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**ZONAL MULTIPLIERS ON THE HEISENBERG GROUP**

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**We investigate  $L^p$  boundedness of zonal multipliers on the  $2n + 1$ -dimensional Heisenberg group  $H^n$ . These are multipliers which are invariant under the group  $SU(n)$  acting in the noncentral variables. The result is then applied to derive sufficient conditions for  $L^p$  boundedness for a class of multipliers associated with  $SU(n)$  invariant operators in the enveloping algebra of  $H^n$ . A necessary condition is also obtained with the aid of group contractions.**

1. Introduction. The purpose of this paper is the extension to higher dimensional Heisenberg groups of some of the results of [4]. The main tools in the proof of the multiplier theorem in [4] are the machinery developed by Coifman and Weiss in [1] and the Fourier analysis on the Heisenberg group [9].

Both of them are available in the more general case of the  $2n + 1$ -dimensional Heisenberg group  $H^n$ . However it turns out that a strict imitation of the methods of [4], if at all possible, would produce prohibitively long and involved proofs.

These difficulties can be avoided if we restrict our attention to the sub algebra of multipliers which are invariant under the action of the group  $SU(n)$  acting in the noncentral variables.

We call these multipliers zonal multipliers. It turns out that zonal multipliers are convolution operators with a zonal tempered distribution on  $H^n$ .

One can show that these convolution operators on  $H^n$  may be realized as averages over  $SU(n)$  of convolution operators transferred from  $H^{n-1}$ . Thus we reduce the problem of finding sufficient conditions for their boundedness in  $L^p(H^n)$  to the corresponding problem in  $H^{n-1}$ . A repeated application of this argument will enable us eventually to apply the multiplier theorem in [4].

This method, which is a generalization of the classical method of rotation used by Calderòn and Zygmund to deal with singular integrals with odd kernels, is due to Coifman and Weiss, who applied it to several problems in harmonic analysis [2].

Next, in §4, we consider a particular algebra of zonal multipliers on  $H^n$  defined in terms of their symbol  $F$ , which is a function defined in the sectors  $S_n = \{(\lambda, r) \in \mathbf{R}^2: r \geq n|\lambda| > 0\}$ . For these operators the conditions of the multiplier theorem assume a particularly simple form, being expressed in terms of growth conditions on the derivatives of the symbol.

In the last section we investigate a relationship between  $L^p$  multipliers of  $H^n$  and  $L^p$  multipliers of  $C^n$  with the aid of group contractions.

Some of the results of this paper were announced without proofs in [3].

**2. Fourier analysis on the Heisenberg group.** In this section we recall the basic facts of harmonic analysis on the Heisenberg group. The main references here are the papers [8] and [9] of Geller.

The  $2n + 1$ -dimensional Heisenberg group  $H^n$  is the nilpotent Lie group whose underlying manifold is  $R \times C^n$ . The multiplication is given by:

$$(t, z)(t', z') = (t + t' + \Phi(z, z'), z + z'), \quad t \in R, z, z' \in C^n$$

where  $\Phi$  is the skew-symmetric bilinear form  $\Phi(z, z') = 2\mathcal{I}m \sum z_j \bar{z}'_j$  on  $C^n \times C^n$ . Sometimes we shall also use coordinates  $(t, x, y) \in R \times R^{2n}$ , where  $z = x + iy$ . The Haar measure is the Lebesgue measure  $dt dz d\bar{z}$  on  $R \times C^n$ .

The group  $SU(n)$  acts as group of automorphisms of  $H^n$  in the following way:

$$u \cdot (t, z) = (t, u \cdot z)$$

for  $u \in SU(n), (t, z) \in H^n$ .

We say that a function  $f: H^n \rightarrow C$  is zonal if  $f$  is invariant under the action of  $SU(n)$ .

It is well known that the infinite dimensional representations of  $H^n$  are parametrized by  $R^*$ , the set of nonzero real numbers, and that they can be realized on  $L^2(R^n)$  as follows. For every  $\lambda \in R^*$ , let  $\pi_\lambda$  be the corresponding representation. Then for  $\varphi \in L^2(R^n)$ :

$$\pi_\lambda(t, x, y)\varphi(\xi) = e^{i\lambda t} e^{2i\lambda(x \cdot y - |x|^2)} \varphi(\xi - x).$$

Given a function  $f \in L^1(H^n)$  the Fourier transform of  $f$  is the operator valued function:

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{H^n} f(t, z) \pi_\lambda(t, z) dt dz d\bar{z}.$$

Choosing an appropriate orthonormal basis in the space of each representation  $\pi_\lambda$ , one can give an explicit expression of the matrix coefficients of operators  $\hat{f}(\lambda)$  in terms of  $f$ .

For every  $\lambda \in R^*$  let  $\{\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \lambda}: \alpha \in N^n\}$  be the orthonormal basis in  $L^2(R^n)$  defined by

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \lambda}(\xi) = \prod_{j=1}^n \mathcal{H}_{\alpha_j, \lambda}(\xi_j), \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbf{N}^n, \quad \xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n.$$

Here

$$\mathcal{H}_{k, \lambda}(s) = (2|\lambda|^{1/2})^{1/2} \mathcal{H}_k(2|\lambda|^{1/2}s)$$

is the Hermite function  $\mathcal{H}_k$  scaled by a factor  $2|\lambda|^{1/2}$ .

Given multiindices  $m \in \mathbf{Z}^n, \alpha \in \mathbf{N}^n$ , we shall use the notation:

$$\begin{aligned} m_i^+ &= \max(m_i, 0); & m_i^- &= -\min(m_i, 0); \\ m^+ &= (m_1^+, \dots, m_n^+); & m^- &= (m_1^-, \dots, m_n^-) \\ |m| &= \sum m_i; & \alpha! &= \alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_n! \\ \alpha \pm m &= (\alpha_1 \pm m_1, \dots, \alpha_n \pm m_n). \end{aligned}$$

Define the partial isometries  $W_\alpha^m(\lambda)$  on  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  by:

$$\begin{aligned} W_\alpha^m(\lambda) \mathcal{H}_{\beta, \lambda} &= (-1)^{|m|} \delta_{\alpha+m^+, \beta} \mathcal{H}_{\alpha+m^-, \lambda} \quad \text{for } \lambda > 0 \\ W_\alpha^m(\lambda) &= W_\alpha^m(-\lambda)^* \quad \text{for } \lambda < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\{W_\alpha^m(\lambda): m \in \mathbf{Z}^n, \alpha \in \mathbf{N}^n\}$  is for every  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$  an orthonormal basis in the Hilbert space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators on  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ .

Given a function  $f$ , to find  $\hat{f}$  write:

$$f(t, z) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} f_m(t, r_1, \dots, r_n) \exp(i \sum m_\mu \theta_\mu)$$

where  $z_j = r_j e^{i\theta_j}$ , and denote by  $\mathcal{F}_1 f_m$  the Euclidean Fourier transform of  $f_m$  with respect to the variable  $t$ , i.e.:

$$\mathcal{F}_1 f_m(\lambda, r_1, \dots, r_n) = \int_{\mathbf{R}} e^{i\lambda t} f_m(t, r_1, \dots, r_n) dt.$$

Then, denoting by  $L_j^k$  the Laguerre polynomial of degree  $j$  and type  $k$  and by

$$l_j^k(s) = \left( \frac{j!}{(j+k)!} \right)^{1/2} s^{k/2} L_j^k(s) e^{-s/2}$$

the corresponding Laguerre function, we have:

$$(2.1) \quad \hat{f}(\lambda) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}^n} R_\alpha^m(\lambda; f) W_\alpha^m(\lambda)$$

where

$$(2.2) \quad R_\alpha^m(\lambda; f) = (2\pi)^n \int_{\mathbf{R}_+^n} \mathcal{F}_1 f_m(\lambda, r_1, \dots, r_n) \prod_{k=1}^n l_{\alpha_k}^{1m_k} (2|\lambda| r_k^2) r_k dr_k.$$

The inversion formula is:

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & f(t, z_1, \dots, z_n) \\ &= \frac{2^{n-1}}{\pi^{n+1}} \left[ \int_{\mathbf{R}} e^{-i\lambda t} \sum_{m, \alpha} R_{\alpha}^m(\lambda; f) \prod_{k=1}^n l_{\alpha_k}^{m_k} (2|\lambda| r_k^2) |\lambda|^n d\lambda \exp(i \sum m_k \theta_k) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

For a zonal function  $f(t, z) = f_0(t, |z|)$  one has  $R_{\alpha}^m(\lambda; f) = 0$  for  $m \neq 0$  and  $R_{\alpha}^0(\lambda; f) = R_{\beta}^0(\lambda; f)$  if  $|\alpha| = |\beta|$  [8]. Hence we write  $R_N(\lambda; f)$  for  $R_{\alpha}^0(\lambda; f)$  when  $f$  is zonal and  $|\alpha| = N$ .

Now if we denote by  $P_N^{(n)}(\lambda)$  the projection on the  $\binom{N+n-1}{n-1}$ -dimensional subspace of  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$  spanned by  $\{\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \lambda}; |\alpha| = N\}$ ,  $N \in \mathbf{N}$ , it is not difficult to see that

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda; f) P_N^{(n)}(\lambda)$$

where

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & R_N(\lambda; f) \\ &= \omega_{2n-1} \frac{N!}{(N+n-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{F}_1 f_0(\lambda, r) L_N^{n-1}(2|\lambda|r^2) e^{-|\lambda|r^2} |\lambda|^{2n-1} dr \end{aligned}$$

and  $\omega_{2n-1}$  is the surface area of the unit sphere in  $\mathbf{R}^{2n}$ . The inversion formula becomes:

$$(2.5) \quad f_0(t, r) = \frac{2^{n-1}}{\pi^{n+1}} \int_{\mathbf{R}} e^{-i\lambda t} \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda; f) L_N^{n-1}(2|\lambda|r^2) e^{-|\lambda|r^2} |\lambda|^n d\lambda .$$

We also have the following Plancherel formula:

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \frac{2^{n-1}}{\pi^{n+1}} \int_{\mathbf{R}} \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} |R_N(\lambda; f)|^2 \frac{(N+n-1)!}{N!} |\lambda|^n d\lambda .$$

**3. Zonal multipliers.** A left multiplier of  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , is an operator valued function  $M$  defined on  $\mathbf{R}^*$  and taking values in  $\mathcal{B}(L^2(\mathbf{R}^n))$ , the algebra of bounded operators on  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ , such that the mapping  $f \mapsto Mf$  defined by

$$(Mf)^{\wedge}(\lambda) = M(\lambda) \hat{f}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*, f \in L^1 \cap L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$$

extends to a bounded linear operator on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ . Right multipliers are also defined in an obvious way.

We say that a multiplier  $M$  is zonal if  $M$  commutes with the action of  $SU(n)$  on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ .

It is not difficult to prove, using the fact that every  $L^p$  multiplier is an  $L^2$  multiplier [10] and the Plancherel formula, that  $M$  is zonal if and only if

$$M(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda) P_N^{(n)}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^* ,$$

where  $\{R_N; N \in \mathbf{N}\}$  is a uniformly bounded sequence of measurable

functions of  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$ . It is not hard to see also that if  $M$  is zonal then  $M$  is a left  $L^p$  multiplier if and only if  $M$  is a right  $L^p$  multiplier. Therefore in the following we will not distinguish any more between left and right zonal multipliers.

It is well known that  $L^p$  multipliers are operators of convolution by tempered distributions on  $\mathbf{H}^n$  [12]. The following theorem shows that, at least when such a distribution is a continuous zonal function with compact support, the question of the  $L^p$  boundedness of the corresponding operator can be reduced to the analogous question in lower dimension.

**THEOREM 3.1.** *Suppose  $k_0$  is a continuous function on  $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^+$  having compact support. If the kernel  $k(t, z) = |z|^2 k_0(t, |z|)$  defines a bounded convolution operator on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^{n-1})$  with norm  $N_p$ , then the kernel  $h(t, z) = k_0(t, |z|)$  defines a bounded convolution operator on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  with norm not exceeding  $(\omega_{2n-1}/\omega_{2n-3})N_p$ , where  $\omega_{k-1}$  is the surface area of the unit sphere in  $\mathbf{R}^k$ .*

*Proof.* The proof is based on an extension of the rotation method of Calderon-Zygmund due to Coifman and Weiss [2]. We give a sketch of the argument for completeness.

Given a function  $f \in L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ , first one shows that it is possible to express the convolution  $h * f$  as an average over  $SU(n)$  of certain transferred operators on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ . Then one shows that the  $L^p$  norm of the transferred operators can be bounded by  $N_p$ . The conclusion then follows by an application of Minkowski's integral inequality. More precisely one has:

$$h * f(t_1, z_1) = \frac{\omega_{2n-1}}{\omega_{2n-3}} \int_{SU(n)} du \int_{\mathbb{H}^{n-1}} k(t, z) U_{(t,z)}^u f(t_1, z_1) dt dz d\bar{z}$$

where for every fixed  $u \in SU(n)$   $U^u$  is the isometric representation of  $\mathbf{H}^{n-1}$  on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  defined by:

$$U_{(t,z)}^u f(t_1, z_1) = f((t, uz)^{-1}(t_1, z_1)).$$

Note that we are identifying  $\mathbf{H}^{n-1}$  with the subgroup of the elements of  $\mathbf{H}^n$  of the form  $(t, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}, 0)$ .

