Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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Sadahiro Saeki

Vol. 54, No. 1 May 1974

PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS
Vol. 54, No. 1, 1974

SYMMETRIC MAXIMAL IDEALS IN $M(G)$

SADAHIRO SAEKI

Let G be a nondiscrete locally compact abelian group, and $M(G)$ the convolution algebra of bounded regular measures on G. In this paper, the following is proved: Let $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ be a countable subset of $M_c^+(G)$, $0 \neq \lambda_0 \in M_0(G)$, and $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ a countable family of σ-compact subsets of G such that $\lambda_k(x + C_k) = 0$ for all $x \in G$ and all $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$. Then there exists a nonzero measure $\sigma \in M_0^+$ (supp λ_0) with compact support such that $\lambda_k[x + C_k + G_p(\text{supp}\,\sigma)] = 0$ for all $x \in G$ and all $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$. A consequence of this result is the following: Let Y be the closed ideal in $M(G)$ which is generated by $\bigcup \{L^1(\lambda_k): k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$ for some countable subset $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ of $M_c(G)$. Then there exist "fairly many" symmetric maximal ideals in $M(G)$ which contain $\bigcup \{L^1(\mu): \mu \in Y\} \cup M_a(G)$ but not $M_0(G)$. Here $L^1(\mu)$ denotes the set of the measures in $M(G)$ which are absolutely continuous with respect to $|\mu|$.

Throughout the paper, let G be a nondiscrete locally compact abelian group, $\hat{G}$ its dual, and $M(G)$ the convolution algebra of bounded regular measures on G. We use the following customary notations:

$$L^1(G) = M_a(G) \subset M_0(G) \subset M_c(G) \subset M(G) .$$

Here $M_0(G)$ denotes the closed ideal of those measures in $M(G)$ whose Fourier transforms vanish at infinity. For the definitions of $M_a(G)$ and $M_c(G)$, see [3: (19.13)]; for the second inclusion, see [8: 5.6.9] or [4]. Given a measure $\mu \in M(G)$, we denote by $L^1(\mu)$ the set of those measures in $M(G)$ which are absolutely continuous with respect to $|\mu|$. For a set K in G, define

$$(K)_1 = K \cup (-K) \quad \text{and} \quad (K)_n = (K)_{n-1} + (K)_1 \qquad (n = 2, 3, \cdots) .$$

Thus, the union of all $(K)_n$, denoted by $G_p(K)$, is the subgroup of G generated by K.

Our main results are the following.

THEOREM 1. *Let $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ be a countable subset of $M_c^+(G)$, $0 \neq \lambda_0 \in M_0(G)$, and $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ a countable family of nonempty σ-compact subsets of G such that*

(a) $$\lambda_k(x + C_k) = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

Then there exists a nonzero measure $\sigma \in M_0^+(\text{supp}\,\lambda_0)$ with compact support such that

(b) $\lambda_k[x + C_k + G_p(\operatorname{supp}\sigma)] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$.

If, in addition, G is metrizable, such a measure σ can be taken so that $(\operatorname{supp}\sigma) - x_0$ *is independent for some* $x_0 \in G$.

COROLLARY. *Let* $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ *be a countable subset of* $M_c(G)$, $0 \neq \lambda_0 \in M_0(G)$, *and Y the closed ideal in M(G) which is generated by* $\bigcup \{L^1(\lambda_k): k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$. *Then there exists a nonzero measure* $\sigma \in M_0^+(\operatorname{supp}\lambda_0)$ *with compact support such that*

$$|\mu|\,[x + G_p(\operatorname{supp}\sigma)] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\ \mu \in Y)\,.$$

If, in addition, G is metrizable, such a measure σ can be taken so that $(\operatorname{supp}\sigma) - x_0$ *is independent for some* $x_0 \in G$.

THEOREM 2. *Let* $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ *and Y be as in the Corollary. Then there exists a symmetric maximal ideal Θ in M(G) such that*

$$\bigcup \{L^1(\mu): \mu \in Y\} \cup M_a(G) \subset \Theta \qquad \text{but } M_0(G) \not\subset \Theta\,.$$

Furthermore, the set of all Θ's with these properties has cardinal number larger than or equal to $\max\{2^{\omega}, \operatorname{Card}\hat{G}\}$. *Here ω denotes the smallest uncountable cardinal.*

Theorem 1 improves the main result in [6] and its Corollary generalizes a theorem of Rudin [7] (see N. Th. Varopoulos [9] in this connection). The idea of our proof is due to T. W. Körner [5: Ch. XIII]. Although the arguments needed are similar to those in [6], we give a detailed proof of Theorem 1.

We need some lemmas.

LEMMA 1. *Let λ be a measure in* $M_c^+(G)$, *and D a compact subset of G such that* $\lambda(x + D) = 0$ *for all* $x \in G$. *Then, for each finite set F in G,* $n \in N$ (the natural numbers) *and* $\varepsilon > 0$, *there exists a neighborhood V of* $0 \in G$ *such that*

$$\lambda[x + D + (F + V)_n] < \varepsilon \qquad (x \in G)\,.$$

Proof. Let F, n, and ε be as above. Take a compact set K in G so that $\lambda(G\backslash K) < \varepsilon$, and fix any neighborhood V_0 of 0 with compact closure. Since F is finite, $\lambda[x + D + (F)_n] = 0$ for all $x \in G$ by hypothesis. Thus, for each $x \in G$, we can find a neighborhood W_x of 0 so that

$$\lambda[x + D + (F)_n + (W_x)_{2n}] < \varepsilon\,.$$

(Note that $D + (F)_n$ is compact.) It follows from compactness of the set $K - [D + (F)_n + (\bar{V}_0)_n]$ that there exist finitely many points $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m \in G$ such that

$$K - [D + (F)_n + (V_0)_n] \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (x_j + W_{x_j}) .$$

Put $V = \bigcap_{j=1}^m W_{x_j} \cap V_0$. If $x \in K - [D + (F)_n + (V_0)_n]$, then $x \in x_j + W_{x_j}$ for some $j = j(x)$, and so

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda[x + D + (F + V)_n] &\leqq \lambda[x_j + W_{x_j} + D + (F)_n + (V)_n] \\ &\leqq \lambda[x_j + D + (F)_n + (W_{x_j})_{2n}] < \varepsilon .\end{aligned}$$

