

Homework 1

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Problem 6.2:

Compute the Fourier transform of $\exp(-a|x|^2)$, $a > 0$, directly for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Solution First of all, notice that the Gaussian is an L^1 function. Computing directly,

Problem 6.3:

If $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f > 0$, show that for every $\xi \neq 0$, $|\hat{f}(\xi)| < \hat{f}(0)$.

Solution By definition,

$$\hat{f}(0) = (2\pi)^{-d/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) dx.$$

The weak inequality follows by direct computation,

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{f}(\xi)| &= \left| (2\pi)^{-d/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx \right| \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-d/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)| dx \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-d/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) dx \\ &= \hat{f}(0). \end{aligned}$$

We argue now that $\xi = 0$ is the only point where equality is attained. Assume to the contrary that there exists a $\xi^* \neq 0$ such that $|\hat{f}(\xi^*)| = \hat{f}(0)$. However, this means that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi^*} dx \right| = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) dx$$

from which we see that

$$e^{-ix \cdot \xi^*} = \pm 1$$

is a necessary condition. But, to hold for every x , ξ^* must equal zero, a contradiction.

Problem 6.4:

If $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f(x) = g(|x|)$ for some g , show that $\hat{f}(\xi) = h(|\xi|)$ for some h . Can you relate g and h ?

Solution**Problem 6.6:**

Show that the Fourier transform $\mathcal{F} : L^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow C_v(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is not onto. Show that $\mathcal{F}(L^1(\mathbb{R}^d))$ is dense in $C_v(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Solution Some like Fourier Inverse Theorem, Open Mapping Theorem, conclude bounded inverse, and then a contradiction with indicator function after that