

Advanced Global Analysis I

Exercise series 7

January 8, 2016

Due: January 15, 2016

Exercise 25. (4 points)

For $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ let

$$G(x) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \|x\|, & n = 2 \\ -\frac{1}{(n-2)\omega_n \|x\|^{n-2}}, & n \geq 3, \end{cases}$$

where $\omega_n = \text{vol}(S^{n-1})$. Then $G(x)$ is locally integrable. Let δ be the δ -distribution. Show that

$$\Delta G = \delta.$$

(G is called fundamental solution).

Exercise 26. (2 points)

Let (X, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold. Let

$$\Delta: C^\infty(X) \rightarrow C^\infty(X)$$

be the Laplace operator.

Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$. Show that for $k > n(n+1)$, $(\Delta - \lambda)^{-k}$ is an integral operator with a continuous kernel $K(x, y)$.

Describe the kernel explicitly in terms of the spectral resolution of Δ .

Exercise 27. (4 points)

Let $v_1, \dots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a basis.

Let

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}v_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}v_n.$$

Then $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a lattice. Let

$$T := \mathbb{R}^n / \Lambda.$$

Then T is an n -dimensional torus. Equip T with the metric induced from \mathbb{R}^n and let Δ be the corresponding Laplace operator.

Let

$$\Lambda^* = \{\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle \mu, \lambda \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

be the dual lattice.

For $\mu \in \Lambda^*$ let

$$\varphi_\mu(x) = \frac{e^{2\pi i \langle \mu, x \rangle}}{\sqrt{\text{vol}(T)}}.$$

Show that $\{\varphi_\mu\}_{\mu \in \Lambda^*}$ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(T)$ consisting of eigenfunctions of Δ .

Exercise 28. (2 points)

Let (X, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold with nonempty boundary ∂X . Let Δ be the Laplace operator of X . Consider Δ as operator in $L^2(X)$ with domain $C_c^\infty(X)$:

Let

$$\Delta_D: \text{dom}(\Delta_D) \rightarrow L^2(X)$$

be the selfadjoint extension of Δ with respect to Dirichlet boundary conditions. Then

$$\text{dom}(\Delta_D) = H^2(X) \cap H_0^1(X)$$

where

$$H_0^1(X) = \{f \in H^1(X): f|_{\partial X} = 0\}.$$

Show that $\Delta_D > 0$.