SPECTRAL SYNTHESIS IN PRODUCTS AND QUOTIENTS OF HYPERGROUPS

Ajay Kumar and Ajit Kaur Chilana
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AJAY KUMAR AND AJIT IQBAL SINGH*

In this paper we first discuss the coset spaces $K/H$ and $K//H$ of left cosets and double cosets respectively of a hypergroup $K$ by a compact subhypergroup $H$. This development is then used to obtain some results connecting spectral synthesis for $L^1(K/H)$ to that for $L^1(K)$ when $K$ is commutative. We also indicate that some of the results for quotient group carry over to $K/H$ when $H$ is a subgroup of the center $Z(K)$ of $K$. Finally we discuss how Malliavin's theorem fails in a strong way in many hypergroups and further show that for certain closed sets of the form $E_1 \times E_2$ in $\hat{K}_1 \times \hat{K}_2$, where $K_i=\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{Z}^+$ etc. and $K_2$ is a locally compact commutative hypergroup such that the dual $\hat{K}_2$ of $K_2$ is a $\sigma$-compact hypergroup, $E_1 \times E_2$ can inherit various properties of $E_1$ such as being nonspectral, non ultra-strong Ditkin for the respective hypergroup algebras.

1. Introduction. The propose of this paper is to discuss spectral synthesis for quotients and products of hypergroups. The basic development of harmonic analysis for hypergroups can be found in ([10], [11], [13], [20] and [21]). Spectral synthesis for hypergroups has been developed in ([9], [7] and [8]). The motivation for all this has been the fact that hypergroups arise in a natural way as a double coset space, the space of conjugacy classes of a compact group and harmonic analysis on them is closely related to that of the groups, a survey of this can be found in ([18] and [6]). Our main reference for the basic theory of hypergroups will be [13] and most of the further notation and terminology is as in ([12], [9] and [7]). Throughout this paper $K$ will denote a locally compact hypergroup (same as 'convo' in [13]) possessing a Haar measure $m$, $L^1(K) = L^1(m)$ the convolution algebra and $H$ a compact subhypergroup of $K$. In §2 we discuss the quotient hypergroup $K//H$ of double cosets and the Weil's formula for $L^1(K//H)$, also we briefly describe the situation for the left coset space $K/H$ as well. In the next section we confine our attention to those commutative hypergroups $K$ for which the dual $\hat{K}$ is a hypergroup under pointwise operations. We first identify the dual of $K/H$ as the subhypergroup $H^\perp$ of $\hat{K}$ and relate spectral synthesis of $L^1(K/H)$ with that of $L^1(K)$. In particular, we show that $\Delta \subset H^\perp$ is spectral for $L^1(K/H)$ if it is so for $L^1(K)$ and $\Delta$ is strong Ditkin for $L^1(K/H)$ if and only if it is so for $L^1(K)$. In §4 we again take $K$ to be a commutative hypergroup

* née Ajit Kaur Chilana.
whose dual $\hat{K}$ is a hypergroup and prove similar results for the coset space $K/H$, when $H$ is a subgroup of the center $Z(K)$ of $K$ [19]. In the last section we discuss spectral synthesis for the hypergroup algebra $L'(K_1 \times K_2)$, where $K_1$ can be one of the $R^+$, $Z^+$, Naimark example ([13], 9.5) and the dual $\hat{F}$ of the hypergroup $F$ of conjugacy classes of the compact group $SU(2)$ ([13], 15.4 and [9], 4.7) and $K_2$ is any commutative hypergroup whose dual $\hat{K}_2$ is a $\sigma$-compact hypergroup under pointwise operations. In particular we obtain methods to find various nonspectral sets, non ultra-strong Ditkin sets in $K_1 \times \hat{K}_2$. In this process we also show how Malliavin's theorem fails in a strong way in many hypergroups. We just remark that the analogues for Segal algebras of some of the results on spectral synthesis in this paper can be easily formulated and proved based on [7].

2. Quotient hypergroups. In this section $K$ will be a locally compact hypergroup with Haar measure $m$ and $H$ a compact subhypergroup of $K$ with normalized Haar measure $\sigma$. As shown in ([13], § 14) the quotient map $\pi$ on $K$ onto the double coset space $K//H = \{H*x*H; x \in K\}$ gives rise to maps $\pi_*$, on $M(K)$ to $M(K//H)$ and $\pi^*$ on $M(K//H)$ to $M(K)$ defined by

$$\pi_*(\mu) = \mu \circ \pi^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi^*(\mu H*x*H) = \sigma \ast p_x \ast \sigma .$$

Further $K//H$ can be made into a hypergroup with convolution defined by

$$\int_{K//H} f \ast p_{H*x*H} \ast p_{H*y*H} = \int_{K//H} f \ast \pi_*(\pi^*(\mu H*x*H) \ast p_{H*y*H}))$$

$$= \int_{K} f \circ \pi \ast p_x \ast \sigma \ast p_y$$

for all $f \in B^\alpha(K//H)$. A Haar measure on $K//H$ is given by $\hat{m} = \int_K p_H \ast x \ast H \ast m(dx)$. Since the mapping $\hat{x} = H*x*H \rightarrow \sigma \ast p_x \ast \sigma$ is the recombination of $\pi$ consistent with $m([13], 14.2H)$, we have the following result.

**Theorem 2.1.** (Weil's formula) The Haar measure $\hat{m}$ on $K//H$ can be so chosen that

$$\int_{K//H} \int_{H} (\sigma \ast f)(x \ast \xi) d\sigma(\xi) \hat{m}(\hat{x}) = \int_{K} f dm, \text{ for } f \text{ in } L^1(K)$$

or equivalently

(A) $$\int_{K//H} \int_{K} f \ast p_x \ast \sigma \hat{m}(\hat{x}) = \int_{K} f dm .$$

1 The present paper along with [7] and [8] forms a major part of [23].
**Remark 2.2.** The reason why we call the above theorem the Weil's formula is that in case $H$ is strongly normal in the sense that $p_x \sigma = \sigma p_x$ for all $x$ in $K$ we have that $x H = H x = H x H$ for each $x$ in $K$ and (A) takes the form

$$\int_{K/H} \int_{H} f(x \xi) d\sigma(\xi) dm(x) = \int_{K} f(x) dm(x)$$

which is the natural analogue of Weil's formula in the group case.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $F_1$ be a compact subset of $K/H$ then there exists a compact subset $F_2$ of $K$ such that $\pi(F_2) = F_1$.

