

《数学物理方法》第七章作业参考解答

1. 求 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 的 Fourier 变换象函数, 并写出 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 积分。

解:

由定义,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} e^{-ikx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1 + e^{-ik\pi}}{1 - k^2} \end{aligned}$$

其 Fourier 积分为,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1 + e^{-ik\pi}}{1 - k^2} e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 + e^{-ik\pi}}{1 - k^2} e^{ikx} dk$$

2. 求 $f(x) = e^{ix^2/2}$ 的 Fourier 变换象函数, 并写出 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 积分。

解:

由定义,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ix^2/2} e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{i}{2}k^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{i}{2}(x-k)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{i}{2}k^2} \sqrt{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iu^2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{i}{2}k^2} 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{iu^2} du = e^{-\frac{i}{2}k^2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{k^2}{2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中用到了 } \int_0^{\infty} e^{iu^2} du = \int_0^{\infty} (\cos u^2 + i \sin u^2) du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

其 Fourier 积分为,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{k^2}{2}\right)} e^{ikx} dk$$

3. 用 Fourier 变换求解微分方程 $\ddot{x}(t) + 2\gamma\dot{x}(t) + \omega_0^2 x(t) = \delta(t - \tau)$ ($-\infty < t < \infty$),

其中, γ, ω_0, τ 为实常数, 且 $\omega_0 > \gamma > 0$ 。

(提示: 先用 Laplace 变换求 $\ddot{x}(t) + 2\gamma\dot{x}(t) + \omega_0^2 x(t) = 0$ 的通解, 然后用 Fourier 变换求方程 $\ddot{x}(t) + 2\gamma\dot{x}(t) + \omega_0^2 x(t) = \delta(t - \tau)$ 的特解)

解:

先求相应的齐次方程的通解 $x_0(t)$, 即 $\ddot{x}_0(t) + 2\gamma\dot{x}_0(t) + \omega_0^2 x_0(t) = 0$, 可以用 Laplace 变换或《高等数学》中解二阶常系数微分方程的方法。(下面以 Laplace 变换法解此方程)

设 $x_0(t) \leftrightarrow \bar{x}_0(p)$, 且 $x_0(0) = A, \dot{x}_0(0) = B$, 则,

$$\dot{x}_0(t) \leftrightarrow p\bar{x}_0(p) - x_0(0) = p\bar{x}_0(p) - A$$

$$\ddot{x}_0(t) \leftrightarrow p^2\bar{x}_0(p) - px_0(0) - \dot{x}_0(0) = p^2\bar{x}_0(p) - pA - B,$$

由此可以得到 $\bar{x}_0(p)$ 的方程,

$$(p^2 + 2\gamma p + \omega_0^2)\bar{x}_0(p) = pA + B + 2\gamma A, \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_0(p) &= \frac{pA + B + 2\gamma A}{p^2 + 2\gamma p + \omega_0^2} = \frac{pA + B + 2\gamma A}{(p + \gamma + i\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2})(p + \gamma - i\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2})} \\ &= \frac{pA + B + 2\gamma A}{(p + \gamma)^2 + (\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2})^2}\end{aligned}$$

利用 $\sin \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$, $\cos \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}$ 和位移定理, 得

$$\begin{aligned}x_0(t) &= Ae^{-\gamma t} \cos \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t + \frac{B + 2\gamma A}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}} e^{-\gamma t} \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t \\ &= C_1 e^{-\gamma t} \cos \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t + C_2 e^{-\gamma t} \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t\end{aligned}$$

其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数。

现用 Fourier 变换求方程 $\ddot{x}(t) + 2\gamma\dot{x}(t) + \omega_0^2 x(t) = \delta(t)$ 的一个特解 $x_1(t)$ 。由于此方程

是具有阻尼的振动方程, 显然 $x_1(t)$ 满足条件 $x_1(t)|_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} = 0, \dot{x}_1(t)|_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} = 0$ 。

设 $x_1(t) \leftrightarrow \tilde{x}_1(\omega)$, 利 Fourier 变换 $\begin{cases} f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \\ \tilde{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt \end{cases}$ 的性质, 有,

$$\dot{x}_1(t) \leftrightarrow (-i\omega)\tilde{x}_1(\omega)$$

$$\ddot{x}_1(t) \leftrightarrow (-i\omega)^2 \tilde{x}_1(\omega),$$

$$\delta(t-\tau) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\omega\tau},$$

由此得到关于 $\tilde{x}_1(\omega)$ 的方程, $-\omega^2 \tilde{x}_1(\omega) - i2\gamma\omega \tilde{x}_1(\omega) + \omega_0^2 \tilde{x}_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\omega\tau}$, 即

$$\tilde{x}_1(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{i\omega\tau}}{\omega^2 + i2\gamma\omega - \omega_0^2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{i\omega\tau}}{(\omega - \omega_1)(\omega - \omega_2)},$$

其中, $\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} - i\gamma$, $\omega_2 = -\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} - i\gamma$, 由逆变换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{i\omega\tau}}{(\omega - \omega_1)(\omega - \omega_2)} e^{-i\omega t} d\omega = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega\tau}}{(\omega - \omega_1)(\omega - \omega_2)} e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & t < \tau \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}} e^{-\gamma(t-\tau)} \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} (t-\tau) & t > \tau \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

上面的积分由留数定理求得, 当 $t-\tau < 0$ 时, 补充上半圆周, 取上半平面。当 $t-\tau > 0$ 时, 补充下半圆周, 取下半平面。

因此, 方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x_0(t) + x_1(t) \\ &= e^{-\gamma t} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t + C_2 e^{-\gamma t} \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}} e^{-\gamma(t-\tau)} \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} (t-\tau) \\ &= e^{-\gamma t} (C_1' \cos \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t + C_2' e^{-\gamma t} \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t) \end{aligned}$$

4. 用 Fourier 变换求解积分方程 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{(x-\xi)^2 + a^2} d\xi = \frac{1}{x^2 + b^2}$, ($0 < a \leq b$)。

解:

方程两边同乘以 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$, 变为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{(x-\xi)^2 + a^2} d\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{x^2 + b^2}$$

对方程作 Fourier 变换, 左边是卷积积分形式, 因此是 $\frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}$ 的象函数与 $f(x)$ 的象函数的乘积,

$$f(x) \leftrightarrow \tilde{f}(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} e^{-ikx} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (-2\pi i) \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{-ikz}}{a^2 + z^2} \right]_{z=-ai} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a} e^{-ak} & (k > 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (2\pi i) \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{-ikz}}{a^2 + z^2} \right]_{z=ai} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a} e^{ak} & (k < 0) \end{cases} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a} e^{-a|k|} \end{aligned}$$

同样,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{x^2 + b^2} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{b} e^{-b|k|} = \frac{1}{2b} e^{-b|k|}$$

因此, 我们有,

$$\tilde{f}(k) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a} e^{-a|k|} = \frac{1}{2b} e^{-b|k|}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{a}{b} e^{-(b-a)|k|}, \text{ 所以,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{a}{b} e^{-(b-a)|k|} e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{a}{b} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(b-a)k} \cos kx dk \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{a(b-a)}{\pi b [(b-a)^2 + x^2]}, & b > a \\ \delta(x), & b = a \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中用到了积分 } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$