Since  $SU(n)$  acts as a group of automorphisms of  $\mathbf{H}^n$  it is easily checked that  $U^u$  is a representation of  $\mathbf{H}^{n-1}$ .

The fact that the norm of the transferred operator

$$U^u(k)f = \int_{\mathbb{H}^{n-1}} k(t, z) U_{(t,z)}^u f dt dz d\bar{z}$$

is bounded by the norm of the operator of convolution by  $k$  on

$L^p(\mathbf{H}^{n-1})$  then follows from the general result on transference [2] and the amenability of  $\mathbf{H}^{n-1}$ .

Now we want to use Theorem 3.1 to deduce sufficient conditions for the boundedness of a generalized convolution operator in terms of the corresponding multiplier.

In this connection we introduce the difference operator  $\mathcal{D}_n$  defined on sequences  $\{R_N: N \in \mathbf{N}\}$  of functions of  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$  by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_n R_N(\lambda) &= (N + n - 1)R_N(\lambda) + NR_{N-1}(\lambda) \quad \text{for } N \neq 0 \\ &= (n - 1)R_0(\lambda) \quad \text{for } N = 0. \end{aligned}$$

**THEOREM 3.2.** *Let  $M(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda) P_N^{(n)}(\lambda)$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , where  $\{R_N: N \in \mathbf{N}\}$  is a uniformly bounded sequence of complex valued continuous functions of  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$ , and*

$$m(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} \mathcal{D}_n R_N(\lambda) P_N^{(n-1)}(\lambda).$$

*If the operator valued function  $m$  defines a zonal multiplier of  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^{n-1})$  then  $M$  defines a zonal multiplier of  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ .*

*Proof.* Assume first that  $M$  is the Fourier transform of a continuous function  $h(t, z) = k_0(t, |z|)$  with compact support. Then:

$$R_N(\lambda) = \omega_{2n-1} \frac{N!}{(N + n - 1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{F}_1 k_0(t, r) L_N^{n-1}(2|\lambda|r^2) e^{-|\lambda|r^2} r^{2n} dr.$$

If the kernel  $k(t, |z|) = |z|^2 k_0(t, |z|)$  defines a bounded convolution operator on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^{n-1})$ , then by Theorem 3.1,  $h$  defines a bounded convolution operator on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ . The Fourier transform of  $k$  is

$$\hat{k}(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda; k) P_N^{(n-1)}(\lambda)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} R_N(\lambda; k) &= \omega_{2n-3} \frac{N!}{(N + n - 2)!} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathcal{F}_1 k_0(t, r) r^2 L_N^{n-2}(2|\lambda|r^2) \\ &\quad \exp(-|\lambda|r^2) r^{2n-2} dr. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore from the classical formulas (see [5]):

$$\begin{aligned} L_N^{n-2}(x) &= L_N^{n-1}(x) - L_{N-1}^{n-1}(x) \quad N \geq 1 \\ L_0^{n-2}(x) &= L_0^{n-1}(x) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

it is easily seen that

$$R_N(\lambda; k) = \frac{\omega_{2n-3}}{\omega_{2n-1}} [(N + n - 1)R_N(\lambda) - NR_{N-1}(\lambda)] \quad \text{for } N \geq 1$$

and

$$R_0(\lambda; k) = \frac{\omega_{2n-3}}{\omega_{2n-1}} (n - 1)R_0(\lambda) .$$

This proves the theorem when  $M$  is the Fourier transform of a continuous function with compact support. For the general case we shall show that  $M$  can be appropriately approximated by multipliers which are Fourier transforms of continuous functions with compact support.

Given a function  $f$  defined on  $\mathbf{H}^n$  let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{1,2}f(\tau, \xi, \eta) \\ = \int_{\mathbf{H}^n} \exp [i(\tau x + \langle \xi, x \rangle + \langle \eta, y \rangle)] f(t, x, y) dt dx dy \end{aligned}$$

be its Euclidean Fourier transform. The following lemma gives the connections between the different transforms of a zonal function.

**LEMMA 3.3.** *Suppose  $f$  is a zonal function in  $L^2(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ; thus  $f(t, z) = f_0(t, |z|)$  and  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}f(\tau, \zeta) = (\mathcal{F}_{1,2}f)_0(\tau, |\zeta|)$ .*

*Then for almost every  $\tau, \rho, \lambda$*

$$(3.1) \quad (\mathcal{F}_{1,2}f)_0(\tau, \rho) = C_n \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda; f) L_N^{n-1}(\rho^2/2|\tau|) \exp(-\rho^2/4|\tau|)$$

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} R_N(\lambda; f) = \gamma_n (2|\lambda|)^{-n} \frac{N!}{(N+n-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} (\mathcal{F}_{1,2}f)_0(\lambda, s) L_N^{n-1}(s^2/2|\lambda|) \\ \times \exp(-s^2/4|\lambda|) s^{2n-1} ds \end{aligned}$$

where both the series and the integral converge in  $L^2$ .

*Proof.* Assume first that  $f$  is in  $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{H}^n)$ , the Schwartz space of fast decreasing functions on  $\mathbf{H}^n$ . Since it is easily seen that the Fourier transform in  $\mathbf{R}^{2n}$  of  $L_N^{n-1}(2|\lambda||z|^2) \exp(-|\lambda||z|^2)$  is

$$(2|\lambda|)^{-n} L_N^{n-1}(|\zeta|^2/2|\lambda|) \exp(-|\zeta|^2/4|\lambda|) ,$$

taking the Fourier transform  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$  of both sides of the Fourier inversion formula (2.5) we get (3.1). A similar argument yields (3.2). The general case  $f \in L^2(\mathbf{H}^n)$  follows by a limit argument.

**LEMMA 3.4.** *Suppose  $M$  satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 3.2. Then there exists a family  $\{k_{\varepsilon, \sigma}: \varepsilon, \sigma > 0\}$  of continuous zonal functions with compact support such that:*

(i)  $M(\lambda)$  is in the weak operator closure of  $\{\hat{k}_{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\lambda): \varepsilon, \sigma > 0\}$  for every  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$ ,



(ii) *The  $L^p$  multiplier norms of  $\widehat{k}_{\varepsilon, \sigma}$  are bounded by a constant times the  $L^p$  multiplier norm of  $M$ .*

*Proof.* First we show that  $M$  is the strong operator limit of operators  $T_\varepsilon$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , where  $T_\varepsilon f = k_\varepsilon * f$  is the operator of convolution by a continuous functions  $k_\varepsilon$  in  $L^2(\mathbf{H}^n)$ . Moreover  $k_\varepsilon$  can be chosen so that the norm of  $T_\varepsilon$  on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  is bounded by a constant times the norm of  $M$  on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  and for every  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$   $M(\lambda)$  is in the weak operator closure of  $\{\widehat{k}_\varepsilon(\lambda): \varepsilon > 0\}$ .

