

Math 563  
Assignment 4, due Thursday, November 1

Exercises 2-5 below do not use the normed space structure of  $L^p(A)$ , so for any  $0 < p < \infty$  regard  $L^p(A)$  to be the space of measurable functions  $f$  defined on a measurable set  $A$  such that  $\int_A |f|^p < \infty$  and  $\|f\|_p = (\int_A |f|^p)^{1/p}$ . In particular, 2 and 3 do not require that  $p \geq 1$ .

1. Stein & Shakarchi, Chapter 2, Exercise #17, p. 93
2. Prove that if  $0 < p < q < r \leq \infty$ , then  $L^q(A) \subset L^p(A) + L^r(A)$ ; that is, each  $f \in L^q(A)$  can be written as  $f = g + h$ , the sum of a function in  $g \in L^p(A)$  and a function in  $h \in L^r(A)$ .
3. Suppose  $m(A) < \infty$  and  $0 < p < q \leq \infty$ . Show that  $L^q(A) \subset L^p(A)$  and

$$\|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_q (m(A))^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}}.$$

4. (Generalized Hölder inequality) Suppose that

$$\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_k} = \frac{1}{r}$$

with  $1 \leq p_j \leq \infty$  for  $j = 1, \dots, k$  and  $1 \leq r \leq \infty$ . If  $f_j \in L^{p_j}(A)$  for  $j = 1, \dots, k$ , then  $\prod_{j=1}^k f_j \in L^r(A)$  and

$$\|\prod_{j=1}^k f_j\|_r \leq \prod_{j=1}^k \|f_j\|_{p_j}$$

(Hint: using induction, reduce to the case where  $k = 2$ . Then derive this as a consequence of the usual Hölder inequality.)

5. (Convolution workout) Begin by working through parts (a), (b), (c) in Stein & Shakarchi, Chapter 2, Exercise #21 on your own (i.e. you do not need to hand them in). Then hand in the following problems:

- (a) Show that  $\text{supp}(f * g) \subset \text{supp}(f) + \text{supp}(g)$ .
- (b) Show that  $f * g$  is integrable on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  whenever  $f$  and  $g$  are integrable on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  and that

$$\|f * g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1.$$

- (c) Show that  $f * g$  is uniformly continuous when  $f$  is integrable and  $g$  is bounded.
- (d) Show that if  $f$  and  $g$  are both integrable on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ , then  $(f * g)(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ . (Hint: by part (a), this would be clear if  $\text{supp}(f)$  and  $\text{supp}(g)$  were bounded. While you can't assume this, integrable functions "almost" have bounded support.)