**Proof.** Follows from ([13], 13.2A).

**Theorem 2.4.** Let $T_H$ be the mapping defined by $T_H f(H x H) = \int_{K} f(x) dm(x)$, $f \in L'(K)$. Then

(i) for $g \in L'(K/H)$ we have (a) $f = g \circ \pi \in L'(K)$.

(b) $f(\eta x \xi) = f(x)$ for all $\eta, \xi \in H$ and $x \in K$.

c) $\int_{K/H} g(x) dm(x) = \int_{K} g \circ \pi(x) dm(x)$.

(ii) $T_H$ is a bounded linear map of $L'(K)$ onto $L'(K/H)$ with norm 1.

(iii) $T_H$ induces the isometric isomorphism $\pi^{*-1}$ on the subspace of $H$-invariant functions in $L'(K)$ onto $L'(K/H)$.

(iv) In case $H$ is strongly normal, $T_H$ is an algebra homomorphism.

**Proof.** For $g \in L'(K/H)$, $g \circ \pi$ is Borel measurable ([13], 13.2G). Using Theorem 2.1 simple computations show that $g \circ \pi \in L'(K)$. Also $g \circ \pi(\eta x \xi) = g \circ \pi(x)$ for all $x \in K$ and $\eta, \xi \in H$ and $T_H(g \circ \pi) = g$ with $||g \circ \pi||_1 = ||g||_1$. Thus we have (i) (a), (b) and (iii) and (i)(c) follows from ([13], 13.2H). (ii) can be proved using Theorem 2.1. For (iv) let us assume that $p_x \sigma = \sigma p_x$ for all $x \in K$. Simple computations show that $(T_H f)_x = T_H f_x$ for all $x \in K$, further this fact can be used to prove that $T_H$ is an algebra homomorphism using ([13], 5.1D) and the fact that $(f * g)_x = f_x * g$.

**Remark 2.5.** Mackey [14] and Bruhat [5] generalized Weil’s formula for quotient space of a locally compact group $G$ by a closed subgroup $H$ (not necessarily normal) which is also discussed as the formula of Mackey-Bruhat for quasi-invariant measures $m$ ([16], VIII). In case $H$ is compact the quotient space $G/H$ can also be thought of as the semi-convo of cosets with convolution given by
\[ p_{x\ast H} \ast p_{y\ast H} = \int_H p_{x \ast H} d\sigma(t), \text{ where } \sigma \text{ is the Haar measure of } H. \] It can be shown that the measure \( \hat{m} \) in ([16], VIII, 1-1) is left invariant and therefore is the Haar measure on \( G/H \) ([13], 5-2, 8.2). Thus Weil's formula of Mackey and Bruhat fits well as Weil's formula in the hypergroup setting.

Now if \( K \) is a hypergroup with Haar measure \( m \) and \( \pi_H \) is the quotient map on \( K \) onto \( K/H \), then we can show that \( K/H \) is a semi-convo (using 2.3H, 10.3B, 13.2A, B, C and analogues of 14.1A, 14.1D of [13]) with Haar measure \( \hat{m} = \int_K p_{x\ast H} m(dx) \). Since \( H \) is compact using 5.3C of [13] we have that \( \Delta_H(H) \) and \( \Delta_K(H) \) are compact subgroups of the multiplicative group of positive real numbers and therefore \( \Delta_H(H) = \{1\} = \Delta_K(H) \). This helps us in showing that the map \( x \ast H \rightarrow p_{x\ast} \sigma \) is a recomposition of \( \pi_H \) consistent with \( m \) or equivalently we have the Weil's formula in the following form

\[
\int_{K/H} \int_H f(x \ast \xi) d\sigma(\xi) d\hat{m}(x) = \int_K f dm.
\]

3. Spectral synthesis for \( L^1(K/H) \). In this section we consider only those \( K \) which are commutative and for which \( \hat{K} \) is a hypergroup with pointwise operations. Then every compact subhypergroup \( H \) of \( K \) is strongly normal and thus gives rise to the quotient hypergroup \( K/H \) which is commutative and therefore has a Haar measure by ([21] or [13], 14.2). As in § 2 above the Haar measure \( \hat{m} \) of \( K/H \) can be so chosen as to satisfy Weil's formula. In this case the convolution algebra \( L^1(K/H) \) is commutative and we can discuss spectral synthesis for this algebra. For the sake of uniformity we further assume that \( \hat{K} = \mathfrak{F}_0(K) \), eventhough for some of the results it can be replaced by weaker conditions such as the regularity of \( L^1(K) \) on \( \mathfrak{F}_0(K) \) ([9], [7]).

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( x, y \in K, x \ast H = y \ast H \) implies that

\[
\int_K f dp_x \ast \sigma = \int_K f dp_y \ast \sigma \text{ for all } f \in C_0(K).\]

**Proof.** By ([13], 3.2G), \( \int_K f dp_x \ast \sigma = \int_{x \ast H} f dp_x \ast \sigma \) and now modify 14.1B of [13] using compactness of \( (x \ast H) \cup (y \ast H) \) and ([9], 2.5).

**Theorem 3.2.** For \( \varphi \) in \( H^\perp \), \( \varphi'(x \ast H) = \varphi(x) \) defines an element of \( (K/H)^\perp \), \( \varphi \rightarrow \varphi' \) is a one-to-one map of \( H^\perp \) onto \( (K/H)^\perp \).

**Proof.** We first note a fact often used in the proof namely for
\[ \varphi \text{ in } H^\perp \]

\[ \int_K \varphi d\sigma = \int_H \varphi d\sigma = 1. \]

Let \( x \in K \) and \( y \in x^*H \). Then ([13], 10.3A) gives \( x^*H = y^*H \). By Lemma 3.1 \( \int_K \varphi d\rho x^*\sigma = \int_K \varphi d\rho y^*\sigma \), so using ([13], 3.1E) and the homomorphism property of \( \varphi \), we have that \( \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \). Hence \( \varphi' \) is well defined. Now using ([13], 4.2H) at appropriate places it is easy to show that \( \varphi'((x^*H)^*(y^*H)) = \varphi'(x^*H)\varphi'(y^*H) \). Clearly \( \varphi' \) is hermitian and ([13], 10.3B) implies that \( \varphi' \) is continuous and therefore \( \varphi' \in (K/H)^\wedge \). Obviously \( \varphi \to \varphi' \) is a well defined map. Using ([13], 3.1E, 10.3B) again we have that if \( \psi \in (K/H)^\wedge \) then \( \varphi(x) = \psi(x^*H) \) defines an element in \( H^\perp \) such that \( \varphi' = \psi \). Thus \( \eta \) given by \( \eta(\varphi) = \varphi' \) maps \( H^\perp \) onto \( (K/H)^\wedge \).

