

Suppose $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfies

$$|f(x)| \leq C(1 + |x|)^{-n-\varepsilon}, |\hat{f}(\xi)| \leq C(1 + |\xi|)^{-n-\varepsilon}$$

for some $C > 0, \varepsilon > 0$, where \hat{f} is the Fourier transform of f i.e.

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx \quad (\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Then

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(x+k) = \sum_{\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\kappa)e^{2\pi i \kappa \cdot x},$$

where both series converge absolutely and uniformly on n -torus \mathbb{T}^n ($\simeq [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]^n$). In particular, taking $x = 0$, we obtain a formula

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(k) = \sum_{\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\kappa).$$

Proof. Since $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |x|)^{-n-\varepsilon} dx$ converges, so series $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |k|)^{-n-\varepsilon} < \infty$ does. Hence, series $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(x+k)$ and $\sum_{\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\kappa)e^{2\pi i \kappa \cdot x}$ converge absolutely and uniformly.

Let Pf, p_κ be

$$Pf(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(x+k), p_\kappa = \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} Pf(x)e^{-2\pi i \kappa \cdot x} dx.$$

Then p_κ is a κ -th Fourier coefficient of Pf and

$$\begin{aligned} p_\kappa &= \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} Pf(x)e^{-2\pi i \kappa \cdot x} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(x+k)e^{-2\pi i \kappa \cdot x} dx \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} f(x+k)e^{-2\pi i \kappa \cdot x} dx \quad (\because \text{uniform convergence}) \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{\mathbb{T}^n+k} f(x)e^{-2\pi i \kappa \cdot (x-k)} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)e^{-2\pi i \kappa \cdot x} dx \quad (\because k \cdot \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ &= \hat{f}(\kappa). \end{aligned}$$

Then by Fourier series of Pf , the formulas

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(x+k) = \sum_{\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\kappa)e^{2\pi i \kappa \cdot x}, \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f(k) = \sum_{\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{f}(\kappa) \quad (x=0).$$

are proved. ■