EE 261 The Fourier Transform and its Applications

This Being an Ancient Formula Sheet
Handed Down
To All EE 261 Students

Integration by parts:

$$\int_a^b u(t)v'(t)\,dt = \Big[u(t)v(t)\Big]_{t=a}^{t=b} - \int_a^b u'(t)v(t)\,dt$$

Even and odd parts of a function: Any function $f(x)$ can be written as

$$f(x) = \underset{\text{(even part)}}{\frac{f(x)+f(-x)}{2}} + \underset{\text{(odd part)}}{\frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{2}}$$

Geometric series:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} r^n = \frac{1-r^{N+1}}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{n=M}^{N} r^n = \frac{r^M(1-r^{N-M+1})}{(1-r)}$$

Complex numbers: $z = x+iy$, $\bar{z} = x-iy$, $|z|^2 = z\bar{z} = x^2+y^2$

$$\frac{1}{i} = -i$$

$$x = \operatorname{Re} z = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2}\,, \quad y = \operatorname{Im} z = \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i}$$

Complex exponentials:

$$e^{2\pi i t} = \cos 2\pi t + i\sin 2\pi t$$

$$\cos 2\pi t = \frac{e^{2\pi i t}+e^{-2\pi i t}}{2}\,, \quad \sin 2\pi t = \frac{e^{2\pi i t}-e^{-2\pi i t}}{2i}$$

Polar form:

$$z = x+iy \quad z = re^{i\theta}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}\,, \theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

Symmetric sum of complex exponentials (special case of geometric series):

$$\sum_{n=-N}^{N} e^{2\pi i n t} = \frac{\sin(2N+1)\pi t}{\sin \pi t}$$

Fourier series If $f(t)$ is periodic with period T its Fourier series is

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{2\pi i n t/T}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T e^{-2\pi i n t/T} f(t)\,dt = \frac{1}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-2\pi i n t/T} f(t)\,dt$$

Orthogonality of the complex exponentials:

$$\int_0^T e^{2\pi i n t/T} e^{-2\pi i m t/T}\,dt = \begin{cases} 0\,, & n \neq m \\ T\,, & n = m \end{cases}$$

The normalized exponentials $(1/\sqrt{T})e^{2\pi i n t/T}$, $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots$ form an orthonormal basis for $L^2([0,T])$

Rayleigh (Parseval): If $f(t)$ is periodic of period T then

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T |f(t)|^2\,dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_k|^2$$

The Fourier Transform:

$$\mathcal{F}f(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-2\pi i s x}\,dx$$

The Inverse Fourier Transform:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s)e^{2\pi i s x}\,ds$$

Symmetry & Duality Properties:

Let $f^-(x) = f(-x)$.

- $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}f = f^-$
- $\mathcal{F}^{-1}f = \mathcal{F}f^-$
- $\mathcal{F}f^- = (\mathcal{F}f)^-$
- If f is even (odd) then $\mathcal{F}f$ is even (odd)
- If f is real valued, then $\overline{\mathcal{F}f} = (\mathcal{F}f)^-$

Convolution:

$$(f*g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-y)g(y)\,dy$$

- $f*g = g*f$
- $(f*g)*h = (f*g)*h$
- $f*(g+h) = f*g + f*h$

Smoothing: If f (or g) is p-times continuously differentiable, $p \geq 0$, then so is $f*g$ and

$$\frac{d^k}{dx^k}(f*g) = (\frac{d^k}{dx^k}f)*g$$

Convolution Theorem:

$$\mathcal{F}(f*g) = (\mathcal{F}f)(\mathcal{F}g)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(fg) = \mathcal{F}f * \mathcal{F}g$$

Autocorrelation: Let $g(x)$ be a function satisfying $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(x)|^2\,dx < \infty$ (finite energy) then

$$\begin{aligned}(\overline{g}\star g)(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y)\overline{g(y-x)}\,dy \\ &= g(x) * \overline{g(-x)}\end{aligned}$$

Cross correlation: Let $g(x)$ and $h(x)$ be functions with finite energy. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(\overline{g}\star h)(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{g(y)}h(y+x)\,dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{g(y-x)}h(y)\,dy \\ &= \overline{(\overline{h}\star g)(-x)}\end{aligned}$$

