

THE STRONG CONCLUSION OF THE F. AND M. RIESZ THEOREM ON GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let S be a closed proper generating subsemigroup of the dual Γ of a locally compact abelian group G . Then there are Haar singular measures on G orthogonal to S unless $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$ with Δ discrete, and then all μ orthogonal to S are Haar absolutely continuous.

The classical F. and M. Riesz theorem [9, 10, 1] has been extended in a variety of forms [1–4, 6] but almost always without the full strength of the original: an orthogonal measure has its singular component also orthogonal, but not necessarily zero. Except in the group setting there is, of course, not even a prime candidate for the singular component, but there Haar singularity is the natural choice.

Recently E. Hewitt and S. Koshi [7, 5.6, 5.3 and 5.4] have given a sharp delineation of when the strong assertion of the original prevails for measures orthogonal to half the dual group under a total (algebraic) ordering (completing an earlier result of S. Koshi and H. Yamaguchi [8]): *if G is a locally compact abelian group with a torsion free dual Γ , and the nondense algebraic subsemigroup S totally orders Γ (so $\Gamma = S \cup (-S)$ and $S \cap (-S) = \{0\}$), then there are always Haar singular measures μ on G with $\hat{\mu}(S) = 0$ except when $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$ with Δ discrete; moreover, in the exceptional cases all such μ must be absolutely continuous.* Both results are obtained² as consequences of the authors' determination of all possible candidates for S .

Our purpose here is to show the Hewitt-Koshi-Yamaguchi results hold in the most general l.c.a. setting, with S simply a subsemigroup of Γ generating Γ as a group (or, equivalently, separating the elements of G).

From an essentially equivalent viewpoint we are considering measures orthogonal to translation invariant subalgebras of $C_0(G)$ (or $C(G)$), and it is intriguing that our arguments for the exceptional cases seem to require both the "abstract" uniform algebra F. and M. Riesz theorem and (of course) the classical result (as extended by S. Saeki). Indeed, both our positive and negative results use the considerations of invariant subalgebras given in [5] and the existence of analytic discs in their spectra.

Received by the editors January 24, 1983 and, in revised form, June 15, 1983.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 46J10, 43A25.

¹Work supported in part by NSF.

²The author is indebted to Professors Hewitt and Koshi for making available a preprint of [7]. Note that for convenience we take $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \mu(\gamma)$ for a measure (i.e. omit the usual conjugation).

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THEOREM 1. *Let G be a locally compact abelian group with dual Γ , and $S \subset \Gamma$ a closed proper subsemigroup which separates the points of G (or equivalently, generates Γ). Then (1) there are Haar singular (finite) measures μ on G orthogonal to S unless $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$ with Δ discrete, when (2) all such μ are Haar absolutely continuous.*

The same is true if S is replaced by a closed, proper, separating and translation invariant subalgebra A of $C_0(G)$.

The proofs of assertions (1) and (2) can be read independently, in §1 and §2.

Most of what we need from [5] can be summarized as follows, where λ_z represents the Poisson measure on \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{T} as appropriate, and ρ^* , for any map ρ , denotes the induced map of measures.

THEOREM 2. *Suppose S is a proper closed generating subsemigroup of Γ . Let B be the closed span of S in $C(G)$. Then:*

(a) *There is a continuous homomorphism ρ of an open subgroup Γ_0 of Γ into \mathbf{R} which is nonnegative and nontrivial on $\Gamma_0 \cap S$.*

(b) *With $\hat{\rho}: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow G/H$ ($H = \Gamma_0^\perp$ compact) the dual map, and m the Haar measure on H , $m * \hat{\rho} * \lambda_z$ provides a multiplicative linear functional ϕ_z on B for each complex z with $\text{Im } z > 0$ (or $|z| < 1$ if $\hat{\rho}$ is not 1-1).*

(c) *$z \rightarrow \phi_z$ is an analytic disc in the spectrum of B (i.e. a 1-1 continuous map with $z \rightarrow \phi_z(b)$ analytic for each $b \in B$).*

Finally, Γ_0 is proper (or H nontrivial) only if ρ arises from a homomorphism σ of Γ onto a discrete ordered abelian group Π (with $\sigma \geq 0$ and nontrivial on S), followed by a nonnegative homomorphism of Π_{γ_0} into \mathbf{R} sending γ_0 to 1, where γ_0 an arbitrary nonzero element of σS , and Π_{γ_0} is the subgroup of Π of all elements bounded by some power of γ_0 .