If \( F_1 \) is a compact subset of \( K/H \) then by Lemma 2.3 there exists a compact subset \( F_2 \) of \( K \) such that \( \pi(F_2) = F_1 \). Consider \( W(F_1, \zeta, \varepsilon) = \{ \varphi \in (K/H)^\wedge : |\zeta(x^*H) - \varphi(x^*H)| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } x^*H \in F_1 \} \) and \( W(F_2, \zeta', \varepsilon) = \{ \gamma \in \tilde{K} : |\zeta'(x) - \gamma(x)| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } x \in F_2 \} \cap H^\perp \). Clearly \( \eta(W(F_2, \zeta', \varepsilon)) = W(F_1, \zeta, \varepsilon) \) and hence the result.

**Corollary 3.3.** \( (K/H)^\wedge \) is a commutative hypergroup under pointwise operations.

**Corollary 3.4.** For each \( x \in K \sim H \) there exists \( \psi \in H^\perp \) such that \( \psi(x) \neq 1 \).

**Proof.** Apply Lemma 2.1 [19] to \( K/H \).

**Lemma 3.5.** The Fourier transform of \( T_nf \in L'(K/H) \) is the restriction of the Fourier transform \( \hat{f} \) of \( f \) to \( H^\perp \).

**Proof.** Apply Theorem 2.4 and ([13], 5.1D).

**Remark 3.6.** We just note the algebra homomorphism property of \( T_n \) can be deduced from the above lemma using the uniqueness of Fourier transform for the special \( K \) considered in this section.

**Remark 3.7.** It is clear that from the proof of Theorem 3.2, that \( \mathcal{L}_\phi(K/H) = (K/H)^\wedge = H^\perp \).

**Lemma 3.8.** If \( H \) is compact or open then \( H^\perp \) is open or compact respectively.
Proof. If $H$ is compact then $\hat{H}$ is discrete. Since the restriction map $\lambda : \hat{K} \to \hat{H}$ ([19], [10]) is continuous and $H^\perp = \lambda^{-1}\{1\}$ we have that $H^\perp$ is open in $\hat{K}$. The other part follows using Theorem 3.2 since $K/H$ is discrete and therefore $(K/H)^\perp$ is compact in this case.


Proof. Follows using ([9], 2.4) and ([13], 5.5A).

LEMMA 3.10. $E \subset \hat{K}$ is a strong Ditkin (respectively, ultra-strong Ditkin) set if and only if there exists a net $\{\mu_a\}_{a \in \Lambda}$ of finite measures in $\mathcal{M}(K)$ such that

(a) (i) for each $\alpha$, $\hat{\mu}_a$ has compact support and equals 1 in a neighborhood of $E$.

(ii) for each $f \in k(E)$, $||\mu_a* f||_1 \to 0$.

(b) There is a $C \geq 0$ such that for all $f \in J(E)$ (in $L'(K)$) with $||f||_1 \leq 1$ we have $||f*\mu_a||_1 \leq C$ for all $\alpha$.

(Respectively, we have an $M \geq 0$ with $||\mu_a|| \leq M$ for all $\alpha$.)

Proof. Modify ([17], 2.2(b)).

THEOREM 3.11. Let $H$ be a compact subhypergroup of $K$ and $\Delta \subset H^\perp$. Then

(i) $\Delta$ is spectral for $L'(K/H)$ if it is so for $L'(K)$.

(ii) $\Delta$ is ultra-strong Ditkin (respectively, strong Ditkin, Calderon) for $L'(K/H)$ if and only if it is so for $L'(K)$.

(iii) $\Delta$ is sequentially strong Ditkin for $L'(K/H)$ if it is so for $L'(K)$. If $K$ is first countable and $\Delta$ is sequentially strong Ditkin for $L'(K/H)$ then it is so for $L'(K)$.

Proof. We shall only prove the ultra-strong Ditkin part of (ii) and indicate a proof for the strong Ditkin case. It will be clear how to formulate proof of the rest of the theorem.

Let $\Delta$ be ultra-strong Ditkin for $L'(K)$. Then there is a net $\{f_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$ in $L'(K)$ such that for each $\alpha$, $\hat{f}_\alpha = 0$ on a neighborhood $V_\alpha$ of $\Delta$ in $\hat{K}$ and $\hat{f}_\alpha$ has compact support; further $M = \sup \{||f_\alpha||_1; \alpha \in \Lambda\} < \infty$ and for all $f \in L'(K)$ with $\hat{f} = 0$ on $\Delta$ we have $||f_\alpha*f - f||_1 \to 0$. Let $\hat{f} \in L'(K/H)$ be such that $\hat{f} = 0$ on $\Delta$. Then by Theorem 2.4 there exists $f$ in $L'(K)$ such that $T_H f = \hat{f}$, so for $\gamma \in \Delta$, $\hat{f}(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma) = 0$ by Lemma 3.5. Let $g_\alpha = T_H f_\alpha (\alpha \in \Delta)$. Then by Lemma 3.5 again for each $\alpha$, $\hat{g}_\alpha$ vanishes on the neighborhood $V_\alpha \cap H^\perp$ of $\Delta$ in $H^\perp$.
and has compact support. Applying Theorem 2.4 we have that \( \{g_\alpha\} \) serves as the required net.

