



*Submission deadline: 29th Sep*

The main theorem of Fourier transform (see page 15 of the notes) is a result on the space of smooth and rapidly decreasing functions. This space is usually called the *Schwartz space* and is denoted by  $\mathcal{S}$ . More precisely, we say that  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  if

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |x|^k |f^{(l)}(x)| < \infty, \quad \text{for every } k, l \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

where  $f^{(l)}$  denotes the  $l$ -th derivative of  $f$ . It is known that  $x^n e^{-x^2} \in \mathcal{S}$  for every  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . In the followings exercise, you might try to verify the  $n = 0, 1$  cases.

1] Verify that  $f_1(x) := e^{-x^2}$  and  $f_2(x) := x e^{-x^2}$  satisfies the inequality (1).

2] Compute Fourier transforms of the following functions

a)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1; \end{cases}$$

b)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 1 - x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

3] We know that the standard Gaussian function  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  is a fixed point of the Fourier transform (see page 16 of the notes).

a) Use the above fact to compute the Fourier transform of

$$g(x) := e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot t},$$

where  $t > 0$  is a constant.

b) \* (Difficult, not related to the exam) Prove the following *theta-identity*

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi n^2 t} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} t^{-1/2} e^{-\pi n^2 / t}, \quad \forall t > 0.$$

(Reading week 4 exercise will be helpful!)

c) \* (Difficult, not related to the exam) Try to compute the following integral

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

without using the Fourier inversion formula!

4 This exercise is on the *Heisenberg uncertainty principle*. The mathematical thrust of the principle can be formulated in terms of a relation between a function and its Fourier transform. The basic underlying law, formulated in its vaguest and most general form, states that a function and its Fourier transform cannot both be essentially localized. Somewhat more precisely, if the "preponderance" of the mass of a function is concentrated in an interval of length  $L$ , then the preponderance of the mass of its Fourier transform cannot lie in an interval of length essentially smaller than  $L^{-1}$ . The exact statement is as follows.

**Heisenberg uncertainty principle:** Assume that  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  (see the very beginning) and  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^2 dx = 1$ . Then

$$\left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 |f(x)|^2 dx \right) \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} \omega^2 |\hat{f}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \right) \geq \frac{1}{4}.$$

a) Show that if  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  then integration by parts gives

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^2 dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f'(x) \overline{f(x)} dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) \overline{f'(x)} dx.$$

b) Write  $(f, g) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \bar{g} dx$ ,  $\|f\|^2 := (f, f)$ , show that

$$|(g, h)| \leq \|g\| \cdot \|h\|.$$

*Hint: use the fact that  $A(t) := \|g + th\|^2 \geq 0$  for all  $t$  and look at the coefficient of the function  $A(t)$ .*

c) Use a) and b) to prove that if  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  then

$$\|f\|^2 \leq 2 \cdot \|xf\| \cdot \|f'\|.$$

d) Use the Plancherel identity to prove that

$$\|f'\| = \|\omega \hat{f}\|.$$

Finally, use c) to prove the Heisenberg uncertainty principle.

**Recommended reading:** Again recall that the standard Gaussian function  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  is a fixed point of the Fourier transform. A natural question is

*Does Fourier transform have other fixed points ?*

The answer is yes! In fact it is possible (not hard actually!) to find all the eigenvectors (the eigenvalues of the Fourier transform must be in  $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$ , try!) of the Fourier transform. If you are interested, I have a related note (enough to read the first two pages): [https://wiki.math.ntnu.no/\\_media/tma4170/2019v/fourier\\_2.pdf](https://wiki.math.ntnu.no/_media/tma4170/2019v/fourier_2.pdf)