

From: Signals & Systems: Analysis Using Transform Methods and MATLAB, by M. J. Roberts,
McGraw-Hill, 2012 (Second Edition)

$$\delta(t) \xleftarrow{F} 1$$

$$1 \xleftarrow{F} \delta(f)$$

$$\text{sgn}(t) \xleftarrow{F} 1/j\pi f$$

$$u(t) \xleftarrow{F} (1/2)\delta(f) + 1/j2\pi f$$

$$\text{rect}(t) \xleftarrow{F} \text{sinc}(f)$$

$$\text{sinc}(t) \xleftarrow{F} \text{rect}(f)$$

$$\text{tri}(t) \xleftarrow{F} \text{sinc}^2(f)$$

$$\text{sinc}^2(t) \xleftarrow{F} \text{tri}(f)$$

$$\delta_{T_0}(t) \xleftarrow{F} f_0 \delta_{f_0}(f), f_0 = 1/T_0$$

$$T_0 \delta_{T_0}(t) \xleftarrow{F} \delta_{f_0}(f), T_0 = 1/f_0$$

$$\cos(2\pi f_0 t) \xleftarrow{F} (1/2)[\delta(f - f_0) + \delta(f + f_0)] \quad \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \xleftarrow{F} (j/2)[\delta(f + f_0) - \delta(f - f_0)]$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$\delta(t) \xleftarrow{F} 1$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \xleftarrow{F} 1/(j\omega + \alpha), \alpha > 0$$

$$-e^{-\alpha t} u(-t) \xleftarrow{F} 1/(j\omega + \alpha), \alpha < 0$$

$$te^{-\alpha t} u(t) \xleftarrow{F} 1/(j\omega + \alpha)^2, \alpha > 0$$

$$-te^{-\alpha t} u(-t) \xleftarrow{F} 1/(j\omega + \alpha)^2, \alpha < 0$$

$$t^n e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{n!}{(j\omega + \alpha)^{n+1}}, \alpha > 0$$

$$-t^n e^{-\alpha t} u(-t) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{n!}{(j\omega + \alpha)^{n+1}}, \alpha < 0$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_0 t) u(t) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{\omega_0}{(j\omega + \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2}, \alpha > 0$$

$$-e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_0 t) u(-t) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{\omega_0}{(j\omega + \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2}, \alpha < 0$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_0 t) u(t) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{j\omega + \alpha}{(j\omega + \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2}, \alpha > 0$$

$$-e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_0 t) u(-t) \xleftarrow{F} \frac{j\omega + \alpha}{(j\omega + \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2}, \alpha < 0$$

$$e^{-\alpha|t|} \xleftarrow{F} \frac{2\alpha}{\omega^2 + \alpha^2}, \alpha > 0$$