

Homework #3

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Math 237: Homework #3

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Question 1. Show that the only function $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ such that $f = f * f$ is $f = 0$ almost everywhere.

Solution. Let $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$. Suppose we have that $f = f * f$. We recall that the Fourier transform distributes pointwise over convolution, hence we have that:

$$\hat{f}(\zeta) = \widehat{f * f}(\zeta) = \hat{f}(\zeta)\hat{f}(\zeta)$$

Hence, we already have that at each ζ , $\hat{f} = 0, 1$, by solving the equation $\hat{f}(\zeta)^2 - \hat{f}(\zeta) = 0$.

From Lemma 9.2.3 in Heil, we have that \hat{f} is continuous. Moreover, from the Riemann-Lesbesgue lemma, since $f \in L^1$, we already know that $\hat{f} \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$. Hence, by continuity, since \hat{f} may only take on values $0, 1$, and that it is continuous, $\hat{f} = 0$ everywhere.

Thus, by Corollary 9.2.12 in Heil, since $\hat{f} = 0$ everywhere, it is true almost everywhere of course, and hence $f = 0$ almost everywhere. □

Question 6. Suppose that $f \in \text{AC}(\mathbb{T})$, that is, 1 periodic and absolutely continuous on $[0, 1]$.

6.1)

Prove that $\hat{f}'(n) = 2\pi i n \hat{f}(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Conclude that $\lim_{|n| \rightarrow \infty} n \hat{f}(n) = 0$.

6.2)

Show that if $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, then:

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx$$

Solution. 6.1)

First, we recall that by Corollary 6.1.5 in Heil, that since f is absolutely continuous on $[0, 1]$, we have that f is differentiable almost everywhere, and $f' \in L^1[0, 1]$. Since f' is at least L^1 , we may look at its Fourier transform:

$$\hat{f}'(n) = \int_0^1 f'(x) \exp(-2\pi i n x) dx$$

We notice that for a fixed value of $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, that we may compute the derivative of $g = \exp(-2\pi i n x)$ as $g' = -2\pi i n \exp(-2\pi i n x)$. Hence, g is differentiable everywhere on $[0, 1]$, and of course, since $|-2\pi i n \exp(-2\pi i n x)| = 2\pi n$ always, it is bounded. Hence, by Lemma 5.2.5, g is Lipschitz on $[0, 1]$. Thus, since Lipschitz functions are absolutely continuous (6.1.3), we may apply integration by parts on f, g . We have then that:

$$\int_0^1 f'(x) \exp(-2\pi i n x) dx = f(1) \exp(-2\pi i n) - f(0) \exp(0) - \int_0^1 f(x) [-2\pi i n \exp(-2\pi i n x)] dx$$

Now, because f is 1-periodic, we have that $f(0) = f(1)$. Further, $\exp(-2\pi in) = \exp(0)$, of course, since $2\pi n$ is a multiple of 2π for any n . Hence, the first terms vanish.

We are left then with, after using the linearity of the integral:

$$2\pi in \int_0^1 f(x) \exp(-2\pi inx) dx$$

However, we recognize the integral as exactly the Fourier transform of f at n . Hence, we have our result, that:

$$\hat{f}'(n) = 2\pi in \hat{f}(n)$$

Again, by the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma, we have that since $f' \in L^1$, that $\lim_{|n| \rightarrow \infty} \hat{f}'(n) = 0$. But, from our result, we have that:

$$\lim_{|n| \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi in \hat{f}(n) = \lim_{|n| \rightarrow \infty} \hat{f}'(n) = 0 \implies \lim_{|n| \rightarrow \infty} n \hat{f}(n) = 0$$

6.2)

First, we use the result from Heil Problem 9.3.24 (b) that the Plancherel equality holds for $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$. and prove that later.

