

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

1. (1) 試解特徵問題:  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ ;  $y'(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(2) = 0$ , 請求出特徵值與特徵函數。  
(8%)

(2) 試說明何謂函數正交。(3%)

(3) 請問(1)所得之特徵函數在區間 $[0, 2]$ 上是否正交 (須說明原因)。(3%)

2. 已知函數  $f(x) = \cos^3 x$ , 試求  $f(x)$  的傅立葉級數展開。(hint: 尤拉公式) (8%)

3. 給一函數  $f(x) = \left| \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right|$

(1) 請畫出函數  $f(x)$  之圖形 ( $-6\pi \leq x \leq 6\pi$ )。(2%)

(2) 試問此函數為奇函數或是偶函數? (2%) 週期  $T = ?$  (2%)

(3) 試求  $f(x)$  的傅立葉級數展開。(8%)

(4) 試求無窮級數  $\frac{-1}{4 \times 1^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \times 2^2 - 1} + \frac{-1}{4 \times 3^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \times 4^2 - 1} + \dots$  之值。(4%)

4. 已知某週期函數  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 1 \leq |x| \leq 2 \\ 2, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $f(x) = f(x+4)$ , 試求  $f(x)$  之複數型

之傅立葉級數。(10%)

5 已知  $u(x-a)$  為單位步階函數, 即  $u(x-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > a \\ 0, & x < a \end{cases}$  ( $a > 0$ )

(1) 請畫出  $p(x) = u(x+a) - u(x-a)$  之圖形, 並求其傅立葉轉換  $P(\omega)$ 。(6%)

(2) 請畫出  $q(x) = x[u(x+2) - u(x-2)]$  之圖形, 並求其傅立葉轉換  $Q(\omega)$ 。(6%)

(3) 已知函數  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \text{ and } x > 6 \\ 2, & 2 \leq x \leq 6 \end{cases}$ , 試以單位步階函數來表示。(2%)

(4) 函數  $f(x-4) = g(x)$  請畫出  $f(x)$  之圖形, 並求其傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$ 。(6%)

(5) 試求函數  $g(x)$  傅立葉轉換  $G(\omega)$ 。(4%)

(6) 試求  $f(x) = e^{-ax}u(x)$  之傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$ , 其中  $a > 0$ 。(5%)

(7) 試將微分方程  $y''(x) + 6y'(x) + 5y(x) = \delta(x-3)$  作傅立葉轉換, 並求  $Y(\omega) = ?$   
與  $y(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = ?$  (8%)

6. (1) 試求  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ , 其中  $a > 0$  之傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$  (5%)

(2) 試求  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(1+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)}\right] = ?$  (8%)

### 傅立葉級數展開

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} \right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx$$

傅立葉級數之 Parseval 恆等式：
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f^2(x) dx = a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

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

$$\text{其中 } A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx, \quad B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx$$

### 傅立葉複數形式級數展開

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i\omega_n x}, \quad \text{其中 } \omega_n = \frac{2n\pi}{T}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) e^{-i\omega_n x} dx$$

傅立葉轉換：
$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

傅立葉反轉換：
$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

傅立葉轉換的 Parseval 恆等式：
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Convolution：
$$f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t - \tau) g(\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)] = F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f'(t)] = i\omega F(\omega) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (i\omega)^n F(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[t^n f(t)] = i^n \frac{d^n}{d\omega^n} F(\omega)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = f(x_0) \quad \text{其中 } a < x_0 < b$$

尤拉公式：
$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}), \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$$

Scaling：
$$\mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

Time shifting：
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t - T)] = e^{-i\omega T} F(\omega)$$

Frequency shifting：
$$\mathcal{F}[e^{i\omega_0 t} f(t)] = F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \beta \sin \alpha$$

參考解答:

1. (1) 試解特徵問題:  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ ;  $y'(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(2) = 0$ , 請求出特徵值與特徵函數。(8%)

(2) 試說明何謂函數正交。(3%)

(3) 請問(1)所得之特徵函數在區間 $[0, 2]$ 上是否正交(須說明原因)。(3%)