Conversely, let \( A \) be ultra-strong Ditkin for \( L'(K/H) \), applying Lemma 3.10 there exists a net \( \{\hat{\mu}_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A} \) in \( M(K/H) \) such that for each \( \alpha, \hat{\mu}_\alpha = 1 \) on a neighborhood \( V_\alpha \) of \( A \) in \( H^\perp \) and \( \hat{\mu}_\alpha \) has compact support, further \( M = \sup \{||\hat{\mu}_\alpha||: \alpha \in A\} < \infty \) and for \( \hat{f} \in L'(K/H) \) with \( \hat{f} \) zero on \( A \), \( ||\hat{f} \ast \hat{\mu}_\alpha||_1 \to 0 \). Let \( \{u_\beta\}_{\beta \in B} \) be an approximate unit for \( L'(K) \) such that for each \( \beta, \hat{u}_\beta \) has compact support \( U_\beta \). Let \( W_\beta = U_\beta \cap H^\perp \). Then \( W_\beta \) is compact so by ([9], 2.5) there exists \( \tilde{\gamma}_\beta \in L'(K/H) \) such that \( \hat{\tilde{\gamma}}_\beta = 1 \) on \( W_\beta \). Let \( \tilde{h}_\beta \) be the directed set \( B \times A \). For \( \rho = (\beta, \alpha) \in B \times A \), set \( h_\beta = u_\beta - u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta} \) so that \( \hat{h}_\beta = \hat{u}_\beta \hat{f}_{\alpha, \beta} \) and therefore \( \hat{h}_\beta \) is zero on \( V_\alpha \) and has compact support contained in \( U_\beta \). Now

\[
||h_\rho||_1 \leq ||u_\beta||_1 + ||u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1 = 1 + ||u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1.
\]

To estimate \( ||u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1 \) we use \( T_H u_\beta \hat{\gamma}_\beta = T_H u_\beta \) which follows easily using uniqueness of Fourier transform and the fact that \( \hat{\gamma}_\beta \) is compact for \( \gamma \in W_\beta \) and \( (T_H u_\beta) \hat{\gamma} = 0 \) for \( \gamma \in H^\perp \sim U_\beta = H^\perp \sim W_\beta \). This equality will be used in further computations as well. Now using Lemma 3.9 and Theorem 2.4 and ([13], 6.2B).

\[
||u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1 = ||T_H (u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta})||_1 = ||T_H u_\beta \ast T_H f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1
= ||T_H u_\beta \ast \hat{\gamma}_\beta \ast \hat{\mu}_\alpha||_1
= ||T_H u_\beta \ast \hat{\mu}_\alpha||_1 \leq ||T_H u_\beta||_1 ||\hat{\mu}_\alpha|| \leq ||u_\beta||_1 ||\hat{\mu}_\alpha|| \leq M.
\]

So \( ||h_\rho||_1 \leq 1 + M \) for all \( \rho \). Fix any \( f \in L'(K) \) such that \( \hat{f} \) vanishes on \( A \). Then for each \( n \in N \) there exists \( \beta_n \in B \) such that \( ||f - f \ast u_\beta||_1 < 1/n \) for all \( \beta \geq \beta_n \). Also for all \( n \) there exists \( \alpha_n \) such that

\[
||T_n f \ast \hat{\mu}_\alpha||_1 < \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{for all} \quad \alpha \geq \alpha_n.
\]

Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) be arbitrary. Let \( n_0 \in N \) be such that \( 1/n_0 < \varepsilon/2 \). Then for \( \rho \geq \rho_0 = (\beta_{n_0}, \alpha_{n_0}) \)

\[
||f \ast h_\rho - f||_1 \leq ||f \ast u_\beta - f||_1 + ||f \ast u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1 < \frac{1}{n_0} + ||f \ast u_\beta \ast f_{\alpha, \beta}||_1.
\]

Further using Lemma 3.9 and Theorem 2.4 again
\[ \| f * h_\rho - f \|_1 < \frac{2}{n_0} < \varepsilon. \]

Hence \( \{ h_\rho \}_{\rho \in D} \) serves as a required net. Now we note that for \( \hat{h} \in L^1(K/H) \).

\[
\sup \{ ||\hat{h} * \hat{\gamma}||_1; \hat{\gamma} \in J(\Delta) \text{ in } L^1(K/H) \text{ and } ||\hat{\gamma}||_1 \leq 1 \}
\]

\[
= \sup \{ ||\hat{h} * T_{H'}(\hat{\gamma} * \pi) ||_1; \hat{\gamma} \in J(\Delta) \text{ in } L^1(K/H) \text{ and } ||\hat{\gamma}||_1 \leq 1 \}
\]

\[
\leq \sup \{ ||\hat{h} * \pi * \hat{\gamma} * \pi ||_1; \hat{\gamma} \in J(\Delta) \text{ in } L^1(K/H) \text{ and } ||\hat{\gamma}||_1 \leq 1 \}
\]

So the proof for the ultra-strong Ditkin can be appropriately changed to show that if \( \Delta \) is strong Ditkin for \( L^1(K) \) then it is so for \( L^1(K/H) \). For the converse part we choose \( h_\rho \) as above using strong Ditkin version of Lemma 3.9 and note that for \( f \in J(\Delta) \) in \( L^1(K) \) with \( ||f||_1 \leq 1 \) we have \( T_{H'}f \in J(\Delta) \) (in \( L^1(K/H) \)) and \( ||T_{H'}f||_1 \leq 1 \) by Theorem 2.4 and Lemma 3.7; further we perform obvious computations to show that \( ||f * h_\rho||_1 \leq C \) for all \( \rho \).

**COROLLARY 3.12.** Let \( E = H \) and \( \gamma \in Z(\hat{K}) \). Then \( E \) is Calderon (respectively, strong Ditkin, ultra-strong Ditkin) for \( L^1(K/H) \) if and only if \( \gamma E \) is so for \( L^1(K) \).

**Proof.** It follows immediately from ([9], 3.7).

4. **Quotient by subgroups of the center \( Z(K) \).** In this section \( H \) will be a closed subgroup of the center \( Z(K) \) of \( K \) where \( K \) is a commutative hypergroup such that its dual \( \hat{K} \) is also a hypergroup under pointwise operations. As shown in ([9], 4.1) \( K/H = \{ xH: x \in K \} \) is a commutative hypergroup with convolution defined by

\[
\int_{K/H} f dp_x * p_y = \int_K f \circ \pi dp_x * p_y .
\]

Let \( \sigma \) be the Haar measure of \( H \).

**THEOREM 4.1.** The Haar measure \( \hat{m} \) on \( K/H \) can be chosen so that

\[
\int_{K/H} \int_{H'} f(x \xi) d\sigma(\xi) d\hat{m}(\hat{x}) = \int_K f dm \text{ for all } f \in L^1(K) .
\]

**Proof.** Define \( T_{H'} \) on \( C_0(K) \) by \( T_{H'}f(\hat{x}) = \int_H f(x \xi) d\sigma(\xi) \). Then
proof for the group case ([16], III, 3.2, 4.7) or ([12], 28.54) can be modified to have the required result.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let \( T_H \) be as in proof of Theorem 4.1.

