

18.155, PROBLEM SET 4

Prove the Paley-Wiener-Schwartz theorem.

Namely, if $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a distribution of compact support then the Fourier transform is the restriction to \mathbb{R}^n of an entire function F (on \mathbb{C}^n) where there exists $A > 0$ and N such that

$$(1) \quad \sup_{\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^n} |F(\zeta)| \exp(-A |\operatorname{Im} \zeta|) (1 + |\zeta|)^{-N} < \infty$$

and conversely every such entire function is the Fourier transform of some $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

You may choose to prove this however you wish but here is a sequence of smaller steps which will get you there and you might choose to follow this route; of course you then have to check each step (you can of course use anything from the notes and from class).

- (1) I denote by $\mathcal{C}_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the subspace of distributions of compact support. Recall the definition of the support of a distribution and show that to say that $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ has compact support is to say that there exists $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\phi u = u$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- (2) If $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then for any complex number, and with $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as above show that

$$F(\zeta) = u(\phi e^{-i\zeta \cdot x}), \quad \zeta \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

(where x is the variable in \mathbb{R}^n) is well-defined by the right-hand side. Show that it is a smooth function on \mathbb{C}^n and that it is entire. This means that it is holomorphic in each of the z_j variables and that in turn means just that it satisfies each of the differential equations

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_j} + i \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta_j} = 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{C}^n, \quad \zeta_j = \xi_j + i\eta_j.$$

- (3) Show that $F(\xi)$, that is the restriction of F to the real subspace \mathbb{R}^n , is the Fourier transform of u .
- (4) Using the fact that $\phi u = u$ again and that $u \in H^{-M}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $M \in \mathbb{N}$, by Schwartz representation theorem, show that

$$(3) \quad |F(\zeta)| \leq C \|v_\zeta\|_{H^M} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_{|x| \leq A} |D^\alpha v_\zeta(x)|, \quad v_\zeta(x) = \phi(x) e^{-i\zeta \cdot x}.$$

- (5) From this deduce (1).
- (6) Just assuming that $F : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a continuous function satisfying (1) and the equations (2) (this is what I mean by entire) show that it is a smooth function on $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ – In essence I did this in class. Work out the composite of the operator in (2) and its adjoint for each j and show that $F(z)$ is harmonic on \mathbb{R}^{2n} . Using results on elliptic operators from class deduce that it is smooth.
- (7) Show that for each fixed $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $F(\xi + i\eta) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}_\xi^n)$.

(8) Define $u_\eta(x) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, for each $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as the inverse Fourier transform of $F(\xi + i\eta)$.

(9) Show that

$$(4) \quad u_\eta(\psi) = u_0(e^{-x \cdot \eta} \psi).$$

(10) Show that if $\psi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$(5) \quad u_0(\psi) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int F(\xi + i\eta) \widehat{\psi}(-\xi - i\eta) d\xi.$$

(11) (I will do this in class on Thursday). Show that if $\psi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is supported in $x_j > R$ then its Fourier-Laplace transform (which is $F_\psi = \widehat{\psi}$) satisfies, for any N ,

$$(6) \quad |\psi(\xi + \eta_j e_j)| \leq C(1 + |\xi|)^{-N} \exp(-R\eta_j) \text{ in } \eta_j > 0.$$

Using the estimates on F and these estimates on $\widehat{\psi}$ show that if ϕ has support in any one of the regions $|x_j| > R$ for some fixed R (depending on the estimates on F) then the right side of (5) vanishes under some limit in η . [I am being intentionally vague here to leave the last step to you.]

(12) Conclude from this that the support of $u = u_0$ is compact and that $F(\zeta)$ is its Fourier-Laplace transform as in the first part.