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THE GENERALIZED M. RIESZ THEOREM AND TRANSFERENCE

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We use transference methods to give a new proof for Bochner's abstract generalization of the M. Riesz Theorem on conjugate harmonic functions. The proof makes direct use of the classical Hilbert transform, providing it with a structural role in the abstract setting. The norm of the classical Hilbert transform is thereby shown to be the least admissible bound in the abstract theorem. Analogous results are obtained for certain classical multiplier transforms related to the Hilbert transform.

1. Introduction. This note is concerned with the following theorem of Bochner, which provides in abstract settings a generalization of the classical Hilbert transform \tilde{H}_p on $L^p(\mathbf{T})$, where \mathbf{T} is the unit circle and $1 < p < \infty$.

(1.1) GENERALIZED M. RIESZ THEOREM. *Let G be a compact, connected, abelian group, and let \geq be a linear ordering of its (additive) dual group \hat{G} . For $\gamma \in \hat{G}$, let $\text{sgn } \gamma$ be 1, -1, or 0 according as $\gamma > 0$, $\gamma < 0$, or $\gamma = 0$, and put $h(\gamma) = -i \text{sgn } \gamma$ for $\gamma \in \hat{G}$. For $1 < p < \infty$, h is an $L^p(G)$ multiplier, and*

$$(1.2) \quad \|h\|_{p,p} \leq A_p,$$

where $\|h\|_{p,p}$ is the multiplier norm of h , and A_p is a constant depending only on p .

We give a new proof of the Generalized M. Riesz Theorem below. Our demonstration is achieved by an appropriate "transference" of the classical Hilbert transform H_p defined on L^p of the real line \mathbf{R} , and shows that $\|\tilde{H}_p\|$ is an admissible value for A_p in (1.2). Thus $\|\tilde{H}_p\|$ is the minimum value for A_p .

Bochner's proof of the Generalized M. Riesz Theorem [1, Theorem 16] takes as its starting point the obvious fact that for trigonometric polynomials of "analytic type" (i.e., finite linear combinations of non-negative characters) the map $f \mapsto \hat{f}(0)$ is an algebra homomorphism onto the complex field \mathbf{C} (\hat{f} denotes the Fourier transform of f with respect to the normalized Haar measure ν of G). From this it is immediate that the

“analytic completion” F of a real-valued trigonometric polynomial f satisfies $\int_G F^k d\nu = [\hat{f}(0)]^k$ for each positive integer k . An argument which bears some close analogies with M. Riesz’s original existence proof for \tilde{H}_p (see [2, pp. 489–493] and [12, §7.21, especially equations (2), (4)]) then establishes the desired conclusion for p an even integer. The case of arbitrary $p \geq 2$ is handled by interpolation using the Riesz Convexity Theorem. Dualizing completes the demonstration.

Later some elegant observations of Helson (see [7, proof of Theorem 2]) led to a different proof of the Generalized M. Riesz Theorem which makes more direct use of complex methods. Specifically, let $C_a(G)$ be the uniform closure of the trigonometric polynomials of analytic type. Thus $f \mapsto \hat{f}(0)$ is a homomorphism of $C_a(G)$. This fact and the Gelfand representation of $C_a(G)$, in conjunction with the operation of holomorphic functions on the elements of $C_a(G)$, show that if $f \in C_a(G)$, $\text{Re} f > 0$, $0 < p < \infty$, then $f^p \in C_a(G)$ and $\widehat{f^p}(0) = [\hat{f}(0)]^p$. Hence if u is a positive trigonometric polynomial and f is its “analytic completion,” then $\int_G f^p d\nu = (\int_G u d\nu)^p$. The demonstration can now be completed by integrating an appropriate inequality as in [10, 8.7.4–(3)], or by following the classical proof of M. Riesz [12, page 148] *mutatis mutandis*.

