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**SOME MAPPING PROPERTIES OF THE GROUP ALGEBRAS
OF A COMPACT GROUP**

CHARLES A. AKEMANN

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A number of equivalent conditions are given under which certain representations of $M(G)$ and $L^1(G)$ have closed range. A faithful representation with closed range implies the finiteness of G . Weakly compact operators on $L^1(G)$ commuting with right translations are classified as left convolutions by functions in $L^1(G)$.

In recent years various authors have shown that the same techniques which have proved so successful in developing the theory of locally compact abelian groups can be applied, with surprisingly small modifications, to nonabelian groups as well. The purpose of this paper is to carry on this theme with special emphasis on compact groups. Toward this end we shall emphasize the use of functional analysis methods and representation theory. In fact, the main technical result of the paper doesn't concern groups at all, though its foremost application, Theorem 2, gives some equivalent conditions under which certain representations of the group algebras of a compact group have closed range. The other main result of the paper is Theorem 4, which characterizes the weakly compact operators in the group algebra $L^1(G)$ [G compact] which commute with right translations as left convolution by some element of $L^1(G)$.

1. **Notation and preliminaries.** Let G be a compact Hausdorff group. Following Dixmier [2] we denote the set of equivalence classes of irreducible unitary representations of G by \hat{G} . We shall assume that one representation is chosen from each equivalence class, and we shall denote this collection by \hat{G} as well. If U_r is in \hat{G} , then by the Peter-Weyl Theorem, U_r is a finite-dimensional representation, say of dimension d_r , on the Hilbert space H_r . For each such r let $B(H_r)$ be the full matrix algebra over H_r with the usual operator norm. Let $TC(H_r)$ be the full matrix algebra over H_r with the trace norm [i.e. the trace class of H_r]. Let M be the bounded direct product of all the $B(H_r)$. That is, if \mathcal{A} is an index set for \hat{G} , then M is that subset of the Cartesian product of $\{B(H_r)\}_{r \in \mathcal{A}}$ for which $\{\|a_r\|\}_{r \in \mathcal{A}}$ is bounded, where $\{a_r\} \in M$. Under coordinatewise operations and norm $\|a\| = \sup_{r \in \mathcal{A}} \|a_r\|$, for $a = \{a_r\} \in M$, it is well-known that M is a W^* -algebra, i.e. a von Neumann algebra. Let N be the subalgebra of M defined by the condition: $a \in N$ if and only if for any $\alpha > 0$, $\{r \in \mathcal{A}: \|a_r\| > \alpha\}$ is a finite set. It is clear that N is a norm-closed subalgebra of M and hence a B^* -algebra. Let F

be the Banach space direct sum of the $\{TC(H_r)\}_{r \in \mathcal{A}}$, i.e. if $c = \{c_r\} \in F$, $\|c\| = \sum_{r \in \mathcal{A}} \|c_r\|_r$. It is easy to verify that as Banach space, F is the dual of N [written $F = N^*$] and M is the dual of F under the bilinear mapping $\text{tr}(ac)$ for $a \in M$ or N and $c \in F$. [$\text{tr}(ac) = \sum_{r \in \mathcal{A}} \text{tr}(a_r c_r)$]. We define a representation U of G into M by $U(t) = \{U_r(t)\}$.

We define the L^p spaces for G with respect to Haar measure in the usual way. Also we shall consider the space $C(G)$ of continuous complex-valued functions on G with sup norm, and its dual, the space $M(G)$ of finite regular Borel measures on G . It is well-known that both $M(G)$ and $L^1(G)$ are Banach $*$ algebras under convolution multiplication. Also $L^1(G)$ is naturally embedded in $M(G)$ as a closed ideal which is dense in the weak $*$ topology of $M(G)$. When it is convenient we shall identify $L^1(G)$ with its natural embedding in $M(G)$, and we shall do the same with N and its embedding in M .

