

第4章 1節 フーリエ級数

【練習1】 $f(x+T) = f(x)$, $g(x+T) = g(x)$ より $af(x+T) + bg(x+T) = af(x) + bg(x)$ が成り立つから, $af(x) + bg(x)$ も周期 T の周期関数である.

【練習2】 $f(x+T) = f(x)$, $g(x+T) = g(x)$ より $f(x+T) \cdot g(x+T) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ が成り立つから, $f(x) \cdot g(x)$ も周期 T の周期関数である.

【練習3】 $f(x+2\pi) = C = f(x)$ であるから, 周期 2π の周期関数でもある.

【練習4】
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos(n+k)x + \cos(n-k)x) \, dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (n \neq k) \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos(2n)x + 1) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx = [x]_0^{\pi} = \pi & (n = k) \end{cases}$$

$$= \pi \delta_{nk}$$

【練習5】 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, $g(x) = \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n \cos nx + d_n \sin nx)$,

$$f(x) + g(x) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_n \cos nx + \beta_n \sin nx), \text{ と展開できたとすると, フーリエ係}$$

数の定義から

$$\alpha_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) + g(x)) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \cos nx \, dx$$

$$= a_n + c_n.$$

同様に $\beta_n = b_n + d_n$ となる. よって

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + g(x) &= \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_n \cos nx + \beta_n \sin nx) \\ &= \frac{a_0 + c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{(a_n + c_n) \cos nx + (b_n + d_n) \sin nx\} \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) + \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n \cos nx + d_n \sin nx) \end{aligned}$$

これは $f(x) + g(x)$ のフーリエ級数が $f(x)$ のフーリエ級数と $g(x)$ のフーリエ級数の和であることを示している.

【練習6】 $f(x)$ は奇関数と考えることができるから $a_n = 0$.

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n\pi} (-\cos n\pi + \cos 0) = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin nx$$

【練習7】 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right)' \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[x \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \, dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[x \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right)' \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-x \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \, dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-x \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[\frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} (-\pi) \frac{\cos n\pi}{n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2\pi} ((-1)^n - 1) \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

【練習 8】 $f(x)$ は奇関数と考えることができるから、フーリエ正弦展開を求めればよい。

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{2} \right) dx = \left[-\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \left(\frac{n\pi x}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - \cos 0) = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{2} \right)$$

【練習 9】 $c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = 0$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \left(-\frac{1}{in} e^{-inx} \right)' dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{in} x e^{-inx} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{in} e^{-inx} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{in} x e^{-inx} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \left[-\frac{1}{(in)^2} e^{-inx} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{in} \pi e^{-in\pi} + \frac{1}{in} (-\pi) e^{in\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2} e^{-in\pi} - \frac{1}{n^2} e^{in\pi} \right) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $e^{\pm in\pi} = (-1)^n$ であるから

$$c_n = -\frac{1}{in} (-1)^n = \frac{i}{n} (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i}{n} (-1)^n e^{inx}$$

【練習 10】 $\lambda > 0$ ならば $X''(x) = \lambda X(x)$ の一般解は A, B を定数として $X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x}$ となるが、 $X(0) = 0$ より $A + B = 0$ また、 $X(1) = 0$ より $Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}} = 0$ であるので $A = 0 = B$ となり、結局 $X(x) = 0$ 。

$\lambda = 0$ ならば $X''(x) = \lambda X(x) \implies X''(x) = 0$ 、したがって、一般解は A, B を定数として $X(x) = A + Bx$ となるが、 $X(0) = 0$ より $A = 0$ また、 $X(1) = 0$ より $A + B = 0$ であるので $A = 0 = B$ となり、結局 $X(x) = 0$ 。

節末問題

1

$$(1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 dx + \int_0^{\pi} 3 dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi + 3\pi) = 4 \implies \frac{a_0}{2} = 2$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} 3 \cos nx dx \right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} 3 \sin nx dx \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(2) \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(2\pi)^3}{3} = \frac{8}{3}\pi^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi^2$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right)' dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{1}{n} x^2 \sin nx \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right)' dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\left[\frac{1}{n} x \cos nx \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} x \cos nx \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right)' dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{n} x^2 \cos nx \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{4\pi^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} x \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right)' dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{4\pi^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \left(\left[\frac{1}{n} x \sin nx \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{4}{n}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n} \pi \sin nx$$

$$(3) \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x dx = \frac{2}{L} \cdot \frac{L^2}{2} = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{L}{2}$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