If $x \notin K - [D + (F)_n + (V_0)_n]$, then

$$[x + D + (F + V)_n] \cap K \subset [x + D + (F)_n + (V_0)_n] \cap K = \emptyset ,$$

and so $\lambda[x + D + (F + V)_n] \leqq \lambda(G \backslash K) < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

LEMMA 2. *Suppose that G is metrizable and λ_0 a nonzero measure in $M_c^+(G)$. Then there exists a point $x_0 \in G$ and a nonempty, totally disconnected, compact, perfect subset K_0 of* supp λ_0 *with the following three properties.*

(a) *Every nonempty* (relatively) *open subset of K_0 has positive λ_0-measure.*

(b) *The elements of $K_0 - x_0$ have the same order, say q_0.*

(c) *If $V_1, V_2, \cdots, V_m$ are m disjoint, nonempty, open subsets of K_0, there exist m points $x_j \in V_j$ such that $x_1 - x_0, x_2 - x_0, \cdots, x_m - x_0$ are independent.*

Proof. Since G is metrizable and λ_0 is continuous, we may assume that λ_0 is carried by a totally disconnected compact set.

Suppose first that there exist a natural number q and an element $y \in G$ such that

$$E(q, y) = \{x \in \operatorname{supp} \lambda_0 : qx = y\}$$

has positive λ_0-measure. Let q_0 be the smallest natural number such that $\lambda_0[E(q_0, y_0)] > 0$ for some $y_0 \in G$. Fix any element $x_0 \in E(q_0, y_0)$. Then $\lambda_0[E(q, qx_0)] = 0$ for all $q \in N$ with $1 \leqq q < q_0$, so that there exists a compact subset K_0 of $E(q_0, y_0) \backslash \{\bigcup_{q=1}^{q_0-1} E(q, qx_0)\}$ with $\lambda_0(K_0) > 0$. Replacing K_0 by the support of $\lambda_0 \mid K_0$, we may assume that K_0 is perfect and satisfies (a). Evidently (b) holds. Suppose now that (c) holds for some $m \in N$ (note that (c) is trivial for $m = 1$). Let $V_1, \cdots, V_m, V_{m+1}$ be $m + 1$ disjoint, nonempty, open subsets of K_0. There are m points $x_1 \in V_1, \cdots, x_m \in V_m$ such that $x_1 - x_0, \cdots, x_m - x_0$ are independent. Let H be the subgroup of G which is generated by $x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_m$. By minimality of q_0, we have $\lambda_0[E(q, y)] = 0$ for all $q \in N$

with $1 \leqq q < q_0$ and all $y \in H$. Since $\lambda_0(V_{m+1}) > 0$ by (a) and H is at most countable, we can find an element $x_{m+1} \in V_{m+1}$ so that

$$x_{m+1} \notin E(q, y) \qquad (q = 1, 2, \cdots, q_0 - 1; y \in H) .$$

It is now easy to prove that the elements $x_1 - x_0, \cdots, x_m - x_0, x_{m+1} - x_0$ are independent. By induction on m, we obtain (c).

Suppose next that $\lambda_0[E(q, y)] = 0$ for all $q \in N$ and all $y \in G$. Then $F = \{x \in \operatorname{supp} \lambda_0 : \operatorname{ord} x < \infty\}$ has λ_0-measure zero, so that there exists a nonempty compact, perfect subset K_0 of $(\operatorname{supp} \lambda_0) \backslash F$ which satisfies (a). It is now easy to prove that (b) and (c) hold for $x_0 = 0$.

LEMMA 3. *Let K be a totally disconnected, compact subset of G, and σ a nonzero measure in $M_c^+(G)$ with* $\operatorname{supp} \sigma = K$. *Then, for each compact subset $\hat{F}$ of $\hat{G}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a finite partition $\{K_j\}_{j=1}^n$ of K into disjoint clopen subsets such that:*

(i) $0 < \sigma(K_j) < \varepsilon \qquad (j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$;

(ii) $\left| \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma(K_j)\hat{\nu}_j(\chi) - \hat{\sigma}(\chi) \right| < \varepsilon \qquad (\chi \in \hat{F})$

whenever $\nu_j \in M^+(K_j)$ and $\|\nu_j\|_M = 1$ for all $j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$.

Proof. Since $\hat{F}$ is compact while K is totally disconnected and compact, there is a finite partition $\{K_j\}_{j=1}^n$ of K into disjoint clopen subsets which satisfies (i) and

$$\sup \{|\chi(x) - \chi(y)| : x, y \in K_j\} < (3\|\sigma\|_M)^{-1}\varepsilon$$

for all $\chi \in \hat{F}$ and all $j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$. If $\nu_j \in M^+(K_j)$ and $\|\nu_j\|_M = 1$ for $j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, then we have

$$|\sigma(K_j)\hat{\nu}_j(\chi) - \widehat{\sigma | K_j}(\chi)| < \|\sigma\|_M^{-1}\sigma(K_j)\varepsilon \qquad (\chi \in \hat{F}) .$$

To see this, take any $x_j \in K_j$. Then $\chi \in \hat{F}$ implies

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\sigma(K_j)\hat{\nu}_j(\chi) - \widehat{\sigma | K_j}(\chi)| \\
&\quad = \left| \sigma(K_j) \int_{K_j} \bar{\chi} d\nu_j - \int_{K_j} \bar{\chi} d\sigma \right| \\
&\quad \leqq \sigma(K_j) \int_{K_j} |\bar{\chi} - \bar{\chi}(x_j)| \, d\nu_j + \int_{K_j} |\bar{\chi} - \bar{\chi}(x_j)| \, d\sigma \\
&\quad \leqq 2\sigma(K_j)(3\|\sigma\|_M)^{-1}\varepsilon < \|\sigma\|_M^{-1} \sigma(K_j)\varepsilon .
\end{aligned}$$

Adding these inequalities for all j's, we obtain (ii).

To prove the following lemma, we need a definition. Let K be a subset of G whose elements have the same order $q_0 (2 \leqq q_0 \leqq \infty)$. Let also $L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n$ be finitely many subsets of K, and M any natural number. We say that $L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n$ are M-independent if and only if $\sum_{j=1}^n m_j x_j \neq 0$ whenever $m_j \in Z$ (the integers), $|m_j| < q_0$,

$x_j \in L_j$ $(j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ and $0 \neq \sum_{j=1}^{k} | m_j | < M$.