We now define the Fourier transform as an M -valued $*$ homomorphism of $M(G)$. If m is in $M(G)$, define the Fourier transform $A(m) \stackrel{df}{=} \hat{m}$ to be the operator in M with r^{th} -component $\int_{\mathcal{A}} U_r(t) dm(t)$. The fact that A is an injective $*$ homomorphism of $M(G)$ into M is proved in Dixmier [2, p. 316]. Dixmier also proves that if A is restricted to $L^1(G)$, then the range of A lies in N . Thus A induces a dual map A^* of F into $L^\infty(G)$. If c is in F and f is in $L^1(G)$, then

$$A^*(c)(f) = c(\hat{f}) = \text{tr} \left(c \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}} U(t) f(t) dt \right) \right) = \int_{\mathcal{A}} f(t) \text{tr}(cU(t)) dt.$$

This proves that $A^*(c)(t) = \text{tr}(cU(t))$, and hence the range of A^* actually lies in the natural embedding of $C(G)$ in $L^\infty(G)$. Thus we may consider A^{**} , which maps $L^\infty(G)^*$ into M , as actually mapping $M(G)$ into M by composing A with the natural quotient map of $L^\infty(G)^*$ onto $M(G)$. Thus A is a dual map and almost a second dual map, and we shall tend to identify the various maps A used above when no confusion can result.

Finally we note that if p is any central projection in M , then the spaces pN , pF , and pM are defined in the obvious way, and we have immediately that $(pN)^* = pF$ and $(pF)^* = pM$. We shall consider pM as a subalgebra of M , pF as a subspace of F , and pN as a subalgebra of N .

PROPOSITION A. N is the C^* group algebra of G , and M is the "big group algebra of G ". [cf. 4]

Proof. We first show that $\hat{L}^1(G)$ is uniformly dense in N . In order to show this it is only necessary to point out that if p is the central projection in N determined by the finite set U_{r_1}, \dots, U_{r_n} in G , then $p = (d_{r_1} \chi_{r_1} + \dots + d_{r_n} \chi_{r_n})^\wedge$. [$\chi_r(t) = \text{tr}(U_r(t))$]. This proves that

$pN = p\hat{L}^1(G)$, and hence $\hat{L}^1(G)$ is uniformly dense in N . Also if A is in $\hat{L}^1(G)$, then C^* norm of A equals the norm (as an element of N) of \hat{A} by [2, p. 40]. Thus N is naturally isomorphic to the abstract completion of $L^1(G)$ in the C^* norm, so N is the C^* group algebra of G . It is then immediate from [4, p. 476] that M is the "big group algebra of G ".

The above result identifies the objects of the present study as the familiar group algebras. The ideal structure of M and N is particularly simple, and it follows easily that the ideal structure of $L^1(G)$ is essentially the same as that of N .

PROPOSITION B. The closed ideals of $L^1(G)$ are precisely those of the form $\{f: pf\hat{=} 0\}$ for some central projection p of M . The weak* closed ideals of $M(G)$ are precisely those of the form $\{m: pm\hat{=} 0\}$ for some central projection p of M .

Proof. Loomis [11, p. 161] proves the assertion about $L^1(G)$ though in slightly different form. Alternately one may use the methods of Rudin [12]. To prove the assertion about $M(G)$ by these methods one needs only to note that if $\{f_\alpha\}$ is a bounded approximate identity in $L^1(G)$, then $\{f_\alpha\}$ converges to I in the weak* topology of M . Otherwise one replaces characters with those functions determined by taking a specific matrix representation for each U_r and looking at each entry. Compare [9] for more details of this type of substitution.

We remark here that the most important aspect of the structure we are building here is that one can use the methods of the abelian case to prove results analogous to the familiar ones. For example we could imitate again the proof in [12] to prove the following characterization of $\hat{M}(G)$ as a subset of M .

PROPOSITION C. Suppose $a \in M$. Then $a \in \hat{M}(G)$ if and only if for each $f \in L^1(G)$, $af\hat{=} \hat{M}(G)$.

2. Representation of $L^1(G)$ and $M(G)$. For the first result of this section we suspend our notation temporarily in order to more readily state Theorem 1 in its full generality. This theorem was first proved by W. G. Bade [unpublished] for the abelian case, and, as usual, our proof draws heavily on the original methods.

