

Homework 5

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Exercise 1.

Proof. First, we claim $f_b \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $f_s \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ -

$$\int |f_b| = \int |f_b|^p |f_b|^{1-p} \leq C(p) \|f\|_p^p < \infty$$

$$\int |f_s|^r = \int |f_s|^{r-p} |f_s|^p \leq C(r, p) \|f\|_p^p < \infty$$

Now, since $|Tf| \leq |Tf_b| + |Tf_s|$, we have $\{|Tf| > t\} \subseteq \{|Tf_b| > \frac{t}{2}\} \cup \{|Tf_s| > \frac{t}{2}\}$, so that -

$$\begin{aligned} \mu\{|Tf| > t\} &\leq \mu\{|Tf_b| > \frac{t}{2}\} + \mu\{|Tf_s| > \frac{t}{2}\} \leq \\ &\frac{2A\|f\|_1}{t} \int |f_b| + \frac{2^r A^r \|f\|_r^r}{t^r} \int |f_s|^r \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\int_0^\infty t^{q-1} t^{-1} \int_{|f|>t} |f| = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f| \int_0^{|f|} t^{q-2} = \frac{1}{q-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f| |f|^{q-1} = \frac{\|f\|_q^q}{q-1}$$

since $q > p > 1$, and

$$\int_0^\infty t^{q-1} t^{-r} \int_{|f|\leq t} |f|^r = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f|^r \int_{|f|}^\infty t^{q-1-r} = \frac{1}{r-q} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f|^r |f|^{q-r} = \frac{\|f\|_q^q}{r-q}$$

since $q < r$. Altogether,

$$\|Tf\|_q \leq C\|f\|_q$$

□

Exercise 2.

Proof. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} |K(x) - K(x-z)| dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} \left| \int_0^1 DK d\gamma \right| dx = \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} \int_0^1 \left| DK(t)(x - (1-t)z) \cdot z \right| dt dx &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} B|x|^{-n-1} |x - (x-z)| dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$B|z| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} |x|^{-n-1} dx = C(n)B$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (K(x) - K(x - x_\xi)) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x - x_\xi) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx = \\ \hat{K}(\xi) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x) e^{-2\pi i (x + x_\xi) \xi} dx &= \hat{K}(\xi) - e^{-i\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx = \\ \hat{K}(\xi) + \hat{K}(\xi) &= 2\hat{K}(\xi) \end{aligned}$$

(c) By the cancellation condition, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| &= \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} - \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x) \right| = \\ \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x) (e^{-2\pi i x \xi} - 1) \right| &\leq \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} |K(x)| \cdot |e^{-2\pi i x \xi} - 1| \leq 2\pi |\xi| |x| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} |K(x)| \leq \\ 2\pi |\xi| |x| A \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} |x|^{-n} &= 2\pi |\xi| A \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} |x|^{-n+1} = C(n)A \end{aligned}$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x - x_\xi) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| &= \left| e^{i\pi} \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x - x_\xi) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| = \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x - x_\xi) e^{-2\pi i (x - x_\xi) \xi} \right| = \\ &\left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(x_\xi)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| \end{aligned}$$

Since $|x_\xi| = \frac{1}{2|\xi|} < \frac{1}{|\xi|}$, we have that $B_r(0) \subseteq B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(x_\xi)$ for some $0 < r < \frac{1}{|\xi|}$. Thus, $\left| \int_{B_r(0)} K(x - x_\xi) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| \leq \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(0)} K(x - x_\xi) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| \leq C(n)A$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(x_\xi)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| &= \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(x_\xi) \setminus B_r(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} + \int_{B_r(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| \leq \\ \left| \int_{B_{\frac{1}{|\xi|}}(x_\xi) \setminus B_r(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| &+ \left| \int_{B_r(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \right| \leq C + C_1(n)A \leq C(n)A \end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{K}(\xi)| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx \right| = \left| \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx \right| \leq \\ \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} |K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi}| dx &\leq A \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} \frac{1}{|x|^n} dx = C(n)A \end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 3.

Proof. (a) (i) $|K\mathbf{1}_{B_r \setminus B_\epsilon}(x)| \leq |K(x)| \leq A|x|^{-n}$
(ii)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} |K_{\epsilon,R}(x) - K_{\epsilon,R}(x-z)| dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_{2r}(0)} |K_{\epsilon,R}(x)| + |K_{\epsilon,R}(x-z)| dx \leq$$

$$\frac{2A}{|\epsilon|^n} \cdot \mu\{B_R(0)\} = C(n)A$$

(iii)

$$\int_{B_s(0) \setminus B_r(0)} K = \int_{B_s(0)} K - \int_{B_r(0)} K = 0 - 0 = 0$$

(b)

$$\|K_{\epsilon,R} * f\|_p^p = \int |K_{\epsilon,R}(x-y)f(y)|^p dy \leq \frac{A}{|\epsilon|^{np}} \int_{B_R(0) \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} |f|^p \leq C(n,p) \|f\|_p^p$$

(c) Since f is smooth and has compact support, by the Extreme Value Theorem, f achieves a minimum and a maximum on its domain. Let m, M be the minimal, and maximal values of f , respectively. WLOG, suppose $R \geq a$. Then,

$$|(K_{\epsilon,R} * f)(x)| = \left| \int K_{\epsilon,R}(y)f(x-y)dy \right| = \left| \int_{|x| \geq a} K_{\epsilon,R}(y)f(x-y)dy + \int_{B_a(0)} K_{\epsilon,R}(y)f(x-y)dy \right| \leq$$

$$\left| \int_{|x| \geq a} K_{\epsilon,R}(y)f(x-y)dy \right| + \left| \int_{B_a(0)} K_{\epsilon,R}(y)f(x-y)dy \right| \leq$$

$$\int_{|x| \geq a} |K_{\epsilon,R}(y)f(x-y)| dy + \left| \int_{B_a(0) \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} K(y)f(x-y)dy \right| \leq$$

$$|M| \left(A \int_{\{|x| \geq a\} \cap B_R(0)} \frac{1}{|a|^n} + \left| \int_{B_a(0) \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} K(y)dy \right| \right) \leq |M| \left(\mu\{B_R(0)\} \cdot \frac{A}{|a|^n} + 0 \right) = C(n)A \cdot |M|$$

for every $\epsilon > 0$, and for every $R \geq a$. Thus the integral is absolutely convergent and the limit exists. Now, since $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we can approximate $g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with a sequence $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni g_j \rightarrow g$, with convergence in L^p . Thus, by the dominated convergence theorem, we have

$$\|K_{\epsilon,R} * g_j\|_{L^p}^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |(K_{\epsilon,R} * g_j)(x)|^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int K_{\epsilon,R}(y)g_j(x-y)dy \right|^p \nearrow$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int K_{\epsilon,R}(y)g(x-y)dy \right|^p \nearrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int K(y)g(x-y)dy \right|^p =$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |(K * g)(x)|^p = \|K * g\|_{L^p}^p$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, $R, j \rightarrow \infty$. □