Then, since $f' \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, we have that:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}'(n)|^2 = \|f'\|_2^2 = \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx$$

Now, from 6.1, we have that $\hat{f}'(n) = 2\pi in \hat{f}(n)$ for each n . Hence, we have that:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}'(n)|^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} 4\pi^2 n^2 |\hat{f}(n)|^2 = 4\pi^2 \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} n^2 |\hat{f}(n)|^2$$

Now, we notice that since $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, that evidently, $\hat{f}(0) = 0$, as $\hat{f}(0) = \int_0^1 f(x) \exp(-2\pi i 0 x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$.

Because this is 0, and for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0$, we have that $|\hat{f}(n)| \leq |n \hat{f}(n)|$, we can conclude that:

$$4\pi^2 \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} n^2 |\hat{f}(n)|^2 \geq 4\pi^2 \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(n)|^2$$

Finally, applying Plancherel's equality again for f , as $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, we see that:

$$4\pi^2 \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(n)|^2 = 4\pi^2 \|f\|_2^2 = 4\pi^2 \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx$$

And rewriting all of these inequalities together, we have that:

$$4\pi^2 \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 \leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx \implies \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 \leq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx$$

as desired.

Now, we return to proving 9.3.24.

First, we wish to show that if $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, and $\hat{f} \in l^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then $f \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$.

Consider the function defined by:

$$g(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(n) \exp(2\pi i n x)$$

Since $\hat{f}(n) \in l^2(\mathbb{Z})$, if we were to consider $\langle g, g \rangle_2$ in the $L^2(\mathbb{T})$ norm, since the trigonometric system is a basis for $L^2(\mathbb{T})$, we see that $\langle g, g \rangle = \sum_n |\hat{f}(n)|^2 \langle \exp(2\pi i n x), \exp(2\pi i n x) \rangle = \|\hat{f}\|_2^2$ where we understand $\|\hat{f}\|_2$ as meaning the $l^2(\mathbb{Z})$ norm.

Hence, $g \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$. However, since \mathbb{T} is compact, we have the inclusion $L^2(\mathbb{T}) \subset L^1(\mathbb{T})$. Hence, $g \in L^1$. Thus, we may take a Fourier transform of g , and we notice by definition $\hat{g}(n) = \hat{f}(n)$. Thus, we have that $f = g$ almost everywhere, and hence, since $g \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$, so must be f .

Next, we want to show that the Plancherel equality holds, either both sides being finite or infinite. If $f \in L^2 \cap L^1$, then we're fine, by Corollary 9.3.14.

Then, we assume $f \notin L^2(\mathbb{T})$ but $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$. Then, by the previous result, we have that $\hat{f} \notin L^2(\mathbb{Z})$. Hence, we have that both sides of the Plancherel equality are infinite, and we are done. \square

Question 12. Fix a $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and define the operator T_k on g that sends $T_k(g(x)) \mapsto g(x-k)$. Prove that the family $\{T_k g\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal sequence if and only if $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 = 1$ almost everywhere.

Solution. First, suppose $T_k g$ is orthonormal. Consider the function $h(\zeta) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2$. Since k varies over all \mathbb{Z} , evidently, h is 1-periodic. Moreover, since we know that the Fourier transform brings L^2 to L^2 , we must have that $\hat{g} \in L^2$, and hence, $|\hat{g}|^2$ is in L^1 . Since this integral converges, by the integral test then, so too must h at each point $\zeta \in [0, 1]$. In fact, since the integral over $[0, 1]$ is actually:

$$\int_0^1 |h(\zeta)| d\zeta = \int_0^1 \sum_k |\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 d\zeta = \sum_k \int_0^1 |\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 d\zeta = \sum_k \int_k^{k+1} |\hat{g}(\zeta)|^2 d\zeta = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\hat{g}(\zeta)|^2 d\zeta$$

Where we justify interchanging the sum and integral by taking partial sums, and noting that of course, for the partial sums, their integral over $[0, 1]$ is bounded by above by the integral of $|\hat{g}|^2$ over all of \mathbb{R} . Thus, $h \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$.