In essence then the two previous proofs outlined above extend the classical proof to the abstract setting. While highly satisfactory from a descriptive standpoint, such a procedure, as in the case of the classical existence proof, does not involve or identify the least admissible value for A_p . The proof of the Generalized M. Riesz Theorem presented below in §2 makes direct use of the classical Hilbert transform itself. This approach elucidates the structural role the Hilbert transform plays in the abstract setting, and, as mentioned above, identifies the least value of A_p as $\|\tilde{H}_p\|$. We have been unable to find, in the literature or the folklore, a proof of the Generalized M. Riesz Theorem which has either of these two features. The medium used below to secure them is the transference method developed by R. Coifman and G. Weiss ([3], [4]) which makes it possible, under appropriate circumstances, to “transfer” the setting of a convolution operator (associated with a locally compact amenable group), while retaining estimates for the operator. As may be inferred from our earlier comments, this is the first application of transference to the Generalized M. Riesz Theorem. Outside of one transference theorem we use only elementary methods and standard tools of modern analysis. It might be worthwhile to observe that (apart from one’s point of view concerning assumed facts about the Hilbert transform) no analytic function theory is employed in the proof of Theorem (2.1).

In §3 the paper closes with a systematic treatment showing that the multiplier norms of various classical multipliers associated with \tilde{H}_p dominate those of their abstract analogues (see Theorem (3.8)). For this purpose it is necessary to utilize $L^p(\mathbf{R})$ multipliers which are not “normalized” in the sense of [4, p. 17], and so a slight adaptation of [4, Theorem 3.15] is noted in Proposition (3.3).

2. The transference proof. Throughout the remainder of this note we fix p in the range $1 < p < \infty$, and continue to denote by \tilde{H}_p (resp., H_p) the Hilbert transform on $L^p(\mathbf{T})$ (resp., $L^p(\mathbf{R})$). It is well-known that $\|H_p\| = \|\tilde{H}_p\|$. (For example, the proof in [12, §12.42] shows that $\|H_p\| \leq \|\tilde{H}_p\|$, and the reverse inequality can be seen from [8, Proposition 3.3] or [11, Corollary 4.6].) For ease of reference we state our objective as a theorem.

(2.1) THEOREM. *Let G, \geq , and h be as in the hypotheses of Theorem (1.1). Then*

- (i) *h is an $L^p(G)$ multiplier, and*
- (ii) $\|h\|_{p,p} \leq \|\tilde{H}_p\|$.

Before proving Theorem (2.1), we establish two lemmas. Let \mathbf{Z} denote the set of integers.

(2.2) LEMMA. *In order that Theorem (2.1) be valid, it is sufficient that (2.1)–(i) and (2.1)–(ii) hold whenever N is a positive integer, $G = \mathbf{T}^N$, and the additive group \mathbf{Z}^N is endowed with any linear ordering.*

Proof. Let G_0 be a compact, connected, abelian group, and let \geq be an ordering of \hat{G}_0 . In order to establish the lemma it is enough to show that if \mathcal{A} is any finite subset of \hat{G}_0 containing a character distinct from the identity of \hat{G}_0 , and if $c_\gamma, \gamma \in \mathcal{A}$, are complex constants, then

$$(2.3) \quad \|Q_2\|_{L^p(G)} \leq \|\tilde{H}_p\| \|Q_1\|_{L^p(G)},$$

where $Q_1 = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{A}} c_\gamma \gamma$, and $Q_2 = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{A}} h(\gamma) c_\gamma \gamma$. Let Λ be the subgroup of \hat{G}_0 generated by \mathcal{A} , and let K be the annihilator in G_0 of Λ . We identify $(G_0/K)^\wedge$ with Λ in the canonical way, and denote by $\tilde{\gamma}$ the character of G_0/K corresponding to $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$. Let $\tilde{Q}_1 = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{A}} c_\gamma \tilde{\gamma}$ and $\tilde{Q}_2 = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{A}} h(\gamma) c_\gamma \tilde{\gamma}$. In view of the compactness of G_0, K , and G_0/K , their Haar measures of total mass 1 are normalized for the Fubini-like Weil formula [9, §33]. Since K is the annihilator of $\Lambda \supseteq \mathcal{A}$, an obvious

application of the Weil formula (needed here only for non-negative Baire functions) gives

$$\|Q_j\|_{L^p(G_0)} = \|\tilde{Q}_j\|_{L^p(G_0/K)}, \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2.$$

So the proof of the lemma reduces to showing that

$$(2.4) \quad \|\tilde{Q}_2\|_{L^p(G_0/K)} \leq \|\tilde{H}_p\| \|\tilde{Q}_1\|_{L^p(G_0/K)}.$$

By the Fundamental Theorem on finitely generated Abelian groups, Λ is a direct sum of N non-zero cyclic subgroups, where N is some positive integer. Since \hat{G}_0 is ordered, each of these subgroups has infinite order. Thus Λ can be identified with \mathbf{Z}^N , and G_0/K with \mathbf{T}^N . The ordering of \hat{G}_0 restricted to Λ can be transported to \mathbf{Z}^N , and it is now easy to see from the lemma's hypothesis for tori that (2.4) holds.

