

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{2-\alpha} |y|^\beta dx = C_{n-2}^{-1} C_{n-\beta}^{-1} \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^\infty \exp(-\pi |x|^2 \lambda) \lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}-1} d\lambda \int_0^\infty \exp(-\pi |y-z|^2 \mu) \mu^{\frac{n-\beta}{2}-1} dy dz$$

当然这个题有更简单
的估计.

$$= C_{n-2}^{-1} C_{n-\beta}^{-1} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(-\pi(\lambda |x|^2 + \mu |y-z|^2)) dx \lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}-1} d\lambda \cdot \mu^{\frac{n-\beta}{2}-1} d\mu$$

$$= C_{n-2}^{-1} C_{n-\beta}^{-1} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(-\pi(\lambda + \mu) |x|^2) dx \cdot \exp(-\frac{\pi \lambda \mu}{\lambda + \mu} |y|^2) \lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}-1} \mu^{\frac{n-\beta}{2}-1} d\lambda d\mu$$

$$\sim \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \exp(-\frac{\pi \lambda \mu}{\lambda + \mu} |y|^2) \frac{1}{(\lambda + \mu)^{n/2}} \lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}-1} \mu^{\frac{n-\beta}{2}-1} d\lambda d\mu$$

$$\triangle n = \mu t$$

$$\sim \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \exp(-\frac{\pi t}{1+t} \mu |y|^2) \frac{1}{\mu^{n/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t)^{n/2}} \cdot \mu^{\frac{2n-2-\beta}{2}-1} t^{\frac{n-2}{2}-1} dt d\mu$$

观察到这是一个关于 μ 的 Γ 函数 故可得对 μ 积分可得 Γ 函数

$$\sim |y|^{2+\beta-n} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{\frac{\beta}{2}-1}}{(1+t)^{\frac{2+\beta}{2}}} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{\beta}{2}-1}}{(1+t)^{\frac{2+\beta}{2}}} dt + \int_1^\infty \frac{t^{\frac{\beta}{2}-1}}{(1+t)^{\frac{2+\beta}{2}}} dt$$

有 Γ 函数! !

再写一下系数便得结果



Chapter 5:

1. 习题

$$2. \hat{f}(z) = \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot z} dx = - \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i (x + \frac{1}{z}) \cdot z} dx$$

$$= - \int f(x - \frac{1}{z}) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot z} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(z) = \pm \int f(x) - f(x - \frac{1}{z}) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot z} dx \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |z| \rightarrow \infty$$

L'函数的平均连续性

3. 习题略

4. 习题略

5. 习题略

6. 事实上 $g(z, -z) = \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i \sum x_i z_i} dx$ 是复变函数解析函数于 \mathbb{C}^n

特别地 \hat{f} is analytic

$$\|g_a\|_q = \| |z|^a \hat{f}(z) \|_\infty \leq C \|D^{(a)} f\|_\infty \leq C \|D^{(a)} f\|_1 < \infty$$

8. 习题略

9. $D = a + ib$

$$g_a(x) = \exp(-\pi a |x|^2) \quad \|g_a\|_p = C \cdot a^{-\frac{n}{p}}$$

$$\hat{g}_a = a^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{\pi |x|^2}{a}) \quad \|g_a\|_{p'} = C \cdot a^{-\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p'}} = C \cdot a^{-\frac{n}{2} \cdot (\frac{Re \frac{1}{D}}{a}) - \frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\|g_a\|_q = C \cdot a^{-\frac{n}{2} \cdot (\frac{Re \frac{1}{D}}{a}) - \frac{n}{2}}$$

当有 $q = p'$ 时 $\|g_a\|_q = C \cdot |a|^{\frac{n}{2} - \frac{n}{2p}}$

令 $b \rightarrow \infty$ 则 a 不能为 ∞