Let  $\varphi_\varepsilon$  be the function defined by:

$$\widehat{\varphi}_\varepsilon(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} e^{-\varepsilon(2N+1)^2|\lambda|^2} P_N^{(n)}(\lambda) .$$

By [9, Theorem 1]  $\varphi_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{H}^n)$  for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Moreover from (2.4) it follows easily that

$$\varphi_\varepsilon(t, z) = \varepsilon^{-(n+1)/2} \varphi_1(\varepsilon^{-1/2}t, \varepsilon^{-1/4}z) .$$

By (2.4) and the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem  $\int_{\mathbf{H}^n} \varphi_\varepsilon dt dz d\bar{z} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} R_N(\lambda; \varphi_\varepsilon) = 1$ . Hence  $\{\varphi_\varepsilon: \varepsilon > 0\}$  is an approximate identity for the convolution.

Let  $\text{Conv}_p$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , denote the Banach algebra of all bounded operators on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  commuting with right translations. It is well known that  $\text{Conv}_p$  can be identified with the algebra of left multipliers of  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  and that  $\text{Conv}_p \subset \text{Conv}_2$  for every  $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$  [10]. Hence the function  $k_\varepsilon = M\varphi_\varepsilon$  is in  $L^2(\mathbf{H}^n)$ . Moreover, since  $k_\varepsilon = M(\varphi_{\varepsilon/2} * \varphi_{\varepsilon/2}) = (M\varphi_{\varepsilon/2}) * \varphi_{\varepsilon/2}$ ,  $k_\varepsilon$  is also a continuous function. It is also obvious that  $M(\lambda)$  is in the weak operator closure of  $\{\widehat{k}_\varepsilon(\lambda): \varepsilon > 0\}$ . Let  $T_\varepsilon$  be the operator of left convolution by  $k_\varepsilon$ . Then  $\|T\|_{\text{Conv}_p} \leq \|M\|_{\text{Conv}_p} \|\varphi_1\|_1$ .

To finish the proof of the lemma we need to recall some facts about the algebras  $A_p$ . For  $p = 1$ ,  $A_1$  is the space  $C_0(\mathbf{H}^n)$  of the continuous functions vanishing at infinity. For  $p > 1$ ,  $A_p$  is the smallest Banach space of continuous functions on  $\mathbf{H}^n$  containing all the functions of the form  $f = u * v$ ,  $u \in L^{p'}(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $v \in L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $p, p'$  conjugate exponents. It is well known [11] that  $A_p$  is a Banach algebra for the pointwise multiplication and that  $\text{Conv}_p$  is the Banach dual of  $A_p$ , via the pairing:

$$\langle T, u * v \rangle = \langle u, T\check{v} \rangle .$$

The algebra  $A_p$  operates on  $\text{Conv}_p$  as follows:

$$\langle \varphi \cdot T, f \rangle = \langle T, \varphi \cdot f \rangle$$

for  $T \in \text{Conv}_p$ ,  $\varphi, f \in A_p$ . In particular when  $T$  is the convolution by

a function  $h \in L^1(\mathbf{H}^n)$ , the product  $\varphi \cdot T$  corresponds to the ordinary product  $\varphi h$ . Now let  $\varphi$  be a zonal  $C^\infty$  function on  $\mathbf{H}^n$ , with compact support, such that  $\varphi \geq 0$  and  $\|\varphi\|_2 = 1$ . Define  $F_1 = \varphi * \varphi$ , and  $F_\sigma(t, z) = F_1(\sigma^2 t, \sigma z)$ , for  $\sigma > 0$ . Then  $F_\sigma$  is in  $A_p$  and its norm is bounded by a constant  $c_p$  independent of  $\sigma$ .

Let  $k_{\varepsilon, \sigma} = F_\sigma k_\varepsilon$ . We claim that the family  $\{k_{\varepsilon, \sigma}: \varepsilon, \sigma > 0\}$  satisfies the conclusion of the lemma. Clearly  $k_{\varepsilon, \sigma}$  is continuous and has compact support. Moreover since for every  $f \in A_p$ :

$$|\langle F_\sigma \cdot T_\varepsilon, f \rangle| = |\langle T_\varepsilon, F_\sigma f \rangle| \leq C_p \|M\|_{\text{Conv}_p} \|f\|_{A_p}$$

the norm of  $(F_\sigma k_\varepsilon)^\wedge$  as  $L^p$  multiplier does not exceed  $C_p \|M\|_{\text{Conv}_p}$ . To prove (i) observe first that the Euclidean Fourier transform of  $k$  is a continuous function vanishing at infinity in the strip  $\{(\lambda, \zeta): 0 < r_0 \leq |\lambda| < r_1\}$ . Indeed by Lemma 3.3  $(\mathcal{F}_{1,2} k_\varepsilon)(\lambda, \zeta) = (\mathcal{F}_{1,2} k_\varepsilon)_0(\lambda, |\zeta|)$  where

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{F}_{1,2} k_\varepsilon)_0(\lambda, \rho) \\ &= c_n \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda) \exp[-\varepsilon(2N + 1)^2 |\lambda|^2] L_N^{n-1}(\rho^2/2|\lambda|) \exp(-\rho^2/4|\lambda|). \end{aligned}$$

From the inequality (see [5]):

$$|L_N^k(x)| e^{-x/2} \leq \frac{(N + k)!}{N! k!} \leq (1 + k)^N \quad \text{for } k \geq 0$$

and the assumptions on  $R_N(\lambda)$  it follows that the series is uniformly convergent in the strip  $\{(\lambda, \zeta): r_0 \leq |\lambda| \leq r_1\}$  to a continuous function vanishing at infinity. On the other hand since  $F_\sigma(0, 0) = \|\varphi\|_2 = 1$  and  $\|\mathcal{F}_{1,2} F_\sigma\|_1$  is bounded by a constant independent of  $\sigma$ ,  $\{\mathcal{F}_{1,2} F_\sigma: \sigma > 0\}$  is an approximate identity for the ordinary convolution in  $\mathbf{R}^{2n+1}$ . Thus  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}(F_\sigma k_\varepsilon) = \mathcal{F}_{1,2} F_\sigma * \mathcal{F}_{1,2} k$  converges uniformly to  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2} k_\varepsilon$  in the strip  $\{(\lambda, \rho): r_0 \leq |\lambda| \leq r_1\}$ . Hence by (3.2) and the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem  $R_N(\lambda; k_\varepsilon) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} R_N(\lambda, F_\sigma k_\varepsilon)$ . So  $M(\lambda)$  is in the weak operator closure of the set  $\{\hat{k}_{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\lambda): \varepsilon, \sigma > 0\}$  and the lemma is proved.

