

## Fourier transform as "optimal solution"

Fourier representation:  $f(t) = \int_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} d\omega \sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi(\omega t - \varphi_\omega))$

Fourier transform:  $c_\omega := \hat{f}(\omega) := \int_{t \in \mathbb{R}} f(t) \exp(-2\pi i \omega t) dt = |c_\omega| \exp(i\gamma_\omega)$

Claim:  $d\omega := \max_{\varphi \in [0, \pi]} \left( \int_t f(t) \sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi(\omega t - \varphi)) dt \right) = \sqrt{2} |c_\omega|$

$\varphi_\omega := \operatorname{argmax}_{\varphi \in [0, \pi]} \left( \int_t f(t) \sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi(\omega t - \varphi)) dt \right) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma_\omega$

Proof:  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\varphi) &:= \int_{t \in \mathbb{R}} f(t) \sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi(\omega t - 2\pi\varphi)) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{t \in \mathbb{R}} f(t) (\cos(2\pi\omega t) \cos(-2\pi\varphi) - \sin(2\pi\omega t) \sin(-2\pi\varphi)) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi\varphi) \underbrace{\int_{t \in \mathbb{R}} f(t) \cos(2\pi\omega t) dt}_{\operatorname{Re}(c_\omega)} + \sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi\varphi) \underbrace{\int_{t \in \mathbb{R}} f(t) \sin(2\pi\omega t) dt}_{-\operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi} = -\sqrt{2} 2\pi \sin(2\pi\varphi) \operatorname{Re}(c_\omega) - \sqrt{2} 2\pi \cos(2\pi\varphi) \operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi} = 0 \iff -\sin(2\pi\varphi) \operatorname{Re}(c_\omega) = \cos(2\pi\varphi) \operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)$$

$$\iff \frac{\sin(-2\pi\varphi)}{\cos(-2\pi\varphi)} = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)}{\operatorname{Re}(c_\omega)}$$

$$\iff \tan(-2\pi\varphi) = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)}{\operatorname{Re}(c_\omega)}$$

$$\iff \varphi = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)}{\operatorname{Re}(c_\omega)}\right)$$

$$\iff \varphi = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma_\omega$$

Hence: optimal  $\varphi_\omega = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma_\omega$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\varphi_\omega) &= \sqrt{2} \cos\left(2\pi\left(-\frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma_\omega\right)\right) \operatorname{Re}(c_\omega) + \sqrt{2} \sin\left(2\pi\left(-\frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma_\omega\right)\right) (-\operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos(\gamma_\omega) \operatorname{Re}(c_\omega) + \sqrt{2} \sin(\gamma_\omega) \operatorname{Im}(c_\omega) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(c_\omega)}{|c_\omega|} \operatorname{Re}(c_\omega) + \sqrt{2} \frac{\operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)}{|c_\omega|} \operatorname{Im}(c_\omega) \\ &= \sqrt{2} (\operatorname{Re}(c_\omega)^2 + \operatorname{Im}(c_\omega)^2) \cdot \frac{1}{|c_\omega|} \\ &= \sqrt{2} |c_\omega|^2 \frac{1}{|c_\omega|} = \sqrt{2} |c_\omega| \end{aligned}$$