Then, consider the Fourier transform of h . We have that:

$$\hat{f}(n) = \int_0^1 h(\zeta) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta) d\zeta = \int_0^1 \left(\sum_k |\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 \right) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta) d\zeta$$

Here, since we know that $\exp(-2\pi i n k) = 1$ for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ regardless of n , we may scale the phase such that $\zeta = \zeta - k$ when distributing the exponential. Thus, we have that this equals:

$$\int_0^1 \sum_k (|\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 \exp(-2\pi i n (\zeta - k))) d\zeta$$

Playing the same trick with interchanging sums and integrals, by using the fact that the exponential has modulus 1, we see that this is simply an integral over all of \mathbb{R} again, and doing some algebra with the modulus, we see:

$$\int_0^1 \sum_k (|\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 \exp(-2\pi i n (\zeta - k))) d\zeta = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\hat{g}(\zeta)|^2 \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta) d\zeta = \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\hat{g}(\zeta) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta)] \overline{\hat{g}(\zeta)} d\zeta$$

Since $\hat{g} \in L^2$, of course $\overline{\hat{g}} \in L^2$, and so too is $\hat{g} \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta)$. Thus, we may view this as, in the language of Heil 9.2.21, if M_a is the modulation operator that sends $f(x)$ to $\exp(2\pi i a x) f(x)$, as:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} [\hat{g}(\zeta) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta)] \overline{\hat{g}(\zeta)} d\zeta = \langle M_{-n} \hat{g}, \hat{g} \rangle$$

Now, by Theorem 9.4.6, the Fourier transform on L^2 functions obeys the Parseval Identity. Moreover, by Heil 9.2.21, if T_b is the translation operator that sends $f(x) \mapsto f(x - b)$, then $T_a f = M_{-a} \hat{f}$. (We will prove this separately). Thus, we have that:

$$\langle M_{-n} \hat{g}, \hat{g} \rangle = \langle T_n g, g \rangle$$

By hypothesis then, this is exactly δ_n^0 , as we had that $\{T_k g\}$ was orthonormal. We know that the function 1 has 1 as the zeroth coefficient, and 0 else. By the uniqueness theorem (9.3.12) then, we must have that $h = 1$ almost everywhere.

Now, suppose that $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{g}(\zeta - k)|^2 = 1$ almost everywhere. Consider $\langle T_k g, T_{k'} g \rangle$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Again, by the Parseval identity, we have that:

$$\langle T_k g, T_{k'} g \rangle = \langle M_{-k} \hat{g}, M_{-k'} \hat{g} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(-2\pi i \zeta k) \hat{g}(\zeta) \overline{\exp(-2\pi i \zeta k') \hat{g}(\zeta)} d\zeta = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(-2\pi i \zeta (k - k')) |\hat{g}(\zeta)|^2 d\zeta$$

Now, playing the same trick to convert this into h and changing the integral into an integral over $[0, 1]$ by slicing across intervals like $[k, k + 1]$, we have this to be equal to:

$$\sum_n \int_0^1 \exp(-2\pi i \zeta (k - k' - n)) |\hat{g}(\zeta - n)|^2 d\zeta = \int_0^1 \sum_n (\exp(-2\pi i \zeta (k - k' - n)) |\hat{g}(\zeta - n)|^2) d\zeta$$

Factoring out the exponential, and using again that integer shifts are equivalent to multiplying by 1, we have that:

$$\int_0^1 \sum_n (|\hat{g}(\zeta - n)|^2) \exp(-2\pi i \zeta (k - k')) d\zeta = \hat{h}(k - k') = \delta_{k-k'}^0$$

where we get that $\hat{h}(k - k')$ aligns with $\delta_{k-k'}^0$ almost everywhere, but since we're working over \mathbb{Z} , this is true everywhere as the only sets of measure 0 are empty.

Hence, we have that $\{T_k g\}$ is orthonormal.

Now, we need to prove that $T_a f = M_{-a} \hat{f}$, for $f \in L^1$, as the L^2 part comes from the continuity of these operators, and convergence in the L^2 Fourier transform sense.