LEMMA 4. *Suppose that G is metrizable, and that $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ are as in Theorem 1. Let also $x_0 \in G$ and $K_0 \subset \operatorname{supp} \lambda_0$ be as in Lemma 2. Then there exists a nonzero measure $\sigma \in M_0^+(K_0)$ such that* $(\operatorname{supp} \sigma) - x_0$ *is independent and*

$$(\mathrm{P}_1) \qquad \lambda_k[x + C_k + (\operatorname{supp} \sigma)_1] = 0 \qquad (x \in G; k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

Proof. Write

$$\hat{G} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{E}_n \quad \text{and} \quad C_k = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{kn} \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) ,$$

where the $\hat{E}_n$ are compact subsets of $\hat{G}$ while the C_{kn} are compact subsets of G such that $C_{kn} \subset C_{k(n+1)}$ for all k and n. (It is well-known that G is metrizable if and only if $\hat{G}$ is σ-compact. See, for example, [4].) Let λ be the measure in $M(G)$ defined by $\lambda(E) = \lambda_0[(E + x_0) \cap K_0]$ for all Borel subsets E of G. Then, $0 \neq \lambda \in M_0^+(G)$ and the elements in $\operatorname{supp} \lambda = K_0 - x_0$ have the same order q_0.

We shall now construct a sequence $(n_p)_{p=1}^{\infty}$ of natural numbers, a sequence $(\mathscr{I}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of finite collections of disjoint clopen subsets of $K_0 - x_0$, a sequence $(\sigma_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of probability measures in $L^1(\lambda)$, and a sequence $(\hat{F}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of compact subsets of $\hat{G}$. They will satisfy the following three conditions. Every σ_n has the form

$$(\mathrm{i}) \qquad \sigma_n = \sum_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} a_I \lambda_I$$

where each a_I is a positive real number, $\lambda_I = \lambda \mid I$ the restriction of λ to I, and

$$\| \sigma_n \|_M = \sum_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} a_I \lambda(I) = 1 .$$

$$(\mathrm{ii}) \qquad \sup \{ | \widehat{\sigma_n \mid I}(\chi) | : \chi \in \hat{G} \backslash \hat{F}_n \} < 2^{-n} \sigma_n(I) \qquad \forall I \in \mathscr{I}_n .$$

$$(\mathrm{iii}) \qquad \hat{E}_n \subset \hat{F}_n .$$

For $n = 1$, such $\mathscr{I}_1$, σ_1, and $\hat{F}_1$ may be quite arbitrary. We set $n_1 = 1$, and suppose that n_p, $\mathscr{I}_{n_p}$, σ_{n_p}, and $\hat{F}_{n_p}$ have been constructed for some $p \in N$. Let $l_p = \operatorname{Card} \mathscr{I}_{n_p}$, and write

$$\mathscr{I}_{n_p} = \{I_i\}_{i=1}^{l_p} = \{I_i^p\}_{i=1}^{l_p} .$$

Let M_p be the largest natural number such that

$$(1) \qquad \max \{ \sigma_{n_p}(I) : I \in \mathscr{I}_{n_p} \} \leqq M_p^{-2} ,$$

and set

$$(2) \qquad T_p = \{A \subset \mathscr{I}_{n_p} : 1 \leqq \text{Card } A \leqq M_p\} = \{A_r\}_{r=1}^{s_p} .$$

We may assume

$$(3) \qquad A_r = \{I_r\} = \{I_r^p\} \qquad (r = 1, 2, \cdots, l_p) .$$

We shall inductively construct the $\mathscr{I}_n$, σ_n, and $\hat{F}_n$ for all $n \in N$ with $n_p < n \leqq n_p + s_p$ as follows. Suppose that $\mathscr{I}_n$, σ_n and $\hat{F}_n$ have been constructed for some $n = n_p + r - 1$ $(r = 1, 2, \cdots, s_p)$, and put

$$(4) \qquad \mathscr{K}_n = \{I \in \mathscr{I}_n : I \subset J \text{ for some } J \in A_r\} .$$

We can find (finite) collections $\{b_j^K\}_j$ of real numbers and collections $\{L_j^K\}_j$ of disjoint clopen subsets of $K \in \mathscr{K}_n$ which satisfy the following six conditions:

$$(5) \qquad 0 < b_j^K \sigma_n(L_j^K) < 2^{-1}\sigma_n(K) \qquad \forall\, K \in \mathscr{K}_n \text{ and } \forall_j ;$$

$$(6) \qquad \sum_j b_j^K \sigma_n(L_j^K) = \sigma_n(K) \qquad \forall\, K \in \mathscr{K}_n ;$$

$$(7) \qquad \left| \sum_j b_j^K \widehat{\sigma_n \mid L_j^K}(\chi) - \widehat{\sigma_n \mid K}(\chi) \right| < 2^{-n}\sigma_n(K) \quad \forall\, K \in \mathscr{K}_n \text{ and } \forall\, \chi \in \hat{F}_n ;$$

$$(8) \qquad \sum_j \text{dia}\,(L_j^K) < n^{-1} \qquad \forall\, K \in \mathscr{K}_n ;$$

(9) The sets $\{L_j^K\}_{K,j}$ are M_p-independent ;

$$(10) \qquad \sup_{x \in G} \lambda_k\left[x + C_{kn} + \left(\bigcup_j L_j^K\right)_1\right] < (nl_p)^{-1}$$
$$\forall\, K \in \mathscr{K}_n \text{ and } \forall\, k = 0, 1, \cdots, n .$$

The above conditions are met as follows: For each $K \in \mathscr{K}_n$, apply Lemma 3 to $\sigma = \sigma_n \mid K$, $\varepsilon = 2^{-n}\sigma_n(K)$ and $\hat{F} = \hat{F}_n$. Let $\{K_j\}_j$ be a finite partition of K as in Lemma 3. Using property (c) in Lemma 2, we can find $x_j^K \in K_j$ so that $\bigcup \{\{x_j^K\}_j : K \in \mathscr{K}_n\}$ is independent. If we choose $L_j^K \subset K_j$ so that $x_j^K \in L_j^K$ and the diameter of each L_j^K is "sufficiently small", then (8) and (9) hold and so does (10) by Lemma 1. Finally, it suffices to set $b_j^K = \sigma_n(K_j)/\sigma_n(L_j^K)$.

