

**Sheet 5: due on Friday 16 November at 12:00 in Room 1.032.**

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**1 Partitions of unity [5 points]**

Given any open cover  $(U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$  of a smooth (paracompact) manifold  $X$ , a *partition of unity* (subordinate to  $(U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$ ) is a collection of smooth maps  $(\phi_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A} \subset C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$  such that

- for each  $\alpha \in A$  one has  $0 \leq \phi_\alpha \leq 1$  and  $\text{supp}(\phi_\alpha) \subset U_\alpha$ ;
- $(\text{supp}(\phi_\alpha))_{\alpha \in A}$  is a locally finite collection of sets;
- for each  $x \in X$  one has  $\sum_{\alpha \in A} \phi_\alpha(x) = 1$ .

**Claim:** For any open cover  $(U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$  of  $X$ , there exists a partition of unity subordinate to it.

- Prove the claim for a *finite* open cover.
- Explain (without giving the full proof) the additional difficulty in extending the proof from finite to infinite open covers.

**2 The sheaf of distributions [5 points]**

Consider an open subset  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ . For any open subsets  $V \subset U \subset \Omega$  we consider the restriction map  $\mathcal{D}'(U, \mathbb{C}^l) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(V, \mathbb{C}^l)$  given by  $T \mapsto T|_V := T|_{\mathcal{D}(V, \mathbb{C}^l)}$ . Show that the assignment  $U \mapsto \mathcal{D}'(U, \mathbb{C}^l)$  gives  $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega, \mathbb{C}^l)$  the structure of a sheaf.

*Hint:* you may use the claim of Exercise 1.

**3 Compactly supported distributions [5 points]**

Consider a distribution  $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega, \mathbb{C}^l)$ . Prove that  $T$  lies in the subspace  $\mathcal{E}'(\Omega, \mathbb{C}^l)$  if and only if  $\text{supp}(T)$  is compact.

**4 An application of the Fourier transform [5 points]**

- Calculate the Fourier transform of the  $L^1$ -function  $f(x) := e^{-|x|}$ .
- Use part (a) to prove the identity

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

- Use part (a) to prove for any  $x > 0$  that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{t \sin(tx)}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}.$$