(i) Every function \( \hat{f} \) in \( L'(K/H) \) has the form \( T_H f \) for some \( f \in L'(K) \) with \( \|\hat{f}\|_1 = \|f\|_1 \).

(ii) \( T_H : L'(K) \to L'(K/H) \) is an algebra homomorphism with norm 1.

**Proof.** (i) for \( g \in C_0(K/H) \) select \( f \in C_0(K) \) as in ([16], III, 4.2), (ii) involves simple computations.

**Theorem 4.3.** For \( \varphi \in H^\perp \), \( \varphi(xH) = \varphi(x) \) defines an element of \( (K/H)^\hat{\cdot} \), \( \varphi \to \varphi' \) is a one-to-one map of \( H^\perp \) onto \( (K/H)^\hat{\cdot} \). Hence \( (K/H)^\hat{\cdot} \) is also a hypergroup under pointwise operations.

**Proof.** ([12], 5.24(b)) can be modified using ([13], 10.3B, 3.2B) again to give an analogue of Lemma 2.3 in this case also. Hence the techniques of ([19], 4.4) can be used to have the required result.

**Lemma 4.4.** The Fourier transform of \( T_H f \in L'(K/H) \) is the restriction of the Fourier transform \( \hat{f} \) of \( f \) to \( H^\perp \).

**Theorem 4.5.** Let \( \Delta \subseteq H^\perp \). If \( \Delta \) is spectral (respectively, Calderon, strong Ditkin, sequentially strong Ditkin, ultra-strong Ditkin) for \( L'(K) \) then \( \Delta \) is so for \( L'(K/H) \).

**Proof.** The proof is similar to that of the corresponding parts of Theorem 3.11. We just note that analogues of other parts of Theorem 3.11 are not available since we do not have an ideal \( I \) in \( L'(K) \) (corresponding to the ideal of invariant functions in \( L'(K) \)) such that \( T_H \) is an isometric algebraic homomorphism on \( I \) onto \( L'(K/H) \).

5. Spectral synthesis in products of hypergroups. In [15] Reiter gave an example of a function \( f \) in \( L'(R^n)(n \geq 3) \) and a \( \psi \) in \( L^n(R^n) \) such that \( \hat{f} = 0 \) exactly on the unit sphere \( S^{n-1} \) in \( R^n \) and \( \langle f_y, \psi \rangle \neq 0 \) for some \( y \in R^n \) but \( \langle (f*\chi)_z, \psi \rangle = 0 \) for all \( z \in R^n \) which in turn gives that \( f \) and \( f*\chi \) generate different closed ideals in \( L'(R^n) \) but have the same zero set \( S^{n-1} \). Malliavin proved that every nondiscrete locally compact abelian group \( \hat{G} \) contains a non-spectral set for \( A(\hat{G}) \). It is well known that Malliavin's theorem is not true for hypergroups because every closed subset in \( \hat{K} \) is even strong Ditkin for the hypergroup \( K = Z_+ \) related to \( p \)-adic
numbers ([11], [9] and [7]). However it was shown in [8] that not every closed subset of $Z_+^*$ is ultra-strong Ditkin thus showing that we have a weaker form of Malliavin's theorem for $Z_+$. In this section we first show that Malliavin's theorem fails even for $Z_+ \times K_2$, $K_2$ being a compact abelian group with countable dual and on the other hand we develop methods to find nonspectral and non ultra-strong Ditkin sets for hypergroups of the type $K = R^+ \times K_2$ or $K = Z_+ \times K_2$ respectively, where $K_2$ is a locally compact hypergroup such that its dual $K_2$ is a $\sigma$-compact hypergroup. We begin with a few lemmas. As in ([13], 10.5) $K_1 \times K_2$ can be made into a hypergroup in the following way, if $(s, t)$ and $(x, y)$ are in $K_1 \times K_2$ then

$$p_{(s,t)}p_{(x,y)} = (p_{s}p_{x}) \times (p_{t}p_{y}), \quad (s, t)^\sim = (\tilde{s}, \tilde{t})$$

where $K_1, K_2$ are locally compact hypergroups.

**LEMMA 5.1.** Let $K_1, K_2$ be locally compact commutative hypergroups. For every $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in \hat{K}_1 \times \hat{K}_2$, let $[\gamma_1, \gamma_2]$ denote the function $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto \gamma_1(x_1)\gamma_2(x_2)$ defined on $K_1 \times K_2$. Then the mapping $\theta : ([\gamma_1, \gamma_2]) \mapsto [\gamma_1, \gamma_2]$ is a one-to-one map of $\hat{K}_1 \times \hat{K}_2$ onto $(K_1 \times K_2)^\sim$. If $\hat{K}_1, \hat{K}_2$ are hypergroups then so is $(K_1 \times K_2)^\sim$.

**LEMMA 5.2.** Let $K_1, K_2$ be commutative hypergroups such that $\hat{K}_1, \hat{K}_2$ are also hypergroups, $f_1 \in L^1(K_1)$ and $f_2 \in L^1(K_2)$. If $f(x, y) = f_1(x)f_2(y)$ for $(x, y) \in K_1 \times K_2$ then

(i) $\hat{f}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \hat{f}_1(\gamma_1)\hat{f}_2(\gamma_2)$ for all $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in \hat{K}_1 \times \hat{K}_2$.

(ii) $f \ast f(x, y) = f_1 \ast f_1(x)f_2 \ast f_2(y)$.

**LEMMA 5.3.** Let $K_1, K_2$ be as in Lemma 5.2, $f \in L^1(K_1 \times K_2)$ and $\gamma_2 \in \hat{K}_2$. There exists $f_2 \in L^1(K_1)$ such that $\hat{f}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \hat{f}(\gamma_1)$ for each $\gamma_1 \in \hat{K}_1$.

**Proof.** Repeated applications of Fubini's theorem give that $f_2$ can be defined as $f_2(x_1) = \int_{K_2} f(x_1, x_2)\gamma_2(x_2)m(dx_2)$, $m$ being the Haar measure of $K_2$.

The following results can be deduced from Theorem 3.11 and 4.5 above and ([9], 3.7 and 3.8).

