

Math 464

Midterm #1 - Solutions.

(1) (a). $e^{-x} h(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+2\pi i s}$

$h(x) = \text{Heaviside function.}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+2\pi i x} \rightarrow e^s h(-s)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+i} = -i \frac{1}{1+2\pi i \left(-\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = (-2\pi i) e^{-2\pi s} h(2\pi s) = (-2\pi i) e^{-2\pi s} h(s)$$

(b) $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(s) e^{2\pi i s x} ds \Rightarrow F(s) = e^{-s^4}.$

(2) $f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = 2 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2x}{\pi}\right)$

Parsaval implies $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{x}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{x}\right) dx =$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(2 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2x}{\pi}\right)\right)^2 \left(2 \sin\left(\frac{2x}{\pi}\right)\right) dx = 2\pi^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Lambda\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) \Pi\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) ds$$

$$= 2\pi^2 \int_{-1/\pi}^{1/\pi} \Lambda\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) ds = 4\pi^2 \int_0^{1/\pi} \left(1 - \frac{\pi s}{2}\right) ds = 3\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (f * g)(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(x-u) du \\
 \Rightarrow (FT(f * g))(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(x-u) du \right) e^{-2\pi i s x} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du f(u) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-u) e^{-2\pi i s x} dx = \cancel{\int du f(u)} \cancel{\int g(x-u) e^{-2\pi i s}} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du f(u) e^{-2\pi i s u} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-u) e^{-2\pi i s (x-u)} d(x-u) = F(s) \cdot G(s).
 \end{aligned}$$

(4). The Fourier Transform is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(s) &= \int_0^{1/4} x e^{-2\pi i s x} dx = \left. \frac{x e^{-2\pi i s x}}{-2\pi i s} \right|_0^{1/4} - \left. \frac{e^{-2\pi i s x}}{(-2\pi i s)^2} \right|_0^{1/4} \\
 &= \frac{1/4}{-2\pi i s} e^{-\frac{\pi i s}{2}} + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 s^2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi i s}{2}} - 1 \right) \\
 &= e^{-\frac{\pi i s}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi^2 s^2} - \frac{1}{8\pi i s} \right) - \frac{1}{4\pi^2 s^2} \quad s \neq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If } s=0: F(0) = \int_0^{1/4} x dx = \left. \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right|_0^{1/4} = \frac{1}{32}.$$

$$\text{Poisson} \Rightarrow G[k] = \frac{1}{p} F\left(\frac{k}{p}\right) \stackrel{(p=1)}{=} F(k).$$

$$\text{And the Fourier Series is } \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F[k] e^{\frac{2\pi i k x}{p}}$$

$$\text{i.e. Since } p=1: \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F[k] e^{2\pi i k x}$$