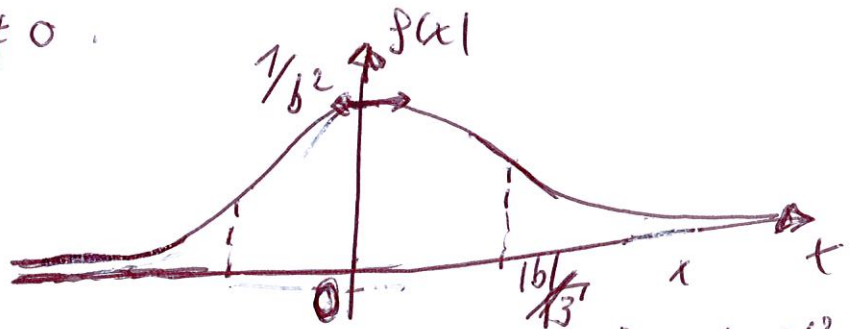


# Exo. T.F. d'onde Lorenzienne.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b^2 + x^2}, b \neq 0.$$

1) a)  $f$  paire



$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 ; \quad f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{3}(b^2 + x^2)$$

$$f(x) \underset{+p}{\sim} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{b^2}{3}$$

b) Calculons  $\mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|})$ ,  $b > 0$ .

$g(x) = e^{-b|x|}$  paire d'où  $\mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|})$  réelle, et:

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|})(k) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-bx} \cos(kx) dx$$

ou encore :

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|}) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-bx} e^{-ikx} dx \right)$$

[Rappels:  $\operatorname{Re}(a+ib) = a$ ,  $\int e^{ix} dx = \frac{e^{ix}}{i} = -ie^{ix}$ ].

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D'où } \mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|}) &= 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{+e^{-(b+ik)x}}{b+ik} \right) \Bigg|_{x=0} \\ &= 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{b-ik}{b^2+k^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|}) = \frac{2b}{b^2+k^2}}$$

c) On a donc :

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-b|x|}) \Big|_y = 2b \cdot \frac{1}{b^2 + y^2} = 2b \cdot f(y).$$

Or, rappel, on a la propriété suivante :

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{F}(f(x)) \Big|_x = f(x) \quad \forall x.}$$

D'où :

$$e^{-b|x|} = \frac{2b}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}(f(y)) \Big|_x \quad (\text{par linéarité de l'opérateur } \mathcal{F}.)$$

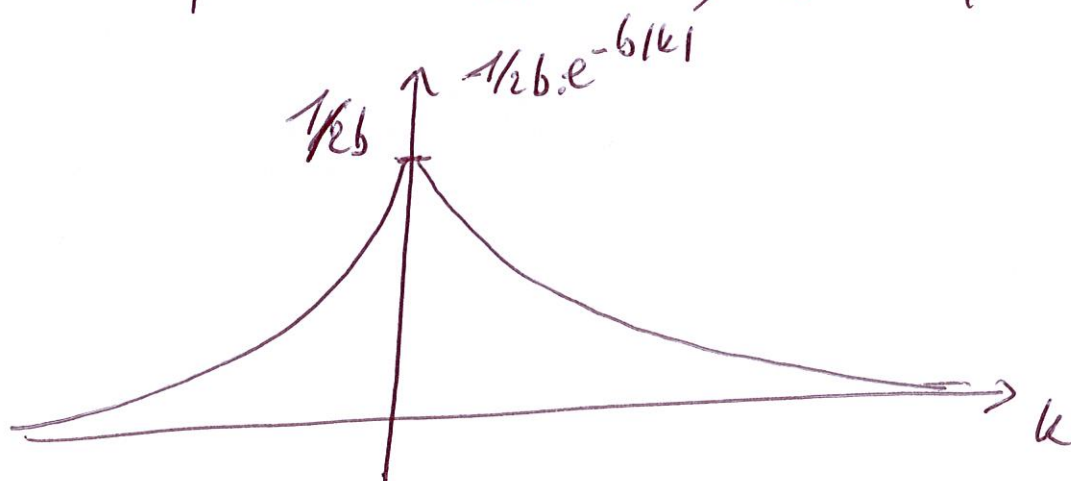
On en core :

$$\mathcal{F}(f(x)) \Big|_k = \frac{\pi}{b} e^{-b|k|}$$

soit :

$$\boxed{\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{1}{b^2 + x^2}\right) \Big|_k = \frac{\pi}{b} e^{-b|k|} \quad ; \quad \underline{b > 0}}$$

d) Graph of  $\hat{f}(k)$ ;  $\hat{f}(k)$  even



◦ Remark. Calculate directly

$$F(f(x))(k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{b^2+x^2} e^{-ikx} dx$$

we seem not at first glance.