(1) (a) 令  $\lambda = -k^2$

可得  $y(x) = c_1 \cosh kx + c_2 \sinh kx$

由  $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

$y'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

(b) 令  $\lambda = 0$

可得  $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x$

由  $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

$y'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1$  為任意數

$\therefore \lambda = 0$  為一特徵值,  $y(x) = 1$  為一特徵函數

(c) 令  $\lambda = k^2$

可得  $y(x) = c_1 \cos kx + c_2 \sin kx$

由  $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

$y'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow -c_1 k \sin 2k = 0$

$\therefore c_1 = 0$  (trivial solution)

$\therefore$  可知其為  $\sin 2k = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{2}$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

故特徵值為  $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)^2$

特徵函數為  $y_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

(2) 若某組函數  $\phi_m(x)$  具有下述特性

$$\langle \phi_m, \phi_n \rangle = \int_a^b \phi_m(x) \phi_n(x) dx \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \\ \neq 0 & \text{if } m = n \end{cases}$$

則稱此組函數在區間  $[a, b]$  上正交。

(3) 是

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left[ \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{2} + \frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{2} - \frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left[ \cos\frac{(m+n)\pi x}{2} + \cos\frac{(m-n)\pi x}{2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{(m+n)\pi} \sin\frac{(m+n)\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 + \frac{2}{(m-n)\pi} \sin\frac{(m-n)\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

由於  $m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

所以上式積分恆為零, 故此組特徵函數互為正交。

2. 已知函數  $f(x) = \cos^3 x$ ，試求  $f(x)$  的傅立葉級數展開。(hint: 尤拉公式) (8%)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos^3 x \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) \right]^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(e^{3ix} + 3e^{ix} + 3e^{-ix} + e^{-3ix}) \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(2\cos 3x + 6\cos x) \end{aligned}$$

故可知此函數之週期為  $2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{由傅立葉級數: } f(x) &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} \\ &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \end{aligned}$$

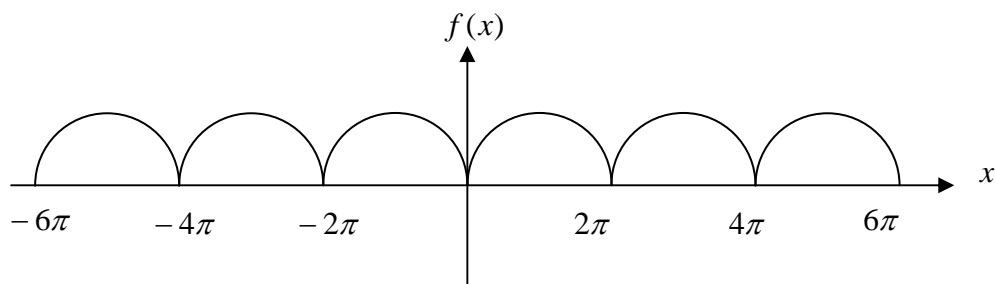
比較係數後可得:  $a_0 = a_n = 0$  ( $n \neq 1, 3$ ),  $a_1 = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $a_3 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $b_n = 0$

$\therefore$  其傅立葉級數為  $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}\cos x + \frac{1}{4}\cos 3x$

3. 給一函數  $f(x) = \left| \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right|$

- (1) 請畫出函數  $f(x)$  之圖形 ( $-6\pi \leq x \leq 6\pi$ )。(2%)
- (2) 試問此函數為奇函數或是偶函數? (2%) 週期  $T = ?$  (2%)
- (3) 試求  $f(x)$  的傅立葉級數展開。(8%)
- (4) 試求無窮級數  $\frac{-1}{4 \times 1^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \times 2^2 - 1} + \frac{-1}{4 \times 3^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \times 4^2 - 1} + \dots$  之值。(4%)

(1)



(2) 由圖可知此為偶函數，週期為  $2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad f(x) &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} \quad (\text{已知 } T = 2\pi, b_n = 0) \\ &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\sin(\frac{1}{2} + n)x + \sin(\frac{1}{2} - n)x] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\sin(\frac{1}{2} + n)x + \sin(\frac{1}{2} - n)x] dx \\
&= \frac{-4}{\pi} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos nx$$

$$(4) \frac{-1}{4 \times 1^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \times 2^2 - 1} + \frac{-1}{4 \times 3^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \times 4^2 - 1} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2 - 1}$$

由(3)結果可知，當  $x = \pi$  可得

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\pi) &= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos n\pi \\
\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2 - 1} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

