

Sa (x) = sin(x) / x
sinc function

Table of Fourier Transform Pairs

Function, f(t)	Fourier Transform, F(ω)
<p><i>Definition of Inverse Fourier Transform</i></p> $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$	<p><i>Definition of Fourier Transform</i></p> $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$
$f(t - t_0)$	$F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$
$f(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$F(\omega - \omega_0)$
$f(\alpha t)$	$\frac{1}{ \alpha } F\left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}\right)$
$F(t)$	$2\pi f(-\omega)$
$\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}$	$(j\omega)^n F(\omega)$
$(-jt)^n f(t)$	$\frac{d^n F(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$
$\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0) \delta(\omega)$
$\delta(t)$	1
$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$
$\text{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{j\omega}$

$j \frac{1}{\pi t}$	$\text{sgn}(\omega)$
$u(t)$	$\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$
$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$
$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$	$\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$
$\frac{B}{2\pi} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{Bt}{2}\right)$	$\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{B}\right)$
$\text{tri}(t)$	$\text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$
$A \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2\tau}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\tau}\right)$	$\frac{A\pi}{\tau} \frac{\cos(\omega\tau)}{(\pi/2\tau)^2 - \omega^2}$
$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$
$\sin(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\pi}{j}[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$
$u(t) \cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\pi}{2}[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
$u(t) \sin(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\pi}{2j}[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
$u(t)e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{(\alpha + j\omega)}{\omega_0^2 + (\alpha + j\omega)^2}$

Sa (x) = sin(x) / x
sinc function

tri(t) = (1-|t|)rect(t/2)
triangle function =
rect(t)*rect(t)

Sa (x) = sin(x) / x
sinc function

$u(t)e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0^2 + (\alpha + j\omega)^2}$
$e^{-\alpha t }$	$\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{-t^2/(2\sigma^2)}$	$\sigma\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\sigma^2\omega^2/2}$
$u(t)e^{-\alpha t}$	$\frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$
$u(t)te^{-\alpha t}$	$\frac{1}{(\alpha + j\omega)^2}$

➤ **Trigonometric Fourier Series**

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(\omega_0 nt) + b_n \sin(\omega_0 nt))$$

where

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos(\omega_0 nt) dt, \quad \text{and}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin(\omega_0 nt) dt$$

➤ **Complex Exponential Fourier Series**

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{j\omega_0 nt}, \quad \text{where} \quad F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-j\omega_0 nt} dt$$

Some Useful Mathematical Relationships

$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{jx} + e^{-jx}}{2}$
$\sin(x) = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$
$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) \mp \sin(x)\sin(y)$
$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) \pm \cos(x)\sin(y)$
$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$
$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$
$2\cos^2(x) = 1 + \cos(2x)$
$2\sin^2(x) = 1 - \cos(2x)$
$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$
$2\cos(x)\cos(y) = \cos(x - y) + \cos(x + y)$
$2\sin(x)\sin(y) = \cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y)$
$2\sin(x)\cos(y) = \sin(x - y) + \sin(x + y)$

Useful Integrals

$\int \cos(x) dx$	$\sin(x)$
$\int \sin(x) dx$	$-\cos(x)$
$\int x \cos(x) dx$	$\cos(x) + x \sin(x)$
$\int x \sin(x) dx$	$\sin(x) - x \cos(x)$
$\int x^2 \cos(x) dx$	$2x \cos(x) + (x^2 - 2) \sin(x)$
$\int x^2 \sin(x) dx$	$2x \sin(x) - (x^2 - 2) \cos(x)$
$\int e^{\alpha x} dx$	$\frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha}$
$\int x e^{\alpha x} dx$	$e^{\alpha x} \left[\frac{x}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$
$\int x^2 e^{\alpha x} dx$	$e^{\alpha x} \left[\frac{x^2}{\alpha} - \frac{2x}{\alpha^2} + \frac{2}{\alpha^3} \right]$
$\int \frac{dx}{\alpha + \beta x}$	$\frac{1}{\beta} \ln \alpha + \beta x $
$\int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 x^2}$	$\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\beta x}{\alpha}\right)$

Engineering Tables/Fourier Transform Table 2

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Signal $g(t) \equiv$	Fourier transform unitary, angular frequency $G(\omega) \equiv$	Fourier transform unitary, ordinary frequency $G(f) \equiv$	Remarks
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i2\pi ft} dt$	
10 $\text{rect}(at)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a^2}} \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{ a } \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$	The rectangular pulse and the normalized sinc function
11 $\text{sinc}(at)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a^2}} \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{ a } \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$	Dual of rule 10. The rectangular function is an idealized low-pass filter, and the sinc function is the non-causal impulse response of such a filter.
12 $\text{sinc}^2(at)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a^2}} \cdot \text{tri}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{ a } \cdot \text{tri}\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$	<i>tri</i> is the triangular function
13 $\text{tri}(at)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a^2}} \cdot \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{ a } \cdot \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$	Dual of rule 12.
14 $e^{-\alpha t^2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\pi f)^2}{\alpha}}$	Shows that the Gaussian function $\exp(-at^2)$ is its own Fourier transform. For this to be integrable we must have $\text{Re}(a) > 0$.

$e^{iat^2} = e^{-\alpha t^2} \Big _{\alpha=-ia}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \cdot e^{-i\left(\frac{\omega^2}{4a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot e^{-i\left(\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$	common in optics
$\cos(at^2)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \cos\left(\frac{\omega^2}{4a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	
$\sin(at^2)$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2a}} \sin\left(\frac{\omega^2}{4a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	$-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$	
$e^{-a t }$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + 4\pi^2 f^2}$	$a > 0$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ t }}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ \omega }}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ f }}$	the transform is the function itself
$J_0(t)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \omega^2}}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \text{rect}(\pi f)}{\sqrt{1 - 4\pi^2 f^2}}$	$J_0(t)$ is the Bessel function of first kind of order 0, rect is the rectangular function
$J_n(t)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{(-i)^n T_n(\omega) \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \omega^2}}$	$\frac{2(-i)^n T_n(2\pi f) \text{rect}(\pi f)}{\sqrt{1 - 4\pi^2 f^2}}$	it's the generalization of the previous transform; $T_n(t)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind.
$\frac{J_n(t)}{t}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi n}} (-i)^n \cdot U_{n-1}(\omega)$	$\frac{2i}{n} (-i)^n \cdot U_{n-1}(2\pi f)$	$U_n(t)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial of the second kind
	$\cdot \sqrt{1 - \omega^2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$	$\cdot \sqrt{1 - 4\pi^2 f^2} \text{rect}(\pi f)$	

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