

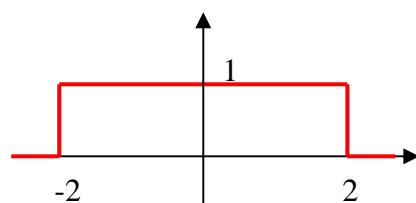
系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

- 已知 $f(t) = e^t u(t)$ ， $g(t) = tu(t)$ ，試計算 $f(t) * g(t)$ 。
- (1) 試畫出函數 $f(t) = u(t+2) - u(t-2)$ 之圖形，其中 $u(t-a)$ 為 unit step function，定義為 $u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases}$ ，並求 $f(t)$ 之傅立葉轉換。
 (2) 函數 $g(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ ，試求 $g(t)$ 之傅立葉轉換。
 (3) 利用(1)與(2)之結果，試求 $\frac{2 \sin 2\omega}{\omega(i\omega+1)}$ 之傅立葉反轉換。
- 試求函數 $F(\omega) = \frac{5}{2 - \omega^2 + 3i\omega}$ 之傅立葉反轉換 $f(x)$ 。
- 試以傅立葉轉換求解 $y'' + y' + y = \delta(x)$ ，其中 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 。

參考解答：

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad f(t) * g(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} u(\tau)(t-\tau)u(t-\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \int_0^t e^{\tau} (t-\tau) d\tau \\
 &= (te^{\tau} - \tau e^{\tau} + e^{\tau}) \Big|_0^t \\
 &= (te^t - te^t + e^t) - (t-0+1) \\
 &= e^t - t - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (1)



$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-2}^2 e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{2 \sin 2\omega}{\omega}$$

$$(2) \quad G(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{g(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{i\omega + 1}$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2 \sin 2\omega}{\omega(i\omega+1)}\right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2 \sin 2\omega}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{(i\omega+1)}\right]$$

$$\text{又 } f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2\sin 2\omega}{\omega}\right] = u(t+2) - u(t-2)$$

$$g(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(i\omega+1)}\right] = e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2\sin 2\omega}{\omega(i\omega+1)}\right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)] = f(t) * g(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-\tau) \cdot g(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [u(\tau+2) - u(\tau-2)] \cdot [e^{-(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau)] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau+2) \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau-2) \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= u(t+2) \int_{-2}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau - u(t-2) \int_2^t e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= u(t+2) \cdot e^{-t} \int_{-2}^t e^{\tau} d\tau + u(t-2) \cdot e^{-t} \int_t^2 e^{\tau} d\tau$$

$$= u(t+2) \cdot e^{-t} \cdot (e^t - e^{-2}) + u(t-2) \cdot e^{-t} \cdot (e^2 - e^t)$$

$$= u(t+2) \cdot (1 - e^{-(2+t)}) + u(t-2) \cdot (e^{2-t} - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. f(x) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2 - \omega^2 + 3i\omega} e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\ &= -\frac{5}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{(\omega - i)(\omega - 2i)} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

\therefore pole 在 $\omega = i$ 與 $\omega = 2i$ 且留數為

$$R(i) = \left. \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{2\omega - 3i} \right|_{\omega=i} = ie^{-x}$$

$$R(2i) = \left. \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{2\omega - 3i} \right|_{\omega=2i} = -ie^{-2x}$$

應用 Jordan Lemma 可知若 x 為負實數即 $x < 0$ (下半平面)，因為不存在不解析點，則 $f(x) = 0$ ，若 x 為正實數即 $x > 0$ ，則有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -\frac{5}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{(\omega - i)(\omega - 2i)} d\omega = -\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot (ie^{-x} - ie^{-2x}) \\ &= 5(e^{-x} - e^{-2x}) \end{aligned}$$

故可得 $f(x) = 5(e^{-x} - e^{-2x}) \cdot u(x)$

$$4. \mathcal{F}[y(x)] = Y(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[y'' + y' + y] = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\omega^2 Y(\omega) + i\omega Y(\omega) + Y(\omega) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\omega^2 Y(\omega) + i\omega Y(\omega) + Y(\omega) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\omega^2 - i\omega - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\omega^2 - i\omega - 1} e^{i\omega x} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

由 $\omega^2 - i\omega - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$ 可知有 2 簡單極點，且其留數為

$$R\left(\frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{2\omega - i} \Big|_{\omega = \frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}x}$$

$$R\left(\frac{i - \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{2\omega - i} \Big|_{\omega = \frac{i - \sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}x}$$

應用 Jordan Lemma 可知若 x 為負實數即 $x < 0$ (下半平面)，因為不存在不解析點，則 $y(x) = 0$ ，若 x 為正實數即 $x > 0$ ，則有

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{\omega^2 - i\omega - 1} d\omega = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}x} \right) \\ &= -\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2i \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故可得 } y(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right) \cdot u(x)$$