

Trace

(Let $L_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be the set of compactly supported $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ functions, and $L_{\text{mod}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be the set of modulated $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ functions.)

Proposition: $L_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not dense in $L_{\text{mod}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(proof) (i) It is sufficient to give a function $f \in L_{\text{mod}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that is not in the $\|\cdot\|_{L_{\text{mod}}^1}$ closure of $L_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Show $f := (1+|x|)^{-2n}$ is an instance of above.

(ii) " $f \in L_{\text{mod}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ".

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t; & (1+t)^n \int_{|x|>t} (1+|x|)^{-2n} dx && (\text{volume of sphere dim } n-1) \\ & = k \cdot (1+t)^n \int_t^\infty (1+|x|)^{-2n} \cdot k|x|^{n-1} d|x| && (k: \text{positive real constant}) \\ & \leq k \cdot (1+t)^n \int_t^\infty (1+|x|)^{-2n} \cdot (1+|x|)^{n-1} d|x| \\ & = k \cdot (1+t)^n \cdot \int_t^\infty (1+|x|)^{-n-1} d|x| \\ & = k \cdot (1+t)^n \cdot \frac{1}{-n} [-(1+t)^{-n}] \\ & = \frac{k}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\|f\|_{L_{\text{mod}}^1} = \sup_{t>0} (1+t)^n \int_{|x|>t} (1+|x|)^{-2n} dx < \frac{k}{n} < \infty$.

(iii) $f \in L_{\text{mod}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(iii) " $\exists \tilde{k} > 0; \forall g \in L_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n); \|f-g\|_{L_{\text{mod}}^1} \geq \tilde{k}$ ".

Take t sufficiently large $t_g > 1$ so that $g(x) = 0$ for $|x| > t_g$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|f-g\|_{L_{\text{mod}}^1} & = (1+t_g)^n \int_{|x|>t_g} |(f-g)(x)| dx && (A) \\ & = (1+t_g)^n \int_{|x|>t_g} |f(x)| dx \\ & = (1+t_g)^n \int_{|x|>t_g} (1+|x|)^{-2n} dx \\ & = k(1+t_g)^n \int_{t_g}^\infty (1+|x|)^{-2n} |x|^{n-1} d|x| && (A) \\ & \geq k(t_g)^n \int_{t_g}^\infty (1+|x|)^{-2n} |x|^{n-1} d|x| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \geq k(t_g)^n \int_{t_g}^\infty (2|x|)^{-2n} |x|^{n-1} d|x| && \text{only when } t_g \geq 1 \\ & = \frac{k}{2^{2n}} t_g^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot t_g^{-n} = \frac{k}{n \cdot 2^{2n}}. && (B) \end{aligned}$$

If $t_g < 1$, $(1+|x|)^{-2n} \geq (2|x|)^{-2n}$

Therefore,

$\forall g \in L_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n);$

$$\|f-g\|_{L_{mod}} = \sup_{t>0} (1+t)^n \int_{|x|>t} |(f-g)(x)| dx$$

$$\geq (1+t_0)^n \int_{|x|>t_0} |(f-g)(x)| dx$$

$$\geq \frac{k}{n \cdot 2^{2n}}.$$

☹ f is not a limit point of $L_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Q.E.D.

Reference > S. Lord, F. Sukochev, D. Zanin: Singular traces, theory and applications, 2013.