The proof of Theorem 3.2 now follows by an approximation argument. We omit the details.

REMARK. The same arguments in the proofs of Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 can be used to obtain weak type  $(p - p)$  estimates for the multiplier  $M$  on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  from the corresponding estimates for  $m$  on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^{n-1})$  [2, Theorem 2.6] for  $1 < p < \infty$ .

We now consider a consequence of Theorem 3.2. First we need to introduce some more notation. Given a sequence  $\{R_N(\lambda): N \in \mathbf{N}\}$

of functions of  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$  define the following difference-differential operators:

$$\begin{aligned} D_+ R_N(\lambda) &= [(N+1)/2|\lambda|]^{1/2} [R_{N+1}(\lambda) - R_N(\lambda)] \\ D_- R_N(\lambda) &= [N/2|\lambda|]^{1/2} [R_N(\lambda) - R_{N-1}(\lambda)] \\ D_1 R_N(\lambda) &= -R'_N(\lambda) + (N/\lambda) [R_N(\lambda) - R_{N-1}(\lambda)] \\ D_2 R_N(\lambda) &= -R'_N(\lambda) + [(N+1)/\lambda] [R_{N+1}(\lambda) - R_N(\lambda)], \end{aligned}$$

where  $R'_N(\lambda)$  denotes the derivative of  $R_N(\lambda)$  with respect to  $\lambda$ . We think of  $D_+$  and  $D_-$  as "operators of order one" and  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  as "operators of order two". For every positive integer  $j$  let  $\mathcal{A}^j$  denote any product of order  $j$  of the operators  $D_+$ ,  $D_-$ ,  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ . So, for instance,  $\mathcal{A}^1$  denotes either  $D_+$  or  $D_-$ ,  $\mathcal{A}^2$  denotes either  $D_1$  or  $D_2$  or  $D_+D_-$  and so on. Let  $\mathcal{D}^n$  be the product  $\mathcal{D}_2 \cdots \mathcal{D}_n$ . Finally let  $\prod_s^\lambda$ ,  $s > 0$ , be the projection  $\sum P_N^{(n)}(\lambda) (s \leq (2N+1)|\lambda| < 2s)$ .

Then iterating Theorem 3.2 and specializing the multiplier theorem in [4] to the case of zonal multipliers, we get:

**COROLLARY 3.4.** *Let  $\{R_N(\lambda): N \in \mathbf{N}\}$  be a sequence of uniformly bounded functions in  $C^2(\mathbf{R}^*)$  such that*

$$(3.3) \quad \sup_{s>0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\| \prod_s^\lambda \mathcal{A}^j \mathcal{D}^{n-1} R_N(\lambda) \right\|_{HS}^2 |\lambda| d\lambda \leq \mathcal{C} \quad s^{2-j}$$

for every  $j = 0, \dots, 4$ . Then the zonal multiplier defined by the operator valued function  $M(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} R_N(\lambda) P_N^{(n)}(\lambda)$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $1 < p < \infty$ .

**4. An algebra of zonal multipliers.** Let  $\mathfrak{G}^n$  be the Lie algebra of  $\mathbf{H}^n$ . A basis of  $\mathfrak{G}^n$  is given by the left invariant vector fields:

$$T = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad Z_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} + i\bar{z}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad \bar{Z}_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} - iz_j \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

The differential operator  $T$  spans the center of  $\mathfrak{G}^n$  and its Fourier transform is  $d\pi_\lambda(T) = i\lambda I$ , where  $d\pi_\lambda$  denotes the derived representation of  $\pi_\lambda$ . It is also clear that  $T$  is invariant under the action of  $SU(n)$ . Next consider the left invariant differential operator

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (Z_j \bar{Z}_j + \bar{Z}_j Z_j).$$

It is well known that  $\mathcal{L}$  is hypoelliptic and that it plays much the same fundamental role on  $\mathbf{H}^n$  as the Laplacian does on  $\mathbf{R}^n$  [6]. In particular  $\mathcal{L}$  is  $SU(n)$  invariant. Its Fourier transform is [7]:

$$d\pi_\lambda(\mathcal{L}) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} (2N + n) |\lambda| P_N^{(n)}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*.$$

Denote now by  $S_n$  the sector  $\{(\lambda, r) \in \mathbf{R}^2: r \geq n|\lambda| > 0\}$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}_n$  be the family of all functions  $F$  in  $C^{n+3}(S_n)$  such that

$$(4.1) \quad |\partial^l F(x)| \leq C|x|^{-|l|}, \quad x \in S_n$$

for all pairs  $l \in \mathbf{N}^2$  such that  $|l| = l_1 + l_2 \leq n + 3$ . Given a function  $F \in \mathcal{F}_n$  let  $M_F(-iT, \mathcal{L})$  be the multiplier defined by

$$M_F(-iT, \mathcal{L})(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} F(\lambda, (2N + n)|\lambda|) P_N^{(n)}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^* .$$

Then  $\mathcal{M}_n = \{M_F(-iT, \mathcal{L}): F \in \mathcal{F}_n\}$  is a \*-algebra of zonal multipliers of  $L^2(\mathbf{H}^n)$ .

**THEOREM 4.1.** *The set  $\mathcal{M}_n$  is a \*-algebra of zonal multipliers of  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $1 < p < \infty$ .*

*Proof.* The proof is by induction on  $n$ . The case  $n = 1$  follows from Corollary 3.4 using Taylor's formula to express the difference-differential operators in (3.3) in terms of derivatives of  $F$ . We consider in detail only the case of  $D_1$  which is already entirely typical. Let  $r = (2N + 1)|\lambda|$ . Then:

$$D_1 F(\lambda, r) = -\partial_\lambda F(\lambda, r) - (2N + 1) \text{sign}(\lambda) \partial_r F(\lambda, r) + \frac{N}{\lambda} [F(\lambda, r) - F(\lambda, r - 2|\lambda|)]$$

for  $N \geq 1$  and

$$D_1 F(\lambda, r) = -\partial_\lambda F(\lambda, r) - \text{sign}(\lambda) \partial_r F(\lambda, r)$$

for  $N = 0$ . Hence for  $N \geq 1$ :

$$D_1 F(\lambda, r) = -\partial_\lambda F(\lambda, r) - (2N + 1) \text{sign}(\lambda) \partial_r F(\lambda, r) + \frac{N}{\lambda} \int_{r-2|\lambda|}^r \left( \partial_r F(\lambda, r) + \int_r^s \partial_r^2 F(\lambda, t) dt \right) ds .$$

Since  $r \geq |\lambda|$  and, for  $N \geq 1$ ,  $r - 2|\lambda| \geq r/3$ , from (4.1) follows that

$$(4.2) \quad |D_1 F(\lambda, (2N + 1)|\lambda|)| \leq C'(2N + 1)^{-1} |\lambda|^{-1} \quad \text{for } N \in \mathbf{N} .$$

It is not hard to see now that (4.2) implies (3.3) for  $\Delta^2 = D_1$ .