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

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{L}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2L}{n^2\pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)$$

$$(4) \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L e^x dx = \frac{1}{L} [e^x]_{-L}^L = \frac{e^L - e^{-L}}{L} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{e^L - e^{-L}}{2L}$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L e^x \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx$$

ここで, $\int e^{ax} \cos bx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (ae^{ax} \cos bx + be^{ax} \sin bx)$ を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} \right)^2} \left(e^x \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) + \frac{n\pi}{L} e^x \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \right) \right]_{-L}^L \\ &= \frac{L}{L^2 + (n\pi)^2} (e^L \cos n\pi - e^{-L} \cos(-n\pi)) = \frac{L}{L^2 + (n\pi)^2} (e^L - e^{-L})(-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L e^x \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx$$

ここで, $\int e^{ax} \sin bx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (ae^{ax} \sin bx - be^{ax} \cos bx)$ を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} \right)^2} \left(e^x \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) - \frac{n\pi}{L} e^x \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \right) \right]_{-L}^L \\ &= \frac{L}{L^2 + (n\pi)^2} \left(-\frac{n\pi}{L} e^L \cos n\pi + \frac{n\pi}{L} e^{-L} \cos(-n\pi) \right) = \frac{n\pi}{L^2 + (n\pi)^2} (e^L - e^{-L})(-1)^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f(x) &\sim \frac{e^L - e^{-L}}{2L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} L(e^L - e^{-L}) \frac{(-1)^n}{L^2 + (n\pi)^2} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi(e^L - e^{-L}) \frac{n(-1)^{n+1}}{L^2 + (n\pi)^2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)\end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) (\cos nx)' \, dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\left[\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \, dx \right) = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cos n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} (\cos n\pi + 1) = \frac{1}{2n} (1 + (-1)^n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} (1 + (-1)^n) \sin nx$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right)' \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{n} x^2 \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx \, dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{n} (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right)' \, dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n} \left(\left[\frac{1}{n} x \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} - \frac{2}{n^2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n^3} [\cos nx]_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n^3} ((-1)^n - 1) \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\pi^2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n^3} ((-1)^n - 1) \right\} \sin nx$$

3

$$(1) \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) (\sin nx)' \, dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx \right) = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} (1 - (-1)^n)\end{aligned}$$

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

$$(2) \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [-\cos 2x]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

n が偶数, すなわち $n = 2k$ の場合:

$$a_{2k} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \cos 2kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin 2(k+1)x + \sin 2(1-k)x) \, dx = 0$$

n が奇数, すなわち $n = 2k+1$ の場合:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{2k+1} &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \cos(2k+1)x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(2k+3)x + \sin(1-2k)x) \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2k+3} \cos(2k+3)x + \frac{1}{1-2k} \cos(1-2k)x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{2k+3} + \frac{2}{1-2k} \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(2k+3)(1-2k)} = \frac{8}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2 - (2k+1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^2 - (2k+1)^2} \cos(2k+1)x$$

4

$$(1) \quad c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) dx + \int_0^{\pi} (\pi) dx \right) = 0$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) e^{-inx} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \pi e^{-inx} dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{1}{in} e^{-inx} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[-\frac{1}{in} e^{-inx} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{in} (1 - e^{in\pi}) - \frac{1}{in} (e^{-in\pi} - 1) \right) = \frac{1}{in} (1 - (-1)^n) = \frac{i}{n} ((-1)^n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{i}{n} ((-1)^n - 1) e^{inx}$$

$$(2) \quad c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| (\cos nx - i \sin nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} x \sin nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1) e^{inx}$$

第4章 2節 フーリエ変換

【練習 1】 $k = 0$ のとき $F(0) = \int_{-a}^a dx = 2a,$

$k \neq 0$ のとき

$$F(k) = \int_{-a}^a 1 \cdot e^{-ikx} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-ik} e^{-ikx} \right]_{-a}^a = \frac{1}{ik} (e^{ika} - e^{-ika}) = \frac{2}{k} \sin ka$$

