Exercise 3.1. a) Show that $\mathscr{S}$ is a vector subspace of $\mathscr{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Show that if $\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ is a sequence of rapidly decreasing functions which tends to zero in $\mathscr{S}$, then $\phi_j \to 0$ in $\mathscr{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

b) Show that $\mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a vector subspace of $\mathscr{S}$. Show that if $\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ is a sequence of compactly supported functions which tends to zero in $\mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then $\phi_j \to 0$ in $\mathscr{S}$.

c) Give an example of a sequence $\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^\infty \subset C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that

i) $\phi_j \to 0$ in $\mathscr{S}$, but ϕ_j has no limit in $\mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

ii) $\phi_j \to 0$ in $\mathscr{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, but ϕ_j has no limit in $\mathscr{S}$.

Exercise 3.2. For each $X \in \{\mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}^n), \mathscr{S}, \mathscr{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$, suppose $\phi \in X$ and establish:

a) If $x_l \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x_l \to 0$, then

$$\tau_{x_l}\phi \to \phi, \qquad \text{in } X \text{ as } l \to \infty,$$

where τ_x is the translation operator defined by $\tau_x\phi(y) := \phi(y - x)$.

b) If $h_l \in \mathbb{R}$, $h_l \to 0$, then

$$\Delta_i^{h_l}\phi \to D_i\phi, \qquad \text{in } X \text{ as } l \to \infty,$$

in X, where $\Delta_i^h\phi := h^{-1}\left[\tau_{-he_i}\phi - \phi\right]$ is the difference quotient.

Exercise 3.3. Suppose $u \in \mathscr{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies $Du = 0$. Show that u is a constant distribution, i.e. there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that:

$$u[\phi] = \lambda \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi(x)dx, \qquad \text{for all } \phi \in \mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}).$$

(*) Extend the result to $\mathbb{R}^n$ for $n > 1$.
[Hint: Fix $\phi_0 \in \mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R})$ and show that any $\phi \in \mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R})$ may be written as $\phi(x) = \psi'(x) + c_\phi\phi_0(x)$ for some $\psi \in \mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R})$, $c_\phi \in \mathbb{C}$.]

Exercise 3.4. Let $X \in \{\mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}^n), \mathscr{S}, \mathscr{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$. For $u \in X'$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, define $\tau_x u$ by $\tau_x u[\phi] = u[\tau_{-x}\phi]$ for all $\phi \in X$, and let $\Delta_i^h u = h^{-1}\left[\tau_{-he_i}u - u\right]$. Show that $\Delta_i^h u \to D_i u$ as $h \to 0$ in the weak-$*$ topology of X'.

Exercise 3.5. Suppose $u \in \mathscr{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies $xu = 0$. Show that $u = c\delta_0$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$. Find the most general $u \in \mathscr{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ which satisfies $x^k u = 0$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Exercise 3.6. Suppose $u : \mathscr{S} \to \mathbb{C}$ is a linear map. Show that u is continuous if and only if there exist $N, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $C > 0$ such that:

$$|u[\phi]| \leqslant C \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n; |\alpha|\leqslant k} \left|(1+|x|)^N D^\alpha \phi(x)\right|, \qquad \text{for all } \phi \in \mathscr{S}.$$

Exercise 3.7. Suppose $u \in \mathscr{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is *positive*, i.e. $u[\phi] \geq 0$ for all $\phi \in \mathscr{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\phi \geq 0$. Show that u has order 0. (*) Deduce that $u[\phi] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi d\mu$ for some regular measure μ.

Exercise 3.8. Suppose $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $\operatorname{supp} f \subset B_R(0)$ for some $R > 0$.

a) Show that $\hat{f} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and for any multi-index:

$$\sup_{\xi\in\mathbb{R}^n} \left|D^\alpha \hat{f}(\xi)\right| \leqslant R^{|\alpha|} \|f\|_{L^1}$$

b) (*)Show that $\hat{f}$ is real analytic, with an infinite radius of convergence, i.e.:

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \sum_\alpha D^\alpha \hat{f}(0) \frac{\xi^\alpha}{\alpha!}$$

holds for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Deduce that if $\hat{f}(\xi)$ vanishes on an open set, it must vanish everywhere.

