

↑
need $f(x) \rightarrow 0$
as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\mathcal{F}_s[f'] = -w \mathcal{F}_c[f]$$

Do these again:

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^A \underbrace{\cos wx}_u \underbrace{f'(x) dx}_{dv}$$

$$\begin{aligned} du &= -w \sin wx \, dx \\ v &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

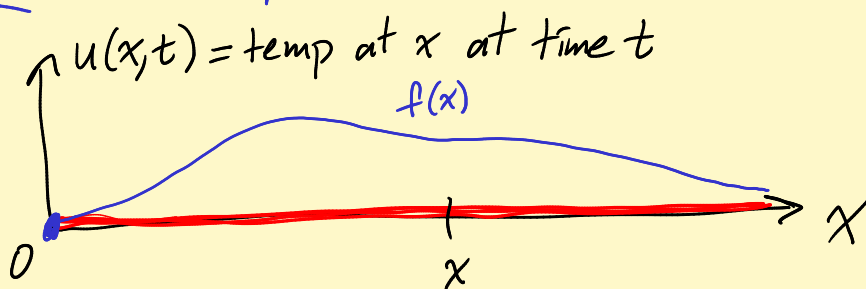
$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[(\cos wx) f(x) \Big|_0^A - \int_0^A f(x) [-w \sin wx] dx \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\text{red circle} - 1 \cdot f(0) \right] + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} w \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$\uparrow$
 because
 $f(A) \rightarrow 0$
 as $A \rightarrow \infty$

$\left(\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s[f'] \right)$ is easier because $\sin 0 = 0$.

Application Heat problem on semi-infinite hot wire



Heat eqn $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

Initial condition: $u(x, 0) = f(x)$

Boundary condition: $u(0, t) = 0$ ← homog bndry cond

Big idea: Apply $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_s$ in space variable x .

Write $\hat{u}(w, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} u(x, t) \sin wx dx$

PDE?

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t}(\omega, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, t)}_{c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}} \sin \omega x \, dx \quad \leftarrow \text{take } c=1.$$

$$= \underbrace{\omega}_{\neq 0} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]$$

$$= -\omega^2 \underbrace{\omega}_{=0} [u] + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \underbrace{u(0, t)}_{=0 \text{ B.C.}}$$

Aha!

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} = -\omega^2 \hat{u}} \quad \leftarrow \text{turn PDE into an "ODE"!$$