Well, computing this directly, we see that by a change of variables $x \mapsto x + a$

$$\begin{aligned} T_a f(\zeta) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x - a) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta (x + a)) dx = \\ &= \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta a) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta x) dx = \exp(-2\pi i n \zeta a) \hat{f}(\zeta) = M_{-a} \hat{f}(\zeta) \end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

Question 14. Let $p(x) = \chi_{[0,1)}(x)$, $h(x) = \chi_{[0,1/2)}(x) - \chi_{[1/2,1)}(x)$. Let $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and define $I_{jk} = [2^{-j}k, 2^{-j}(k+1))$. Further define the following functions:

$$\begin{cases} p_{jk} = 2^{j/2} p(2^j x - k) \\ h_{jk} = 2^{j/2} h(2^j x - k) \end{cases}$$

14.1)

Prove that $\{h_{jk}\}$ is an orthonormal sequence in L^2 .

14.2)

For each fixed $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, prove that $\{p_{jk}\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal sequence in L^2 .

14.3)

Fix a $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let g_j be any step function, constant on each interval I_{jk} for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Show that we may express $g_j(x) = g_{j-1}(x) + r_{j-1}(x)$, where

$$r_{j-1}(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{j-1}(k) h_{j-1,k}(x)$$

for some coefficients $a_{j-1}(k)$ and some step function $g_{j-1}(x)$, constant on intervals $I_{j-1,k}$.

14.4)

Fix a $J \geq 0$. Consider the set:

$$\{p_{Jk} : 0 \leq k \leq 2^J - 1\} \cup \{h_{j,k} : j \geq J, 0 \leq k \leq 2^j - 1\}$$

Prove that this set is an orthonormal sequence in $L^2[0, 1]$.

14.5)

For $f \in L^2[0, 1]$, and a fixed $J \geq 0$, show that we may find g_j step functions for $j \geq J$, such that they are constant on each $I_{j,k}$, and that g_j approximates f in the L^2 norm.

Use this result and the result of 14.4 to show that the set in 14.4 is an orthonormal basis for $L^2[0, 1]$.

Solution. 14.1)

Let $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and take two $h_{j,k}, h_{j',k'}$. We first notice by the definition of h_{jk} , that we may rewrite h_{jk} in terms of characteristic functions of $I_{j+1,k}$:

$$h_{jk} = 2^{j/2}(\chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}})$$

Consider $\langle h_{j,k}, h_{j',k'} \rangle$, where I will drop the complex conjugate as these are real-valued functions. In terms of characteristic functions of $I_{j,k}$, we have that:

$$\langle h_{j,k}, h_{j',k'} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h_{j,k} h_{j',k'} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} 2^{j/2}(\chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}}) 2^{j'/2}(\chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'+1}})$$

Without loss of generality, suppose $j \geq j'$, and switch labels if this is not true. First, suppose $j = j'$. Then, looking at the integrand and factoring out the $2^{j/2}$, we have that:

$$(\chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}})(\chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'+1}}) = \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'+1}} + \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'+1}}$$

First, suppose $k = k'$. Then, we have that this is equal to:

$$\chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} + \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}}$$

as the square of a characteristic function is itself, and the cross terms vanish as $I_{j,k}$ and $I_{j,k'}$ are disjoint unless $k = k'$.

Then, in the case $j = j', k = k'$, we have that the integral evaluates as $2^j \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} + \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}} = 2^j(2^{-j-1} + 2^{-j-1}) = 1$.

Else, suppose $k \neq k'$. Then, we have that $\chi_{I_{j+1,2k}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}}$, $\chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}}$ vanish. Looking at the remaining terms, we have:

$$-\chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}}\chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}}\chi_{I_{j+1,2k'+1}}$$

which, again, may be non-0 if and only if either $2k+1=2k'$ or $2k=2k'+1$. However, since $k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$, this is impossible. Hence, for all $k \neq k', j = j'$, this integral vanishes as desired.

Now, suppose $j < j'$. Due to the nested structure of dyadic intervals, for each $I_{j',2k'}, I_{j',2k'+1}$, these fit exactly within a single $I_{j,l}$ for some l . Hence, we can say that at least one of:

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}}[\chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'+1}}] \\ \chi_{I_{j+1,2k+1}}[\chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'+1}}] \end{cases}$$

vanishes.

