



Fourier Sine Transforms: Expressions with Power-Law Functions

No	Original function , $f(x)$	Sine transform , $\check{f}_s(u) = \int_0^\infty f(x) \sin(ux) dx$
1	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < x < a, \\ 0 & \text{if } a < x \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{u} [1 - \cos(au)]$
2	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
3	$\frac{1}{a+x}, \quad a > 0$	$\sin(au) \text{Ci}(au) - \cos(au) \text{si}(au)$
4	$\frac{x}{a^2+x^2}, \quad a > 0$	$\frac{\pi}{2} e^{-au}$
5	$\frac{1}{x(a^2+x^2)}, \quad a > 0$	$\frac{\pi}{2a^2} (1 - e^{-au})$
6	$\frac{a}{a^2+(x-b)^2} - \frac{a}{a^2+(x+b)^2}$	$\pi e^{-au} \sin(bu)$
7	$\frac{x+b}{a^2+(x+b)^2} - \frac{x-b}{a^2+(x-b)^2}$	$\pi e^{-au} \cos(bu)$
8	$\frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^n}, \quad a > 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$	$\frac{\pi u e^{-au}}{2^{2n-2}(n-1)! a^{2n-3}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{(2n-k-4)!}{k!(n-k-2)!} (2au)^k$
9	$\frac{x^{2m+1}}{(x^2+a)^{n+1}},$ $n, m = 0, 1, \dots; \quad 0 \leq m \leq n$	$(-1)^{n+m} \frac{\pi}{2n!} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial a^n} (a^m e^{-u\sqrt{a}})$
10	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2u}}$
11	$\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$	$\sqrt{2\pi u}$
12	$x(a^2+x^2)^{-3/2}$	$uK_0(au)$
13	$x^{-\nu}, \quad 0 < \nu < 2$	$\cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi\nu)\Gamma(1-\nu)u^{\nu-1}$

Notation: $\text{Ci}(z)$ is the integral cosine, $\text{si}(z) = \text{Si}(z) - \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\text{Si}(z)$ is the integral sine, $K_0(z)$ is the modified Bessel function of the second kind, $\Gamma(z)$ is the gamma function.

References

- Bateman, H. and Erdélyi, A.**, *Tables of Integral Transforms. Vols. 1 and 2*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954.
Ditkin, V. A. and Prudnikov, A. P., *Integral Transforms and Operational Calculus*, Pergamon Press, New York, 1965.
Polyanin, A. D. and Manzhirov, A. V., *Handbook of Integral Equations*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1998.