**THEOREM 5.4.** Let $K = K_1 \times K_2$, $K_1$ and $K_2$ be as in Lemma 5.2.

(i) If $K_2$ is compact or a locally compact abelian group then if $E \subset \hat{K}_1$ is not a spectral (respectively, Calderon sequentially...
strong Ditkin, ultra-strong Ditkin) set for $L'(K_1)$ then $E \times \{1_z\}$ is not a spectral (respectively, Calderon, sequentially strong Ditkin, ultra-strong Ditkin) set for $L'(K)$ where $1_z$ is the identity of $K_z$.

(ii) If $K_z$ is compact, $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in Z(\hat{K}_1) \times Z(\hat{K}_2) = Z(\hat{K}_1 \times \hat{K}_2)$ then $E \subset \hat{K}_1$ is Calderon (respectively, strong Ditkin, ultra-strong Ditkin) for $L'(K_1)$ if and only if $\gamma_1 E \times \{\gamma_2\}$ is Calderon (respectively strong Ditkin, ultra-strong Ditkin) for $L'(K)$.

(iii) If $K_z$ is a compact abelian group with $\hat{K}_z$ countable, $\hat{K}_1$ is discrete except at a countable subset $S_1$ and every point of $S_1$ is Calderon (in particular when $S_1 \subset Z(\hat{K}_1)$) then every closed subset of $\hat{K}_1 \times \hat{K}_2$ is Calderon for $L'(K)$.

**Remark 5.5.** Theorem 5.4 (iii) gives us that Malliavin's theorem fails for more hypergroups such as $Z_+ \times T^n$, $T$ being the circle group and $n$ any positive integer.

The basic lemmas of this section, ([9], 2.5) and the techniques of ([22], p. 419) can be further used to modify the proof of ([14], 3.8) and hence have the following generalizations to hypergroups for $p = 1^*$ see also ([3], 2.5.5 (f)) ([1], p. 307) and ([2], p. 240).

**Theorem 5.6.** Let $K_1, K_2$ be as in Lemma 5.2 with further assumption that $\hat{K}_2$ is $\sigma$-compact. If $E_1 \subset \hat{K}_1$ is a nonspectral set, then $E_1 \times \hat{K}_2$ is a nonspectral set for $L'(K_1 \times K_2)$.

**Theorem 5.7.** Let $K = R^n \times K_2 (n \geq 3)$ where $K_2$ is such that $\hat{K}_2$ is a $\sigma$-compact hypergroup and let $E$ be a nonempty closed open subset of $\hat{K}_2$. Then there is an $f \in L(K)$ such that the closed ideal generated by $f^*f$ does not contain $f$ and $Z(f) = S^{n-1} \times E$.

**Proof.** Let $f_1 \in L'(R^n)$ and $\psi_1 \in L^\infty (R^n)$ be the same as $f$, $\psi$ in ([15], § 2, Theorem 1) and $g_1$ be a rotationally invariant function in $L'(R^n)$ such that $\hat{g}_1 > 0$. Using ([9], 2.5) and techniques of ([22], p. 419) there are $f_2, g_2 \in L'(K_2)$ such that $Z(\hat{g}_2) = E$, $Z(\hat{f}_2) = \hat{K}_2 \sim E$ and $\hat{g}_2 \geq 0, \hat{f}_2 \geq 0$. Since $E \neq \emptyset$ and the zero set of $I_{y_2}$, the closed ideal in $L'(K_2)$ generated by $g_2$ is $E$, we have that $f_2 \in I_{y_2}$. So there exists $\psi_2 \in L^\infty(K_2)$ such that $\langle f_2, \psi_2 \rangle \neq 0$ but $\langle h, \psi_2 \rangle = 0$ for all $h \in I_{y_2}$. Define $f$ on $R^n \times K_2$ by

$$f(x_1, x_2) = f_1(x_1)f_2(x_2) + g_1(x_1)g_2(x_2).$$

Let $\psi$ be defined on $R^n \times K_2$ by $\psi(x_1, x_2) = \psi_1(x_1)\psi_2(x_2)$. Then $\psi \in L^\infty(R^n \times K_2)$. Clearly $S^{n-1} \times E$ is the zero set of $\hat{f}$. Consider $(y_1,$

* For $p$-spectral synthesis in hypergroups see [23] and [24].
where $y_2$ is the identity of $K_2$ and $y_\lambda$ is an element of $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the first coordinate between 0 and 1/2 and with other coordinates zero. Then 

$$f_2 = (f_i)_2 f_z + (g_i)_2 g_2.$$  

Since $\langle f_2, \psi_2 \rangle \neq 0$ and $\langle g_2, \psi_2 \rangle = 0$, Reiter's computations in ([15], § 2, Theorem 1) can be modified to give that $\langle f_2, \psi_2 \rangle \neq 0$. But for any $z = (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times K_2$

using Lemma 5.2 and ([9], 2.2, 2.4),

$$\langle (f* f), \psi \rangle = \langle (f* f)_1, \psi_1 \rangle \langle (f* f)_2, \psi_2 \rangle + 2\langle (f* g)_1, \psi_1 \rangle \langle (f* g)_2, \psi_2 \rangle + \langle (g* g)_1, \psi_1 \rangle \langle (g* g)_2, \psi_2 \rangle = 0,$$

because $\langle h, \psi_2 \rangle = 0$ for all $h$ in $I_{g_2}$, $I_{g_2}$ contains $(f_2 g_2)_2 = (f_2 g_2)_1$ and $(g_2 g_2)_2 = (g_2 g_2)_1$ using ([9], 2.4, 2.11) and $\langle (f* f)_1, \psi \rangle$ is zero. Hence $f$ and $f* f$ generate different closed ideals in $L'(\mathbb{R}^n \times K_2)$.

The proof of ([15], § 2, Theorem 2) can be used in the same way to obtain the following generalization of the above theorem.

**Theorem 5.8.** If $T$ is an arbitrary closed set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that $S^{n-1} \sim T \neq \emptyset$ and $E$ is as in Theorem 5.7, then for $n \geq 3$ there exists $f$ in $L'(\mathbb{R}^n \times K_2)$ whose zero set is $(S^{n-1} \cup T) \times E$ and $f$, $f* f$ generate different closed ideals in $L'(\mathbb{R}^n \times K_2)$.

