



The continuous Fourier transform

Homework Problems

38. Unitarity of the Fourier transform

Show that the continuous Fourier transform $\mathcal{F} : L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is unitary.

39. Fourier transforms of particular functions

Compute the Fourier transforms of the following $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ functions:

(i) $f(x) = e^{-\lambda|x|}, \lambda > 0$

(ii) $g(x) = 1_{[-1,+1]}(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [-1, +1] \\ 0 & x \notin [-1, +1] \end{cases}$

(iii) $h(x) = x e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}x^2}, \lambda > 0$

(iv) $j = g * g$

(v) $k = e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}x^2} * 1_{[-1,+1]}$

40. Inhomogeneous heat equation

Consider the inhomogeneous heat equation

$$\partial_t u(t) = +D \Delta_x u(t) + f(t), \quad u(0) = u_0, \quad (1)$$

with diffusion constant $D > 0$.

(i) Derive the solution $u(t)$ to the inhomogeneous equation. You need not justify your manipulations.

(ii) Verify that the solution from (i) solves (1).

(iii) Give sufficient conditions on the solution u which ensure uniqueness. Justify your answer.

41. Uncertainty of Gauß functions

Compute the right-hand side of Heisenberg's uncertainty principle

$$\sigma_\psi(\hat{x}) \sigma_\psi(-i\hbar\partial_x)$$

in one dimension for

(i) $\psi_\lambda(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\lambda}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}x^2}, \lambda > 0$, and

(ii) $\varphi_\lambda(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\lambda}{\pi}} e^{+ix\xi_0} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}(x-x_0)^2}, \lambda > 0, x_0, \xi_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Here, the standard deviation

$$\sigma_{\psi}(H) := \sqrt{\mathbb{E}_{\psi} \left((H - \mathbb{E}_{\psi}(H))^2 \right)}$$

for a selfadjoint operator $H = H^*$ with respect to ψ , $\|\psi\| = 1$, is defined as in the lecture notes via the expectation value

$$\mathbb{E}_{\psi}(H) := \langle \psi, H\psi \rangle.$$

Hand in home work on: Thursday, 16 January 2014, before class