THEOREM 1. Let Ω be any index set and suppose that for each θ in Ω we are given a finite dimensional Hilbert space H_θ . Let H be the direct sum of the $\{H_\theta\}_{\theta \in \Omega}$, M be the bounded direct product of the $\{B(H_\theta)\}_{\theta \in \Omega}$, and F be the direct sum of the $\{TC(H_\theta)\}_{\theta \in \Omega}$. Then

$F^* = M$ and M is a W^* -algebra acting on H in the natural way. Suppose X is a Banach space and T is a bounded linear operator mapping F into X . Suppose further that for each unitary operator u in M there exists x^* in X^* such that $\|u - T^*(x^*)\| < 1$. Then T^* is surjective.

Proof. Let U be the set of unitary operators of M . We claim that U is closed in the weak operator topology (equivalently the $\sigma(M, F)$ topology) of M . To see this suppose $\{u_\varphi\}$ is a net in U which $\sigma(M, F)$ converges to some a in M . Because of the way that M acts on H we need only show that a is unitary on each H_θ . But each H_θ is finite dimensional, so $\{u_\varphi\}$ converges uniformly to a on each H_θ , so a is unitary on each H_θ , so a is in U . Thus U is compact for the $\sigma(M, F)$ topology of M .

We need only show that T is injective and has closed range, whence it follows that T^* is surjective. Suppose $T(f) = 0$ for some $f \in F$. Suppose $\|f\| = 1$. By [13] and the above \exists unitary $u \in M \ni f(u) = 1$. Choose $x^* \in X^* \ni \|T^*(x^*) - u\| < 1$. Then

$$1 > \|T^*(x^*) - u\| \geq |f(T^*(x^*)) - f(u)| = |f(u)| = 1.$$

This contradiction shows T is injective.

To show T has closed range we need only find a finite dimensional central projection $p \in M \ni$ the restriction of T to $(I - p)F$ has closed range, since $F = pF \oplus (I - p)F$ and pF is finite dimensional. Assuming no such p exists, we may find by induction sequences $\{f_N\}$ in F and $\{p_N\}$ orthogonal, finite-dimensional, central projections satisfying: $\|f_N\| = 1$, $f_N(a) = f_N(p_N a) \forall a \in M$, $\|T(f_N)\| \rightarrow 0$. By [13] and the orthogonality of the $\{p_N\}$ $\exists u$ unitary in $M \ni f_N(u) = 1$ for all $N = 1, 2, \dots$. Choose $x^* \in X^* \ni \|T^*(x^*) - u\| < 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 1 = \|f_N\| = f_N(u) &\leq |f_N(u - T^*(x^*))| + |f_N(T^*(x^*))| \\ &\leq \|u - T^*(x^*)\| + \|T(f_N)\| \cdot \|x^*\|. \end{aligned}$$

Letting N tend to ∞ we get $1 \leq \|u - T^*(x^*)\|$, a contradiction.

For the case of an arbitrary W^* -algebra the conclusion of the last theorem will in general be false. We shall give an example to illustrate this.

EXAMPLE D. Let H be a separable infinite dimensional Hilbert space and set $M = B(H)$ and $F = TC(H)$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a fixed orthonormal basis in H , and we shall write elements of F and M as matrices with respect to this basis. First note that F is continuously isomorphic to the Banach space $l_2 + F$ under the mapping: $\theta(\{f_{ij}\}) =$

$\{f_{1j}\} + \{f_{i+1,j}\}$. Set $Y = l_2 + F$, then Y^* is isomorphic to the direct product of l_2 and M (written $l_2\pi M$). Also θ^* takes Y^* into M by: $\theta^*(\{a_{i0}\} + \{a_{ij}\}) = \{a_{i,j-1}\}$, as is easily checked by considering matrices.

Now let $X = c_0 + F$, and consider the map T of Y into X defined by $T(\{f_n\} + \{f_{ij}\}) = \{f_n\} + \{f_{ij}\}$. It is immediate that T is continuous and that $T^*(X^*)$ has dense range in Y^* . (One checks that

$$T^*(\{e_n\} + \{a_{ij}\}) = \{e_n\} + \{a_{ij}\},$$

where $\{e_n\}$ is in l_1 , and we are considering X^* as isomorphic to $l_1\pi M$.) However, T^* is not surjective since l_1 is a proper subset of l_2 .

