

MATH 504 ANALYSIS IN EUCLIDEAN SPACES, SPRING TERM 2009, PROBLEMS 12

Return by Wednesday 27th April

1. Prove the following identities.

$$(i) \quad \left(\frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x}\right)^2 = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - |t|)e(itx) dt;$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{(\sin \pi x)^2}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi \operatorname{sgn}(x)}{2i} e(itx) dt;$$

$$(iii) \quad \sum_{n=-N}^N \operatorname{sgn}(n)e(-nt) = -i \cot \pi t + i \frac{\cos \pi(2N+1)t}{\sin \pi t};$$

$$(iv) \quad \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t} \sin 2\pi tx dt.$$

2. Let Vaaler's function  $V(z)$  be defined by

$$V(z) = \left(\frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{z} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sty}(n)}{(z-n)^2}\right), \quad \text{and put} \quad V_N(z) = \left(\frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{z} + \sum_{-N}^N \frac{\operatorname{sty}(n)}{(z-n)^2}\right).$$

(i) Using the identities in Exercise 1, or otherwise, show that

$$V_N(x) = 2 \int_0^1 \left((1-t) \cot \pi t + \frac{1}{\pi}\right) \sin 2\pi tx dt - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \pi(2N+1)t}{\sin \pi t} (1-t) \sin 2\pi tx dt.$$

(ii) By using the Riemann–Lebesgue lemma, show that

$$V(x) = 2 \int_0^1 \left((1-t) \cot \pi t + \frac{1}{\pi}\right) \sin 2\pi tx dt.$$

(iii) Let

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t = 0, \\ \pi(1 - |t|)t \cot \pi t + |t| & \text{if } 0 < |t| \leq 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

Show that

$$V'(x) = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(t)e(xt) dt.$$

(iv) Show that  $\varphi(t)$  is non-negative, continuously differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$  and that it is strictly decreasing on  $[0, 1]$ .

(v) Show that  $V(z)$  is an odd entire function, and that

$$V(z) = 1 - 6 \left(\frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{\{u\}(1 - \{u\})}{(z+u)^4} du$$

provided that  $z \notin (-\infty, 0]$ .

(vi) Show that  $V(n) = \operatorname{sgn}(n)$  for all integers  $n$ , that  $V'(n) = 0$  for all integers  $n \neq 0$ , that  $V'(0) = 2$ , and that  $0 \leq V(x) \leq 1$  for  $x > 0$ .

(vii) Show that if  $x > 0$  then

$$V(x) - 1 \ll \min(1, x^{-3}), \quad \text{and} \quad V'(x) \ll \min(1, x^{-3}).$$

(viii) Show that all zeros of  $V'(x)$  lie on the real axis.

(ix) Show that

$$V(x) - \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\varphi(t) - 1}{\pi it} e(itx) dt.$$