We now define

$$(11) \qquad \mathscr{L}_n = \mathscr{I}_n \backslash \mathscr{K}_n,\ \mathscr{I}_{n+1} = \mathscr{L}_n \cup \left(\bigcup_{K \in \mathscr{K}_n} \{L_j^K\}_j\right);$$

$$(12) \qquad \theta_{n+1} = \sum_{I \in \mathscr{L}_n} a_I \lambda_I + \sum_{K \in \mathscr{K}_n} \sum_j b_j^K \sigma_n \mid L_j^K ,$$

and take a compact subset $\hat{F}_{n+1}$ of $\hat{G}$, with $\hat{F}_{n+1} \supset \hat{E}_{n+1} \cup \hat{F}_n$, so that (ii) holds with n replaced by $n + 1$.

We repeat the above process with n_p replaced by $n_{p+1} = n_p + s_p$, which completes our induction. Let σ_∞ be a weak-* cluster point of

$(\sigma_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ in $M(G)$, and σ the measure in $M(G)$ defined by $\sigma(E) = \sigma_\infty(E - x_0)$ for all Borel sets E in G. We claim that σ has the required properties.

First note that

$$\bigcup_{I \in \mathscr{I}_{n+1}} I \subset \bigcup_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} I = \operatorname{supp} \sigma_n \subset K_0 - x_0 ,$$

and so we have

$$\sigma_\infty \geqq 0 , \quad \sigma_\infty(G) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{supp} \sigma_\infty \subset \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \Big(\bigcup_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} I \Big). \tag{13}$$

Let $p \in N$ be given. It is easily seen from (3), (4), and (11) that

$$\mathscr{I}_{n_p + l_p} = \{L_j^{I_1}\}_j \cup \{L_j^{I_2}\}_j \cup \cdots \cup \{L_j^{I_l}\}_j , \quad \text{where } l = l_p .$$

This, combined with (10) and (13), shows

$$\begin{aligned} &\lambda_k[x + C_{kn_p} + (\operatorname{supp} \sigma_\infty)_1] \\ &\quad \leqq \sum_{i=1}^{l_p} \lambda_k\Big[x + C_{kn_p} + \Big(\bigcup_j L_j^{I_i}\Big)_1\Big] \leqq l_p \cdot (n_p l_p)^{-1} = n_p^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in G$ and all $k = 0, 1, \cdots, n_p$. (Note that $C_{kn} \subset C_{k(n+1)}$ for all k and n.) Thus, fixing $x \in G$ and $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$, and letting $p \to \infty$, we have

$$\lambda_k[x + C_k + (\operatorname{supp} \sigma_\infty)_1] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

But evidently $\operatorname{supp} \sigma = (\operatorname{supp} \sigma_\infty) + x_0$, and so (P_1) holds.

It remains to show that $\hat{\sigma}$ vanishes at infinity and that $(\operatorname{supp} \sigma) - x_0$ is independent. Although these are proved in [5: Ch. XIII, 151–153 and 155–156], we give their proofs to make the paper self-contained.

Suppose $n_p \leqq n < n_{p+1}$ $(p, n \in N)$, and write $n = n_p + r - 1$ $(r = 1, 2, \cdots, s_p)$. Then we have

$$\sum_{K \in \mathscr{K}_n} \sigma_n(K) = \sum_{J \in A_r} \sigma_{n_p}(J) \leqq (\operatorname{Card} A_r) \cdot \max_{J \in A_r} \sigma_{n_p}(J) \leqq M_p^{-1} . \tag{14}$$

Here the equality follows from (4), (6) and (12) while the last inequality follows from (1) and (2). If $\chi \in \hat{F}_n$, then

$$\begin{aligned} | \hat{\sigma}_{n+1}(\chi) - \hat{\sigma}_n(\chi) | &\leqq \sum_{K \in \mathscr{K}_n} \Big| \sum_j b_j^K \widehat{\sigma_n \mid L_j^K}(\chi) - \widehat{\sigma_n \mid K}(\chi) \Big| \\ &< \sum_{K \in \mathscr{K}_n} 2^{-n} \sigma_n(K) \leqq 2^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

by (i), (12) and (7). It follows that

$$| \hat{\sigma}_\infty(\chi) - \hat{\sigma}_{n+1}(\chi) | < 2^{-n} \qquad \forall \chi \in \hat{F}_{n+1} ,$$

since $\hat{F}_n \subset \hat{F}_{n+1} \subset \cdots$ by construction. For $\chi \in \hat{G} \backslash \hat{F}_n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{\sigma}_{n+1}(\chi)| &\leqq \sum_{I\in\mathscr{L}_n} |a_I\hat{\lambda}_I(\chi)| + \sum_{K\in\mathscr{K}_n}\sum_j b_j^K\sigma_n(L_j^K) \\ &\leqq \sum_{I\in\mathscr{I}_n} |\widehat{\sigma_n\,|\,I}(\chi)| + \sum_{K\in\mathscr{K}_n}\sigma_n(K) \\ &\leqq 2^{-n}\sum_{I\in\mathscr{I}_n}\sigma_n(I) + M_p^{-1} = 2^{-n} + M_p^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

by (12), (i), (6), (ii) and (14). Hence

$$|\hat{\sigma}_\infty(\chi)| \leqq 2^{-n} + 2^{-n} + M_p^{-1} \qquad \forall\,\chi\in\hat{F}_{n+1}\backslash\hat{F}_n\,.$$

But $\hat{G} = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \hat{F}_n$ by (iii) and $\lim_p M_p = \infty$ by construction. Thus the above inequality shows that $\hat{\sigma}_\infty\in C_0(\hat{G})$, or equivalently, that $\hat{\sigma}\in C_0(\hat{G})$.

