

## FOURIER ANALYSIS (751799001, 701866001, 114-1) - HOMEWORK 3

Return by October 1, 2025 (Wednesday) 23:59

Total marks: 50

**Special requirement.** All homework must be prepared by using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

**Exercise 1** (10 points). Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $f(x, y) := x|y|$  for each  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Prove that the weak derivative  $\partial_1^2 \partial_2 f$  exists, while the weak derivative  $\partial_1 \partial_2^2 f$  does not.

**Exercise 2** (10 points). Let  $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$  and consider the function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} |x|^{-\epsilon} & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Prove that  $\partial_j f$  exists in the weak sense for each  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  if and only if  $n \geq 2$ . Also compute the weak derivatives  $\partial_j f$  for all  $j = 1, \dots, n$  in the case when  $n \geq 2$ .

**Exercise 3** (10 points). Prove Theorem 1.4.2 for the special case when  $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ . [Hint: compute the Fourier coefficients of  $f'$ ]

**Exercise 4** (10 points). Verify that the Fejér kernel is an approximate identity in the sense of Definition 1.3.6.

**Exercise 5** (10 points). Let  $T > 0$  and let  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a function with period  $2T$  on each variable. Show that the Fourier series of  $f$  is given by

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{f}(k) e^{i \frac{\pi}{T} k \cdot x} \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{f}(x) = \int_{[-T, T]^n} f(y) e^{-i \frac{\pi}{T} k \cdot y} dy.$$