(Here (a) follows from [5, Theorem 2 and proof of Theorem 1], (b) and (c) from [5, Corollary 1], once we note that the existence of a nonzero measure orthogonal to S , hence to B , guarantees the strict closure of B is proper, and any analytic disc in that algebra's spectrum provides one in that of B . The final assertion follows from the proof of [5, Theorem 1], especially 1.7, 1.3, 1.4.)

1. In proving (1) we can subsume the case of an algebra A in that of a subsemigroup S because of two facts: (i) $S = \Gamma \cap A^{-*}$ (the w^* closure in $L^\infty(G)$) is a necessarily closed proper separating subsemigroup (by [5, 1.1 and 1.2]); (ii) simply replacing λ_z of Theorem 2(b) above by the measure λ (on \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{T}) corresponding to a nonzero element of the usual Hardy space H_0^1 (of the half plane or disc) yields a nonzero measure $m * \hat{\rho} * \lambda$ orthogonal to A (and S) as one easily sees, exactly as in [5, 1.7, 2]. Indeed, starting with our subsemigroup of Theorem 1, since $\mu = m * \hat{\rho} * \lambda$ is carried by the σ -compact subgroup $H + \hat{\rho}\mathbf{R}$ of G , it provides our Haar singular orthogonal measure unless that subgroup is open in G , i.e., unless $\hat{\rho}\mathbf{R}$ is open in G/H . In that case $\hat{\rho}$ is either topological or the quotient map of \mathbf{R} onto an open circle \mathbf{T} in G/H [12, p. 96]. Hence we obtain (1) unless G/H contains an open line or circle as a subgroup. So suppose this occurs.

Since by structure [10, 12] $G = \mathbf{R}^n \times F$, where F contains an open compact subgroup K , and \mathbf{R}^n has no nontrivial compact subgroup, we have $H \subset F$, so $G/H = \mathbf{R}^n \times (F/H)$. Thus we must have $n = 1$, or $n = 0$ in which case \mathbf{T} is an open subgroup of $G/H = F/H$, and indeed of K/H . Now if H is trivial we, of course, have our exceptional cases already, so we can assume H is nontrivial. By Theorem 2, H is nontrivial only in case H^\perp arises as the pullback to Γ of the subgroup Π_{γ_0} of a totally ordered quotient Π of Γ consisting of those elements bounded by (some power of) a positive element γ_0 . But γ_0 can be taken arbitrarily large in Π , and if powers of one γ_0 bound all elements of Π we can again take H trivial, so $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$, with Δ discrete. Thus we can assume we have an increasing net $\{\gamma_\alpha\}$ and subgroups Π_{γ_α} whose union is Π while $\Pi_{\gamma_\beta}/\Pi_{\gamma_\alpha}$ is infinite for $\alpha < \beta$. Correspondingly, H_α decreases to the identity (so we can take each $H_\alpha \subset K$) while H_α/H_β is infinite, and now $G/H_\alpha = \mathbf{R} \times F/H_\alpha$ with F/H_α discrete for every α , or $G/H_\alpha = F/H_\alpha$ contains an open circle \mathbf{T}_α for every α . In the first case K/H_α is compact and discrete, so finite, despite the fact that $(K/H_\beta)/(K/H_\alpha) \cong H_\alpha/H_\beta$ is infinite for $\alpha < \beta$. In the second case \mathbf{T}_α is an open subgroup of K/H_α for every α , so of finite index, and if $H_\alpha \subsetneq H_\beta \subsetneq H_\delta$ and $\sigma: K/H_\alpha \rightarrow K/H_\beta$ is the natural map, then $\mathbf{T}_\alpha \cap \ker \sigma$ is necessarily infinite, and so contains \mathbf{T}_α . But that implies K/H_β is finite, whence H_δ/H_β is, a contradiction. We now have obtained our Haar singular orthogonal measure except when $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$, as desired.