Finally we prove that $(\operatorname{supp}\sigma) - x_0 = \operatorname{supp}\sigma_\infty$ is independent. Let $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_t$ be distinct elements of $\operatorname{supp}\sigma_\infty$. It is easy to see that

$$\max_{I\in\mathscr{I}_n}\operatorname{dia}(I) \longrightarrow 0 \quad\text{as}\quad n\longrightarrow\infty\,.$$

Therefore, there is an $n_0\in N$ such that $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_t$ belong to distinct sets in $\mathscr{I}_n$ whenever $n\geqq n_0$. Take any $p\in N$ so that $n_p\geqq n_0$ and $M_p > t$, and let

$$A = \{I\in\mathscr{I}_{n_p}: I \text{ contains some } x_n\}\,.$$

Then $1\leqq \operatorname{Card} A = t < M_p$; hence $A = A_r$ for some $r = 1, 2, \cdots, s_p$. Thus $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_t$ belong to distinct sets in $\bigcup\{\{L_j^K\}_j: K\in\mathscr{K}_n\}$, where $n = n_p + r - 1$. It follows from (9) that $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_t$ are M_p-independent. Since p can be taken as large as one pleases, we conclude that $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_t$ are independent.

This establishes Lemma 4.

LEMMA 5. *Let G, $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ and $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ be as in Lemma 4. Let also $\{K_j\}_{j=1}^m$ be finitely many, disjoint, compact subsets of G such that $M_0(K_j)\neq 0$ for all $j = 1, 2, \cdots, m$. Then, for each $n\in N$, there exist m nonzero measures $\mu_j\in M_0^+(K_j)$ such that*

$$(\mathrm{P}_n)\qquad \lambda_k\left[x + C_k + \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^m \operatorname{supp}\mu_j\right)_n\right] = 0 \qquad (x\in G;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)\,.$$

Proof. For each $j = 1, 2, \cdots, m$, choose and fix a measure $\tau_j\in M_0^+(K_j)$ with $\|\tau_j\|_M = m^{-1}$ whose support is totally disconnected. In the proof of Lemma 4, replace λ and $K_0 - x_0$ by $\lambda' = \sum_{j=1}^m \tau_j$ and $\bigcup_{j=1}^m \operatorname{supp}\tau_j$, respectively; take off condition (9); and let σ_∞ be any measure constructed as there with $\sigma_1 = \lambda'$ and $\mathscr{I}_1 = \{\operatorname{supp}\tau_j\}_{j=1}^m$. Then

$$0\neq \mu_j = \sigma_\infty\,|\,K_j\in M_0^+(K_j) \qquad (j = 1, 2, \cdots, m)\,,$$

and $\{\mu_j\}_{j=1}^m$ satisfy (P_1). We repeat the same argument replacing

$\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{K_j\}_{j=1}^{m}$ by $\{C_k + (\bigcup_{j=1}^{m} \operatorname{supp} \mu_j)_1\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{\operatorname{supp} \mu_j\}_{j=1}^{m}$, respectively; and continue this process. At the nth step, we will obtain m nonzero measures satisfying the required condition. This completes the proof.

Proof of Theorem 1 *for metrizable groups*. Suppose that G is a given metrizable group. Let $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, x_0, and K_0 be as in Lemma 4. Let also $\hat{G} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{E}_n$ be as in the proof of Lemma 4. We construct a sequence $(\mathscr{I}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of finite collections of disjoint compact subsets of K_0, a sequence $(\sigma_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of probability measures in $M_0(K_0)$, and a consequence $(\hat{F}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of compact subsets of $\hat{G}$. They satisfy the following four conditions. Every σ_n has the form

$$\text{(i)} \qquad \sigma_n = \sum_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} a_I \mu_I ,$$

where each a_I is a real positive number, μ_I a probability measure in $M_0(I)$ with $\operatorname{supp} \mu_I = I$, and

$$\|\sigma_n\|_M = \sum_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} a_I = 1 .$$

$$\text{(ii)} \qquad \sup \{|\hat{\mu}_I(\chi)| : \chi \in \hat{G} \backslash \hat{F}_n\} < 2^{-n} a_I \qquad \forall I \in \mathscr{I}_n .$$

$$\text{(iii)} \qquad \hat{E}_n \subset \hat{F}_n .$$

$$\text{(iv)} \qquad \lambda_k[x + C_k + (K_1)_1 + (K_2)_2 + \cdots + (K_n)_n] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) ,$$

where $K_1 = \bigcup \{I : I \in \mathscr{I}_1\}$ and $K_n = \bigcup \{I \in \mathscr{I}_n : I \notin \mathscr{I}_{n-1}\}$ for $n = 2, 3, \cdots$.

For $n = 1$, we apply Lemma 4 to obtain a probability measure $\sigma_1 \in M_0(K_0)$ such that $(\operatorname{supp} \sigma_1) - x_0$ is independent and

$$\lambda_k[x + C_k + (\operatorname{supp} \sigma_1)_1] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

Set $\mathscr{I}_1 = \{I = \operatorname{supp} \sigma_1\}$, $\mu_I = \sigma_1$, $a_I = 1$, and take any compact subset $\hat{F}_1$ of $\hat{G}$ satisfying (ii) and (iii) for $n = 1$.

Suppose that $(\mathscr{I}_i)_{i=1}^{n}$, $(\sigma_i)_{i=1}^{n}$ and $(\hat{F}_i)_{i=1}^{n}$ have been constructed for some $n \in N$. Choose and fix any $I_n \in \mathscr{I}_n$ with

$$(1) \qquad a_{I_n} = \sup \{a_I : I \in \mathscr{I}_n\} .$$

Applying Lemmas 3 and 5, we can find a (finite) collection $\{b_{nj}\}_j$ of real numbers, a collection $\{L_{nj}\}_j$ of disjoint compact subsets of I_n, and a collection $\{\mu_{nj}\}_j$ of probability measures in $M_0(I_n)$ with $\operatorname{supp} \mu_{nj} = L_{nj}$ which satisfy the following four conditions.

$$(2) \qquad 0 < b_{nj} < n^{-1} \cdot \min_{I \in \mathscr{I}_n} a_I \qquad \forall j .$$

(3) $$\sum_j b_{nj} = a_{I_n}$$

(4) $$\left|\sum_j b_{nj}\hat{\mu}_{nj}(\chi) - a_{I_n}\hat{\mu}_{I_n}(\chi)\right| < 2^{-n} \qquad \forall\, \chi \in \hat{F}_n \,.$$

(5) $$\lambda_k\left[x + C_k + (K_1)_1 + \cdots + (K_n)_n + \left(\bigcup_j L_{nj}\right)_{n+1}\right] = 0 \qquad \forall\, x \in G$$

for all $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$. Put $\mathscr{I}_{n+1} = (\mathscr{I}_n\backslash\{I_n\}) \cup \{L_{nj}\}_j$, and $a_I = b_{nj}$, $\mu_I = \mu_{nj}$ for $I = L_{nj}$ $\forall\, j$. Define σ_{n+1} by the right-hand side of (i) with n replaced by $n + 1$. Finally, we take any compact subset $\hat{F}_{n+1}$ of $\hat{G}$, with $\hat{F}_{n+1} \supset \hat{E}_{n+1} \cup \hat{F}_n$, so that (ii) holds with n replaced by $n + 1$.