4. 已知某週期函數  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 1 \leq |x| \leq 2 \\ 2, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$ ， $f(x) = f(x+4)$ ，試求  $f(x)$  之複數型

之傅立葉級數。(10%)

由  $f(x) = f(x+4)$  可知週期  $T = 4$  且  $f(x)$  為偶函數

$$\therefore \omega_n = \frac{2n\pi}{T} = \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c_n &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) e^{-i\omega_n x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) e^{-i\frac{n\pi}{2}x} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}x\right) dx \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}x\right) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

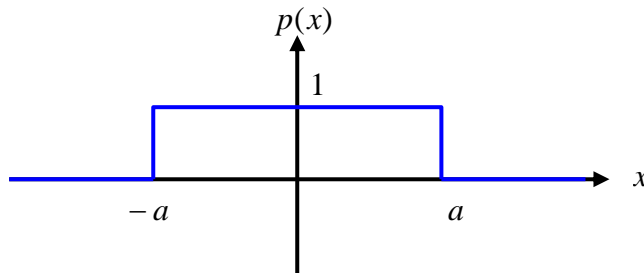
當  $n=0$  時， $c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 2 dx = 1$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) e^{i\frac{n\pi}{2}x} = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} e^{i(2n-1)\pi x}$$

5 已知  $u(x-a)$  為單位步階函數，即  $u(x-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > a \\ 0, & x < a \end{cases} \quad (a > 0)$

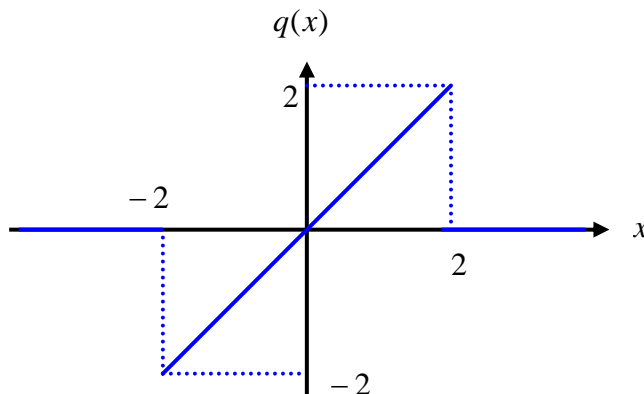
- (1) 請畫出  $p(x) = u(x+a) - u(x-a)$  之圖形，並求其傅立葉轉換  $P(\omega)$ 。(6%)
- (2) 請畫出  $q(x) = x[u(x+2) - u(x-2)]$  之圖形，並求其傅立葉轉換  $Q(\omega)$ 。(6%)
- (3) 已知函數  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \text{ and } x > 6 \\ 2, & 2 \leq x \leq 6 \end{cases}$ ，試以單位步階函數來表示。(2%)
- (4) 函數  $f(x-4) = g(x)$  請畫出  $f(x)$  之圖形，並求其傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$ 。(6%)
- (5) 試求函數  $g(x)$  傅立葉轉換  $G(\omega)$ 。(4%)
- (6) 試求  $f(x) = e^{-ax}u(x)$  之傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$ ，其中  $a > 0$ 。(5%)
- (7) 試將微分方程  $y''(x) + 6y'(x) + 5y(x) = \delta(x-3)$  作傅立葉轉換，並求  $Y(\omega) = ?$  與  $y(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = ?$  (8%)

(1)



$$P(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[p(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx = \int_{-a}^a e^{-i\omega x} dx = 2 \int_0^a \cos \omega x dx = \frac{2 \sin(a\omega)}{\omega}$$

(2)

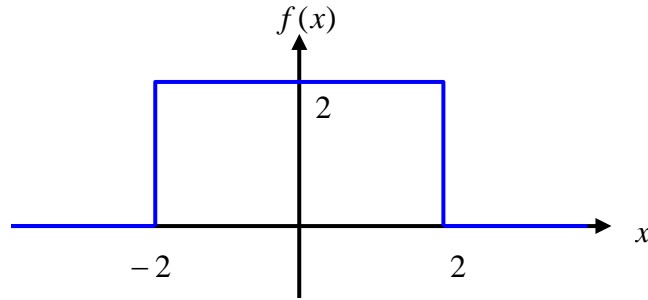


$$\mathcal{F}[x \cdot p(x)] = i \frac{d}{d\omega} P(\omega) = \frac{2i}{\omega^2} [a\omega \cos(a\omega) - \sin(a\omega)]$$

