Fourierova transformace distribucí

(1): $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$
$\mathcal{F}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)\exp\{-2\pi i x\xi\}dx$

(2): $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times m}$, poz.definitní, symetrická
$\mathcal{F}(\exp\{-(Ax,x)\}) = \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})^m}{\sqrt{|\mathrm{detA}|}}\exp\{-\pi^2(A^{-1}\xi,\xi)\}$

(3): $\delta \in S'$
$\mathcal{F}(\delta) = 1$

(4):
$\mathcal{F}(1) = \delta$

(5): $x^n \in S'$
$\mathcal{F}(x^n) = \frac{1}{(-2\pi i)^n}\delta^n(\xi)$

(6):
$\mathcal{F}\left(\delta^{(n)}\right) = (2\pi i)^n\xi^n$

(7): $b \in \mathbb{C}$
$\mathcal{F}(\exp(2\pi i bx)) = \delta_b$

(8): $b \in \mathbb{C}$
$\mathcal{F}(\sin(2\pi bx)) = \frac{1}{2i}(\delta_b - \delta_{-b})$

(9): $b \in \mathbb{C}$
$\mathcal{F}(\cos(2\pi bx)) = \frac{1}{2}(\delta_b + \delta_{-b})$

(10): $b \in \mathbb{C}$
$\mathcal{F}(\sinh(2\pi bx)) = \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{-ib} - \delta_{ib})$

(11): $b \in \mathbb{C}$
$\mathcal{F}(\cosh(2\pi bx)) = \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{-ib} + \delta_{ib})$

(12): $x \in \mathbb{R}\ \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$[1]
$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{x_+^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}\right) = \mathrm{e}^{-i(\lambda+1)\frac{\pi}{2}}(2\pi)^{-\lambda-1}(\xi - i0)^{-\lambda-1}$

(13): $\mathcal{F}\left(x_+^n\right) =$
$= (2\pi i)^{-n-1}n!\xi^{-n-1} + \frac{1}{2}(2\pi i)^{-n}(-1)^{-n}\delta^{(n)}$

(14):
$\mathcal{F}(\theta(x)) = \mathcal{F}\left(x_+^0\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\xi^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}\delta$

(15):
$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{x_-^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}\right) = \mathrm{e}^{i(\lambda+1)\frac{\pi}{2}}(2\pi)^{-\lambda-1}(\xi + i0)^{-\lambda-1}$

(16): $|x|^\lambda = x_+^\lambda + x_-^\lambda,\ \lambda \neq -1,-2,-3,\ldots$
$\mathcal{F}\left(|x|^\lambda\right) = -2\Gamma(\lambda+1)(2\pi)^{-\lambda-1}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\lambda\right)|\xi|^{-\lambda-1}$

(17): $\mathcal{F}\left(|x|^\lambda \operatorname{sign} x\right) =$
$= -2i(2\pi)^{-\lambda-1}\Gamma(\lambda+1)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\lambda\right)|\xi|^{-\lambda-1}\operatorname{sign}\xi$

(18): $m \in \mathbb{N};\quad \mathcal{F}(x^{-m}) =$
$$= \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} i\pi(2\pi)^{m-1}|\xi|^{m-1}\frac{\operatorname{sign}\xi}{(m-1)!} & m \text{ liché} \\ (-1)^{\frac{m}{2}}\frac{|\xi|^{m-1}\pi(2\pi)^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} & m \text{ sudé} \end{cases}$$

(19):
$\mathcal{F}\left(x^{-1}\right) = -i\pi \operatorname{sign}\xi$

(20):
$\mathcal{F}\left(x^{-2}\right) = -|\xi|2\pi^2$

(21):
$\mathcal{F}\left((x+i0)^\lambda\right) = \frac{\xi_+^{-\lambda-1}}{\Gamma(-\lambda)}\exp\{i\lambda\frac{\pi}{2}\}(2\pi)^{-\lambda}$

(22):
$\mathcal{F}\left((x-i0)^\lambda\right) = \frac{\xi_-^{-\lambda-1}}{\Gamma(-\lambda)}\exp\{-i\lambda\frac{\pi}{2}\}(2\pi)^{-\lambda}$

(23): $\forall\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$
$\mathcal{F}\left(\frac{r^\lambda}{\Gamma(\frac{\lambda+N}{2})}\right) = \frac{\rho^{-\lambda-N}}{\Gamma(-\lambda/2)\pi^{\lambda+N/2}}$

[1] Verze 1.002, ze dne 19.12.2004. Chyby prosím hlaste na mail `bugs@schovan.net`