UT Austin CSE 386D

Homework 2

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Problem 6.9:

Suppose that $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for $p \in (1,2)$. Show that there exist $f_1 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $f_2 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $f = f_1 + f_2$. Define $\hat{f} = \hat{f}_1 + \hat{f}_2$. Show that this definition is well defined, that is, independent of the choices f_1 and f_2 .

Write f as

$$f = f\chi_{[x:|f(x)<1]} + f\chi_{[x:|f(x)\geqslant1]}$$

and define

$$f_2(x) = f\chi_{[x:|f(x)<1]}, \qquad f_1(x) = f\chi_{[x:|f(x)\geqslant 1]}.$$

Then,

$$||f_1||_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)| \chi_{[x:|f(x)| \ge 1]} dx = \int_{x:|f(x)| \ge 1} |f(x)| \le \int_{x:|f(x)| \ge 1} |f(x)|^p \le ||f||_p^p.$$

$$||f_2||_2^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^2 \chi_{[x:|f(x)| < 1]} dx = \int_{x:|f(x)| < 1} |f(x)|^2 \le \int_{x:|f(x)| < 1} |f(x)|^p \le ||f||_p^p.$$

Next, suppose that f admits two different decompositions, $f = f_1 + f_2 = g_1 + g_2$, where $f_i, g_i \in L^i(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for i = 1, 2. Then,

$$\hat{f}_1 + \hat{f}_2 = (2\pi)^{-d/2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f_1(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f_2(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx \right)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-d/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f_1(x) + f_2(x)) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-d/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (g_1(x) + g_2(x)) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx$$

$$= \hat{g}_1 + \hat{g}_2.$$

Problem 6.11:

Problem 6.15:

Problem 6.18:

Problem 6.20:

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