If both vanish, then we are done, as the integral disappears as desired. WLOG, suppose the first term survives. Then, we have our integral as:

$$2^{j/2+j'/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}}\chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k}}\chi_{I_{j'+1,2k'+1}}$$

Evidently, then, the first term takes on 1 on an interval of measure $2^{-j'-1}$ and the second term takes on -1 on an interval of measure $2^{-j'-1}$. Hence, they cancel out, and we have that for all $j < j', k \in \mathbb{Z}$, that $\langle h_{j,k}, h_{j',k'} \rangle$. Hence, we have that:

$$\langle h_{j,k}, h_{j',k'} \rangle = \delta_j^{j'} \delta_k^{k'}$$

as desired.

14.2)

In a similar fashion to 14.1, but maybe slightly cleaner, we do the same procedure. Fix a choice of $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. First, we reexpress p_{jk} in terms of characteristic functions. We see that, in analogy to 14.1, that

$$p_{jk} = 2^{j/2} \chi_{I_{jk}}$$

as we can see that $2^j x - k$ takes $2^{-j}k$ to 0 and $2^{-j}k+1$ to 1, hence takes $[2^{-j}k, 2^{-j}k+1)$ to $[0, 1)$ as this is linear in x .

Then, considering $\langle p_{jk}, p_{jk'} \rangle$, dropping the complex conjugate again, we see that:

$$\langle p_{jk}, p_{jk'} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} 2^{j/2} \chi_{I_{jk}} 2^{j/2} \chi_{I_{jk'}} = 2^j \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{I_{jk}} \chi_{I_{jk'}}$$

By definition, we may look at $I_{jk} \cap I_{jk'}$. We have that:

$$I_{jk} \cap I_{jk'} = [2^{-j}k, 2^{-j}(k+1)) \cap [2^{-j}k', 2^{-j}(k'+1))$$

Since $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, these intervals have endpoints at multiple of 2^{-j} , and hence these have overlap if and only if $k = k'$. Hence, we can say that:

$$2^j \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{I_{jk}} \chi_{I_{jk'}} = 2^j \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{I_{jk}} \delta_k^{k'} = 2^j |2^{-j}(k+1) - 2^{-j}k| \delta_k^{k'} = 2^j 2^{-k} \delta_k^{k'} = \delta_k^{k'}$$

Therefore, $\{p_{jk}\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an orthonormal sequence in L^2 for fixed $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

14.3)

Fix a j , and a step function g_j , and consider the dyadic intervals one larger, $I_{j-1,k}$. Of course, each $I_{j-1,k}$ may be broken into $I_{j,2k} \cup I_{j,2k+1}$, as we may split the interval as:

$$[2^{-j+1}k, 2^{-j+1}(k+1)) = [2^{-j}2k, 2^{-j}(2k+2)) = [2^{-j}2k, 2^{-j}2k+1) \cup [2^{-j}2k+1, 2^{-j}2k+2)$$

Call $g_j(I_{j,2k}) = c$ and $g_j(I_{j,2k+1}) = d$. Define $g_{j-1}(I_{j-1,k}) = \frac{c+d}{2}$ and define $a_{j-1}(k) = \frac{c-d}{2}$. Then, on $I_{j,2k}, I_{j,2k+1}$, we have that:

$$\begin{cases} g_{j-1}(I_{j,2k}) + r_{j-1}(I_{j,2k}) = \frac{c+d}{2} + \frac{c-d}{2}\chi_{I_{j,2k}}(I_{j,2k}) = c \\ g_{j-1}(I_{j,2k+1}) + r_{j-1}(I_{j,2k+1}) = \frac{c+d}{2} - \frac{c-d}{2}\chi_{I_{j,2k}}(I_{j,2k}) = d \end{cases}$$

We may continue this construction for each $I_{j,k}$, and determine $g_{j-1}, r_{j-1}, a_{j-1}$ on the entire real line, with g_{j-1} a step function constant on $I_{j-1,k}$, $a_{j-1}(k)$ coefficients, and $r_{j-1} = \sum a_{j-1}(k)h_{j-1,k}$

