

解答例

(I) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ の Fourier 変換は $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} e^{-i\omega x} dx$.

i) $\omega < 0$ のとき

問題にある経路を考えると, その内部で $f(x)$ は正則だから

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\varepsilon}^R + \int_{-R}^{-\varepsilon} \right) \frac{1}{x} e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{R e^{i\theta}} e^{-i\omega R e^{i\theta}} i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\varepsilon e^{i\theta}} e^{-i\omega \varepsilon e^{i\theta}} i \varepsilon e^{i\theta} d\theta \right] \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{R e^{i\theta}} e^{-i\omega R e^{i\theta}} i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \\ & \leq \int_0^{\pi} e^{\omega R \sin \theta} d\theta \leq 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\omega R \frac{2\theta}{\pi}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{\omega R} (e^{\omega R} - 1) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{aligned}$$

だから

$$F(\omega) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\pi} i e^{-i\omega \varepsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta = i\pi.$$

ii) $\omega > 0$ のとき

同様に

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[- \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{R e^{i\theta}} e^{-i\omega R e^{i\theta}} i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\varepsilon e^{i\theta}} e^{-i\omega \varepsilon e^{i\theta}} i \varepsilon e^{i\theta} d\theta \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{R e^{i\theta}} e^{-i\omega R e^{i\theta}} i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \\ & \leq \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{\omega R \sin \theta} d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\omega R \sin \theta} d\theta \leq 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\omega R \frac{2\theta}{\pi}} d\theta \\ & \quad = -\frac{\pi}{\omega R} (e^{-\omega R} - 1) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{aligned}$$

だから

$$F(\omega) = - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} i e^{-i\omega \varepsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta = -i\pi.$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = -i\pi \operatorname{sign} \omega$$

$$(II) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) + 2 \frac{d}{dx} f(x) - 3f(x) = e^{-x} \quad \dots (*)$$

の左辺を Laplace 変換すると

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \mathcal{L}^2 f(p) - p f(0) - f'(0) \} + 2 \{ p \mathcal{L} f(p) - f(0) \} - 3 \mathcal{L} f(p) \\ &= (p^2 + 2p - 3) \mathcal{L} f(p) - 1 \quad \uparrow \text{第10回(7)参照} \end{aligned}$$

(*)の右辺を Laplace 変換すると

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{-px} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-(1+p)x} dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{1+p} e^{-(1+p)x} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{1+p} \end{aligned}$$

だから

$$(p^2 + 2p - 3) \mathcal{L} f(p) - 1 = \frac{1}{1+p}$$

即ち

$$\mathcal{L} f(p) = \frac{1}{(p+3)(p-1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+p} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p+3} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{p+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p+3} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p+1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{p+3} - \frac{1}{p+1} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{p+3}$$

$\frac{1}{p-c}$ の Laplace 逆変換が e^{cx} であること (第10回(5))

を用いて

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{8} e^x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-3x}$$

$$(III) u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0(t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ a_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right\} \text{ と } x \text{ に } \tau \text{ して}$$

Fourier 級数展開すると, これは境界条件を満たす.

これを $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u = \sigma^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u$ に代入すると

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} a_0(t) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} a_n(t) = - \left(\frac{n\pi\sigma}{L} \right)^2 a_n(t) \quad (n \neq 0) \text{ より} \\ \frac{d}{dt} b_n(t) = - \left(\frac{n\pi\sigma}{L} \right)^2 b_n(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_0(t) = a_0(0) \\ a_n(t) = a_n(0) e^{- \left(\frac{n\pi\sigma}{L} \right)^2 t} \\ b_n(t) = b_n(0) e^{- \left(\frac{n\pi\sigma}{L} \right)^2 t} \end{cases}$$

初期条件から $a_0(0) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \lambda x dx = \lambda L$, $b_n(0) = 0$,

$$a_{n \neq 0}(0) = \frac{2\lambda}{L} \int_0^L x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = -\frac{2\lambda}{n\pi} \int_0^L \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (n: \text{even}) \\ \frac{4\lambda}{(n\pi)^2} & (n: \text{odd}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) = \frac{\lambda L}{2} - \frac{4\lambda}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} e^{- \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi\sigma}{L} \right)^2 t} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{L}$$