

Table of Fourier Transforms NOTE only for $a > 0$

$f(t)$	$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$	$f(t)$	$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$
$e^{-a t }$	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$	e^{-at^2}	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\omega^2/(4a)}$
$te^{-a t }$	$\frac{-4ia\omega}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}$	te^{-at^2}	$\frac{-i\sqrt{\pi}}{2a^{3/2}} \omega e^{-\omega^2/(4a)}$
$ t e^{-a t }$	$\frac{2(a^2 - \omega^2)}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}$	$\text{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{i\omega}$
$\frac{1}{t}$	$-i\pi \text{sgn}(\omega)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ t }}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{ \omega }}$
$\frac{\text{sgn}(t)}{\sqrt{ t }}$	$-i \text{sgn}(\omega) \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{ \omega }}$	$te^{-at} H(t)$	$\frac{1}{(a + i\omega)^2} = \frac{a^2 - 2i\omega a - \omega^2}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
$e^{-at} e^{ikt} H(t)$	$\frac{a + i(\omega + k)}{k^2 + (a + i\omega)^2}$	$\frac{1}{t} e^{-a t } \sin(kt)$	$\arctan\left(\frac{2ak}{a^2 - k^2 + \omega^2}\right)$
$\frac{1}{t} \sin(kt) \text{sgn}(t)$	$i \log \left \frac{\omega - k}{\omega + k} \right $	$e^{-at} \cos(kt) H(t)$	$\frac{a + i\omega}{k^2 + (a + i\omega)^2}$
$\frac{2a \cos(kt)}{a^2 + t^2}$	$\pi (e^{-a \omega+k } + e^{-a \omega-k })$	$\tanh(kt)$	$-\frac{i\pi}{2k} \text{csch}\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2k}\right)$
$\text{sech}(kt)$	$-\frac{\pi}{k} \text{sech}\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2k}\right)$	$\frac{e^{-kt}}{a + e^{-t}}$	$\pi a^{i\omega+k-1} \csc(\pi(k + i\omega))$
$f(t)$	$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$	$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$	
$H(t + T) - H(t - T)$	$\frac{2}{\omega} \sin(T\omega)$	$\pi [H(\omega + k) - H(\omega - k)]$	
$(T - t) [H(t + T) - H(t - T)]$	$\frac{4}{\omega^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{T\omega}{2}\right)$	$\pi(2k - \omega) [H(\omega + 2k) - H(\omega - 2k)]$	
$t [H(t + T) - H(t - T)]$	$\frac{2i}{\omega^2} (T\omega \cos(T\omega) - \sin(T\omega))$	$\pi [H(\omega + k) - H(\omega - k)] - i \log \left \frac{\omega+k}{\omega-k} \right $	
$(T - t) \text{sgn}(t) [H(t + T) - H(t - T)]$	$-\frac{2i}{\omega^2} (T\omega - \sin(T\omega))$	$i\pi (H(-\omega - k) - H(\omega - k))$	
$(T^2 - t^2) [H(t + T) - H(t - T)]$	$\frac{4}{\omega^3} (\sin(T\omega) - T\omega \cos(T\omega))$	$\pi a^{i\omega+k-1} \cot(\pi(k + i\omega))$	

$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
$\delta(t)$	1	1	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$	$\delta(t - T)$	$e^{-iT\omega}$
e^{ikt}	$2\pi\delta(k - \omega)$	$H(t)$	$\pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{i}{\omega}$	$H(t - T)$	$\pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{i}{\omega}e^{-iT\omega}$
$\delta'(t)$	$i\omega$	t	$2\pi i\delta'(\omega)$	$tH(t)$	$i\pi\delta'(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$
$\delta^{(n)}(t)$	$(i\omega)^n$	t^n	$2\pi i^n \delta^{(n)}(\omega)$		

► $H(t)$ is the Heaviside unit step function. ► The *sign* function $\text{sgn}(t) = 1$ if $t > 0$, 0 if $t = 0$ and -1 if $t < 0$. ► Constant a is always real and positive. ► Constants k and T are real. ► Constant n is a positive integer. ► $\delta(t)$ is the Dirac delta function.

Operational Formulae for Fourier Transforms

	$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt$		$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = f(t)$
Linearity	$\mathcal{F}[a f(t) + b g(t)] = a F(\omega) + b G(\omega)$, if $a, b \in \mathcal{R}$,		$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[a F(\omega) + b G(\omega)] = a f(t) + b g(t)$
First Shift	$\mathcal{F}[e^{iut} f(t)] = F(\omega - u)$		$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega - u)] = e^{iut} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = e^{iut} f(t)$
Second Shift	$\mathcal{F}[f(t - u)] = e^{-i\omega u} F(\omega)$		$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-i\omega u} F(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] _{t \rightarrow t-u} = f(t - u)$
Duality	$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$		$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = f(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1}[f(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(-t)$
Convolution	$\mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)] = \mathcal{F}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(t - u) du\right\} = F(\omega) G(\omega)$		$\mathcal{F}[f(t) g(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * G(\omega)$
Scal. & Reflect.	$\mathcal{F}[f(t/a)] = a F(a\omega)$, $\mathcal{F}[f(-t)] = F(-\omega) = F^*(\omega)$, F^* is the complex conjugate of F .		
Parseval's Thm.	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) ^2 d\omega$	Energy in frequency range $\omega_1 < \omega < \omega_2$	$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} F(\omega) ^2 d\omega$
Derivatives	$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{d^n f}{dt^n}\right] = (i\omega)^n F(\omega)$, where $f, f', \dots, f^{(n-1)} \rightarrow 0$ as $ x \rightarrow \infty$		
Mult. by t	$\mathcal{F}[t f(t)] = i \frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega) = i F'(\omega)$, $\mathcal{F}[t^n f(t)] = \left(i \frac{d}{d\omega}\right)^n F(\omega)$		
Integrals	$\mathcal{F}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^t f(u) du\right\} = -\frac{i}{\omega} F(\omega)$, providing $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = 0$		$\mathcal{F}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) f(u + t) du\right\} = F(\omega) ^2$
Modulation	$\mathcal{F}[f(t) \cos(\omega_0 t)] = \frac{1}{2} (F(\omega - \omega_0) + F(\omega + \omega_0))$		