This completes the induction. Let σ be a weak-* cluster point of $(\sigma_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ in $M(G)$. Then it is easy to prove that σ has all the required properties (see [5: Ch. XIII, 151–153]). This establishes Theorem 1 for metrizable groups.

To prove the general case, we need one more lemma.

LEMMA 6. *Let* $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ *and* $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ *be as in Theorem* 1. *Then, given a* σ*-compact subset* $\hat{F}$ *of* $\hat{G}$, *we can find a* σ*-compact, noncompact, open subgroup* Γ *of* $\hat{G}$ *so that* $\hat{F} \subset \Gamma$ *and*

(i) $$\lambda_k[x + C_k + H_\Gamma] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)\,,$$

where H_Γ *denotes the annihilator of* Γ.

Proof. Let C_{kn} be as in the proof of Lemma 4, and let $\mathscr{F}$ be the family of all σ-compact, noncompact, open subgroups of $\hat{G}$ which contain $\hat{F}$. Since every C_{kn} is compact, we have

(1) $$C_{kn} = \bigcap\,\{C_{kn} + H_\Gamma\colon \Gamma \in \mathscr{F}\} \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;\, n = 1, 2, \cdots)\,.$$

Applying Lemma 1, we can find neighborhoods V_{kn} of 0 so that

(2) $$\lambda_k[x + C_{kn} + V_{kn}] < n^{-1} \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;\, n = 1, 2, \cdots\colon x \in G)\,.$$

By (1), there exist subgroups Γ_{kn} in $\mathscr{F}$ such that

(3) $$C_{kn} + H_{kn} \subset C_{kn} + V_{kn} \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;\, n = 1, 2, \cdots)\,,$$

where H_{kn} is the annihilator of Γ_{kn}. Let Γ be any subgroup in $\mathscr{F}$ which contains all Γ_{kn}. Then, it follows from (2) and (3) that (i) holds. This completes the proof.

Proof of Theorem 1 *for general groups.* Let G be an arbitrary nondiscrete LCA group, and let $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ be as in Theorem 1. For $\hat{F} = \{\chi \in \hat{G}\colon \hat{\lambda}_0(\chi) \neq 0\}$, take a $\Gamma \subset G$ as in Lemma 6. Setting

$H = H_\Gamma$, we denote by π and m_H the natural mapping of G onto $G_0 = G/H$ and the Haar measure of H with $m_H(H) = 1$, respectively. For each $\mu \in M(G)$, define a measure $\mu' \in M(G_0)$ by setting

$$(1) \qquad \int_{G_0} f d\mu' = \int_G f \circ \pi d\mu \qquad \forall f \in C_0(G_0) .$$

Identifying Γ with $\hat{G}_0$ in the usual way, we see $\hat{\mu}' = \hat{\mu} \mid \Gamma$ for all $\mu \in M(G)$, so that $0 \neq \lambda_0' \in M_0(G_0)$. On the other hand, we have

$$(2) \qquad \lambda_k'[x' + C_k'] = 0 \qquad (x' \in G_0;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

by (i) in Lemma 6 and (1), where $C_k' = \pi(C_k)$. Therefore $\{\lambda_k'\}_{k=0}^{\infty} \subset M_c^+(G)$, and we can apply our result for metrizable groups to find a nonzero measure $\sigma' \in M_0^+(\operatorname{supp} \lambda_0')$ with compact support such that

$$(3) \quad \lambda_k'[x' + C_k' + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma')] = 0 \qquad (x' \in G_0;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

Now define a measure $\sigma \in M(G)$ by setting

$$(4) \qquad \int_G f d\sigma = \int_{G_0} \left\{ \int_H f(x + t) dm_H(t) \right\} d\sigma'(x') \qquad \forall f \in C_0(G) .$$

As is easily seen, we then have

$$(5) \qquad \operatorname{supp} \sigma = \pi^{-1}[\operatorname{supp} \sigma'] \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{supp} \lambda_0 = \pi^{-1}[\operatorname{supp} \lambda_0']$$

(note that $\sigma * m_H = \sigma$ and $\lambda_0 * m_H = \lambda_0$). It is also easy to check that $0 \neq \sigma \in M_0^+(G)$, that $\operatorname{supp} \sigma$ is a compact subset of $\operatorname{supp} \lambda_0$, and that

$$\lambda_k[x + C_k + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma)] = \lambda_k'[x' + C_k' + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma')] = 0$$

for all $x \in G$ and all $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$.

This establishes Theorem 1.

Proof of Corollary. Let Y be as in the present Corollary. Setting $C_k = \{0\}$ for all k and applying Theorem 1 to $\{|\lambda_k|\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, we obtain a nonzero measure $\sigma \in M_0^+(\operatorname{supp} \lambda_0)$ with compact support such that

$$(1) \qquad |\tau|[x + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma)] = 0 \qquad (x \in G)$$

holds for all $\tau \in \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} L^1(\lambda_k)$. But then we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\nu * \tau|[x + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma)] &\leqq (|\nu| * |\tau|)[x + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma)] \\ &\leqq \int_G |\tau|[x - y + G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma)] d|\nu|(y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in G$ whenever $\nu \in M(G)$ and $\tau \in \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} L^1(\lambda_k)$. Since the ideal Y is generated by $\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} L^1(\lambda_k)$, this implies that (1) holds for all $\tau \in Y$.

The last statement in the Corollary is now trivial and the proof is complete.