2. Now if $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$ and μ on G is our orthogonal measure we may as well take Δ countable since we can replace G by the subgroup that the support of μ generates and A (or S) by the closure of its restriction to that subgroup. Moreover, μ orthogonal to A implies μ is orthogonal to $S_0 = \Gamma \cap A^{-*}$ since, for f from an approximate identity in $L^1(G)$, we have $f * \mu$ orthogonal to $\Gamma \cap A^{-*}$, and $\hat{f}(\gamma) \neq 0$ for some f depending on $\gamma \in S_0$. Thus we may as well consider just the case where $\hat{\mu}(S) = \mu(S) = 0$ for S a closed proper separating subsemigroup of Γ .

As in Theorem 2, let B be the uniformly closed span of S in $C(G)$. By that result we have an analytic disc in the spectrum of B all of whose elements are represented by measures on a line (or circle), necessarily then coinciding with our subgroup \mathbf{R} (resp. \mathbf{T}) in $G = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta$ (resp. $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta$), since Δ is discrete; moreover, each point in the disc is represented by a measure equivalent to Lebesgue measure. By translation invariance, each coset of \mathbf{R} (resp. \mathbf{T}), in fact, similarly supports an analytic disc. Indeed, since any translation (whose action on G automatically extends to a homeomorphism of M_B , the spectrum of B) which maps a point in one Gleason part P_1 for B [4] into a point of another, P_2 , necessarily sends P_1 onto P_2 ; each part P meeting (hence containing) one of our analytic discs necessarily contains exactly those supported by lines (or circles) lying in a coset of one fixed subgroup $G_0 = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta_0$ (resp. $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta_0$) of G . Let $\mu|_{x+G_0}$ be the restriction of our measure μ to the coset $x + G_0$.

Since G maps in a 1-1 continuous fashion into the Šilov boundary ∂_B of the spectrum of B , our measures on G can be taken as measures on ∂_B . For our μ on G orthogonal to B , if $\{f_j\}$ is an approximate identity in $L^1(\mathbf{R} \times \{0\})$ (resp. $L^1(\mathbf{T} \times \{0\})$) $\subset L^1(G)$ then $f_j * \mu(\gamma) \rightarrow \mu(\gamma)$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$. But each measure $f_j * \mu$

is absolutely continuous, and thus, its absolutely continuous component relative to the Gleason part [4, p. 142], containing our discs supported by $x + G_0$, is precisely $(f_j * \mu)|_{x_0 + G_0} = f_j * (\mu|_{x_0 + G_0})$, as we see from the following argument.

By a result of Bishop [4, p. 143] each point ϕ in one disc has a representing measure dominating our Poisson measure representing an element of another disc in our part; since Δ is countable, ϕ thus has a representing measure dominating Haar measure on $x + G_0$. Hence $(f_j * \mu)|_{x_0 + G_0}$ is absolutely continuous relative to our part. But, because these measures for the various distinct cosets $x_0 + G_0$ are mutually singular, and sum to $f_j * \mu$, they must yield our part components, as asserted.

Now by the abstract F. and M. Riesz theorem [4, p. 44] $(f_j * \mu)|_{x_0 + G_0}$ is still orthogonal to B , hence S . Consequently $\mu|_{x_0 + G}(\gamma) = \lim f_j * (\mu|_{x_0 + G_0})(\gamma) = 0$ for $\gamma \in S$.

Clearly it will suffice to show each $\mu|_{x + G_0}$ is absolutely continuous, and without loss of generality we may assume $\mu|_{G_0} \neq 0$ and show it is absolutely continuous. Thus we may as well replace G by G_0 , in effect replacing S by its image in the quotient $\Gamma/G_0^\perp = \hat{G}_0$ and B by $(B|G_0)^-$, both of which $\mu|_{G_0}$ annihilates, while our cosets of $\mathbf{R} \times \{0\}$ (resp. $\mathbf{T} \times \{0\}$) still bound analytic discs all lying in one part P for $(B|G_0)^-$. Hence we may as well assume $G = G_0$.

We shall first show $G = G_0$ reduces to our open line or circle, and then that $\mu = \mu|_{G_0}$ is absolutely continuous. Since $G = G_0 = \mathbf{R} \times \Delta_0$ (or $\mathbf{T} \times \Delta_0$) with Δ_0 countable, our dual $\Gamma = \mathbf{R} \times K$ (or $\mathbf{Z} \times K$), with K compact and metric; let ρ denote a translation invariant metric on K . Supposing Δ_0 is nontrivial, K is not, and fixing $k_0 \in K$, $k_0 \neq 0$, we have $K_0 = (\mathbf{Z}_+ k_0)^-$, as a closed subsemigroup of K , actually a closed nontrivial subgroup.