14.4)

We have already shown $\{p_{Jk} : 0 \leq k \leq 2^J - 1\}$ to be orthonormal for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, so of course this is orthonormal on its own, and similarly for $\{h_{j,k} : j \geq J, 0 \leq k \leq 2^j - 1\}$ for $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. So, we only need to show that $\langle p_{Jk}, h_{j,k'} \rangle = 0$ for any $j \geq J, 0 \leq k \leq 2^J - 1, 0 \leq k' \leq 2^j - 1$

Thus, we have that:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_{Jk}, h_{j,k'} \rangle &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_{J,k} h_{j,k'} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} 2^{J/2} \chi_{I_{Jk}} [2^{j/2} (\chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'+1}})] = \\ &= 2^{J/2+j/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{I_{Jk}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'}} - \chi_{I_{Jk}} \chi_{I_{j+1,2k'+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Now, in the same vein as 14.1 and the nesting of dyadic intervals, since $j+1 > j \geq J$, we must have that either both $I_{j+1,2k'+1}, I_{j+1,2k'+1} \subseteq I_{Jk}$ or neither are. If neither are, then this integral vanishes, and we are done.

Suppose then that both terms survive. Then, the first term takes on 1 on the interval $I_{j+1,2k'}$, and the second term takes on -1 on the interval $I_{j+1,2k'+1}$. Since these intervals have the same measure, the integral vanishes due to the opposite sign. Hence, we have that $\langle p_{Jk}, h_{j,k'} \rangle = 0$ for any $p_{Jk}, h_{j,k'}$ and thus, $\{p_{Jk} : 0 \leq k \leq 2^J - 1\} \cup \{h_{j,k} : j \geq J, 0 \leq k \leq 2^j - 1\}$ is a orthonormal sequence.

14.5)

Since $[0,1]$ is compact, any step functions on dyadic intervals is already square integrable, including p_{jk}, h_{jk} .

First, suppose f is a real function (i.e. L^2 is a real Hilbert space), and at least continuous. Construct g_j in the following way. Define $g_J = \sum_k \langle f, p_{J,k} \rangle p_{J,k}$. Then, define $g_{j+1} = g_j + \sum_k \langle f, h_{j,k} \rangle h_{j,k}$.

First, we remark that g_j approximates f in the L^2 sense in the following way.

First looking at g_J and expanding the inner product of the $\langle f, p_{J,k} \rangle$, we see that:

$$\langle f, p_{J,k} \rangle = \int_{[0,1]} f p_{J,k} = \int_{I_{J,k}} f 2^{J/2}$$

We note that since $[0,1]$ is compact, $L^2 \subseteq L^1$, so this integral makes sense to do.

Hence, we see that on the interval $I_{J,k}$, g_J takes on the value, for $x \in I_{J,k}$:

$$g_J(x) = \langle f, p_{J,k} \rangle p_{J,k}(x) = 2^{J/2} \chi_{I_{J,k}}(x) \int_{I_{J,k}} f 2^{J/2} = 2^J \int_{I_{J,k}} f$$

Recognizing that the measure of the interval $I_{J,k}$ is 2^{-J} , we see that g_J takes on the average value of f over each $I_{J,k}$.

Now, doing this same procedure for g_{J+1} , and looking at intervals $I_{J+1,k}$, we first compute the value of $\langle f, h_{J,k} \rangle$. We have that:

$$\langle f, h_{J,k} \rangle = \int_{[0,1]} f 2^{J/2} (\chi_{I_{J+1,2k}} - \chi_{I_{J+1,2k+1}}) = 2^{J/2} \left(\int_{I_{J+1,2k}} f - \int_{I_{J+1,2k+1}} f \right)$$

