

## Fourier transform formulas

The complex Fourier transform of  $f$  is

$$\mathcal{F}[f] = \hat{f}(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-isx} dx$$

The inverse Fourier transform of  $g$  is

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[g] = \check{g}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(s) e^{isx} ds$$

The Plancherel formula is  $\|f\|^2 = \|\hat{f}\|^2$ , i.e.,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f}(s)|^2 ds$$

Another important identity

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \hat{g}(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(x) g(x) dx$$

If  $\hat{f}(s)$  is the Fourier transform of  $f(x)$ , then

$$\mathcal{F}[f'] = is\hat{f}(s)$$

The Fourier cosine transform of  $f$  is  $(\mathcal{F}_c f)(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(wx) dx$

The Fourier sine transform of  $f$  is  $(\mathcal{F}_s f)(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(wx) dx$

For functions on  $[0, \infty)$ , the Fourier sine transform and the Fourier cosine transform are both their own inverses. Assuming  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , the following differentiation formulas hold:

$$\mathcal{F}_c[f'] = w\mathcal{F}_s[f] - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s[f'] = -w\mathcal{F}_c[f]$$