Now for any $\delta > 0$ we have an $n = n_\delta$ for which $\{k_0, 2k_0, \dots, nk_0\}$ is δ -dense in K_0 . Because the subgroup $S - S$ must be dense in $\Gamma = \mathbf{R} \times K$ (resp. $\mathbf{T} \times K$), hence has $\{0\} \times K$ in its closure, we can find (r, k) , (r', k') in S with

$$(1) \quad |r - r'| < \delta/n, \quad \rho(k, k_0) < \delta/3n, \quad \rho(k', 0) < \delta/3n.$$

(To see this, first choose $(r_1 - r_2, k_1 - k_2) \in S - S$ close to $(0, k_0)$, and $(r_3 - r_4, k_3 - k_4) \in S - S$ close to $(0, 0)$. Then $(r_1 + r_4, k_1 + k_4)$ is close to $(r_2 + r_3, k_2 + k_3) + (0, k_0)$, and because $(\pi_2 S)^-$ is necessarily K (as a closed subsemigroup, hence a subgroup, which separates the dual Δ_0) we have $(r_5, k_5) \in S$ with k_5 close to $-(k_2 + k_3)$. Thus $(r_2 + r_3 + r_5, k_2 + k_3 + k_5) = (r', k')$ is close to $(r', 0)$ whence $(r_1 + r_4 + r_5, k_1 + k_4 + k_5) = (r, k)$ is close to $(r', 0) + (0, k_0) = (r', k_0)$.)

Now for every choice of $\eta = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)$ with $\eta_j = 0$ or 1

$$\gamma_\eta = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n (\eta_j r + (1 - \eta_j) r'), \sum_{j=1}^n (\eta_j k + (1 - \eta_j) k') \right\} \in S$$

while $|\pi_1 \gamma_\eta - nr| < \delta$, so that

$$(2) \quad \{nr\} \times K \subset \bigcup_{\eta} B(\gamma_\eta, \delta)$$

where $B(\gamma_\eta, \delta) = \{\gamma = (r, k): |r - \pi_1 \gamma_\eta| < \delta, \rho(k, \pi_2 \gamma_\eta) < \delta\}$.

Since K_0 is a nontrivial subgroup of K , K_0^\perp in $\Delta_0 = \hat{K}$ is proper. Let $d \in \Delta_0 \setminus K_0^\perp$, and let λ_1 be a measure on $\mathbf{R} \times \{0\}$ (resp. $\mathbf{T} \times \{0\}$) representing a point in our part P , λ_2 a measure in $\mathbf{R} \times \{d\}$ (resp. $\mathbf{T} \times \{d\}$) representing a point in P . Since λ_1 and λ_2 have uniformly continuous Fourier-Stieltjes transforms we can, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, choose $\delta > 0$ so that $|r_1 - r_2| < \delta$, $\rho(k_1, k_2) > \delta$ imply $|\hat{\lambda}_1(r_1, k_1) - \hat{\lambda}_1(r_2, k_2)| < \varepsilon$. For the corresponding $n = n_\delta$ and γ_η in (2), if $\{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_s\}$ is a partition of K with $\{nr\} \times E_j \subset B(\gamma_{\eta(j)}, \delta)$ for some $\eta(j)$, then for m_0 the Haar measure of K_0 we have

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^s m_0(E_j) \hat{\lambda}_i(\gamma_{\eta(j)}) - \int \hat{\lambda}_i(nr, k) m_0(dk) \right| < \varepsilon, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Since $\int \hat{\lambda}_i dm_0 = \int \hat{m}_0 d\lambda_i = \delta_{i1}$, this says the element $b = \sum_{j=1}^s m_0(E_j) \gamma_{\eta(j)}$ of B , which lies in the unit ball since $\sum_{j=1}^s m_0(E_j) = 1$, has $|\lambda_1(b) - 1| < \varepsilon$, $|\lambda_2(b)| < \varepsilon$. Because $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, that says λ_1 and λ_2 represent points in distinct Gleason parts, our contradiction, showing Δ_0 is indeed trivial, so $G_0 = \mathbf{R} \times \{0\}$ (or $\mathbf{T} \times \{0\}$). (In fact, we see that when G has \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{T} as an open subgroup, our analytic discs are parts.)