We are indebted to B. Reznick for suggestions used in the proof of the next lemma.

(2.5) LEMMA. *Let N be a positive integer, and let \geq be any linear ordering of the additive group \mathbf{Z}^N . Denote by $C^{(+)}$, $C^{(-)}$ the respective convex hulls in \mathbf{R}^N of $\{z = \mathbf{Z}^N: z \geq 0\}$, $\{z \in \mathbf{Z}^N: z < 0\}$. Then $C^{(+)}$ and $C^{(-)}$ are disjoint.*

Proof. Suppose, to the contrary, that $-\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j z_j$, where the α_i 's and β_j 's are non-negative real numbers, $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j = 1$, the y_i 's are distinct positive lattice points, and the z_j 's are distinct non-negative lattice points. Transposing gives $0 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i y_i + \sum_{j \in J_0} \beta_j z_j$, where J_0 denotes $\{j: z_j \neq 0\}$. On dividing the last equation by $1 + \sum_{j \in J_0} \beta_j$, we have that

$$(2.6) \quad 0 = \sum_{k=1}^s \lambda_k w_k,$$

where λ_k is a non-negative real number and w_k a positive lattice point for $k = 1, \dots, s$, and $\sum_{k=1}^s \lambda_k = 1$. The method of proof in Carathéodory's Convexity Theorem [6, page 36] shows that we can additionally assume that $s \geq 2$, and $w_2 - w_1, \dots, w_s - w_1$ are linearly independent in \mathbf{R}^N . It follows from (2.6), after replacing λ_1 by $(1 - \sum_{k=2}^s \lambda_k)$, that

$$(2.7) \quad -w_1 = \sum_{k=2}^s \lambda_k (w_k - w_1).$$

On equating coordinates in \mathbf{R}^N on both sides of (2.7), and taking account of the linear independence of $w_2 - w_1, \dots, w_s - w_1$, we see that $(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s)$ satisfies a linear system of equations with integer coefficients which has a unique solution in \mathbf{R}^{s-1} . It is elementary that this system must also be

consistent over the rational field. It follows that λ_k is a non-negative rational number for $k = 1, 2, \dots, s$. Multiplication of (2.6) by a suitable positive integer now yields the absurd conclusion that 0 is a positive lattice point. This concludes the proof of Lemma (2.5).

We now take up the proof of Theorem (2.1). Let N be a positive integer, and suppose that \geq is a linear ordering of the additive group \mathbf{Z}^N . For $m \in \mathbf{Z}^N$, we denote by χ_m the corresponding character of \mathbf{T}^N . Let E be a finite subset of \mathbf{Z}^N , and put $E^+ = \{m \in E: m > 0\}$, $E^- = \{m \in E: m < 0\}$. We suppose that E^+ is non-void, $E^+ = (-1)E^-$, and $0 \in E$. Let $a_m, m \in E$, be complex constants. In view of Lemma (2.2) it suffices, in order to establish Theorem (2.1), to show that

$$(2.8) \quad \|P_2\|_{L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)} \leq \|\tilde{H}_p\| \|P_1\|_{L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)},$$

where $P_1 = \sum_{m \in E} a_m \chi_m$, $P_2 = \sum_{m \in E} a_m h(m) \chi_m$. Let K^+ (resp., K^-) be the convex hull in \mathbf{R}^N of E^+ (resp., E^-). Obviously K^+ is non-void and compact, and $K^- = (-1)K^+$. By Lemma (2.5), $0 \notin K^-$. Hence $0 \notin K^+$. By the Basic Separation Theorem [5, Theorem V.2.10], there is a vector $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^N$ such that $\alpha \cdot x > 0$ for $x \in K^+$, where the dot is used to denote the inner product in \mathbf{R}^N . Since $K^- = (-1)K^+$, we have

$$(2.9) \quad \alpha \cdot x > 0 \quad \text{for } x \in K^+, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha \cdot x < 0 \quad \text{for } x \in K^-.$$