であるが、この結果は $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{k} \sin ka = 2a$ より $k = 0$ の場合も含む。

【練習 2】 $f(x), f'(x)$ の条件から $\mathcal{F}[f''(x)] = ik\mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = (ik)^2 \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$

【練習 3】 $F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$ の両辺を k で微分すればよい。

【練習 4】 【例題 6】 から

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} e^{-ikx} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a}} \text{ であり, 文字 } x \text{ と } k \text{ を入れ替えて複素共役をとると}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ak^2} e^{ikx} dk = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a}} \text{ となるので}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\alpha k^2}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha k^2} e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\alpha}}$$

【練習 5】 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta(-x) dx$ において $-x = t$ と変換すると

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta(-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(-t) \delta(t) dt = f(-0) = f(0) \text{ となる. これは } \delta(-x) = \delta(x) \text{ を意味している.}$$

【練習 6】 $E(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}}$ より

$$E_t(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} + t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \left(-\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t^2} \right)$$

$$E_x(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \left(-\frac{x}{2\kappa^2 t} \right) \text{ より}$$

$$\kappa^2 E_{xx}(x, t) = \frac{\kappa^2}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \left(-\frac{x}{2\kappa^2 t} \right)^2 + e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \left(-\frac{1}{2\kappa^2 t} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\kappa^2}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \left(\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^4 t^2} - \frac{1}{2\kappa^2 t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\kappa^2\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t}} \left(\frac{x^2}{4\kappa^2 t^2} - \frac{1}{2t} \right)$$

したがって $E_t(x, t) = \kappa^2 E_{xx}(x, t)$

節末問題

1

- (1) $f(x)$ は奇関数と考えることができることに注意する.

$$k = 0 \implies F(0) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 0$$

$k \neq 0$ のとき

$$F(k) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) (\cos kx - i \sin kx) dx = -2i \int_0^1 \sin kx dx$$

$$= 2i \left[\frac{\cos kx}{k} \right]_0^1 = 2i \frac{\cos k - 1}{k}$$

であるが $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos k - 1}{k} = 0$ であるので, これは $k = 0$ の場合も含むことを意味する.

$$\therefore F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = 2i \frac{\cos k - 1}{k}$$

- (2) $f(x)$ は偶関数と考えることができることに注意する.

$$k = 0 \implies F(0) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

$k \neq 0$ のとき

$$F(k) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) (\cos kx - i \sin kx) dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos kx dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (1-x) \cos kx dx = 2 \left(\left[(1-x) \frac{\sin kx}{k} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{\sin kx}{k} dx \right) = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\sin kx}{k} dx$$

$$= 2 \left[-\frac{\cos kx}{k^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{k^2} (1 - \cos k)$$

であるが $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - \cos k)}{k^2} = 1$ であるので, これは $k = 0$ の場合も含むことを意味する.

$$\therefore F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{2}{k^2} (1 - \cos k)$$

$$(3) F(k) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)e^{-ikx} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \sin x (\cos kx - i \sin kx) dx = -2i \int_0^1 \sin x \sin kx dx$$

$$= i \int_0^1 (\cos(k+1)x - \cos(1-k)x) dx$$

ここで $k \neq \pm 1$ なら

$$= i \left[\frac{1}{k+1} \sin(k+1)x - \frac{1}{1-k} \sin(1-k)x \right]_0^1 = i \left(\frac{\sin(k+1)}{k+1} - \frac{\sin(1-k)}{1-k} \right)$$

で, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \pm 1} i \left(\frac{\sin(k+1)}{k+1} - \frac{\sin(1-k)}{1-k} \right) = \pm i \left(\frac{\sin 2}{2} - 1 \right)$ となり, 一方

$$F(\pm 1) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)e^{\mp ix} dx = \mp 2i \int_0^1 \sin^2 x dx = \pm i \left(\frac{\sin 2}{2} - 1 \right) \text{ であるから}$$

$$\therefore F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = i \left(\frac{\sin(k+1)}{k+1} - \frac{\sin(1-k)}{1-k} \right)$$

$$(4) k = 0 \implies F(0) = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = 0$$

