

HOMEWORK #9 (Chapter 15 Integral Transform Method)

In problem 1, find the Fourier integral representation of the given function.

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \pi \\ 4, & \pi < x < 2\pi \\ 0, & x > 2\pi \end{cases} \quad (\text{Exercises 15.3 problem 2})$$

Ans: $A(w) = 4 \frac{\sin 2\pi w - \sin \pi w}{w}, \quad B(w) = 4 \frac{\cos \pi w - \cos 2\pi w}{w};$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w(2\pi - x) - \sin w(\pi - x)}{w} dw$$

In problem 2, represent the given function by an appropriate cosine or sine integral.

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < 1 \\ \pi, & 1 < |x| < 2 \\ 0, & |x| > 2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{Exercises 15.3 problem 8})$$

Ans: $A(w) = \pi \int_1^2 \cos wx dx = \pi \frac{\sin 2w - \sin w}{w}; \quad f(x) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2w - \sin w}{w} dw$

In problem 3, find the cosine and sine integral representations of the given function.

$$(3) f(x) = e^{-x} - e^{-3x}, \quad x > 0 \quad (\text{Exercises 15.3 problem 14})$$

Ans: $e^{-kx} = \frac{2k}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + \alpha^2} d\alpha$ and $e^{-kx} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\alpha \sin \alpha x}{k^2 + \alpha^2} d\alpha$

cosine integral representations

$$e^{-x} - e^{-3x} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3 - \alpha^2}{(1 + \alpha^2)(9 + \alpha^2)} \cos \alpha x d\alpha$$

sine integral representations

$$e^{-x} - e^{-3x} = \frac{16}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\alpha \sin \alpha x}{(1 + \alpha^2)(9 + \alpha^2)} d\alpha$$

$$(4) \text{ Use the complex form (15) to find the Fourier integral representation of } f(x) = e^{-|x|}.$$

Show that the result is the same as that obtained from (2). (Exercises 15.3 problem 20).

Ans: $C(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} \cos \alpha x dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} \sin \alpha x dx$

The imaginary part in the last line is zero since the integrand is an odd function of x.

$$C(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} \cos \alpha x dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos \alpha x dx = \frac{2}{1 + \alpha^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + \alpha^2} d\alpha = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + \alpha^2} d\alpha$$