Rectangle and triangle functions

$$\Pi(x) = \begin{cases}1, & |x| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & |x| \geq \frac{1}{2}\end{cases} \quad \Lambda(x) = \begin{cases}1-|x|, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1\end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\Pi(s) = \operatorname{sinc} s = \frac{\sin \pi s}{\pi s}, \quad \mathcal{F}\Lambda(s) = \operatorname{sinc}^2 s$$

Scaled rectangle function

$$\Pi_p(x) = \Pi(x/p) = \begin{cases}1, & |x| < \frac{p}{2} \\ 0, & |x| \geq \frac{p}{2}\end{cases},$$

$$\mathcal{F}\Pi_p(s) = p \operatorname{sinc} ps$$

Scaled triangle function

$$\Lambda_p(x) = \Lambda(x/p) = \begin{cases}1-|x/p|, & |x| \leq p \\ 0, & |x| \geq p\end{cases},$$

$$\mathcal{F}\Lambda_p(s) = p \operatorname{sinc}^2 ps$$

Gaussian

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-\pi t^2}) = e^{-\pi s^2}$$

Gaussian with variance σ^2

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2} \quad \mathcal{F}g(s) = e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2 s^2}$$

One-sided exponential decay

$$f(t) = \begin{cases}0\,, & t < 0\,, \\ e^{-at}\,, & t \geq 0\,.\end{cases} \quad \mathcal{F}f(s) = \frac{1}{a + 2\pi i s}$$

Two-sided exponential decay

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-a|t|}) = \frac{2a}{a^2 + 4\pi^2 s^2}$$

Fourier Transform Theorems

Linearity: $\mathcal{F}\{\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)\} = \alpha F(s) + \beta G(s)$

Stretch: $\mathcal{F}\{g(ax)\} = \frac{1}{|a|} G(\frac{s}{a})$

Shift: $\mathcal{F}\{g(x-a)\} = e^{-i2\pi a s} G(s)$

Shift & stretch: $\mathcal{F}\{g(ax-b)\} = \frac{1}{|a|} e^{-i2\pi s b/a} G(\frac{s}{a})$

Rayleigh (Parseval):

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(x)|^2\,dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |G(s)|^2\,ds \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\overline{g(x)}\,dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(s)\overline{G(s)}\,ds\end{aligned}$$

Modulation:

$$\mathcal{F}\{g(x)\cos(2\pi s_0 x)\} = \tfrac{1}{2}[G(s-s_0) + G(s+s_0)]$$

Autocorrelation: $\mathcal{F}\{\overline{g}\star g\} = |G(s)|^2$

Cross Correlation: $\mathcal{F}\{\overline{g}\star f\} = \overline{G(s)}F(s)$

Derivative:

– $\mathcal{F}\{g'(x)\} = 2\pi i s G(s)$

– $\mathcal{F}\{g^{(n)}(x)\} = (2\pi i s)^n G(s)$

– $\mathcal{F}\{x^n g(x)\} = (\frac{i}{2\pi})^n G^{(n)}(s)$

Moments:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = F(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x)dx = \frac{i}{2\pi}F'(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f(x)dx = (\frac{i}{2\pi})^n F^{(n)}(0)$$

Miscellaneous:

$$\mathcal{F}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{x} g(\xi)d\xi\right\} = \tfrac{1}{2}G(0)\delta(s) + \frac{G(s)}{i2\pi s}$$

The Delta Function: $\boldsymbol{\delta(x)}$

Scaling: $\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(x)$

Sifting: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a)f(x)dx = f(a)$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)f(x+a)dx = f(a)$

Convolution: $\delta(x) * f(x) = f(x)$

$\delta(x-a) * f(x) = f(x-a)$

$\delta(x-a) * \delta(x-b) = \delta(x-(a+b))$

Product: $h(x)\delta(x) = h(0)\delta(x)$

Fourier Transform: $\mathcal{F}\delta = 1$

$$\mathcal{F}(\delta(x-a)) = e^{-2\pi i s a}$$

Derivatives:

- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta^{(n)}(x) f(x) dx = (-1)^n f^{(n)}(0)$
- $\delta'(x) * f(x) = f'(x)$
- $x\delta(x) = 0$
- $x\delta'(x) = -\delta(x)$

