

**MATHEMATICS 541, PROBLEM SET 2**  
**Due on Friday, October 8**

*Write clearly and legibly, in complete sentences. You may discuss the homework with other students, but the final write-up must be your own. If your solution uses any results not introduced in class, state the result clearly and provide either a reference or a proof.*

1. (Stein-Shakarchi, pp. 65-66)

(a) You may have seen the proof that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

using complex analysis. Here you are asked to prove it using harmonic analysis: check that the function  $\frac{1}{\sin(\pi x)} - \frac{1}{\pi x}$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$ , apply the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma, and use that  $\int_0^1 D_N(t) dt = 1$ .

(b) In the construction of a function with divergent Fourier series, we used that

$$f(x) = \sum_{0 < |n| < N} \frac{e^{2\pi i n x}}{n}$$

is bounded uniformly for all  $x \in \mathbb{T}$  and  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove this. (Hint: prove first that  $f(x) = 2\pi i \int_0^x (D_N(t) - 1) dt$ , then use part (a).)

2. (Decay of Fourier coefficients.) Let  $k \geq 1$  be an integer.

(a) Prove that if  $f: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is  $k$  times differentiable and  $f^{(k-1)}$  is absolutely continuous, then  $|\widehat{f}(n)| = o(n^{-k})$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

(b) (Katznelson, p.28) Prove that if  $f$  is a function  $\mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(n)| |n|^\ell < \infty,$$

then  $f$  is  $\ell$ -times continuously differentiable. Deduce that if  $\widehat{f}(n) = O(|n|^{-k})$  for some  $k > 2$ , then  $f$  is  $(k-2)$ -times continuously differentiable.

3. (Stein-Shakarchi, page 123) Prove that for any  $a \neq 0$ , and  $\sigma$  with  $0 < \sigma < 1$ , the sequence  $\{an^\sigma\}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , is equidistributed on  $\mathbb{T}$ . (Hint: Prove that for all  $b \neq 0$ ,

$$\sum_{n=1}^N e^{2\pi i b n^\sigma} - \int_1^N e^{2\pi i b n^\sigma} = O\left(\sum_{n=1}^N n^{-1+\sigma}\right);$$

deduce that  $\sum_{n=1}^N e^{2\pi i b n^\sigma} = O(N^\sigma) + O(N^{1-\sigma})$ .)