**Theorem 5.9.** Let $K_2$ be as in Theorem 5.7. For $n \geq 3$ $(S^{n-1} \cup T) \times E$ is a nonspectral set in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \hat{K}_2$ for $L'(\mathbb{R}^n \times K_2)$ where $E$ is a nonempty closed open set in $\hat{K}_2$ and $T$ is as in Theorem 5.8. In particular $S^{n-1} \times E$ is nonspectral.

**Proof.** Follows from Theorem 5.8.

Now we consider $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, \infty)$ viewed as the hypergroup $\mathbb{R}^+ = G_B$ of $B$-orbits in $G = \mathbb{R}^n(n \geq 3)$ where $B$ is the compact group of rotations in $G$. See the discussion in ([18], § 3) and ([9], 4.3).

**Theorem 5.10.** $\{x_0\} \times E$ is a nonspectral set in $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \hat{K}_2$ where $x_0 \neq 0$ is any point of $\mathbb{R}^+$ and $K_2$ and $E$ are as in Theorem 5.7.

**Proof.** It follows immediately from Theorem 5.7 since $f_i$ and $g_i$ are rotationally invariant.

**Remark 5.11.** In the above theorems $E$ can be a subset of $\chi_b(K_2)$ if we assume the regularity of $L'(K_2)$ on $\chi_b(K_2)$, the hypergroup $\mathbb{R}^+$ can be replaced by a hypergroup $\hat{K}$ whose dual $\hat{K}$ is a $\sigma$-compact hypergroup and the set $\{x_0\}$ by a set $E_1$ in $\hat{K}$, if there exists a function $f_i$ in $L'(K_i)$ such that $f_i$ and $f_i* f_i$ generate
different closed ideals in $L^I(K_\lambda)$ and the zero set of $f_1$ is exactly $E_1$. Now we discuss another method to obtain nonspectral sets for certain hypergroups whose obvious generalizations can be easily formulated in view of discussion in ([9], 4.3).

**Theorem 5.12.** Let $K = K_1 \times K_2$ where $K_2$ is as in Theorem 5.7 and $K_1$ is the dual $F$ of the hypergroup $F$ of conjugacy classes of the compact group $SU(2)$ ([13], 15.4) and ([9], 4.7). Then $\{X_0\} \times E$ is a nonspectral set in $K_1 \times K_2$ where $\theta \in (0, \pi)$ and $E$ is as in Theorem 5.7.

**Proof.** Let $f_2, g_2 \in L^I(K_2)$ be as in Theorem 5.7 and $f_1 \in L^I(K_1)$ be such that $\hat{g}_1 > 0$. Let $m(n) = \alpha_n$ for $n \in K_1$ so that $\alpha_n > 0$ for all $n \in K_1$. For $\theta \in (0, \pi)$ let $g_\theta$ be as in ([9], 4.7). Then $g_\theta \in L^\infty(K_1)$. For a function $h$ on $K$ vanishing outside $\{0, 1, 2\}$,

$$\hat{h}(\lambda_\theta) = h(0)\alpha_0 + h(1)\alpha_1 \cos \theta + h(2)\alpha_2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\sin^2 \theta\right)$$

and $\langle h, g_\theta \rangle = -h(1)\alpha_1 \sin \theta - (8/3)h(2)\alpha_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$. Taking $f_1(0)\alpha_0 = \sin 2\theta, f_1(1)\alpha_1 = -2 \sin \theta, f_1(2)\alpha_2 = 0$ we have $\hat{f}_1(\lambda_\theta) = 0$ but $\langle f_1, g_\theta \rangle \neq 0$ and $\hat{f}_1(\lambda_\theta') = 2 \sin \theta (\cos \theta - \cos \theta') \neq 0$ for $\theta \neq \theta'$. Also taking

$$\varphi_1(0)\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \cos^2 \theta, \varphi_1(1)\alpha_1 = -\frac{8}{3} \cos \theta \quad \text{and}$$

$$\varphi_1(2)\alpha_2 = 1,$$

we have $\hat{\varphi}_1(\lambda_\theta) = 0 = \langle \varphi_1, g_\theta \rangle$

but $\hat{\varphi}_1(\lambda_\theta') = 4/3(\cos \theta - \cos \theta')^2 \neq 0$ for $\theta \neq \theta'$. Let

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x)f_2(y) + g_1(x)g_2(y)$$

and

$$\varphi(x, y) = \varphi_1(x)f_2(y) + g_1(x)g_2(y).$$

Clearly the zero set of $\hat{f}$ as well as that of $\hat{\varphi}$ is $\{\lambda_\theta\} \times E$. Define $\lambda_\theta \gamma_2(x, y) = \lambda_\theta(x)\gamma_2(y)$ and $g_\theta \gamma_2(x, y) = g_\theta(x)\gamma_2(y)$ and let $E_\theta = \{\lambda_\theta \gamma_2: \gamma_2 \in E\}$ and $F_\theta = \{g_\theta \gamma_2: \gamma_2 \in E\}$. Then in view of discussion in ([9], 4.3 and 4.7) $I = \{h: \langle h, \psi \rangle = 0, \psi \in E_\theta\}$ and $J = \{h: \langle h, \psi \rangle = 0, \psi \in E_\theta \cup F_\theta\}$ are distinct closed ideals with the same zero set $E_\theta$ since $\varphi \in J$ and $f \in I \sim J$. Hence $\{\lambda_\theta\} \times E$ is a nonspectral set for $L^I(K_1 \times K_2)$. In view of ([9], 4.3 and 4.7) the same conclusion also follows when we take $\varphi(x, y) = (f_1 * f_2)(x)f_2(y) + g_1(x)g_2(y)$.

