

## Math 623: Homework 5

1. Exercise 21, p. 94
2. Let  $X$  be a Banach space  $X$  equipped with a product  $x \times y$ . If  $X$  is an algebra and if

$$\|x \times y\| \leq \|x\| \|y\|, \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X$$

then  $X$  is called a Banach algebra.

- (a) Show that  $L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)$  equipped with the convolution product  $f \star g$  is a complex Banach algebra.
  - (b) Show that  $L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)$  equipped with pointwise multiplication  $fg$  is not an algebra.
3. Exercise 23, p.94 (This shows that the Banach algebra  $L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)$  has no unit.)
  4. Exercise 24, p. 95
  5. Exercise 25, p.95
  6. Consider the following two functions defined on  $\mathbf{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} h^{(1)}(\xi) &= c_1 e^{-\delta 2\pi|\xi|} . \\ h^{(2)}(\xi) &= c_2 (1 - \delta 2\pi|\xi|) \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2\pi\delta}, \frac{1}{2\pi\delta}]} \end{aligned}$$

Compute their Fourier transforms  $K_\delta^{(1)}(y) = \hat{h}_1(y)$  and  $K_\delta^{(2)}(y) = \hat{h}_2(y)$  and show that for suitable choices of  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  (which you should determine) we have

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad & \int K_\delta^{(j)}(y) dm(y) = 1 \\ (ii) \quad & \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{|y| \geq \eta} K_\delta^{(j)}(y) dm(y) = 0, \text{ for any } \eta > 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

i.e.  $K_\delta^{(j)}$  are **good kernels**. ( $K^{(1)}_\delta$  is known as *Abel's kernel* while  $K^{(2)}$  is *Fejer's kernel*)

*Remark:* In proving the Fourier inversion formula we have already encountered the good Kernel  $K_\delta(y) = \hat{g}(y) = \delta^{-d/2} e^{-\pi|y|^2/\delta}$  (*Gauss Kernel*) which is the Fourier transform of  $g(\xi) = e^{-\pi\delta|\xi|^2}$ .

7. Show that if  $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)$  then its Fourier transform  $\hat{f}(\xi)$  is uniformly continuous.
8. The Riemman-Lebesgue Lemma states that if  $f \in L^1$  then  $\lim_{|\xi| \rightarrow \infty} \hat{f}(\xi) = 0$ . Prove the statement first for a characteristic functions of rectangle, i.e.  $f = \chi_R$  and deduce from this that the statement holds for all  $f \in L^1$ .
9. Problem 1, p. 95
10. Exercise 4, p. 146
11. Exercise 5, p.146
12. Exercise 7, p. 147