$k \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} F(k) &= \int_{-1}^1 x e^{-ikx} dx = \int_{-1}^1 x (\cos kx - i \sin kx) dx = -2i \int_0^1 x \sin kx dx \\ &= -2i \left[-\frac{1}{k} x \cos kx + \frac{1}{k^2} \sin kx \right]_0^1 = -2i \left(\frac{1}{k^2} \sin k - \frac{1}{k} \cos k \right) = 2i \frac{k \cos k - \sin k}{k^2} \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} 2i \frac{k \cos k - \sin k}{k^2} = 0$ であるので $k = 0$ の場合も含むことを意味する.

$$\therefore F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = 2i \frac{k \cos k - \sin k}{k^2}$$

$$(5) F(k) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} e^{-ikx} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+ik)x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{1+ik} e^{-(1+ik)x} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+ik} = \frac{1-ik}{1+k^2}$$

$$\therefore F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \frac{1-ik}{1+k^2}$$

2

$$(1) \text{ ガウス関数のフーリエ変換は } \mathcal{F}[e^{-ax^2}] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a}} \quad (a > 0) \text{ であつた.}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ とすれば } \mathcal{F}[e^{-x^2}] = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4}}.$$

また $a = \frac{1}{2}$ とすれば $\mathcal{F}[e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}] = \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}}$ を得る.

この両辺を k で微分する. このとき, フーリエ変換の性質 $\frac{dF(k)}{dk} = \mathcal{F}[(-ix)f(x)]$ を用いれば

$$\mathcal{F}[(-ix)e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}] = \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}} (-k) \text{ であるから, 両辺に } i \text{ をかければ}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}] = -ik\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}}$$

$$(2) \text{ 合成積のフーリエ変換の性質 } \mathcal{F}[(f * g)(x)] = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] \cdot \mathcal{F}[g(x)] \text{ を用いれば}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} * e^{-x^2}] = -ik\sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4}} = -ik\pi e^{-\frac{3}{4}k^2}$$

$$(3) (2) \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} * e^{-x^2} &= \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[-ik\pi e^{-\frac{3}{4}k^2} \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}i}{3} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{d}{dk} e^{-\frac{3}{4}k^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}i}{3} (-ix) \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[e^{-\frac{3}{4}k^2} \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}i}{3} (-ix) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{3}x^2} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} x e^{-\frac{1}{3}x^2} \end{aligned}$$

- (1) $U(k, t) = \mathcal{F}[u(x, t)]$ とおくと $U_t(k, t) = \mathcal{F}[u_t(x, t)]$ であり,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[u_{xx}(x, t)] &= (ik)^2 U(k, t) = -k^2 U(k, t) \text{ であるから } u_t = u_{xx} - u \text{ の両辺をフーリエ変換すると } \\ U_t(k, t) &= -k^2 U(k, t) - U(k, t) \text{ であり, また } U(k, 0) = \mathcal{F}[u(x, 0)] = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x)] = 1 \text{ となる.} \\ U_t(k, t) &= -k^2 U(k, t) - U(k, t) = -(1+k^2)U(k, t) \text{ を初期条件 } U(k, 0) = 1 \text{ の下で解けば, } \\ U(k, t) &= e^{-(1+k^2)t} = e^{-t} e^{-k^2 t}. \text{ 従って} \\ u &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[U(k, t)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-t} e^{-k^2 t}] = e^{-t} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-k^2 t}] = e^{-t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-t} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$$

- (2) $U(k, t) = \mathcal{F}[u(x, t)]$ とおき, $u_t = u_{xx}$ の両辺をフーリエ変換すると

$$U_t(k, t) = -k^2 U(k, t). \text{ また, 初期条件のフーリエ変換は}$$

$$U(k, 0) = \mathcal{F}[H(x)] = \int_0^\infty e^{-ikx} dx = \left[\frac{-1}{ik} e^{-ikx} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{ik}$$

したがって $U_t(k, t) = \frac{1}{ik} e^{-k^2 t}$ を得る. 逆フーリエ変換して

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[U(k, t)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{ik} e^{-k^2 t}\right] = H(x) * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(s) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-s)^2}{4t}} ds \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-s)^2}{4t}} ds = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-s)^2}{4t}} ds \end{aligned}$$