

# Pointwise normality and Fourier decay for self-conformal measures

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Method Est. fast decay of  $L^2(\mu)$  norms of trig. poly. as in Weyl's cri.

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## Definition

We call  $\nu$  a *Rajchman measure* if

$$\lim_{|q| \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{F}_q(\nu) = 0$$

# Simple examples

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Theorem (Davenport-Erdős-LeVeque, 1963)

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Crucial step use CLT and LLT of Benioist-Quint.

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# Analytic IFS's



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May assume For  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\omega$ ,  $S_{\tau_k(\omega)}(\omega) \in [k, k+1]$

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Use: self-conformality.

**Local equidistribution**

$$\int \left| \mathcal{F}_q \left( M_{e^{-s_{\tau_k(\omega)}(\omega)}} \nu \right) \right|^2 d\mathbb{P}(\omega) = \int_k^{k+1} |\mathcal{F}_q(M_{e^{-z}} \nu)|^2 dz + o(q, k)$$

Use: CLT and LLT for cocycles, proved by Benoist-Quint.

**Oscillatory integral**  $|\mathcal{F}_q(\nu)|^2 \leq \int_k^{k+1} |\mathcal{F}_q(M_{e^{-z}} \nu)|^2 dz + o(q, k)$

Use: Hochman's Lemma: Let  $\theta \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ . Then for any  $r > 0$

$$\int_0^1 |\mathcal{F}_q(M_{e^{-t}\theta})|^2 dt \leq \frac{e^2}{r \cdot |q|} + \int \theta(B_r(y)) d\theta(y)$$