Let $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N)$. For $t \in \mathbf{R}$ let $R_t^{(p)}$ (resp., $R_t^{(2)}$) be translation on $L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)$ (resp., $L^2(\mathbf{T}^N)$) by $(\exp(ia_1 t), \dots, \exp(ia_N t))$. Let $\mathcal{E}(\cdot)$ be the spectral measure of Stone's Theorem for the one-parameter unitary group $\{R_t^{(2)}\}$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$. With the aid of the Plancherel Theorem for $L^2(\mathbf{T}^N)$, it is easy to see that

$$(2.10) \quad \text{for each Borel set } B \text{ of } \mathbf{R}, \mathcal{E}(B) \text{ is the multiplier operator on } L^2(\mathbf{T}^N) \text{ corresponding to the characteristic function (relative to } \mathbf{Z}^N) \text{ of } \{m \in \mathbf{Z}^N: \alpha \cdot m \in B\}.$$

For now, we let λ_F denote the characteristic function, relative to \mathbf{Z}^N , of a subset F . We now represent each $t \in \mathbf{R}$ by the translation of the group \mathbf{T}^N corresponding to $(\exp(-ia_1 t), \dots, \exp(-ia_N t))$. Thus the transference context of [4, §3] is realized. We next apply [4, Theorem 3.15] to the normalized $L^p(\mathbf{R})$ multiplier c , where $c(y) = -i \operatorname{sgn} y$ for $y \in \mathbf{R}$. It follows, with the aid of (2.10), that

$$\phi \equiv i\lambda_{\{m \in \mathbf{Z}^N: \alpha \cdot m < 0\}} - i\lambda_{\{m \in \mathbf{Z}^N: \alpha \cdot m > 0\}}$$

is an $L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)$ multiplier, whose multiplier norm $\|\phi\|_{p,p}$

does not exceed $\|H_p\| (= \|\tilde{H}_p\|)$.

Let T_ϕ be the multiplier operator on $L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)$ corresponding to ϕ . Making use of (2.9), we see readily that $T_\phi(P_1) = P_2$. It is now evident that (2.8) holds, and the proof of Theorem (2.1) is complete.

3. Bounds for abstract multipliers associated with h . An obviously equivalent reformulation of the conclusion in Theorem (1.1) asserts that the characteristic function of $\{\gamma \in \hat{G}: \gamma \geq 0\}$ is an $L^p(G)$ multiplier, and the norm of the corresponding operator, “analytic projection (relative to \geq) for $L^p(G)$,” is bounded by a constant B_p depending only on p . A particular consequence of the main result of this section (Theorem (3.8)) is that we can take B_p to be the norm of analytic projection for $L^p(\mathbf{T})$. Theorem (3.8) systematically provides a similar conclusion for any $L^p(G)$ multiplier which has constant values μ_1, μ_2 on $\{\gamma \in \hat{G}: \gamma > 0\}$ and $\{\gamma \in \hat{G}: \gamma < 0\}$, respectively, and whose value at 0 is on the segment joining μ_1 and μ_2 . These multipliers are treated by transferring the corresponding $L^p(\mathbf{R})$ multipliers. Although the latter are not “normalized” in the sense of [4, §3], a slight variant of [4, Theorem 3.15], observed in Proposition (3.3) below, renders them transferable. The classical estimate in Proposition (3.5) is used to complete the stage setting.

If \mathcal{G} is a locally compact abelian group with dual group Γ , we denote the space of $L^p(\mathcal{G})$ multipliers by $M_p(\Gamma)$. To avoid confusion it will be convenient henceforth to symbolize the $L^p(\mathcal{G})$ multiplier norm of $\psi \in M_p(\Gamma)$ by $\|\psi\|_{M_p(\Gamma)}$. For ease of reference we next state two well-known lemmas, the first a consequence of Parseval’s formula and Hölder’s inequality. We omit their proofs, which are straightforward, standard arguments.