Thus, we see that g_{J+1} takes on the value, for $x \in I_{J+1,k}$:

$$g_{J+1}(x) = \langle f, p_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \rangle p_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} + \langle f, h_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \rangle h_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} = \begin{cases} 2^{J/2} (\langle f, p_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \rangle + \langle f, h_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \rangle) & k \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 2^{J/2} (\langle f, p_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \rangle - \langle f, h_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \rangle) & k \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases}$$

Looking at $k \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, we see that g_{J+1} looks like:

$$2^J \left(\int_{I_{J,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor}} f + \int_{I_{J+1,k}} f - \int_{I_{J+1,k+1}} f \right) = 2^J \left(\int_{I_{J+1,k}} f + \int_{I_{J+1,k+1}} f + \int_{I_{J+1,k}} f - \int_{I_{J+1,k+1}} f \right) = 2^{J+1} \int_{I_{J+1,k}} f$$

i.e. exactly the average value of f over $I_{J+1,k}$. We can see that the same idea holds for $k \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, due to the sign difference.

Now, I don't want to write out the inductive step, but we see that we have that g_{J+n} takes on the average value of f over each $I_{J+n,k}$ and since we see that $h_{J+n,k}$ represents a difference of the averages over the $I_{J+n+1,2k}, I_{J+n+1,2k+1}$ intervals, a similar calculation to the above passes through to conclude that g_{J+n+1} takes on the average value of f over each $I_{J+n+1,k}$ interval as well.

Hence, due to the (uniform) continuity of f , being on a compact set, we have the following.

Let $x \in [0, 1]$ be arbitrary, and take $\epsilon > 0$ as given. Since f is uniformly continuous, we have that for all $|x - y| < \delta$, that $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$. For x that is not a Dyadic endpoint, we choose a Dyadic interval scale J such that $I_{J,k}$ contains x , and for all $y \in I_{J,k}$, $|x - y| < \delta$. Since the choice of scale is independent of the point due to uniform continuity, we may conclude that g_J converges uniformly to f on all but potentially a set of measure 0, the Dyadic endpoints.

Now, we have that:

$$\|f - g_J\|^2 = \int_{[0,1]} |f - g_J|^2 \leq \text{esssup} |f - g_J|^2 < \epsilon^2$$

and hence we may approximate any continuous function with a step function, composed of the $p_{J,k}, h_{j,k}$. However, we also know that we may approximate any L^2 function with continuous functions, and so we can approximate any L^2 function with the p, h . Hence, this sequence is an orthonormal basis.

We extend this to complex valued functions in the normal way, where we break this into the real and imaginary parts, and play the same game.

□

Question 16. Let ϕ be a non-0 function in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. For any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, define $V_\phi f$ via:

$$V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \overline{\phi(t-x)} \exp(-2\pi i t \zeta) dt$$

For $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, let T_a be the translation operator that sends $T_a(f(x)) \mapsto f(x-a)$ and let M_b the modulation operator that sends $M_b(f(x)) \mapsto \exp(2\pi b x) f(x)$.

16.1)

Prove that for each $f \in L^2$, $V_\phi f$ is uniformly continuous on \mathbb{R}^2 , and that $\lim_{|(x,\zeta)| \rightarrow \infty} V_\phi f = 0$.

16.2)

Recall that the Schwarz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ is defined as:

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) : x^m f^{(n)}(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \text{ for all } m, n \geq 0\}$$

Prove that if $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, then $V_\phi f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

16.3)

Prove that V_ϕ acts as an isometry from $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and that $\|V_\phi f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} = \|\phi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}$ for every $f \in L^2$.

16.4)

Show that the operator V_ϕ^* defined by:

$$V_\phi^* F(t) = \|\phi\|_2^{-2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} F(x, \zeta) \exp(2\pi i \zeta t) \phi(t-x) dx d\zeta$$

takes $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ to $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and that for each $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, we can make sense of the following inversion formula:

$$f(t) = \|\phi\|_2^{-2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} V_\phi f(x, \zeta) \exp(2\pi i \zeta t) \phi(t-x) dx d\zeta$$

Solution. 16.1)

First, we notice that we may recast this integral as the L^2 inner product with some operators:

$$V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \overline{\phi(t-x)} \exp(-2\pi i t \zeta) dt = \langle f, M_\zeta T_x \phi \rangle$$

Next, we prove that, for $f \in L^2$, that $\|M_\zeta f - f\|_2 \rightarrow 0$, as $\zeta \rightarrow 0$, for fixed x .