由  $a = 2$  可得  $Q(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[q(x)] = \frac{2i}{\omega^2} [2\omega \cos(2\omega) - \sin(2\omega)]$

(3)  $g(x) = 2[u(x-2) - u(x-6)]$

(4)  $f(x-4) = g(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x+4) = 2[u(x+2) - u(x-2)]$



$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx = 2 \int_{-2}^2 e^{-i\omega x} dx = 4 \int_0^2 \cos \omega x dx = \frac{4 \sin 2\omega}{\omega}$$

(5)  $g(x) = f(x-4)$

$$\Rightarrow G(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[g(x)] = \mathcal{F}[f(x-4)] = e^{-i4\omega} \cdot F(\omega) = \frac{4e^{-i4\omega} \cdot \sin 2\omega}{\omega}$$

(6)  $\mathcal{F}[f(x)] = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cdot u(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+i\omega)x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a+i\omega} e^{-(a+i\omega)x} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a+i\omega}$$

(7)  $\mathcal{F}[y''(x) + 6y'(x) + 5y(x)] = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x-3)]$

$$\Rightarrow (i\omega)^2 Y(\omega) + 6i\omega Y(\omega) + 5Y(\omega) = e^{-3i\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = \frac{e^{-3i\omega}}{-\omega^2 + 6i\omega + 5}$$

$$y(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-3i\omega}}{-\omega^2 + 6i\omega + 5}\right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-3i\omega}}{(1+i\omega)(5+i\omega)}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{e^{-3i\omega}}{1+i\omega} - \frac{e^{-3i\omega}}{5+i\omega}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[e^{-(t-3)}u(t-3) - e^{-5(t-3)}u(t-3)]$$

6. (1) 試求  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ ，其中  $a > 0$  之傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$  (5%)

(2) 試求  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(1+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)}\right] = ?$  (8%)

$$(1) f(x) = e^{-a|x|} = \begin{cases} e^{-ax}, & x > 0 \\ e^{ax}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{ax} e^{-i\omega x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a-i\omega} e^{(a-i\omega)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{-1}{a+i\omega} e^{-(a+i\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{a-i\omega} + \frac{1}{a+i\omega} \\ &= \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1)可知 } \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{1+\omega^2}\right] = e^{-|t|} = f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[G(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{4+\omega^2}\right] = \frac{1}{4} e^{-2|t|} = g(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(1+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)}\right] &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)G(\omega)] = f(t) * g(t) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-\tau)g(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-2|\tau|} d\tau \end{aligned}$$

**If  $t > 0$ ,**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-2|\tau|} d\tau &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(t-\tau)} e^{2\tau} d\tau + \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} e^{-2\tau} d\tau + \int_t^{\infty} e^{-(\tau-t)} e^{-2\tau} d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{3\tau} d\tau + e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau + e^t \int_t^{\infty} e^{-3\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} \cdot e^{3\tau} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - e^{-t} \cdot e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t - \frac{1}{3} e^t \cdot e^{-3\tau} \Big|_t^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} - e^{-t} \cdot (e^{-t} - 1) + \frac{1}{3} e^t \cdot e^{-3t} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} e^{-t} - \frac{2}{3} e^{-2t} \end{aligned}$$

**If  $t < 0$ ,**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-2|\tau|} d\tau &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} e^{2\tau} d\tau + \int_t^0 e^{-(\tau-t)} e^{2\tau} d\tau + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\tau-t)} e^{-2\tau} d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{3\tau} d\tau + e^t \int_t^0 e^{\tau} d\tau + e^t \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3\tau} d\tau \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} \cdot e^{3t} \Big|_{-\infty}^t + e^t \cdot e^{\tau} \Big|_t^0 - \frac{1}{3} e^t \cdot e^{-3\tau} \Big|_0^{\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} e^{2t} + e^t \cdot (1 - e^t) + \frac{1}{3} e^t \\
&= \frac{4}{3} e^t - \frac{2}{3} e^{2t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(1+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)}\right] = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-2|\tau|} d\tau = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{4}{3} e^{-|t|} - \frac{2}{3} e^{-2|t|} \right) = \frac{1}{3} e^{-|t|} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-2|t|}$$