We are almost ready to state and prove the main theorem of this section. In the abelian case this result is proved in [12, Ch. 5], and again many of our methods are similar. Another approach to the nonabelian case is given in [9], but their results are not equivalent to ours unless the group G admits only irreducible representations of bounded order. A discussion of such groups is given by Kaplansky [10]. The subject also arose in [6], and some of the equivalences of Theorem 2 of the present paper are proved therein, though they are stated in different form. For notational convenience we first introduce some definitions.

DEFINITION E. Choosing in any fashion orthonormal bases in the H_r we may write, for each $t \in G$, $U_r(t)$ as a matrix $U_r^{ij}(t)$. For each fixed triple (r, i, j) the function $U_r^{ij}(t)$ is well-defined on G , and we call a function f on G a *polynomial* or *trigonometric polynomial* if it is a finite linear combination of such functions.

DEFINITION F. Let E be a subset of Δ , the index set of \hat{G} . The *central projection of M corresponding to E* is that unique projection p such that $pM = M_E$, where M_E is the bounded direct product of the algebras $\{B(H_r)\}_{r \in E}$ considered as a subalgebra of M in the natural way. $f \in L^1(G)$ is called an *E -function* if $pf = \hat{f}$ (p as above). A polynomial f is called an *E -polynomial* if $pf = \hat{f}$.

THEOREM 2. *Let E be a subset of Δ and p the central projection of M corresponding to E . Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (0) *Definition: E is a Sidon set.*
- (1) $p\hat{M}(G) = pM$.
- (2) $p\hat{L}^1(G) = pN$.
- (3) A^* restricted to pF has closed range.
- (4) *If f is a continuous E -function, then $\sum_{r \in E} d_r \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_r|) < \infty$.*
- (5) *If f is a bounded E -function, then $\sum_{r \in E} d_r \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_r|) < \infty$.*

(6) *There exists $K > 0$ such that if f is an E -polynomial, then $K \|f\|_\infty \geq \sum_{r \in E} d_r \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_r|)$.*

(7) *There exists $K > 0$ such that if f is a bounded E -function, then $K \|f\|_\infty \geq \sum_{r \in E} d_r \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_r|)$.*

(8) *For each unitary u in M there exists $m \in M(G)$ such that $\|p(u - \hat{m})\| < 1$.*

Proof. The equivalence of (1)–(3) follows from [3, pp. 487–488]. The implications (7) \rightarrow (6), (7) \rightarrow (5), (5) \rightarrow (4) are obvious. Theorem 1 and the previous remark that \mathcal{A} is a dual map shows the equivalence of (1) and (8). We now fill in the gaps.

(4) \rightarrow (3): If f is in the closure of the range of \mathcal{A}^* , it is immediate that f is a continuous E -function. Thus by the hypothesis (4), $c = \{d_r f_r\}$ is a well-defined element of F . One easily verifies that $\mathcal{A}^*(c) = f$. Thus (3) holds.

(3) \rightarrow (6): By (3) and the closed graph theorem we need only to note that any E -polynomial f trivially satisfies $\sum_{r \in E} d_r \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_r|) < \infty$. Thus f is in the range of \mathcal{A}^* as above, and (6) follows by the closed graph theorem.

(6) \rightarrow (7): Let f be a bounded E -function, and let $\alpha > 0$ be given. Fix r_1, \dots, r_n in E . Since there exists a bounded approximate identity consisting of trigonometric polynomials, we may choose such a polynomial g such that $\sum_{i=1}^n d_{r_i} \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_{r_i}|) - \alpha \leq \sum_{i=1}^n d_{r_i} \operatorname{tr}(|\hat{f}_{r_i} \hat{g}_{r_i}|) \leq K \| |f| * |g| \|_\infty \leq K \|f\|_\infty \|g\|_1$ and $\|g\|_1 \leq 1$, where K is the constant given by (6). This proves (7), and the theorem follows.

REMARK. A useful example of a set E satisfying the conditions of the last theorem is given in [6]. A related concept is discussed in [8].

