

Fourier Transform

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(w)e^{iwx} \, dw$	$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-iwx} \, dx$
e^{-ax^2}	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-w^2/4a}$
$e^{-a x }$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{w^2 + a^2}$
$\frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-a w }}{a}$
$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x < a \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin wa}{w}$

Laplace Transform

$f(t)$	$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) \, dt$
$\cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$\sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$\cosh(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - \omega^2}$
$\sinh(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 - \omega^2}$
t^n	$\frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}},$ <small>for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \Gamma(n+1) = n!$</small>
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s - a}$
$\delta(t - a)$	e^{-as}

$$\int x^n \cos ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} x^n \sin ax - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sin ax \, dx$$

$$\int x^n \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} x^n \cos ax + \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cos ax \, dx$$

Numerics

- Newton's method: $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$.
- Newton's method for system of equations: $\vec{x}_{k+1} = \vec{x}_k - JF(\vec{x}_k)^{-1}F(\vec{x}_k)$, with $JF = (\partial_j f_i)$.
- Lagrange interpolation: $p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{l_k(x)}{l_k(x_k)} f_k$, with $l_k(x) = \prod_{j \neq k} (x - x_j)$.
- Interpolation error: $\epsilon_n(x) = \prod_{k=0}^n (x - x_k) \frac{f^{(n+1)}(t)}{(n+1)!}$.
- Chebyshev points: $x_k = \cos\left(\frac{2k+1}{2n+2}\pi\right)$, $0 \leq k \leq n$.
- Newton's divided difference: $f(x) \approx f_0 + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})f[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, with $f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$.
- Trapezoid rule: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx h \left[\frac{1}{2}f(a) + f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}f(b) \right]$.
Error of the trapezoid rule: $|\epsilon| \leq \frac{b-a}{12} h^2 \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f''(x)|$.
- Simpson rule: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [f_0 + 4f_1 + 2f_2 + 4f_3 + \dots + 2f_{n-2} + 4f_{n-1} + f_n]$.
Error of the Simpson rule: $|\epsilon| \leq \frac{b-a}{180} h^4 \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f^{(4)}(x)|$.
- Gauss–Seidel iteration: $\mathbf{x}^{(m+1)} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}^{(m+1)} - \mathbf{U}\mathbf{x}^{(m)}$, with $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}$.
- Jacobi iteration: $\mathbf{x}^{(m+1)} = \mathbf{b} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x}^{(m)}$.
- Euler method: $\mathbf{y}_{n+1} = \mathbf{y}_n + h\mathbf{f}(x_n, \mathbf{y}_n)$.
- Improved Euler method: $\mathbf{y}_{n+1} = \mathbf{y}_n + \frac{1}{2}h[\mathbf{f}(x_n, \mathbf{y}_n) + \mathbf{f}(x_n + h, \mathbf{y}_{n+1}^*)]$, where $\mathbf{y}_{n+1}^* = \mathbf{y}_n + h\mathbf{f}(x_n, \mathbf{y}_n)$.
- Classical Runge–Kutta method: $\mathbf{k}_1 = h\mathbf{f}(x_n, \mathbf{y}_n)$,
 $\mathbf{k}_2 = h\mathbf{f}(x_n + h/2, \mathbf{y}_n + \mathbf{k}_1/2)$, $\mathbf{k}_3 = h\mathbf{f}(x_n + h/2, \mathbf{y}_n + \mathbf{k}_2/2)$,
 $\mathbf{k}_4 = h\mathbf{f}(x_n + h, \mathbf{y}_n + \mathbf{k}_3)$, $\mathbf{y}_{n+1} = \mathbf{y}_n + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{k}_1 + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{k}_2 + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{k}_3 + \frac{1}{6}\mathbf{k}_4$.
- Backward Euler method: $\mathbf{y}_{n+1} = \mathbf{y}_n + h\mathbf{f}(x_{n+1}, \mathbf{y}_{n+1})$.
- Finite differences: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) \approx \frac{u(x+h, y) - u(x-h, y)}{2h}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, y) \approx \frac{u(x+h, y) - 2u(x, y) + u(x-h, y)}{h^2}$.
- Crank–Nicolson method for the heat equation: $r = \frac{k}{h^2}$,
 $(2 + 2r)u_{i,j+1} - r(u_{i+1,j+1} + u_{i-1,j+1}) = (2 - 2r)u_{ij} + r(u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j})$.