(3.1) LEMMA. *Let \mathcal{G}, Γ be as described above. If $\phi \in L^1(\Gamma)$ and $\psi \in M_p(\Gamma)$, then the convolution $\phi * \psi \in M_p(\Gamma)$, and*

$$\|\phi * \psi\|_{M_p(\Gamma)} \leq \|\phi\|_{L^1(\Gamma)} \|\psi\|_{M_p(\Gamma)}.$$

(3.2) LEMMA. *Suppose $0 \leq \tau \leq 1$, and for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, let $K_n^{(\tau)} \in L^1(\mathbf{R})$ satisfy:*

- (i) $K_n^{(\tau)} \geq 0$;
- (ii) $K_n^{(\tau)}(x) = 0$ for $|x| > n^{-1}$;
- (iii) $\int_0^+ K_n^{(\tau)}(x) dx = 1 - \tau$;
- (iv) $\int_{-\infty}^0 K_n^{(\tau)}(x) dx = \tau$.

Then if $\phi: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is bounded and measurable, $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}$, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \phi(x) = \mu_1, \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \phi(x) = \mu_2$, we have

$$\lim_n (K_n^{(\tau)} * \phi)(x_0) = \tau\mu_1 + (1 - \tau)\mu_2.$$

We next take up a slight extension of the transference theorem for multipliers [4, Theorem 3.15]. We follow the setting and terminology of [4, §3]. In particular, \mathcal{G} is σ -compact, and S is a representation of \mathcal{G} consisting of measure-preserving transformations of a σ -finite measure space \mathcal{M} . $R_u^{(p)}f = f \circ S_{-u}$ for $u \in \mathcal{G}$, $f \in L^p(\mathcal{M})$. $\mathcal{E}_0(\cdot)$ is the spectral measure of Stone's Theorem for the unitary representation $g \mapsto R_g^{(2)}$. We denote the set of positive integers by \mathbf{N} .

(3.3) PROPOSITION. *Let m be a bounded measurable function on Γ . Suppose $\{m_n\}$ is a sequence of normalized functions in $M_p(\Gamma)$ such that $m_n \rightarrow m$ pointwise on Γ , $\sup\{|m_n(\gamma)|: n \in \mathbf{N}, \gamma \in \Gamma\} < \infty$, and $\sup_n \|m_n\|_{M_p(\Gamma)} < \infty$. Then*

$$\left(\int_{\Gamma} m \, d\mathcal{E}_0 \right) |L^2(\mathcal{M}) \cap L^p(\mathcal{M})$$

extends to a bounded linear mapping Y_m of $L^p(\mathcal{M})$ into itself satisfying $\|Y_m\| \leq \sup_n \|m_n\|_{M_p(\Gamma)}$.

Proof. Let q be the index conjugate to p . For each positive integer n , let Y_{m_n} be the extension to $L^p(\mathcal{M})$ of $(\int_{\Gamma} m_n \, d\mathcal{E}_0) |L^2(\mathcal{M}) \cap L^p(\mathcal{M})$ as in [4, Theorem 3.15]. Thus $\|Y_{m_n}\| \leq \|m_n\|_{M_p(\Gamma)}$. Since a normalized function is Borel measurable, so is m . For $f \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) \cap L^p(\mathcal{M})$, $g \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) \cap L^q(\mathcal{M})$,

$$(3.4) \quad (Y_{m_n}f, g) = \int_{\Gamma} m_n(\gamma) \, d(\mathcal{E}_0(\gamma)f, g).$$

It follows from (3.4) and bounded convergence that

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma} m(\gamma) \, d(\mathcal{E}_0(\gamma)f, g) \right| \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q \sup_n \|m_n\|_{M_p(\Gamma)}.$$

The desired conclusion is now apparent.

REMARK. It is a well-known consequence of Parseval's formula that the hypotheses of Proposition (3.3) (without the requirement that each m_n is normalized or the assumption that $\sup\{|m_n(\gamma)|: n \in \mathbf{N}, \gamma \in \Gamma\} < \infty$) imply that $m \in M_p(\Gamma)$, and $\|m\|_{M_p(\Gamma)} \leq \sup_n \|m_n\|_{M_p(\Gamma)}$. However, we shall not require the presence of these additional conclusions in Proposition (3.3).

