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## FOURIER ANALYSIS: ASSIGNMENT - II

M.T. NAIR

- (1) Let  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ . Prove the following:
- (a)  $\hat{f}(\xi)$  is well-defined for every  $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .
  - (b)  $\sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d} |\hat{f}(\xi)| \leq \|f\|_1$ .
  - (c)  $\xi \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi)$  is uniformly continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .
  - (d) The map  $f \mapsto \hat{f}$  is a linear operator from  $L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$  to  $C_b(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with norm at most 1.
  - (e)  $|\hat{f}(\xi)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $|\xi| \rightarrow \infty$ .

- (2) Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . For  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , let

$$(\tau_y f)(x) := f(x - y), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

For each  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , prove the following:

- (a)  $\tau_y f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  for every  $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .
  - (b) The map  $y \mapsto \tau_y f$  from  $\mathbb{R}^d$  to  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  is continuous.
- (3) Prove that, if  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  is differentiable with  $f' \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , then

$$\widehat{f'}(\xi) = (i\xi)\hat{f}(\xi), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (4) Suppose  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $x \mapsto g(x) := xf(x)$  belongs to  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ . Prove that  $\hat{f}$  is differentiable and

$$(\hat{f})'(\xi) = i\hat{g}(\xi), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (5) Let

$$\begin{aligned} (e_h f)(x) &= e^{ih \cdot x} f(x), & (\tau_h f)(x) &= f(x - h), \\ (\mathcal{R}f)(x) &= f(-x), & (D_t f)(x) &= f(tx). \end{aligned}$$

For  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ,  $h \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $0 \neq t \in \mathbb{R}$ , prove the following.

- (a)  $\widehat{e_h f} = \tau_h \hat{f}$ ,
  - (b)  $\widehat{\tau_h f} = e_{-h} \hat{f}$ ,
  - (c)  $\widehat{\mathcal{R}f} = \mathcal{R}\hat{f}$ ,
  - (d)  $\widehat{D_t f} = |t|^{-d} D_{1/t} \hat{f}$ ,  $0 \neq t \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- (6) Prove that the operator  $f \mapsto \hat{f}$  from  $L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$  to  $C_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$  is not onto.
- (7) Suppose  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ . If  $\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  and if

$$g(x) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(t) e^{itx} dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

then prove that  $f = g$  a.e. Also deduce the following.

- (a) If  $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^1(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , then

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(t) e^{itx} dt \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (b)  $f \mapsto \hat{f}$  is an injective operator.

- (8) Let  $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an integrable function such that  $0 < \varphi(x) \leq 1$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\varphi(\lambda x) := \varphi(x) \rightarrow 1$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0+$ . Prove that, for every  $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ ,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(\lambda t) g(t) e^{itx} dt \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(t) e^{itx} dt.$$

- (9) Let  $\varphi$  be as in Problem(8) and let  $\psi$  be defined by  $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(t) e^{itx} dt$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  is such that  $\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  and if  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) dx = 1$ , then prove that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(\lambda t) \hat{f}(t) e^{itx} dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x - \lambda s) \psi(s) ds.$$

- (10) Let  $\psi \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  be a non-negative function such that  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) dx = 1$  and for  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\lambda > 0$ , let

$$h_{\lambda}(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x - \lambda s) \psi(s) ds.$$

Prove that  $\|h_{\lambda} - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ . Deduce the following.

- (a) There exists a sequence  $(\lambda_n)$  of positive real numbers such that  $h_{\lambda_n} \rightarrow f$  a.e.  
 (b) If  $\varphi$  is as in Problem(8),  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , and

$$f_{\lambda}(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(\lambda t) \hat{f}(t) e^{itx} dt,$$

then  $\|f_{\lambda} - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ .

- (11) Let  $\varphi(x) = e^{-|x|}$ . Verify the following.

- (a)  $\varphi$  satisfies the conditions in Problem(8).  
 (b)  $\psi(x) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(t) e^{itx} dt$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfies  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) dx = 1$ .

- (12) Let  $\psi$  be as in Problem(9). If  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$  for  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , then prove that  $f * \psi_{\lambda} \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \|f * \psi_{\lambda} - f\|_p = 0$ .

- (13) Let  $\psi$  be as in Problem(9) and  $f \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ . Prove that if  $f$  is continuous at a point  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (f * \psi_{\lambda})(x) = f(x)$ , where  $\psi_{\lambda}$  is as in Problem(9).

- (14) Prove the following.

- (a) If  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , then  $\hat{f} \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\|\hat{f}\|_2 = 2\pi \|f\|_2$ .  
 (b) The set  $Y := \{\hat{f} : f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})\}$  is dense in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .

- (15) Prove that there exists a unique surjective continuous linear operator  $\Phi$  from  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  onto itself such that  $\Phi(f) = \hat{f}$  for every  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Show also that  $\|\Phi(f)\|_2 = 2\pi\|f\|_2$  for every  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .
- (16) Let  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$  and for  $n > 0$ , let  $E_n := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x| \leq n\}$ . Prove that

$$\int_{E_n} f(x)e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x)e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx = \hat{f}(\xi) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

for every  $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

- (17) Let  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and for  $n > 0$ , let  $E_n := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x| \leq n\}$ . Prove the following.
- (a)  $f_n := \chi_{E_n} f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$  for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
  - (b)  $\|f - f_n\|_2 \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
  - (c)  $(\hat{f}_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .
  - (d)  $\|\hat{f}_n - \Phi(f)\|_2 \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , where  $\Phi$  is the Fourier-Plancherel transform.
  - (e) There exists a subsequence  $(\hat{f}_{k_n})$  for  $(\hat{f}_n)$  such that  $\hat{f}_{k_n} \rightarrow \Phi(f)$  a.e. on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- (18) For  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $r > 0$ , let

$$g_r(\xi) := \int_{-r}^r f(x)e^{-ix\xi} dx, \quad h_r(x) := \int_{-r}^r \Phi(f)(\xi)e^{ix\xi} d\xi$$

for all  $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then  $g_r \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $h_r \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , and

$$\|g_r - \Phi(f)\|_2 \rightarrow 0, \quad \|h_r - f\|_2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow \infty.$$

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, I.I.T. MADRAS, CHENNAI-600 036, INDIA

*E-mail address:* mtnair@iitm.ac.in