

For practical purposes, it is useful/convenient to redefine the complex **power spectral density functions** as **single-sided** functions of frequency:

$$\tilde{G}_{x\star y}(\omega) \equiv 2\tilde{S}_{x\star y}(\omega) \text{ for } \omega > 0$$

$$\tilde{G}_{x\star y}(0) \equiv \tilde{S}_{x\star y}(0) \text{ for } \omega = 0$$

$$\tilde{G}_{x\star y}(\omega) \equiv 0 \text{ for } \omega < 0$$

Thus for $\omega > 0$: $\tilde{G}_{p\star p}(\omega) \equiv 2\tilde{S}_{p\star p}(\omega) = 2|\tilde{p}(\omega)|^2$ {n.b. a purely real quantity!}

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_{u\star u}(\omega) &\equiv 2\tilde{S}_{u\star u}(\omega) = 2|\tilde{\vec{u}}(\omega)|^2 = 2\left[|\tilde{u}_x(\omega)|^2 + |\tilde{u}_y(\omega)|^2 + |\tilde{u}_z(\omega)|^2\right] \\ &= \tilde{G}_{u_x\star u_x}(\omega) + \tilde{G}_{u_y\star u_y}(\omega) + \tilde{G}_{u_z\star u_z}(\omega) \text{ {n.b. a purely real quantity!}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_{p\star u}(\omega) &\equiv 2\tilde{S}_{p\star u}(\omega) = 2\tilde{p}^*(\omega) \cdot \tilde{\vec{u}}(\omega) \text{ {n.b. in general, complex}} \\ &= \tilde{G}_{p\star u_x}(\omega)\hat{x} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_y}(\omega)\hat{y} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_z}(\omega)\hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_{u\star p}(\omega) &\equiv 2\tilde{S}_{u\star p}(\omega) = 2\tilde{\vec{u}}^*(\omega) \cdot \tilde{p}(\omega) = \tilde{G}_{p\star u}^*(\omega) \\ &= \tilde{G}_{u_x\star p}(\omega)\hat{x} + \tilde{G}_{u_y\star p}(\omega)\hat{y} + \tilde{G}_{u_z\star p}(\omega)\hat{z} \\ &= \tilde{G}_{p\star u_x}^*(\omega)\hat{x} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_y}^*(\omega)\hat{y} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_z}^*(\omega)\hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

And for $\omega = 0$: $\tilde{G}_{p\star p}(0) \equiv \tilde{S}_{p\star p}(0) = |\tilde{p}(0)|^2$ {n.b. a purely real quantity!}

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_{u\star u}(0) &\equiv \tilde{S}_{u\star u}(0) = |\tilde{\vec{u}}(0)|^2 = 2\left[|\tilde{u}_x(0)|^2 + |\tilde{u}_y(0)|^2 + |\tilde{u}_z(0)|^2\right] \\ &= \tilde{G}_{u_x\star u_x}(0) + \tilde{G}_{u_y\star u_y}(0) + \tilde{G}_{u_z\star u_z}(0) \text{ {n.b. in general, complex}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_{p\star u}(0) &\equiv \tilde{S}_{p\star u}(0) = \tilde{p}^*(0) \cdot \tilde{\vec{u}}(0) \text{ {n.b. in general, complex}} \\ &= \tilde{G}_{p\star u_x}(0)\hat{x} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_y}(0)\hat{y} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_z}(0)\hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_{u\star p}(0) &\equiv \tilde{S}_{u\star p}(0) = \tilde{\vec{u}}^*(0) \cdot \tilde{p}(0) = \tilde{G}_{p\star u}^*(0) \text{ {n.b. in general, complex}} \\ &= \tilde{G}_{u_x\star p}(0)\hat{x} + \tilde{G}_{u_y\star p}(0)\hat{y} + \tilde{G}_{u_z\star p}(0)\hat{z} \\ &= \tilde{G}_{p\star u_x}^*(0)\hat{x} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_y}^*(0)\hat{y} + \tilde{G}_{p\star u_z}^*(0)\hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

And for $\omega < 0$: All $\tilde{G}_{x\star y}(\omega) \equiv 0$ for $\omega < 0$, for $x, y = u, p$.