You may assume the following form of Taylor's theorem. Suppose $g \in C^{k+1}(\overline{B_r(0)})$. Then for $x \in B_r(0)$:

$$g(x) = \sum_{|\alpha|\leqslant k} D^\alpha g(0) \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha!} + \sum_{|\beta|=k+1} R_\beta(x) x^\beta$$

where the remainder $R_\beta(x)$ satisfies the following estimate in $B_r(0)$:

$$|R_\beta(x)| \leqslant \frac{1}{\beta!} \max_{|\alpha|=|\beta|} \max_{y\in\overline{B_r(0)}} |D^\alpha g(y)|.$$

Exercise 3.9. Recall that $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) = L^1(\mathbb{R})'$. Consider the sequence $(f_n)_{n=1}^\infty$, where $f_n \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ is given by $f_n(x) = \sin(nx)$. Show that $f_n \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} 0$. Show that $f_n^2 \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} g$ for some $g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ which you should find.

Exercise 3.10. Suppose $f \in \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. By observing that

$$\|f\|_{L^2}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{n} (\operatorname{div} x) |f(x)|^2 \, dx,$$

or otherwise, show that:

$$(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \|f\|_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \frac{2}{n} \left\| |x| f(x) \right\|_{L^2} \left\| |\xi| \hat{f}(\xi) \right\|_{L^2}$$

with equality if and only if $f(x) = ae^{-\lambda|x|^2}$ for some $a \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda > 0$. Deduce that if $x_0, \xi_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \|f\|_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \frac{2}{n} \big\| |x - x_0| \, f(x) \big\|_{L^2} \big\| |\xi - \xi_0| \, \hat{f}(\xi) \big\|_{L^2}.$$

Explain how this shows that a function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ cannot be sharply localised in both physical and Fourier space simultaneously. This is the *uncertainty principle.*

Exercise 3.11. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be the sign function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

and define $f_R(x) = f(x) \mathbb{1}_{[-R,R]}(x)$.

a) Sketch $f_R(x)$, and show that $T_{f_R} \to T_f$ in $\mathscr{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ as $R \to \infty$.

b) Compute $\hat{f}_R(\xi)$, and show that for $\phi \in \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R})$:

$$T_{\hat{f}_R}[\phi] = -2i \int_0^\infty \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(-x)}{x} dx + 2i \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{\phi(x) - \phi(-x)}{x} \right) \cos Rx dx.$$

Deduce $\widehat{T_f} = -2iP.V.\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, where we define the distribution $P.V.\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ by:

$$P.V. \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) [\phi] = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\epsilon, \epsilon)} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx, \qquad \phi \in \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}).$$

c) Write down $\widehat{T_H}$, where H is the Heaviside function:

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

By considering $e^{-\epsilon x} H(x)$, or otherwise, find an expression for the distribution u which acts on $\phi \in \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R})$ by:

$$u[\phi] := \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\phi(x)}{x + i\epsilon} dx.$$

Exercise 3.12. Suppose $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m)$. For each $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ let $\phi_y : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{C}$ be given by $\phi_y(x) = \phi(x, y)$. Let $u \in \mathscr{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

a) Show that $\psi : y \mapsto u[\phi_y]$ is smooth and find an expression for $D^\alpha \psi$. Deduce that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \psi(y) dy = u[\Psi], \quad \text{where} \quad \Psi(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \phi(x, y) dy.$$

b) Show that there exists a sequence of smooth functions $f_n \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $T_{f_n} \to u$ in the weak-$*$ topology of $\mathscr{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.