It is to be noted here that sets E which satisfy the conditions of Theorem 2 will have to be sparse in some sense. It is known that in the abelian case no representation of $L^1(G)$ or $M(G)$ can both be faithful and have closed range. With the tools at hand nowadays it is easy to extend this result to the general case—even for noncompact G .

THEOREM 3. *Let G be any locally compact group and suppose $T: M(G)[L^1(G)] \rightarrow B(H)$, for some Hilbert space H , is faithful. If A is a C^* -algebra in $B(H)$ and A is a subset of the range of T , then A is finite dimensional.*

Proof. Let $J = T^{-1}(A)$. Since T is norm-decreasing [2], J is a closed subspace of $M(G)$. Thus J is weakly sequentially complete. By the closed graph theorem, T is a homeomorphism on J , so A is weakly

sequentially complete as well. But Sakai [14] proves that such an A is finite-dimensional.

3. Operators in $L^1(G)$. The earliest results of the type to be given here were proved by Wendel [16] who showed that a bounded linear operator $T: L^1(G) \rightarrow L^1(G)$ which commuted with right translations was just left convolution by some $m \in M(G)$. Helgason [8] used this fact to classify such operators T (as above) which were also spectrally continuous as convolutions by functions in $L^2(G)$. Sakai [15] eliminated some unnecessary hypotheses from Helgason's theorem. We shall use the results of all of these papers for our classification theorem.

THEOREM 4. *Suppose $T: L^1(G) \rightarrow L^1(G)$ is a bounded linear map which commutes with right translations. Then the following conditions on T are equivalent:*

- (1) T is a compact operator.
- (2) T is a weakly compact operator.
- (3) There exists $g \in L^1(G)$ such that for each $f \in L^1(G)$, $T(f) = g * f$.

Proof. Wendel [16] proves that T is just left convolution by some $m \in M(G)$ and $\|m\| = \|T\|$. Clearly (1) implies (2). Also it follows by standard arguments that the space of compact [weakly compact] operators on $L^1(G)$ of this type is closed in the norm topology of $B(L^1(G))$. If $g \in L^2(G)$, the map $f \rightarrow g * f$ is spectrally continuous by a theorem of Helgason [9]. That is to say, it can be extended to a continuous linear map of N into $L^1(G)$; and hence it is weakly compact by a result of [15]. Since $L^2(G)$ is dense in $L^1(G)$, it follows that (3) implies (2). By [3, p. 510] if T and T' are weakly compact operators on $L^1(G)$, then their composition TT' is compact. Since $L^1(G) * L^1(G)$ is dense in $L^1(G)$, it follows that (3) implies (1) as well.

To complete the proof we assume that m (as above) is not absolutely continuous and show that this implies T is not weakly compact. By considering the Jordan decomposition of m and using the Eberlein—Smulian Theorem [3, p. 430] we may assume that m is positive. Since m is not absolutely continuous, there exists a compact subset E of G such that E is a null set for the Haar measure of G but $m(E) > 0$. Let θ be the Haar measure of G . Choose open neighborhoods $\{V_n\}$ of the identity e of G and neighborhoods $\{U_n\}$ of E such that $\theta(U_n) \rightarrow 0$ and $EV_n \subset U_n$. Let f_n be defined by $f_n(t) = 1/\theta(V_n)$ if $t \in V_n$ and $f_n(t) = 0$ otherwise. Then $\|f_n\|_1 = 1$ for each $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Also we have $\int_{EV_n} m * f_n(t) dt = \int_G \left[\int_{EV_n} f_n(s^{-1}t) dt \right] dm(s)$. But for each $s \in E$,

$$\int_{EV_n} f_n(s^{-1}t) dt \geq \int_{sV_n} f_n(s^{-1}t) dt = \int_{V_n} f_n(t) dt = 1.$$

Thus we have,

$$\int_{EV_n} m * f_n(t) dt \geq \int_E 1 dm \geq m(E), \quad \text{for each } n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

But $\theta(EV_n) \leq \theta(U_n) \rightarrow 0$. By [3, p. 294] this shows that $\{m * f_n\}$ is not a weakly relatively compact set and hence T is not a weakly compact map.

We remark that the argument of Sakai [15] show that if G is not compact (but is locally compact), then any map T satisfying the conditions of the last Theorem is identically 0.

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