

Exercise on Lecture 1

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1. Check that $\delta_y \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(1) Linearity:

$$\forall f, g \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$\delta_y(f + \lambda g) = [f + \lambda g](y) = f(y) + \lambda g(y) = \delta_y(f) + \lambda \delta_y(g)$$

(2) $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n: \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $R > 0$:

$$|\delta_y(f)| = |f(y)| \leq \sup_{r \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f(r)| = \|f\|_\infty \text{ for all } f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ with } \text{supp}(f) \in B(y, R).$$

$$\Rightarrow |\delta_y(f)| \leq c \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|\partial^\alpha f\|_\infty \text{ with } c = 1 \text{ and } m = 0. \quad (m=0 \text{ indep of } y \text{ and } R)$$

Thus by the Proposition,

$\delta_y \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and δ_y is of order $m = 0$.

2. Check that $T_h \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \forall h \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(1) Linearity:

$$\forall f, g \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$T_h(f + \lambda g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f + \lambda g](x) h(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) h(x) dx + \lambda \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x) h(x) dx = T_h(f) + \lambda T_h(g)$$

(2) $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $R > 0: \forall f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{supp}(f) \subset B(y, R)$:

$$|T_h(f)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) h(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x) h(x)| dx = \int_{\text{supp}(f)} |f(x)| |h(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| \int_{\text{supp}(f)} |h(x)| dx \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| \int_{B(y, R)} |h(x)| dx < \infty \quad (*)$$

since $\int_{B(y, R)} |h(x)| dx < \infty$, which is due to the definition of $L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(*) can be rewritten as:

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ and } R > 0: c = \int_{B(y, R)} |h(x)| dx < \infty \text{ and } m = 0 \text{ such that}$$

$$|T_h(f)| \leq c \|f\|_\infty = c \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|\partial^\alpha f\|_\infty$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{supp}(f) \subset B(y, R)$.

Thus by the proposition, T_h is a distribution of order 0.