**Remark 5.13.** Let $K_1 = [0, \infty)$ be the hypergroup named as Naimark's example ([13], 9.5)([9], 4.8) and $K_2, E$ be as in Theorem 5.7. Fix any $b > 0$ and let $a = b^2$ then $\{\lambda_\theta\} \times E$ is a nonspectral
set for \(L'(K_1 \times K_2)\). Let \(f_2\) and \(g_2\) be as in Theorem 5.7 and for any fixed \(c > 1\) take \(g_i(x) = f_c(x) = e^{-cx}/\sinh x\) ([13], 9.5), we have \(\hat{g}_i > 0\). Select \(f_i\) and \(\varphi_i\) in \(L'(K_i)\) as follows

\[
\begin{align*}
  f_i(x) &= \frac{1}{\sinh x} \quad \text{for } 0 < x \leq \frac{2\pi}{b} \\
  &= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}, \\
  \varphi_i(x) &= \frac{1 - bx}{\sinh x} \quad \text{for } 0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2b} \\
  &= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}
\end{align*}
\]

and define

\[
\begin{align*}
  f(x, y) &= f_i(x)f_2(y) + g_1(x)g_2(y) \\
  \varphi(x, y) &= \varphi_i(x)f_2(y) + g_1(x)g_2(y).
\end{align*}
\]

The zero set of \(\hat{f}\) and \(\hat{\varphi}\) is \(\{1\} \times E\). Let

\[
\psi_1(x) = \frac{x \cos bx}{b \sinh x} \quad \text{for all } x \in K.
\]

For \(\gamma \in E\) let \(\psi(x, y) = \psi_1(x)\gamma_2(y)\). Then \(\psi \in L^\infty(K_1 \times K_2)\). Also \(\langle f_i, \psi_1 \rangle = 0\) and \(\langle \varphi_i, \psi_1 \rangle \neq 0\) and therefore \(\langle f, \psi \rangle = 0\) and \(\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle \neq 0\). As argued in Theorem 5.12 in view of discussion in ([9], 4.8) we have that \(f\) and \(\varphi\) generate different closed ideals.

**Remark 5.14.** Let \(K_1\) be \(R^+\), \(\hat{F}\) or Naimark's example and \(K_2\) be the hypergroup \(Z_+([11], [8])\). Then \(\hat{K}_z\) is a \(\sigma\)-compact hypergroup. If \(E_z\) is a closed set in \(\hat{K}_z\), which is finite and does not contain the identity or is the complement of a finite set (and therefore contains the identity) then \(E_z\) is open. Even though by ([8], Example 10) it is ultra-strong Ditkin for \(L'(K_1)\), the above results can be applied to have that \(\gamma \times E_z\) is nonspectral for \(L'(K_1 \times K_2)\) where \(\gamma \in \hat{K}_z \sim Z(\hat{K}_z)\). Our next result further shows that if \(E_z\) is an infinite closed set in \(Z_+\) which is not open (and hence has an infinite complement and therefore by ([8], Example 10) it is not ultra-strong Ditkin for \(L'(K_2)\)), then \(\gamma \times E_z\) is not ultra-strong Ditkin for \(L'(K_1 \times K_2)\).

**Theorem 5.15.** Let \(K = Z_+ \times K_2\), where \(K_1\) is as in Lemma 5.2 and \(Z_+\) is the hypergroup considered in ([11], [8]). Then \(E_1 \times E_2\) is a non-ultra-strong Ditkin set for \(L'(K)\) where \(E_1\) is (as in [8]) an infinite closed subset of \(Z_+\) such that its complement is also infinite and \(E_2\) is a nonempty closed subset of \(\hat{K}_z\).

**Proof.** Let \(\varphi = \hat{g}_i\) in \(A(Z_+)\) be as in ([8], Example 10(ii)(c)).
Also there exists $g_2 \in L^1(K_2)$ such that $\hat{g}_2 \neq 0$ on $E_2$. Define $f$ on $Z_+ \times K_2$ by $f(x, y) = g_1(x)g_2(y)$. Clearly $f$ belongs to $k(E_1 \times E_2)$. Suppose $E_1 \times E_2$ is an ultra-strong Ditkin set then as in [8] the Banach algebra $k(E_1 \times E_2)$ has a bounded approximate identity and therefore it has factorization by Cohen’s factorization theorem. So there exist $g, h \in k(E_1 \times E_2)$ such that $f = g \ast h$. Fix $\gamma_2 \in E_2$ such that $\hat{g}_2(\gamma_2) \neq 0$ and without loss of generality we may take $\hat{g}_2(\gamma_2) = 1$. So for all $\gamma_1 \in Z_+^*$ using, Lemma 5.3,
\[
\hat{g}_1(\gamma_1) = \hat{f}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \hat{g}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)\hat{h}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \hat{g}_{\gamma_2}(\gamma_1)\hat{h}_{\gamma_2}(\gamma_1)
\]
that is $g_1 = g_{\gamma_2} \ast h_{\gamma_2}$. Since $g, h \in k(E_1 \times E_2)$, $g_{\gamma_2}$ and $h_{\gamma_2}$ belongs to $k(E_1)$ which is a contradiction to the proof of ([8], Example 10(ii)(c)). Hence $E_1 \times E_2$ is a non ultra-strong Ditkin set for $L^1(Z_+ \times K_2)$.

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University of Delhi
Delhi, 110 007 India
Willy Brandal, Conditions for being an FGC domain .................1
Allan Calder and Frank Williams, Incompressibility of maps and the homotopy invariance of Čech cohomology ..................13
Jacques Chaumat, Quelques propriétés du couple d’espaces vectoriels \((L^1m/H_\infty, H_\infty)\) ..................................................21
Manfred Droste and Rüdiger Göbel, Products of conjugate permutations ...47
Jean Esterle, Rates of decrease of sequences of powers in commutative radical Banach algebras ........................................61
Allan Fryant, Ultraspherical expansions and pseudo analytic functions ......83
John Hannah, Homogenization of regular rings of bounded index. II ........107
Shigeru Haruki, On the theorem of S. Kakutani-M. Nagumo and J. L. Walsh for the mean value property of harmonic and complex polynomials ....113
Hugh M. Hilden, Representations of homology 3-spheres ..................125
Craig Huneke, A characterization of locally Macaulay completions ........131
Takesi Isiwata, Closed ultrafilters and realcompactness .....................139
Joseph Weston Kitchen, Jr. and David A. Robbins, Tensor products of Banach bundles .........................................................151
Allan J. Kroopnick, Note on bounded \(L^p\)-solutions of a generalized Liénard equation ..........................................................171
Ajay Kumar and Ajit Kaur Chilana, Spectral synthesis in products and quotients of hypergroups ............................................177
Charles Livingston, Homology cobordisms of 3-manifolds, knot concordances, and prime knots ...........................................193
Hans Opolka, Projective representations of finite groups in cyclotomic fields .................................................................207
V. D. Pathak, Isometries of \(C^n[0, 1]\) .........................................211
Mark Allan Pinsky, On the spectrum of Cartan-Hadamard manifolds ........223
Judith Roitman, The number of automorphisms of an atomic Boolean algebra .................................................................231
Kai Wang, Locally smooth torus group actions on integral cohomology complex projective spaces ...........................................243