Fourier transform of cosine and sine

$$\mathcal{F}\cos 2\pi a t = \frac{1}{2}(\delta(s-a) + \delta(s+a))$$
$$\mathcal{F}\sin 2\pi a t = \frac{1}{2i}(\delta(s-a) - \delta(s+a))$$

Unit step and sgn

$$H(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \le 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{F}H(s) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\delta(s) + \frac{1}{\pi i s}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{sgn} t = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{F}\operatorname{sgn}(s) = \frac{1}{\pi i s}$$

The Shah Function: $Ш(x)$

$$Ш(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-n), \quad Ш_p(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-np)$$

Sampling: $Ш(x)g(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g(n)\delta(x-n)$

Periodization: $Ш(x) * g(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-n)$

Scaling: $Ш(ax) = \frac{1}{a}Ш_{1/a}(x), \quad a > 0$

Fourier Transform: $\mathcal{F}Ш = Ш, \quad \mathcal{F}Ш_p = \frac{1}{p}Ш_{1/p}$

Sampling Theory For a bandlimited function $g(x)$ with $\mathcal{F}g(s) = 0$ for $|s| \ge p/2$

$$\mathcal{F}g = \Pi_p(\mathcal{F}g * Ш_p)$$

$$g(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g(t_k)\operatorname{sinc}(p(x-t_k)) \quad t_k = k/p$$

Fourier Transforms for Periodic Functions
For a function $p(x)$ with period L, let $f(x) = p(x)\Pi(\frac{x}{L})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= f(x) * \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-nL) \\ P(s) &= \frac{1}{L}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{n}{L})\delta(s-\frac{n}{L}) \end{aligned}$$

The complex Fourier series representation:

$$p(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_n e^{2\pi i \frac{n}{L} x}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n &= \frac{1}{L}F(\frac{n}{L}) \\ &= \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L/2}^{L/2} p(x)e^{-2\pi i \frac{n}{L} x} dx \end{aligned}$$

Linear Systems Let L be a linear system, $w(t) = Lv(t)$, with impulse response $h(t,\tau) = L\delta(t-\tau)$.

Superposition integral:

$$w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v(\tau)h(t,\tau)d\tau$$

A system is time-invariant if:

$$w(t-\tau) = L[v(t-\tau)]$$

In this case $L(\delta(t-\tau) = h(t-\tau)$ and L acts by convolution:

$$\begin{aligned} w(t) &= Lv(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau \\ &= (v*h)(t) \end{aligned}$$

The transfer function is the Fourier transform of the impulse response, $H = \mathcal{F}h$ The eigenfunctions of any linear time-invariant system are $e^{2\pi i \nu t}$, with eigenvalue $H(\nu)$:

$$Le^{2\pi i \nu t} = H(\nu)e^{2\pi i \nu t}$$

The Discrete Fourier Transform

Nth root of unity:

Let $\omega = e^{2\pi i/N}$. Then $\omega^N = 1$ and the N powers $\underline{1} = \omega^0, \omega, \omega^2, \ldots \omega^{N-1}$ are distinct and evenly spaced along the unit circle.

Vector complex exponentials:

$$\underline{1} = (1, 1, \ldots, 1)$$
$$\underline{\omega} = (1, \omega, \omega^2, \ldots, \omega^{N-1})$$
$$\underline{\omega}^k = (1, \omega^k, \omega^{2k}, \ldots, \omega^{(N-1)k})$$

Cyclic property

$$\underline{\omega}^N = \underline{1} \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{1}, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\omega}^2, \ldots \underline{\omega}^{N-1} \quad \text{are distinct}$$

The vector complex exponentials are orthogonal:

$$\underline{\omega}^k \cdot \underline{\omega}^\ell = \begin{cases} 0, & k \not\equiv \ell \mod N \\ N, & k \equiv \ell \mod N \end{cases}$$

The DFT of order N accepts an N-tuple as input and returns an N-tuple as output. Write an N-tuple as $\underline{\mathrm{f}} = (\underline{\mathrm{f}}[0], \underline{\mathrm{f}}[1], \ldots, \underline{\mathrm{f}}[N-1])$.

$$\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \underline{\mathrm{f}}[k] \underline{\omega}^{-k}$$

Inverse DFT:

$$\underline{\mathcal{F}}^{-1} \underline{\mathrm{f}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \underline{\mathrm{f}}[k] \underline{\omega}^{k}$$

Periodicity of inputs and outputs: If $\underline{\mathrm{F}} = \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}}$ then both $\underline{\mathrm{f}}$ and $\underline{\mathrm{F}}$ are periodic of period N.