(3.5) PROPOSITION. *Let $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \eta \in \mathbf{C}$. Then*

$$\|\zeta_1 I + \zeta_2 H_p\| \leq \|\zeta_1 \tilde{I} + \zeta_2 \tilde{H}_p + \eta \tilde{P}_0\|,$$

where \tilde{I} denotes the identity operator of $L^p(\mathbf{T})$, and for each $f \in L^p(\mathbf{T})$, $\tilde{P}_0 f$ is the constant function $\hat{f}(0)$ on \mathbf{T} .

Proof. We follow the notation and methods of [12, pp. 317, 318]. Fix $f \in L^p(\mathbf{R})$ and put

$$g_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi n} \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} f(t) \cot \frac{x-t}{2n} dt,$$

$$\eta_n = \frac{\eta}{2\pi n} \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} f(t) dt,$$

for $n \in \mathbf{N}$. Then $|\eta_n| \leq |\eta|(2\pi n)^{-1} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R})} (2\pi n)^{1/q}$, where q is the index conjugate to p . Thus $\eta_n \rightarrow 0$. As shown in [12] $g_n \rightarrow H_p f$ a.e. on \mathbf{R} . Put $\phi_n(x) = f(nx)$ for $|x| < \pi$. Then it is easy to see by a suitable change of variables that

$$\left[(\zeta_1 \tilde{I} + \zeta_2 \tilde{H}_p + \eta \tilde{P}_0) \phi_n \right] (x) = \zeta_1 f(nx) + \zeta_2 g_n(nx) + \eta_n, \quad \text{a.e.}$$

for $|x| < \pi$.

Hence

$$(3.6) \quad \left[(2\pi)^{-1} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\zeta_1 f(nx) + \zeta_2 g_n(nx) + \eta_n|^p dx \right]^{1/p}$$

$$\leq \| \zeta_1 \tilde{I} + \zeta_2 \tilde{H}_p + \eta \tilde{P}_0 \| \| \phi_n \|_{L^p(\mathbf{T})}.$$

Since $\| \phi_n \|_{L^p(\mathbf{T})} \leq (2\pi n)^{-1/p} \| f \|_{L^p(\mathbf{R})}$, a change of variables in (3.6) gives

$$(3.7) \quad \left\{ \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} |\zeta_1 f(t) + \zeta_2 g_n(t) + \eta_n|^p dt \right\}^{1/p}$$

$$\leq \| \zeta_1 \tilde{I} + \zeta_2 \tilde{H}_p + \eta \tilde{P}_0 \| \| f \|_{L^p(\mathbf{R})}.$$

Application of Fatou’s Lemma to (3.7) gives the desired conclusion.

If F is a subset of the dual group Γ of a locally compact abelian group \mathcal{G} , we shall denote the characteristic function of F relative to Γ by λ_F . If Γ is an ordered group, we shall, when convenient, let λ_+ (resp., λ_-) symbolize the characteristic function of $\{\gamma \in \Gamma: \gamma > 0\}$ (resp., $\{\gamma \in \Gamma: \gamma < 0\}$). If Γ is \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{Z} , the natural ordering of Γ will be understood when the notation λ_+, λ_- is employed.

(3.8) THEOREM. Let G, \hat{G} , and \geq be as in the hypotheses of Theorem (1.1). Let $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbf{C}$, and let μ belong to the line segment joining μ_1 and μ_2 . Then the function $\Psi_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu}: \hat{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ given by

$$\Psi_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu} = \mu_1 \lambda_+ + \mu_2 \lambda_- + \mu \lambda_{\{0\}}$$

is an $L^p(G)$ multiplier ($1 < p < \infty$), and

$$(3.9) \quad \| \Psi_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu} \|_{M_p(\hat{G})} \leq C_{p, \mu_1, \mu_2},$$

where $C_{p,\mu_1,\mu_2} = \|\mu_1\lambda_+ + \mu_2\lambda_-\|_{M_p(\mathbf{R})}$. The particular constant C_{p,μ_1,μ_2} is best possible as G and \geq vary, and is attained for $G = \mathbf{T}$ (with the usual ordering of \mathbf{Z}).

