

LOCAL p -SIDON SETS FOR LIE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. It is shown that a compact Lie group admits no local p -Sidon sets of unbounded degree.

Let G be a compact group, and let $1 \leq p < 2$. A subset R of the dual of G is called a local p -Sidon set if there exists a constant B such that for every $\sigma \in R$ and for every $d_\sigma \times d_\sigma$ matrix A_σ ,

$$\|A_\sigma\|_p \leq B d_\sigma^{1/p'} \|\text{tr } A_\sigma \sigma(\cdot)\|_\infty. \quad (1)$$

THEOREM. *If G is a compact Lie group, and if R is a local p -Sidon set for G , then $\sup\{d_\sigma \mid \sigma \in R\} < \infty$.*

PROOF. We first note that, if G is an arbitrary compact group, R is a p -Sidon set for G , and if $r > 1$, then there exists a constant κ_r such that for all $\sigma \in R$

$$\|\chi_\sigma\|_r \leq \kappa_r d_\sigma^{2/p'} \quad (2)$$

where $\chi_\sigma(x) = \text{tr}(\sigma(x))$.

To see this, we first use a simple duality argument to see that (1) is equivalent to: there exists a constant C such that for every $\sigma \in R$ and for every $d_\sigma \times d_\sigma$ matrix A_σ , there exists $g \in L^1(G)$ such that $\hat{g}(\sigma) = A_\sigma$, and $\|g\|_1 \leq C d_\sigma^{1/p'} \|A_\sigma\|_p$. Thus for every $\sigma \in R$ and for every $d_\sigma \times d_\sigma$ unitary matrix W , there exists $g_W \in L^1(G)$ with $\hat{g}_W = W^*$, and $\|g_W\|_1 \leq C d_\sigma^{1/p'} \|W^*\|_p = d_\sigma^{2/p'}$. Since $\chi_\sigma = g_W * (\text{tr}(W \cdot \sigma(\cdot)))$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_\sigma\|_r &\leq \|g_W\|_1 \left(\int_G |\text{tr}(W \cdot \sigma(x))|^r dx \right)^{1/r} \\ &\leq C d_\sigma^{2/p'} \left(\int_G |\text{tr}(W \cdot \sigma(x))|^r dx \right)^{1/r}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, integrating over the $d_\sigma \times d_\sigma$ unitary group, $\mathcal{U}(d_\sigma)$ with respect to normalized Haar measure dW , and using Hölder's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_\sigma\|_r &\leq C d_\sigma^{2/p'} \left(\int_G \int_{\mathcal{U}(d_\sigma)} |\text{tr}(W \cdot \sigma(x))|^r dW dx \right)^{1/r} \\ &= C d_\sigma^{2/p'} \left(\int_{\mathcal{U}(d_\sigma)} |\text{tr } W|^r dW \right)^{1/r}. \end{aligned}$$

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The last equality follows from the translation invariance of dW . It is easily established, however (cf. [2, (29.12)]), that there exists a bound K_r , independent of d_σ , for $(\int_{\mathfrak{U}(d_\sigma)} |\text{tr } W|^r dW)^{1/r}$. Thus we obtain (2).

Suppose now that G is a compact Lie group. In [1, Theorem (5.4)], the following estimate is given for the r -norms of the irreducible characters; let $M_G \in \mathbf{R}$ be as in [1, (5.5)]. Then for $r > M_G$, there exists a constant κ_r such that

$$\kappa_r d_\sigma^{1-M_G/r} \leq \| \chi_\sigma \|_r. \quad (3)$$

From (2) and (3), it follows that, for all $r > M_G$, $\sup_{\sigma \in R} d_\sigma^{1-2/p'-M_G/r} < \infty$, and hence, since $p < 2$, $\sup_{\sigma \in R} d_\sigma < \infty$. \square

It follows that, if G is a compact semisimple Lie group, G has no infinite local p -Sidon sets.

It should be noted that a set R with $\sup\{d_\sigma | \sigma \in R\} < \infty$ is local Sidon and hence local p -Sidon for all p [3].

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