Convolution

$$(\underline{\mathrm{f}} * \underline{\mathrm{g}})[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \underline{\mathrm{f}}[k]\, \underline{\mathrm{g}}[n-k]$$

Discrete δ:

$$\underline{\delta}_k[m] = \begin{cases} 1, & m \equiv k \mod N \\ 0, & m \not\equiv k \mod N \end{cases}$$

DFT of the discrete δ $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\delta}_k = \underline{\omega}^{-k}$

DFT of vector complex exponential $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\omega}^k = N \underline{\delta}_k$

Reversed signal: $\underline{\mathrm{f}}^-[m] = \underline{\mathrm{f}}[-m]$ $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}}^- = (\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}})^-$

DFT Theorems

Linearity: $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \{\alpha \underline{\mathrm{f}} + \beta \underline{\mathrm{g}}) = \alpha \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}} + \beta \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{g}}$

Parseval: $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}} \cdot \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{g}} = N(\underline{\mathrm{f}} \cdot \underline{\mathrm{g}})$

Shift: Let $\tau_p \underline{\mathrm{f}}[m] = \underline{\mathrm{f}}[m-p]$. Then $\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, (\tau_p \underline{\mathrm{f}}) = \underline{\omega}^{-p} \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}}$

Modulation: $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, (\underline{\omega}^p \underline{\mathrm{f}}) = \tau_p (\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}})$

Convolution: $\quad \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, (\underline{\mathrm{f}} * \underline{\mathrm{g}}) = (\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}})(\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{g}})$

$$\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, (\underline{\mathrm{f}}\, \underline{\mathrm{g}}) = \tfrac{1}{N} (\underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{f}} * \underline{\mathcal{F}}\, \underline{\mathrm{g}})$$

The Hilbert Transform The Hilbert Transform of $f(x)$:

$$\mathcal{H} f(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi x} * f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - x} d\xi$$

(Cauchy principal value)

Inverse Hilbert Transform $\quad \mathcal{H}^{-1} f = -\mathcal{H} f$

Impulse response: $\quad -\frac{1}{\pi x}$

Transfer function: $\quad i \operatorname{sgn}(s)$

Causal functions: $g(x)$ is causal if $g(x) = 0$ for $x < 0$. A casual signal Fourier Transform $G(s) = R(s) + iI(s)$, where $I(s) = \mathcal{H}\{R(s)\}$.

Analytic signals: The analytic signal representation of a real-valued function $v(t)$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}(t) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{2H(s)V(s)\} \\ &= v(t) - i\mathcal{H}v(t) \end{aligned}$$

Narrow Band Signals: $\quad g(t) = A(t) \cos[2\pi f_0 t + \phi(t)]$

Analytic approx: $\quad z(t) \approx A(t) e^{i[2\pi f_0 t + \phi(t)]}$

Envelope: $\quad | A(t) | = | z(t) |$

Phase: $\quad \arg[z(t)] = 2\pi f_0 t + \phi(t)$

Instantaneous freq: $\quad f_i = f_0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t)$

Higher Dimensional Fourier Transform In n-dimensions:

$$\mathcal{F} f(\underline{\xi}) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-2\pi i \underline{x} \cdot \underline{\xi}} f(\underline{x})\, d\underline{x}$$

Inverse Fourier Transform:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} f(\underline{x}) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{2\pi i \underline{x} \cdot \underline{\xi}} f(\underline{\xi})\, d\underline{\xi}$$

In 2-dimensions (in coordinates):

$$\mathcal{F} f(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\pi i (x_1 \xi_1 + x_2 \xi_2)} f(x_1, x_2)\, dx_1 dx_2$$