Proof. To establish that $\Psi_{\mu_1,\mu_2,\mu} \in M_p(\hat{G})$ and that (3.9) is valid, let $N, \geq, E, E^+, E^-, \{a_m\}, m \in E$, be as described just prior to (2.8). Let s_1, s_2 be the trigonometric polynomials on \mathbf{T}^N given, respectively, by

$$s_1 = \sum_{m \in E} a_m \chi_m, \quad s_2 = \sum_{m \in E} \Psi_{\mu_1,\mu_2,\mu}(m) a_m \chi_m.$$

As in §2, it suffices to show that

$$(3.10) \quad \|s_2\|_{L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)} \leq C_{p,\mu_1,\mu_2} \|s_1\|_{L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)}.$$

Let K^+ (resp., K^-) be the convex hull in \mathbf{R}^N of E^+ (resp., E^-). As in the proof of Theorem (2.1), there is a vector $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^N$ such that (2.9) holds in the present circumstances; moreover, with $\{R_n^{(\tau)}\}, \mathcal{E}(\cdot)$ as before, (2.10) persists. Let $\mu = \tau\mu_1 + (1 - \tau)\mu_2$, where $0 \leq \tau \leq 1$, and pick a sequence $\{K_n^{(\tau)}\}$ as in Lemma (3.2) with each $K_n^{(\tau)}$ continuous. Let $W: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be given by

$$W = \mu_1\lambda_{(0,+\infty)} + \mu_2\lambda_{(-\infty,0)} + \mu\lambda_{\{0\}},$$

and put $W_n = K_n^{(\tau)} * W$. Since $W \in M_p(\mathbf{R})$, it follows from Lemma (3.1) that each $W_n \in M_p(\mathbf{R})$, and for all n ,

$$(3.11) \quad \|W_n\|_{M_p(\mathbf{R})} \leq \|W\|_{M_p(\mathbf{R})} = C_{p,\mu_1,\mu_2}.$$

Each W_n is continuous, hence normalized. By Lemma (3.2) $W_n \rightarrow W$ pointwise on \mathbf{R} . From Proposition (3.3) we see with the aid of (3.11) and (2.10) that the function Φ on \mathbf{Z}^N given by

$$\Phi = \mu_1\lambda_{\{k \in \mathbf{Z}^N: \alpha \cdot k > 0\}} + \mu_2\lambda_{\{k \in \mathbf{Z}^N: \alpha \cdot k < 0\}} + \mu\lambda_{\{k \in \mathbf{Z}^N: \alpha \cdot k = 0\}}$$

is an $L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)$ multiplier, and $\|\Phi\|_{M_p(\mathbf{Z}^N)} \leq C_{p,\mu_1,\mu_2}$. From (2.9) $\Phi(m) = \Psi_{\mu_1,\mu_2,\mu}(m)$ for $m \in E$. It is now clear that the multiplier operator on $L^p(\mathbf{T}^N)$ corresponding to Φ transforms s_1 into s_2 , and (3.10) follows at once. Thus (3.9) is established in the general case.

To verify the last assertion of the theorem, we first apply (3.9) to the special case when $G = \mathbf{T}$ and \mathbf{Z} has its usual ordering. This gives

$$(3.12) \quad \|\mu_1\lambda_+ + \mu_2\lambda_- + \mu\lambda_{\{0\}}\|_{M_p(\mathbf{Z})} \leq \|\mu_1\lambda_+ + \mu_2\lambda_-\|_{M_p(\mathbf{R})}.$$

Next we take ζ_1, ζ_2, η in Proposition (3.5) to be, respectively, $(\mu_1 + \mu_2)/2, i(\mu_1 - \mu_2)/2, [\mu - 2^{-1}(\mu_1 + \mu_2)]$. This gives the reverse inequality to (3.12). Thus

$$\|\Psi_{\mu_1,\mu_2,\mu}\|_{M_p(\mathbf{Z})} = C_{p,\mu_1,\mu_2}.$$

This completes the proof of the theorem.

(3.13) COROLLARY. *Suppose $1 < p < \infty$ and $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbf{C}$. Let μ be a point on the line segment joining μ_1 and μ_2 . Then*

$$\|\mu_1\lambda_+ + \mu_2\lambda_- + \mu\lambda_{\{0\}}\|_{M_p(\mathbf{Z})} = \|\mu_1\lambda_+ + \mu_2\lambda_-\|_{M_p(\mathbf{R})}.$$

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