To prove Theorem 2, we need some notation. Let $\mathscr{T}$ be a non-empty family of (locally) Borel measurable subgroups of G such that for any countable subfamily $\mathscr{T}_0$ of $\mathscr{T}$ there exists a subgroup $H \in \mathscr{T}$ which contains all $L \in \mathscr{T}_0$. Define

$$I(\mathscr{T}) = \{\mu \in M(G): |\mu|(x + H) = 0 \ \forall x \in G \text{ and } \forall H \in \mathscr{T}\}$$

and

$$\mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T}) = \{\nu \in M(G): |\nu|(G \backslash (D + H)) = 0 \text{ for some countable } D \subset G \text{ and some } H \in \mathscr{T}\} .$$

Then it is easy to prove the following (cf. [1]):

(a) $I(\mathscr{T})$ is a closed ideal in $M(G)$ such that $I(\mathscr{T})^* = I(\mathscr{T})$.

(b) $\mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})$ is a closed subalgebra of $M(G)$ such that $\mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})^* = \mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})$.

(c) $M(G) = I(\mathscr{T}) + \mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})$ and $I(\mathscr{T}) \cap \mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T}) = \{0\}$.

We denote by $\Phi_{\mathscr{T}}$ the projection of $M(G)$ onto $\mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})$ which is induced by the direct sum decomposition $M(G) = I(\mathscr{T}) + \mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})$. Note that $\Phi_{\mathscr{T}}$ is a *-homomorphism of $M(G)$ onto $\mathscr{R}(\mathscr{T})$.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and Y be as in Corollary; without loss of generality, we may assume that $\lambda_k \geqq 0$ for all k. By Lemma 6, there is a σ-compact, noncompact, open subgroup Γ of $\hat{G}$ such that

$$(1) \qquad \lambda_k(x + H) = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots),$$

where H is the annihilator of Γ. Let $G_0 = G/H$, and let $\mu \to \mu'$ be the mapping of $M(G)$ onto $M(G_0)$ defined in the proof of Theorem 1 for general groups. Note that $\mu \to \mu'$ is a *-homomorphism. Since (1) implies $\lambda'_k \in M_c(G)$ for all k, Theorem 1 assures that there exists a nonzero measure $\sigma' \in M_0^+(G_0)$ with compact support such that $K' = \operatorname{supp} \sigma'$ is independent and

$$(2) \qquad \lambda'_k[x' + G_p(K')] = 0 \qquad (x' \in G_0;\ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots).$$

Let ω_1 be the first countable ordinal and let $W = \{1, 2, \cdots\}$ be the well-ordered set consisting of all ordinals smaller than ω_1. We now construct a family $\{L'_\alpha: \alpha \in W\}$ of disjoint compact subsets of K' such that

$$(3) \qquad M_0(L'_\alpha) \neq \{0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma'(L'_\alpha) = 0$$

for all $\alpha \in W$. First, by Theorem 1, there exists a compact subset L'_1 of K' having property (3). Let $\beta \in W$, $\beta \geqq 2$, and suppose that L'_α has been constructed for all $\alpha \in W$ with $\alpha < \beta$. Then $E'_\beta = \bigcup \{L'_\alpha: \alpha < \beta\}$ is σ-compact, and by (3), has σ'-measure zero. Therefore, there exists a compact subset F'_β of $K' \backslash E'_\beta$ having positive σ'-

measure. Applying Theorem 1 again, we can find a compact subset L'_β of F'_β so that (3) holds for $\alpha = \beta$. By transfinite induction, we obtain a family $\{L'_\alpha : \alpha \in W\}$ of disjoint compact subsets of K' satisfying (3).

Let $\mathscr{P}(W)$ be the family of all nonempty subsets of W; hence Card $\mathscr{P}(W) = 2^\omega$, where ω denotes the smallest uncountable cardinal. For each $A \in \mathscr{P}(W)$ and $\chi \in \Gamma$, we construct a complex homomorphism $\Psi_{A\chi}$ of $M(G)$ as follows. Let $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{T}_A$ be the family of subgroups of G each of which is generated by $\bigcup \{L'_\alpha : \alpha \in B\}$ for some countable subset B of A. We define $\Psi_{A\chi}$ by setting

$$\Psi_{A\chi}(\mu) = \widehat{\Phi_{\mathscr{T}}((\chi\mu)')}(1) \qquad (\mu \in M(G)) . \tag{4}$$

It is easy to see that $\Psi_{A\chi}$ is a symmetric complex homomorphism of $M(G)$. Also $\Psi_{A\chi} \neq 0$ because

$$\Psi_{A\chi}(\delta_x) = \chi(x) \neq 0 \qquad (x \in G) , \tag{5}$$

where δ_x denotes the unit mass at x.

Fixing an $A \in \mathscr{P}(W)$ and $\chi \in \Gamma$, we now prove

$$\bigcup \{L^1(\mu) : \mu \in Y\} \cup M_a(G) \subset \operatorname{Ker} \Psi_{A\chi} \quad \text{but} \quad M_0(G) \not\subset \operatorname{Ker} \Psi_{A\chi} . \tag{6}$$

First note that $\nu \in M^+(G)$ and $\mu \in L^1(\nu)$ imply $\mu' \in L^1(\nu')$. In fact, if w is a bounded Borel function on G, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{G_0} f d(w\nu)' \right| &= \left| \int_G (f \circ \pi) w d\nu \right| \leqq \int_G (|f| \circ \pi) |w| d\nu \\ &\leqq \|w\|_\infty \int_G (|f| \circ \pi) d\nu = \|w\|_\infty \cdot \|f\|_{L^1(\nu')} \end{aligned}$$

for all $f \in C_0(G_0)$, so that $(w\nu)' \in L^1(\nu')$. Since the mapping $\tau \to \tau'$ is norm-decreasing, we see

$$\inf \{\|\mu' - \tau'\|_M : \tau' \in L^1(\nu')\} \leqq \|\mu' - (w\nu)'\|_M \leqq \|\mu - w\nu\|_M .$$