We recall, that via Plancherel's, we have the following:

$$\|M_\zeta f - f\|_2 = \|\hat{M}_\zeta f - \hat{f}\|_2 = \|T_\zeta \hat{f} - \hat{f}\|_2$$

where we've used the linearity of the Fourier transform on L^2 , and that the Fourier transform takes modulation into translation. However, we know already that T_ζ is continuous on L^2 , hence, $\|M_\zeta f - f\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ as $\zeta \rightarrow 0$.

Now, fix an arbitrary (x, ζ) and consider $|V_\phi(f)(x', \zeta') - V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta)|$. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. We see that:

$$|V_\phi(f)(x', \zeta') - V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta)| = |\langle f, M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi \rangle - \langle f, M_\zeta T_x \phi \rangle| =$$

$$|\langle f, M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi - M_\zeta T_x \phi \rangle| \leq \|f\| \|M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi - M_\zeta T_x \phi\|$$

We then split the second term, via a triangle inequality:

$$\|M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi - M_\zeta T_x \phi\| \leq \|M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi - M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi\| + \|M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi - M_\zeta T_x \phi\|$$

We notice that for the first term, at each point t , we have that:

$$M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi(t) - M_\zeta T_{x'} \phi(t) = \exp(2\pi i t \zeta') \phi(t-x') - \exp(2\pi i t \zeta) \phi(t-x') = \exp(2\pi i t \zeta) [\exp(2\pi i t (\zeta' - \zeta)) \phi(t-x') - \phi(t-x')]$$

Hence, in terms of modulus, we have that this is at most $M_{\zeta' - \zeta} T_{x'} \phi - T_{x'} \phi$. Then, we have that:

$$\|M_{\zeta'} T_{x'} \phi - M_\zeta T_{x'} \phi\| \leq \|M_{\zeta' - \zeta} T_{x'} \phi - T_{x'} \phi\| \leq \epsilon/2 \|f\|$$

for some choice of $|\zeta' - \zeta| < \delta(x')$, from what we proved about the continuity of the modulation.

Similarly, we have that, at a point t for the second term, that since we modulate by the same ζ for each term, we factor out the same phase difference, and we have that:

$$\|M_\zeta T_{x'}\phi - M_\zeta T_x\phi\| \leq \|T_{x'}\phi - T_x\phi\| \leq \|T_{x'-x}\phi - \phi\|$$

By the continuity of translations, then, we can find a $\delta > 0$ such that $|x' - x| < \delta \implies \|T_{x'-x}\phi - \phi\| < \epsilon/2\|f\|$.

Thus, since we can control both of these, where we need only choose how close x' is first so we can control ζ' , and since this is independent of the actual point (x, ζ) , we may conclude that $V_\phi(f)$ is uniformly continuous over \mathbb{R}^2 .

Next, we see that since $\phi, f \in L^2$, that $\langle f, T_x\phi \rangle < \infty$, since the translation of a $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ function is still a $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ function. Hence, $f(t)\phi(t-x) \in L^1$, and we may recognize that $V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta)$ is its Fourier transform for fixed values of x . Hence, by Riemann-Lebesgue, we already have that as $\zeta \rightarrow \infty$ for any x , that $V_\phi(f) \rightarrow 0$.

16.2)

Let $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. We notice that by a translation of the integral, sending $t \mapsto t + x$, we may rewrite $V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta)$ as:

$$\begin{aligned} V_\phi(f)(x, \zeta) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)\overline{\phi(t-x)} \exp(-2\pi i t \zeta) dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t+x)\overline{\phi(t)} \exp(-2\pi i (t+x)\zeta) dt = \\ &\quad \exp(-2\pi i x \zeta) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t+x)\overline{\phi(t)} \exp(2\pi i t \zeta) dt \end{aligned}$$

□