Salida de mathematica de la integral de la transf fourier:

\$Assumptions = {Element[{k0,z0,zf,zc,W}, Reals], k0>0, z0>0, zf >0, zf >0, zc >0, W>0 }
Print[FullSimplify[Integrate[Exp[- (z-zc)^2 / W^2] Cos[2 Pi k0 (z - z0)/ (zf - z0)] Exp[- 2 Pi I m z / (zf - z0)], {z, -Infinity, Infinity}]]]

$$f1(m) = F(\frac{2\pi m}{z_f - z_0}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(z - z_c)^2}{W^2}} cos(\frac{2\pi k_0(z - z_0)}{z_f - z_0}) e^{-\frac{2\pi i m z}{z_f - z_0}} dz = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{\pi (k_0^2 \pi W^2 + m(m\pi W^2 - 2iz_c(z_0 - z_f)) + 2k_0(m\pi W^2 + i(z_0 + z_c)(z_0 + z_f)))}{(z_0 - z_f)^2}} \left(e^{\frac{4ik_0\pi z_0(z_c + z_f)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2}} + e^{\frac{4k_0\pi (m\pi W^2 + i(z_0^2 + z_cz_f))}{(z_0 - z_f)^2}}\right) \sqrt{\pi}W$$

Salida de Fourier Transform mathematica con Fourier Parameters 0, -2 π

$$f2(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 + 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2}} \right) \sqrt{\pi} W_{k_0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2} \right) \sqrt{\pi} W_{k_0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2} \right) \sqrt{\pi} W_{k_0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2} \right) \sqrt{\pi} W_{k_0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2} \right) \sqrt{\pi} W_{k_0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c \right) (z_0 - z_f)^2 \right)}{(z_0 - z_f)^2} \right) \sqrt{\pi} W_{k_0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi \left(k_0^2 \pi W^2 - 2k_0 \left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_0 + iz_0 \right) (z_0 - z_f) + k \left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_0 - iz_0 + iz_0 + iz_0 + iz_0 + iz_0 - iz_0 + iz_0$$

En esta reemplazo k = k / (zf - z0) y los graficos salen iguales $(f1(k) = f2(\frac{k}{z_f - z0}))$ Ademas la salida de:

 $Assumptions = \{Element[\{k0,z0,zf,zc,W\}, Reals], k0>0, z0>0, zf>0, zf>0, zc>0, W>0\}$

f1[m_]:=((E^(((4*I)*k0*Pi*z0*(zc + zf))/(z0 - zf)^2) + E^((4*k0*Pi*(m*Pi*W^2 + I*(z0^2 + zc*zf)))/(z0 - zf)^2))*Sqrt[Pi]*W)/
(2*E^((Pi*(k0^2*Pi*W^2 + m*(m*Pi*W^2 - (2*I)*zc*(z0 - zf)) + 2*k0*(m*Pi*W^2 + I*(z0 + zc)*(z0 + zf))))/(- zf)^2))
f2[k_]:=((E^(-((Pi*(k0^2*Pi*W^2 - 2*k0*(k*Pi*W^2 - I*z0 + I*zc)*(z0 - zf) + k*(k*Pi*W^2 + (2*I)*zc)*(z0

 $-zf)^2))/(z0-zf)^2)) + \\ E^(-((Pi*(k0^2*Pi*W^2 + 2*k0*(k*Pi*W^2 - I*z0 + I*zc)*(z0 - zf) + k*(k*Pi*W^2 + (2*I)*zc)*(z0 - zf)))))))$

Print[FullSimplify[f1[k]-f2[k/(zf-z0)]]]

es 0

Elijo f2 forma para simplificar (después de hacer los gráficos de los modulos de los valores de la función , tal como imaginaba la primera exponencial corresponde a la gaussiana de las frecuancias negativas y la segunda de las frequencias positivas):

$$f1(k) = f2(\frac{k}{(zf-z_0)}) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi(k_0^2\pi W^2 + 2k_0ix_2c-z_0)(z_f-z_0) + k^2\pi W^2 + 2ikz_c(z_f-z_0))}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi(k_0^2\pi W^2 - 2k_0ix_2c-z_0)(z_f-z_0) + k^2\pi W^2 + 2ikz_c(z_f-z_0))}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0) + 2ikz_c(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0) + 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0) + 2ikz_c(z_f-z_0)\right]}{z_0-z_f}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k-k_0) + 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k-k_0) + 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k-k_0) + 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0) + 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0) + 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_0(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_0(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2 + 2iz_0(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2 - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k) - 2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} \right) = \\ \frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2$$

Considerando $z_c=0$ las exponenciales son gaussianas con w = $\frac{z_f-z_0}{\pi W}$ la primera centrada en $-k_0$ y la segunda en k_0 y cuando calculamos el modulo las constantes $abs(exp(-2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)))=abs(exp(2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)))=1$ y la amplitud queda $\frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ igual que se ve en el gráfico (con valores : z0=3.100, zf = 7.400, k0 = 60, zc = 3.745, W = 0.050) : con rojo había hecho el plot de la función entera y con verde y azul de las 2 partes al principio para estar segura que correspondían a las 2 partes