Next assume the theorem proved for  $n - 1$ ,  $n \geq 2$ . By Theorem 3.2 the operator  $M(-iT, \mathcal{L})$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $1 < p < \infty$ , provided that the multiplier

$$m(\lambda) = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}} \mathcal{D}_n F(\lambda, (2N + n)|\lambda|) P_N^{(n-1)}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$$

is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^{n-1})$ . We claim that  $m$  is of the form  $M_G(-iT, \mathcal{L})$

where  $G \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$ . Indeed let  $G$  be the function defined by

$$G(\lambda, r) = \frac{r}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \partial_r F(\lambda, r + t|\lambda|) + \frac{n-1}{2} [F(\lambda, r + |\lambda|) - F(\lambda, r - |\lambda|)]$$

for  $r \geq (n + 1)|\lambda|$ , and by

$$G(\lambda, r) = (n - 1)F(\lambda, r + |\lambda|)$$

for  $(n - 1)|\lambda| \leq r \leq n|\lambda|$  and still undefined for  $n|\lambda| < r < (n + 1)|\lambda|$ . It is easily seen that:  $\mathcal{D}_n F(\lambda, (2N + n)|\lambda|) = G(\lambda, (2N + n - 1)|\lambda|)$  for  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*$ ,  $N \in \mathbf{N}$ . Moreover  $G$  is  $n + 2$  times differentiable and  $|\partial^l G(x)| \leq C|x|^{-|l|}$  for  $|l| \leq n + 2$  for every  $x = (\lambda, r)$  such that either  $0 < (n - 1)|\lambda| \leq r \leq n|\lambda|$  or  $0 < (n + 1)|\lambda| \leq r$ . Therefore, in order to complete the proof of the theorem, we need only to show that the function  $G$  can be extended to a  $C^{n+2}$  function satisfying the inequalities (4.1) in all the sector  $S_{n-1}$ . This is precisely the purpose of the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.2. *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a region in  $\mathbf{R}^2$  which is the union of two cones  $\mathcal{F}_1 = \{(\lambda, r): c_1 r \leq \lambda \leq c_2 r, r, \lambda > 0\}$  and  $\mathcal{F}_2 = \{(\lambda, r): c_3 r \leq \lambda \leq c_4 r, r, \lambda > 0\}$  where  $0 \leq c_1 < c_2 < c_3 < c_4$ . Assume that  $f$  is a function in  $C^k(\mathcal{F})$  such that*

$$(4.2) \quad |\partial^l f(x)| \leq c|x|^{-|l|} \quad x \in \mathcal{F}$$

whenever  $|l| = l_1 + l_2 \leq k$ . Then there exists a function  $E(f)$  defined and  $k$  times continuously differentiable in the region  $\mathcal{G} = \{(\lambda, r): c_1 r \leq \lambda \leq c_4 r, r, \lambda > 0\}$  which extends  $f$  and satisfies

$$(4.3) \quad |\partial^l E f(x)| \leq C|x|^{-|l|} \quad x \in \mathcal{G}$$

whenever  $|l| \leq k$ .

*Proof.* The proof is based on Whitney's extension theorem. Let  $\Omega$  be the region between the two cones, i.e.,  $\Omega = \{(\lambda, r): 0 < c_2 r < \lambda < c_3 r\}$ . Then there exists a collection of squares with sides parallel to the axes  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k, \dots$  such that

- (1)  $U_k Q_k = \Omega$ .
- (2) the  $Q_k$  are mutually disjoint.
- (3)  $\text{diam}(Q_k) \leq \text{dist}(Q_k, \mathcal{F}) \leq 4 \text{diam}(Q_k)$ .

For the proof of this and the following facts we refer the reader to Chapter VI of Stein's book [13]. Denote by  $Q_k^*$  the square which has the same center as  $Q_k$ , but is expanded by a factor  $(1 + \varepsilon)$ , where  $\varepsilon$  is a fixed number,  $0 < \varepsilon < 1/4$ . Then each point of  $\Omega$  is contained in at most a finite number  $N$  of the cubes  $Q_k^*$ . Given the covering  $\{Q_k^*\}$  of  $\Omega$  there exists a partition of the identity  $\{\varphi_k^*\}$  subordinated

to it such that

$$(4.4) \quad |\partial^\alpha \varphi_k^*(x)| \leq A(\text{diam } Q_k)^{-|\alpha|}.$$

For each square  $Q_k$  fix a point  $p_k \in \mathcal{F}$  of minimum distance of  $\mathcal{F}$  from  $Q_k$ . Notice that such point exists, even if  $\mathcal{F}$  is not closed because the origin is not in  $\mathcal{F}$ . The definition of  $E(f)$  is as follows:

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} E(f)(x) &= f(x) \quad \text{if } x \in \mathcal{F} \\ E(f)(x) &= \sum_i P(x, p_i) \varphi_i^*(x) \quad x \in \Omega \end{aligned}$$

where  $P(x, p_i)$  is the polynomial giving the Taylor expansion of  $f$  about the point  $p_i$ , that is

$$P(x, p_i) = \sum_{|l| \leq k} \frac{\partial^l f(p_i)}{l!} (x - p_i)^l \quad x \in \Omega.$$

It is then clear by Whitney's theorem [13, Ch, VI, 4.7], that  $E(f) \in C^k(\mathcal{F} \cup \Omega)$ . It remains only to show that the inequalities (4.3) are satisfied. Remark that by (4.2)

$$\partial^j f(x) = \sum_{|l+j| \leq k-1} \frac{\partial^{j+l} f(y)}{l!} (x - y)^l + R_j(x, y) \quad |j| \leq k - 1$$

and

$$\partial^j f(x) = \partial^j f(y) + R_j(x, y) \quad |j| = k$$

where  $x, y \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $|R_j(x, y)| \leq c \max\{|x|^{-k}, |y|^{-k}\} |x - y|^{k-|j|}$ . Now let  $P_j(x, y)$  be the Taylor polynomial of  $\partial^j f$  about the point  $y$ , i.e.:

$$P_j(x, y) = \sum_{|l+j| \leq k} \frac{\partial^{j+l} f(y)}{l!} (x - y)^l \quad y \in \mathcal{F}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^2.$$