The Hankel Transform (zero order):

$$F(\rho) = 2\pi \int_0^\infty f(r) J_0(2\pi r \rho) r dr$$

The Inverse Hankel Transform (zero order):

$$f(r) = 2\pi \int_0^\infty F(\rho) J_0(2\pi r \rho) \rho d\rho$$

Separable functions: If $f(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1) f(x_2)$ then

$$\mathcal{F} f(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \mathcal{F} f(\xi_1) \mathcal{F} f(\xi_2)$$

Two-dimensional rect:

$$\Pi(x_1, x_2) = \Pi(x_1)\Pi(x_2), \quad \mathcal{F}\Pi(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \operatorname{sinc} \xi_1 \operatorname{sinc} \xi_2$$

Two dimensional Gaussian:

$$g(x_1, x_2) = e^{-\pi(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}, \quad \mathcal{F} g = g$$

Fourier transform theorems

Shift: Let $(\tau_{\underline{b}} f)(\underline{x}) = f(\underline{x} - \underline{b})$. Then

$$\mathcal{F}(\tau_b f)(\underline{\xi}) = e^{-2\pi i \underline{\xi}\cdot\underline{b}} \mathcal{F}f(\underline{\xi})$$

Stretch theorem (special):

$$\mathcal{F}(f(a_1x_1, a_2, x_2)) = \frac{1}{|a_1||a_2|} \mathcal{F}f(\frac{\xi_1}{a_1}, \frac{\xi_2}{a_2})$$

Stretch theorem (general): If A is an $n \times n$ invertible matrix then

$$\mathcal{F}(f(A\underline{x})) = \frac{1}{|\det A|} \mathcal{F}f(A^{-\mathsf{T}}\underline{\xi})$$

Stretch and shift:

$$\mathcal{F}(f(A\underline{x} + \underline{b})) = \exp(2\pi i \underline{b} \cdot A^{-\mathsf{T}}\underline{\xi}) \frac{1}{|\det A|} \mathcal{F}f(A^{-\mathsf{T}}\underline{\xi})$$

***III*'s and lattices** *III* for integer lattice

$$\begin{aligned} \mathit{III}_{\mathbf{Z}^2}(\underline{x}) &= \sum_{\underline{n}\in\mathbf{Z}^2} \delta(\underline{x} - \underline{n}) \\ &= \sum_{n_1,n_2=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x_1 - n_1, x_2 - n_2) \\ \mathcal{F}\mathit{III}_{\mathbf{Z}^2} &= \mathit{III}_{\mathbf{Z}^2} \end{aligned}$$

A general lattice $\mathcal{L}$ can be obtained from the integer lattice by $\mathcal{L} = A(\mathbf{Z}^2)$ where A is an invertible matrix.

$$\mathit{III}_{\mathcal{L}}(\underline{x}) = \sum_{\underline{p}\in\mathcal{L}} \delta(\underline{x} - \underline{p}) = \frac{1}{|\det A|} \mathit{III}_{\mathbf{Z}^2}(A^{-1}\underline{x})$$

If $\mathcal{L} = A(\mathbf{Z}^2)$ then the reciprocal lattice is $\mathcal{L}^* = A^{-\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{Z}^2$
Fourier transform of $\mathit{III}_{\mathcal{L}}$:

$$\mathcal{F}\mathit{III}_{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1}{|\det A|} \mathit{III}_{\mathcal{L}^*}$$

Radon transform and Projection-Slice Theorem: Let $\mu(x_1, x_2)$ be the density of a two-dimensional region. A line through the region is specified by the angle ϕ of its normal vector to the x_1-axis, and its directed distance ρ from the origin. The integral along a line through the region is given by the Radon transform of μ:

$$\mathcal{R}\mu(\rho, \phi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu(x_1, x_2)\delta(\rho - x_1\cos\phi - x_2\sin\phi)\, dx_1 dx_2$$

The one-dimensional Fourier transform of $\mathcal{R}\mu$ with respect to ρ is the two-dimensional Fourier transform of μ:

$$\mathcal{F}_\rho\mathcal{R}(\mu)(r, \phi) = \mathcal{F}\mu(\xi_1, \xi_2), \quad \xi_1 = r\cos\phi,\ \xi_2 = r\sin\phi$$

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