

Continuous Fourier Transform Correspondence Table

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt, \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Notes: We use $j = \sqrt{-1}$. Distributions appear for non-absolutely integrable signals (e.g., δ and $\epsilon(t)$); p. v. denotes Cauchy principal value. We adopt $\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ (non- π -normalized).

A. Common Transform Pairs (this convention)

Time domain $f(t)$	Frequency domain $F(\omega)$	Notes / Conditions
$\delta(t)$	1	Unit impulse
1	$2\pi \delta(\omega)$	Constant signal
$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$	Spectral line at ω_0
$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$	Real even line pair
$\sin(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\pi}{j} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$	Imag. odd line pair
$\epsilon(t)$	$\pi \delta(\omega) + \text{p. v.} \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} \right)$	Step function (distribution)
$\text{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{j\omega}$ (as p. v.)	$\text{sgn}(t) = 2\epsilon(t) - 1$
$e^{-a t }, a > 0$	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$	Two-sided decaying exponential
$e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 \omega^2}{2}}$	Gaussian (self-FT up to scale)
$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$	$T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$	$\text{rect}(x) = 1$ for $ x < \frac{1}{2}$
$\text{tri}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$	$T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)^2$	Triangular pulse
$\frac{\sin(\Omega t)}{t}$	$\pi \mathbf{1}_{[-\Omega, \Omega]}(\omega)$	Ideal low-pass (rect band), $\Omega > 0$
$\frac{1}{t}$	$-j\pi \text{sgn}(\omega)$ (as p. v.)	Odd distribution
$\left(\epsilon(t + \frac{T}{2}) - \epsilon(t - \frac{T}{2})\right)$	$2 \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{\omega}$	Rect pulse, width T

B. Useful Properties

Time domain	Frequency domain	Comments
Linearity: $\mathcal{F}\{af + bg\}$	$aF + bG$	$a, b \in \mathbb{C}$
Time shift: $f(t - t_0)$	$e^{-j\omega t_0} F(\omega)$	Delay $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$
Frequency shift (modulation): $e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t)$	$F(\omega - \omega_0)$	Shift by ω_0
Scaling: $f(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a } F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$	$a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
Convolution: $(f * g)(t)$	$F(\omega)G(\omega)$	$(f * g)(t) = \int f(\tau)g(t - \tau) d\tau$
Multiplication: $f(t)g(t)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} (F * G)(\omega)$	Frequency convolution
Differentiation: $\frac{d^n}{dt^n} f(t)$	$(j\omega)^n F(\omega)$	$n \in \mathbb{N}$
Time moment: $t f(t)$	$j \frac{dF}{d\omega}$	Similarly $t^n \leftrightarrow j^n \frac{d^n F}{d\omega^n}$
Conjugation: $f^*(t)$	$F^*(-\omega)$	If f real: $F(-\omega) = F^*(\omega)$
Even/odd: $f_e \leftrightarrow \Re\{F\}$, $f_o \leftrightarrow j \Im\{F\}$		Symmetry links
Time reversal: $f(-t)$	$F(-\omega)$	Mirror in ω
Duality: $F(t)$	$2\pi f(-\omega)$	From this convention
Parseval/Plancherel	$\int f(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int F(\omega) ^2 d\omega$	Energy conservation

Definitions (for this sheet).

- $\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ with $\text{sinc}(0) = 1$.
- $\text{rect}(x) = 1$ for $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ and 0 otherwise; $\text{tri}(x) = \text{rect} * \text{rect}$.
- $\epsilon(t)$ is the unit step; $\text{sgn}(t) = 2\epsilon(t) - 1$.
- p. v. denotes the Cauchy principal value.