

**MATH 416 Homework 9**  
**Due Wednesday, 13 May 2020**

The following problems consider the “hat” and “sinc” functions defined over  $\mathbb{R}$  by

$$\text{hat}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - |t| & \text{for } t \in (-1, 1), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{sinc}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} & \text{if } t \neq 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } t = 0. \end{cases}$$

Each of these functions satisfies the *interpolation condition*,

$$\phi(0) = 1, \quad \phi(k) = 0 \quad \text{for every } k \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}.$$

For any  $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that satisfies this condition define  $\phi_k : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\phi_k(t) = \phi(t - k)$ . For every real sequence  $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  over  $\mathbb{Z}$  and every  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $m \leq n$  define  $u_{mn} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$(1) \quad u_{mn}(t) = \sum_{k=m}^n c_k \phi_k(t).$$

We say that  $\{u_{mn} : m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m \leq n\}$  has the *Cauchy property* with respect to a norm  $\|\cdot\|$  if for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $N_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  such that every  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $m \leq n$  we have

$$n \leq -N_\epsilon \quad \text{or} \quad N_\epsilon \leq m \quad \implies \quad \|u_{mn}\| < \epsilon.$$

- Let  $\phi(t) = \text{hat}(t)$ . Let  $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a real sequence over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Define  $u_{mn}$  by (1). Show that  $\{u_{mn}\}$  has the Cauchy property with respect to the  $L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  norm if and only if

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow -\infty} |c_k| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} |c_k| = 0.$$

- Let  $\phi(t) = \text{hat}(t)$ . Let  $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a real sequence over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Define  $u_{mn}$  by (1). Show that  $\{u_{mn}\}$  has the Cauchy property with respect to the  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  norm if and only if

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^2 < \infty.$$

- Let  $\phi(t) = \text{hat}(t)$ . Let  $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a real sequence over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Define  $u_{mn}$  by (1). Show that  $\{u_{mn}\}$  has the Cauchy property with respect to the  $L^1(\mathbb{R})$  norm if and only if

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k| < \infty.$$

- Let  $\phi(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$ . Let  $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a real sequence over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Define  $u_{mn}$  by (1). Show that  $\{u_{mn}\}$  has the Cauchy property with respect to the  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  norm if and only if

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^2 < \infty.$$

- Let  $\hat{u}(\xi) = \text{hat}(\xi)$ .
  - Compute  $u(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\hat{u}(t)$ .
  - Find the sequence  $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  such that

$$u(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k \text{sinc}(2t - k).$$