Then as in [13, p. 177] it is not hard to see that

$$(4.6) \quad P_j(x, b) - P_j(x, a) = \sum_{|j+l| \leq k} R_{j+l}(b, a) \frac{(x - b)^l}{l!}$$

for  $a, b \in \mathcal{F}, x \in \Omega$ . Now since  $\text{dist}(Q_i^*, \mathcal{F})$  is comparable with  $\text{diam}(Q_i)$  there exist positive constants  $d_1, d_2, d_3$  so that for  $x \in Q_i^*$   $|x - p_i| \leq d_1 |p_i|$  and  $d_2 |p_i| \leq |x| \leq d_3 |p_i|$ .

Let  $|j| \leq k$  and consider  $\partial^j E(f)(x)$  for  $x \in \Omega$ . By (4.4):

$$\partial^j E(f)(x) = \sum_i \partial^j P(x, p_i) \varphi_i^*(x) + \text{other terms}.$$

Disregarding the other terms for the moment and observing that  $\partial^j P(x, p_i) = P_j(x, p_i)$  we get:

$$\left| \sum_i \partial^j P(x, p_i) \varphi_i^*(x) \right| \leq \sum_i \sum_{|l+j| \leq k} \frac{\partial^{j+l} f(p_i)}{l!} |x - p_i|^{|l|} \leq c |x|^{-|j|}.$$

The other terms are themselves sums of expressions like:

$$\sum_i P_{j-l}(x, p_i) \partial^l \varphi_i^*(x)$$

where  $0 < |l|, l \leq j$ . Since  $\sum_i \partial^l \varphi_i^*(x) = 0$  for  $x \in \Omega$  these sums are in turn equal to:

$$(4.7) \quad \sum_i [P_{j-l}(x, p_i) - P_{j-l}(x, a)] \partial^l \varphi_i^*(x) \quad a \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Choose  $a$  to be the point of minimum distance of  $x$  from  $\mathcal{F}$ . Then since the angle between  $\mathcal{F}_1$  and  $\mathcal{F}_2$  is less than  $\pi/2$ , there exists a constant  $C_0 > 0$  such that  $C_0|x| \leq |a| \leq |x|$ . Notice also that we have  $|a - p_i| \leq 2|x - p_i|$ . Therefore by (4.4), (4.6) the expression (4.7) can be majorized by:

$$c' \sum_i \max(|a|^{-k}, |p_i|^{-k}) |x - p_i|^{k-|j|}$$

which in turn is not larger than  $c''|x|^{-|j|}$ .

**5. Multipliers and group contractions.** In this section we study a relationship between  $L^p$  multipliers on  $H^n$  and  $L^p$  multipliers on  $C^n$ , with the aim of obtaining necessary conditions for the boundedness of a multiplier on  $L^p(H^n)$ . The main tool here is the contraction of  $H^n$  to  $C^n$  introduced by Geller in [8].

Let

$$f(t, z) = \sum_m f_m(t, r) \exp(i\langle m, \theta \rangle)$$

where  $r \in \mathbf{R}_+^n$ ,  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]^n$ ,  $m \in \mathbf{Z}^n$  and  $z_k = r_k e^{i\theta_k}$ , be a function in  $\mathcal{S}(H^n)$  and consider its Fourier transform  $\hat{f}(\lambda) = \sum_{m, \alpha} R_\alpha^m(\lambda; f) W_\alpha^m(\lambda)$ . The contraction process on the Fourier transform side consists in taking the limit of  $R_\alpha^m(\lambda; f)$  as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  and  $\alpha \rightarrow +\infty$  in such a way that  $(2\alpha_j + n)|\lambda| \rightarrow r_j^2$ , for  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . Let  $R^m(r_1, \dots, r_n; f)$  be this limit. It is well known that for  $k > 0$  the Bessel function of order  $k$   $J_k(2r\rho)$  is the limit as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  and  $2j|\lambda| \rightarrow \rho$  of  $l_k^j(2|\lambda|r^2)$ , uniformly for  $\rho$  in a compact set. Therefore from (2.2) and the Bessel transform formulas [14, Ch. 2, Theorem 1.6] the function

$$\sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} (-1)^{|m^+|} R^m(r_1, \dots, r_n; f) \exp(i\langle m, \theta - \pi/2 \rangle)$$

is the Euclidean Fourier transform of the contracted function  $f^b(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t, z) dt$ .

The contraction process has a right inverse. Given a function  $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{C}^n)$  such that

$$\varphi(\zeta) = \sum_m (-1)^{|m^+|} \varphi_m(\rho_1^2/4, \dots, \rho_n^2/4) \exp(i\langle m, \theta - \pi/2 \rangle)$$

where  $\zeta_k = \rho_k e^{i\theta_k}$ ,  $\langle m, \theta \rangle = \sum_k m_k \theta_k$ , the operator valued function

$$\varphi^\sharp(\lambda) = \sum_{\alpha, m} \varphi_m((2\alpha_1 + n)|\lambda|, \dots, (2\alpha_n + n)|\lambda|) W_\alpha^m(\lambda)$$

is the (noncommutative) Fourier transform of a function  $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{H}^n)$ , which contracts to the inverse (Euclidean) Fourier transform of  $\varphi$ .

Now let  $M$  be a bounded function on  $\mathbf{C}^n$  such that

$$M(\zeta) = \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}^n} (-1)^{|m^+|} M_m(r_1^2/4, \dots, r_n^2/4) \exp\left(i\left\langle m, \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle\right), \quad \zeta \in \mathbf{C}^n,$$

where as before,  $\zeta_j = r_j e^{i\theta_j}$  and  $M_m$  are for every  $m \in \mathbf{Z}^n$  almost everywhere continuous on  $\mathbf{R}_+^n$ . For every  $\varepsilon > 0$  define the operator valued function  $M_\varepsilon$  by:

$$M_\varepsilon(\lambda) = \sum_{m, \alpha} M_m((2\alpha_1 + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon, \dots, (2\alpha_n + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon) W_\alpha^m(\lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^*.$$

