

## 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  $A_\sigma$ ,

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

**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  $\kappa_r$  such that for all  $\sigma \in R$

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

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

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  $A_\sigma$ , 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  $\chi_\sigma = g_W * (\operatorname{tr}(W \cdot \sigma(\cdot)))$  we have

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

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

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

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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  $d_\sigma$ , for  $(\int_{\mathfrak{U}(d_\sigma)} |\operatorname{tr} W|^r dW)^{1/r}$ . 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  $\kappa_r$  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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