

Transformée de Fourier et convolution

$d \in \mathbb{N}^+$

60.1 Pte' $\forall (f, g) \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{R}^d)^2$ $\widehat{f * g} = \widehat{f} \times \widehat{g}$

Rq on rappelle qu'on note $\widehat{\cdot}$ la transformée de Fourier.

Preuve Soit $(f, g) \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{R}^d)^2$

On pose, $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $F_\xi = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{K} \\ (x, y) & \longmapsto & e^{-i(x|\xi)} f(x-y) g(y) \end{pmatrix}$
 Notons que $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\forall (x, y) \in (\mathbb{R}^d)^2$ $F_\xi(x, y) = e^{-i(x-y|\xi)} f(x-y) e^{-i(y|\xi)} g(y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d \widehat{f * g}(\xi) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i(\xi|x)} (f * g)(x) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i(x|\xi)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) g(y) dy \right) dx \quad \downarrow \text{Fubini} \\ &= \int_{(\mathbb{R}^d)^2} F_\xi(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i(x-y|\xi)} f(x-y) dx \right) e^{-i(y|\xi)} g(y) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i(u|\xi)} f(u) du \right) e^{-i(y|\xi)} g(y) dy \\ &= \widehat{f}(\xi) \times \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i(y|\xi)} g(y) dy \\ &= \widehat{f}(\xi) \times \widehat{g}(\xi). \quad \text{d'où la propriété.} \end{aligned}$$

60.2 Pte' $\forall (f, g) \in \mathcal{Y}(\mathbb{R}^d)^2$ $\widehat{f \times g} = (2\pi)^{-d} \widehat{f} * \widehat{g}$

Preuve $\widehat{f \times g} \stackrel{59.1}{=} \widehat{\widehat{f} \times \widehat{g}} \stackrel{59.3}{=} (2\pi)^d \widehat{f} * (2\pi)^d \widehat{g}$ On note $h = \widehat{f \times g}$

$(2\pi)^{-d} \widehat{h} = (2\pi)^d \widehat{f \times g}$ donc $(2\pi)^{-d} \widehat{h} = (2\pi)^d \widehat{f \times g} = (2\pi)^d f \times g$

donc $(2\pi)^{-d} \widehat{\widehat{h}} = (2\pi)^d \widehat{f \times g}$ or $(2\pi)^{-d} \widehat{\widehat{h}} \stackrel{59.3}{=} h$ d'où $\widehat{f \times g} \times (2\pi)^{-d} = h = \widehat{f \times g}$.

⚠ 60.1 est utile pour démontrer 59.3 lui-même utile pour 60.2.
 l'ordre logique des démonstrations est celui là 60.1 / 59.3 / 60.2.