

UNIT-IV

FOURIER TRANSFORMS

Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)(b^2 + x^2)}$ using transform methods.

Let $f(x) = e^{-ax}$, $g(x) = e^{-bx}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } F_c\{s\} &= \sqrt{2/\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos sx \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{2/\pi} \frac{a}{a^2 + s^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } G_c\{s\} = \sqrt{2/\pi} \frac{b}{b^2 + s^2}$$

Now using Parseval's identity for Fourier cosine transforms,

$$\text{i.e., } \int_0^{\infty} F_c(s) \cdot G_c(s) \, ds = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) g(x) \, dx$$

$$\text{we have, } \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ab}{(a^2 + s^2)(b^2 + s^2)} \, ds = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+b)x} \, dx$$

$$\text{or } \frac{2ab}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ds}{(a^2 + s^2)(b^2 + s^2)} = \frac{1}{-(a+b)} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= 1 / (a+b)$$

$$\text{Thus, } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)(b^2 + x^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2ab(a+b)}$$

Example 14

Using Parseval's identity, evaluate the integrals

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx \quad \text{if } a > 0$$

Let $f(x) = e^{-ax}$

$$\text{Then } F_s(s) = \sqrt{2/\pi} \frac{s}{a^2 + s^2},$$

$$F_c(s) = \sqrt{2/\pi} \frac{a}{a^2 + s^2}$$

Now, Using Parseval's identity for sine transforms,

$$\text{i.e.,} \quad \int_0^{\infty} |F_s(s)|^2 ds = \int_0^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx.$$

$$\text{we get, } (2/\pi) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{s^2}{(a^2 + s^2)^2} ds = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2ax} dx$$

$$\text{or } (2/\pi) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{s^2}{(a^2 + s^2)^2} ds = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2ax} dx = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\text{Thus } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4a}, \text{ if } a > 0$$

Now, Using Parseval's identity for cosine transforms,

$$\text{i.e.,} \quad \int_0^{\infty} |F_c(s)|^2 ds = \int_0^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx.$$

$$\text{we get, } (2/\pi) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{a^2}{(a^2 + s^2)^2} ds = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2ax} dx$$

$$\text{or } (2a^2/\pi) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ds}{(a^2 + s^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4a^3}, \text{ if } a > 0$$

Exercises

1. Find the Fourier sine transform of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x < a. \\ 0 & , x > a \end{cases}$$

2. Find the Fourier cosine transform of e^{-x} and hence deduce by using the inversion formula

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

3. Find the Fourier cosine transform of $e^{-ax} \sin ax$.

4. Find the Fourier cosine transform of $e^{-2x} + 3e^{-x}$

5. Find the Fourier cosine transform of
 (i) e^{-ax} / x (ii) $(e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}) / x$

6. Find, when $n > 0$
 (i) $F_s[x^{n-1}]$ and (ii) $F_c[x^{n-1}]$ Hint: $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{a^n}, n > 0, a > 0$

7. Find $F_c[xe^{-ax}]$ and $F_s[xe^{-ax}]$

8. Show that the Fourier sine transform of $1 / (1 + x^2)$ is $\sqrt{(\pi/2)} e^{-s}$.

9. Show that the Fourier sine transform of $x / (1 + x^2)$ is $\sqrt{(\pi/2)} e^{-s}$.

10. Show that $x e^{-x^2/2}$ is self reciprocal with respect to Fourier sine transform.

11. Using transform methods to evaluate

(i) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}$ and