



Sample: Differential Calculus Equations - Fourier Transform

Question 1. Find $u(x)$ if $\int_0^\infty u(x - \xi)e^{-\xi}d\xi = f(x)$.

Let's take Fourier transform of both parts of the equation.

$$F\left(\int_0^\infty u(x - \xi)e^{-\xi}d\xi\right) = F(f)$$

$\int_0^\infty u(x - \xi)e^{-\xi}d\xi$ is convolution of 2 functions: $u(x)$ and e^{-x} . Fourier transform of convolution equals to product of Fourier transforms of functions.

$$F(u)F(e^{-x}) = F(f)$$

$$F(u) = F(f)(1 + iw)$$

$$u = F^{-1}(F(f) + iwF(f)) = F^{-1}(F(f)) + F^{-1}(iwF(f)) = f + f'$$

So,

$$u(x) = f(x) + f'(x)$$

Question 2. Find the solution explicitly in the case $f(x) = x$ and verify that it works.

Let's check the solution for $f(x) = x$:

$$u(x) = f(x) + f'(x) = x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty u(x - \xi)e^{-\xi}d\xi &= \int_0^\infty (x - \xi + 1)e^{-\xi}d\xi = (x + 1) \int_0^\infty e^{-\xi}d\xi - \int_0^\infty \xi e^{-\xi}d\xi \\ &= (x + 1)(-e^{-\xi})\Big|_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty} - (-\xi e^{-\xi} - e^{-\xi})\Big|_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty} = (x + 1) - 1 = x = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

So the equality holds.

Question 3. Find the solution in the case $f(x) = e^{kx}$, $k > -1$ and verify that it works.

$$f(x) = e^{kx}$$

$$u(x) = f(x) + f'(x) = e^{kx} + ke^{kx} = (k + 1)e^{kx}$$

$$\int_0^\infty (k + 1)e^{k(x-\xi)}e^{-\xi}d\xi = (k + 1)e^{kx} \int_0^\infty e^{-(k+1)\xi}d\xi = (k + 1)e^{kx} \left(\frac{e^{-(k+1)\xi}}{-(k + 1)}\right)\Big|_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty} = e^{kx} = f(x)$$

The equality holds.



Question 4. Solve the equation in (1) without using Fourier transforms.

$$\int_0^{\infty} u(x - \xi)e^{-\xi} d\xi = f(x)$$

Let's make change of variables in the equation (y is a new variable of integration):

$$\int_0^{\infty} u(x - \xi)e^{-\xi} d\xi = \left| \begin{array}{l} \xi = x - y \\ d\xi = -dy \end{array} \right| = \int_x^{-\infty} u(y)e^{y-x}(-1) dy = \int_{-\infty}^x u(y)e^{y-x} dy = f(x)$$

Term e^{-x} can be moved out the integral (it does not depend on y):

$$e^{-x} \int_{-\infty}^x u(y)e^y dy = f(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x u(y)e^y dy = e^x f(x)$$

Let's differentiate both parts of the equation by x :

$$u(x)e^x = (e^x f(x))' = e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x)$$

$$u(x) = f(x) + f'(x)$$