Since w was arbitrary and $\mu \in L^1(\nu)$, this implies $\mu' \in L^1(\nu')$. Suppose now that $\nu \in M(G)$ and $\lambda \in L^1(\lambda_k)$ for some k. Then, the above observation and (2) show

$$\begin{aligned} |(\nu * \lambda)'|(x' + T') &= |\nu' * \lambda'|(x' + T') \leqq (|\nu'| * |\lambda'|)(x' + T') \\ &\leqq (|\nu'| * |\lambda'|)[x' + G_p(K')] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all $x' \in G_0$ and all $T' \in \mathscr{T} = \mathscr{T}_A$. Since the linear span of the sets $M(G) * L^1(\lambda_k)$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$, is dense in Y, it follows that

$$|\tau'|(x' + T') = 0 \qquad (x' \in G_0;\ T' \in \mathscr{T})$$

holds for all $\tau \in Y$, and so for all $\tau \in \bigcup \{L^1(\mu) : \mu \in Y\}$. Therefore we have

$$\bigcup \{L^1(\mu): \mu \in Y\} \subset \operatorname{Ker} \Psi_{A\chi} .$$

Note now that $\lambda_0' \neq 0$, and so $G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma')$ has no interior point by (2); hence the Haar measure of $G_p(\operatorname{supp} \sigma')$ is zero. Since $M_a(G)' = M_a(G_0)$, it follows that $M_a(G) \subset \operatorname{Ker} \Psi_{A\chi}$. To prove that $M_0(G) \not\subset \operatorname{Ker} \Psi_{A\chi}$, take any $\alpha \in A$. Then $L_\alpha' \subset G_p(L_\alpha') \in \mathscr{T}$, and so $\Phi_{\mathscr{T}}[M_0(L_\alpha')] = M_0(L_\alpha') \neq \{0\}$. This establishes (6) because $M_0(G)' = M_0(G_0)$.

Finally, take any $A, B \in \mathscr{P}(W)$ and any $\chi, \gamma \in \Gamma$. If $\chi \neq \gamma$, (5) implies that $\Psi_{A\chi} \neq \Psi_{B\gamma}$. If $A \neq B$ (say $A \not\supset B$), take any $\beta \in B \backslash A$; we claim

$$(7) \qquad M_c(L_\beta') \subset \operatorname{Ker} \Phi_{\mathscr{T}} \quad \text{where } \mathscr{T} = \mathscr{T}_A .$$

In fact, let T' be an arbitrary subgroup in $\mathscr{T}$; there exists a countable subset A_0 of A such that $T' = G_p(\bigcup \{L_\alpha': \alpha \in A_0\})$. Since K' is independent and since L_β' and $\bigcup \{L_\alpha': \alpha \in A_0\}$ are disjoint subsets of K', it follows that $L_\beta' \cap (x' + T')$ contains at most one point for each $x' \in G_0$. In particular, if $\mu' \in M_c(L_\beta')$, then $|\mu'|(x' + T') = 0$ for all $x' \in G_0$. Since $T' \in \mathscr{T}$ was arbitrary, we see that (7) holds. On the other hand, we have $\Phi_{\mathscr{U}}(M(L_\beta')) = M(L_\beta')$ for $\mathscr{U} = \mathscr{T}_B$. Thus $\Psi_{A\chi} \neq \Psi_{B\gamma}$, as is easily seen. This clearly establishes Theorem 2.

REMARKS. (i) If G is a metrizable I-group, then the element x_0 in Theorem 1 (and Corollary) can be chosen $x_0 = 0$. In fact, take any nonzero $\lambda_0 \in M_0^+(G)$, and assume that $E_{qy} = \{x \in G: qx = y\}$ has positive λ_0-measure for some $q \in N$ and some $y \in G$. Let μ_0 be the restriction of λ_0 to E_{qy}, so that $0 \neq \mu_0 = M_0^+(G)$. It is trivial that E_{qy} is a coset of some closed subgroup H of G which is of bounded order. If Γ is the annihilator of H, we see $|\hat{\mu}_0| = \text{const} \neq 0$ on Γ. Since $\hat{\mu}_0$ vanishes at infinity, it follows that Γ is compact, or, equivalently, that H is an open subgroup of G. This is a contradiction because G is an I-group while H is of bounded order. Thus, our assertion follows from the last paragraph of the proof of Lemma 2 and the proof of Theorem 1 for metrizable groups.

(ii) Let $\hat{G}^-$ denote the closure of $\hat{G}$ in the maximal ideal space Δ_G of $M(G)$, and let Y be as in Theorem 2. Then, for some $\tau \in M_0^+(G)$, the set E_τ of all symmetric $\Theta \in \Delta_G$ such that

$$\bigcup \{L^1(\mu): \mu \in Y\} \cup M_a(G) \subset \Theta \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\tau}(\Theta) = 1$$

has cardinal number $\geqq 2^\omega$, where $\hat{\tau}$ denotes the Gelfand transform of τ. Note that E_τ is a closed subset of Δ_G disjoint from $\hat{G}^-$. To see this, redefine $\mathscr{P}(W)$ in the proof of Theorem 2 to be the family of all subsets of W containing $1 \in W$, and fix any probability measure $\tau \in M_0^+(G)$ such that $\tau' \in M(L_1')$. Then we have

$$\Psi_{A1}(\tau) = \hat{\tau}'(1) = \hat{\tau}(1) = 1 \qquad (A \in \mathscr{P}(W)) .$$

(iii) Let Y be as in Theorem 2. Then there exist a measure $\tau \in M_0^+(G)$, a nondiscrete LCA group G_0, and an independent compact subset K' thereof, with $M_0(K') \neq \{0\}$, having the following property: the set of all asymmetric $\Theta \in \Delta_G$ such that

$$\bigcup \{L^1(\mu): \mu \in Y\} \cup M_a(G) \subset \Theta \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\tau}(\Theta) = 1$$

has cardinal number $\geqq \mathrm{Card}\, M_c(K')^*$, where $M_c(K')^*$ denotes the conjugate space of $M_c(K')$. This can be proved using the proof of Theorem 2 and a theorem of Hewitt and Kakutani [2]. We omit the details.

(iv) Some analogs to our results hold for non-abelian groups. For example, we have the following: Let G be a nondiscrete locally compact group, $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^\infty \subset M_c^+(G)$, $\lambda_0 \neq 0$, and let $\{C_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ be a countable family of σ-compact subsets of G such that

$$\lambda_k(xC_k) = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

Then there exists a nonzero measure $\sigma \in M_c^+(\mathrm{supp}\, \lambda_0)$ with compact support such that

$$\lambda_k[xG_p(\mathrm{supp}\, \sigma)C_k] = 0 \qquad (x \in G;\, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) .$$

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Received March 15, 1973 and in revised form June 22, 1973.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
AND
TOKYO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS

Printed in Japan by International Academic Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 54, No. 1 May, 1974