**THEOREM 5.1.** *If  $M_\varepsilon$  is for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  a multiplier or  $L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$  with norm independent of  $\varepsilon$ , then  $M$  is a multiplier of  $L^p(\mathbf{C}^n)$ . Moreover  $\|M\|_{\text{Con}_p(\mathbf{C}^n)} \leq 2\pi \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|M_\varepsilon\|_{\text{Con}_p(\mathbf{H}^n)}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $q$  be the index conjugate to  $p$ . It suffices to show that  $I = \int_{\mathbf{C}^n} Mf(z)g(z)dzd\bar{z}$  is bounded in absolute value by  $c\|f\|_p\|g\|_q$  whenever  $f, g \in C_c(\mathbf{C}^n)$ , with  $c$  independent of  $f$  and  $g$ . We may assume that  $M_m$  decreases rapidly, say

$$|M_m(r_1^2, \dots, r_n^2)| \leq c_1 \exp[-c_2(|m|^2 + r^2)],$$

where  $r^2 = \sum_i r_i^2$ , replacing if necessary the multiplier  $M$  by the multiplier  $M^\sigma(\sigma > 0)$  defined by

$$M^\sigma(\zeta) = \sum_m (-1)^{|m^+|} M_m(r_1^2/4, \dots, r_n^2/4) \exp[-\sigma(|m|^2 + r^2) + i\langle m, \theta - \pi/2 \rangle]$$

and observing that the constant  $c$  will not depend on  $\sigma$ . Therefore we may apply Fubini's theorem and the Fourier-Bessel transform to write:

$$I = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_m (-1)^{|m^+|} \exp(i\langle m, \theta' \rangle) \int_{\mathbf{C}^n} \int_{\mathbf{C}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}_+^n} M_m(\rho_1^2/4, \dots, \rho_n^2/4) \times \prod_k J_{m_k}(\rho_k) \rho_k d\rho_k f(z - z')g(z)dz' d\bar{z}' dz d\bar{z}$$



with obvious notation. Now choose two functions  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  in the Schwartz space  $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R})$  such that  $\|\varphi\|_p = \|\psi\|_q = 1$  and  $\int \widehat{\varphi}(\lambda)\widehat{\psi}(-\lambda)d\lambda = 1$ , and define  $f_\varepsilon^\sharp(t, \mathbf{z}) = \varepsilon^{-n/2}\varphi(t)f(\varepsilon^{-1/2}\mathbf{z})$ ;  $g_\varepsilon^\sharp(t, \mathbf{z}) = \varepsilon^{-n/2}\psi(t)g(\varepsilon^{-1/2}\mathbf{z})$  for  $(t, \mathbf{z}) \in \mathbf{H}^n$ . Then  $f_\varepsilon^\sharp \in L^p(\mathbf{H}^n)$ ,  $g_\varepsilon^\sharp \in L^q(\mathbf{H}^n)$  and  $\|f_\varepsilon^\sharp\|_p = \varepsilon^{n(1/p-1/2)}\|f\|_p$ ,  $\|g_\varepsilon^\sharp\|_q = \varepsilon^{n(1/q-1/2)}\|g\|_q$ .

Let  $I_\varepsilon = \int_{\mathbf{H}^n} M_\varepsilon f_\varepsilon^\sharp g_\varepsilon^\sharp dt d\mathbf{z} d\bar{\mathbf{z}}$ . By hypothesis there exists  $A$ , independent of  $\varepsilon, f, g$ , such that  $|I_\varepsilon| \leq A \|f_\varepsilon^\sharp\|_p \|g_\varepsilon^\sharp\|_q$ . We claim that there exists a constant  $c$  depending only on  $n$  such that  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} I_\varepsilon = cI$ . In fact:

$$\begin{aligned} I_\varepsilon &= \varepsilon^{-n} \frac{2^{n-1}}{\pi^{n+1}} \int_{\mathbf{H}^n} \int_{\mathbf{H}^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_m e^{-i\lambda t'} \sum_{m,\alpha} e^{i\langle m, \theta' \rangle} M_m((2\alpha_k + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon) \\ &\quad \times \prod_k l_{\alpha_k}^{m_k} (2|\lambda| |z'_k|^2) \varphi(t - t' - \Phi(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{z}')) \psi(t) f(\varepsilon^{-1/2}(\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}')) g(\varepsilon^{-1/2}\mathbf{z}) \\ &\quad \times |\lambda|^n d\lambda dt d\mathbf{z} d\bar{\mathbf{z}} dt' d\mathbf{z}' d\bar{\mathbf{z}}'. \end{aligned}$$

Making the change of variables  $\zeta = \varepsilon^{-1/2}\mathbf{z}$ ,  $\zeta' = \varepsilon^{-1/2}\mathbf{z}'$  and performing the integrations in  $t$  and  $t'$ , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} I_\varepsilon &= \varepsilon^n \frac{2^{n-1}}{\pi^{n+1}} \int_{\mathbf{C}^n} \int_{\mathbf{C}^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\langle m, \theta' \rangle} e^{i\lambda \varepsilon^n \Phi(\zeta, \zeta')} \widehat{\varphi}(\lambda)\widehat{\psi}(-\lambda) \\ &\quad \times \sum_\alpha M_m((2\alpha_k + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon) \prod_k l_{\alpha_k}^{m_k} (2|\lambda|\varepsilon |\zeta'_k|^2) \\ &\quad \times f(\zeta - \zeta') g(\zeta) |\lambda|^n d\lambda d\zeta d\bar{\zeta} d\zeta' d\bar{\zeta}'. \end{aligned}$$

Now consider the sum

$$(5.1) \quad \varepsilon^n |\lambda|^n \sum_\alpha M_m((2\alpha_1 + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon, \dots, (2\alpha_n + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon) \prod_k l_{\alpha_k}^{m_k} (2|\lambda|\varepsilon |\zeta'_k|^2).$$

From the asymptotic formula of Hilb's type [15, Theorem 8.22.4] it follows that  $\lim l_{\alpha_k}^{m_k} (2|\lambda|\varepsilon |\zeta'_k|^2) = (-1)^{m_k} J_{m_k}(2|\zeta'_k|\rho_k)$  as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\alpha_k \rightarrow \infty$  in such a way that  $(2\alpha_k + n)|\lambda|\varepsilon \rightarrow \rho_k$  uniformly for  $\zeta_k$  in a compact set. Therefore (5.1) is a Riemann sum approximation to:

$$(5.2) \quad 2^{-n} (-1)^{m_k} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} M_m(\rho_1^2/4, \dots, \rho_n^2/4) \prod_k J_{m_k}(\rho_k|\zeta'_k|\rho_k) \rho_k d\rho_k.$$

Since the functions  $M_m$  are almost everywhere continuous and fast decreasing both in the  $m$  and  $\rho$  variables, (5.1) tends to (5.2) as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ . Therefore  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} I_\varepsilon = (2\pi)^{-1}I$  as claimed.

This proves the theorem.

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