

## Examples: $L^p$ spaces

John D Mangual

$L^2$  spaces are somewhat natural because we have Pythagoras theorem:

$$|| (a, b) ||^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

I have trouble understanding the meaning of the  $L^p$  norms:

$$(a^p + b^p)^{1/p}$$

I have no interpretation for them. There's no picture I can draw.

There are a few starting points. Let  $p, q \in (1, \infty)$  be related by

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

Then all measurable functions  $f, g \geq 0$  satisfy:

$$\int f g d\mu \leq ||f||_p ||g||_q$$

so for some reason this relationship of fractions gets promoted to a relationship of measurable functions.

There is also Minkowski inequality:

$$||f + g||_p \leq ||f||_p + ||g||_p$$

and it's downhill from there. I have read in some places these have their origins in **convex geometry** in high dimensional space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

All the arguments I'm finding are pretty clumsy and not very geometric. Instead we drown in a morass of

- poor disorganized writing
- clumsy notation
- non-visual thinking

I am concluding this subject is simply too difficult. And going for my bike ride.

Bourgain's Conjecture says for  $a_\xi \in \mathbb{C}$  and  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $p \geq 6$ :

$$\left\| \sum_{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2 = N^2} a_\xi e(\xi \cdot x) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T}^n)} \leq_\epsilon N^{\dots} \|a_\xi\|_{l^2(\{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2 = N^2\})}$$

Some kind of Fourier series over points on the sphere is smaller than some average of the coefficients. I could even write the left side:

$$\left[ \int_{[0,1]^3} \left| \sum_{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2 = N^2} a_\xi e(\xi \cdot x) \right|^p dx \right]^{1/p}$$

If I knew what these spaces where, I might have something intelligent to say here. And I can't even type the correct inequality symbol it's not " $\leq$ ". I don't know what Fourier restriction is. And Bourgain's methods are just not visual or explicit enough.

On the other hand if I'm this unhappy then I must certainly have something to way not in Bourgain-Demeter.

## References

- (1) Jean Bourgain, Ciprian Demeter. **Proof of the  $\ell^2$  Decoupling Conjecture** [arXiv:1403.5335](#)