Now we know the restriction of μ to each coset of $G_0 = \mathbf{R} \times \{0\}$ or $\mathbf{T} \times \{0\}$ is orthogonal to S . Considered as a measure on \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{T} , $\mu|_{G_0}$ has a Fourier-Stieltjes transform vanishing on the subsemigroup $\pi_1 S$ of \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{Z} , which necessarily separates the dual group \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{T} . In the second case it is now trivial to see $\mu|_{G_0}$ is absolutely continuous since $\pi_1 S$ necessarily lies in \mathbf{Z}_+ (or \mathbf{Z}_-) and contains a pair p, q of relatively prime integers p, q , indeed with $p - q = 1$ since the subgroup $\pi_1 S - \pi_1 S$ of \mathbf{Z} cannot be proper. Thus $\pi_1 S$ contains all $n \geq q^2 + q$ since $n = qQ + r = qQ + r(p - q) = q(Q - r) + rp$ where $0 \leq r < q$, and $Q - r > 0$ if $Q = (n - r)/q > (n - q)/q$ exceeds $q > r$, i.e. if $n - q > q^2$. Now the classical result says $\mu|_{G_0}$ is absolutely continuous.

In case $G_0 = \mathbf{R} \times \{0\}$ we again have $\pi_1 S \subset \mathbf{R}_+$ (or \mathbf{R}_-) and since $\pi_1 S$ separates the dual line, it is necessarily dense modulo 1 (again because a closed subsemigroup of a compact group is a subgroup). But S. Saeki showed (in 1977) that if $B \subset \mathbf{R}$ is dense modulo 1 and a measure μ on \mathbf{R} has $\hat{\mu}(n + b) = 0$ for all $b \in B$ and $n \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ then μ is absolutely continuous; appropriately dilating our line and its dual we can take $1 \in \pi_1 S$, so Saeki's result applies to yield the desired conclusion and our proof is complete.

I am indebted to Professor Saeki for the following proof of his result. (For related but deeper results, see [11].) Let δ_x denote the point mass at x , ν_a, ν_s the absolutely continuous and singular components of a measure ν , and M_s the space of all singular measures. Fix $b \in B$, and let $\nu = e^{ib \cdot} \mu$, so $\hat{\nu}|_{\mathbf{Z}_+} = 0$ by hypothesis. We claim $\hat{\nu}_s|_{\mathbf{Z}} = 0$ as a consequence. Indeed we trivially have

$$\nu = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \nu_k * \delta_{2\pi k}$$

where ν_k is a measure on $[0, 2\pi)$ (an interval we identify with \mathbf{T}), and correspondingly $\nu_a = \sum (\nu_k)_a * \delta_{2\pi k}$, $\nu_s = \sum (\nu_k)_s * \delta_{2\pi k}$. Since $\hat{\delta}_{2\pi k}(\mathbf{Z}) = 1$ we thus obtain

$$\hat{\nu}_a|_{\mathbf{Z}} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\nu_k)_a|_{\mathbf{Z}} \in L^1(\mathbf{T})^\wedge, \quad \hat{\nu}_s|_{\mathbf{Z}} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\nu_k)_s|_{\mathbf{Z}} \in M_s(\mathbf{T})^\wedge.$$

But $\hat{\nu}(\mathbf{Z}_+) = 0$ implies $\hat{\nu}|_{\mathbf{Z}} \in L^1(\mathbf{T})^\wedge$ by the classical F. and M. Riesz Theorem, so $\hat{\nu}_s|_{\mathbf{Z}} \in L^1(\mathbf{T})^\wedge \cap M_s(\mathbf{T})^\wedge$, hence vanishes identically, yielding our claim.

Now we have $\hat{\mu}_s(b+n) = \hat{\nu}_s(n) = 0$ for any $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, and since $b \in B$ is arbitrary, $\hat{\mu}_s$ vanishes on $B + \mathbf{Z}$, which is dense in \mathbf{R} since B is dense modulo 1. We conclude $\hat{\mu}_s \equiv 0$, whence $\mu_s = 0$ as desired.

REMARK. The portion of the preceding argument reducing a part to a single disc shows something more general. Call the closure of the union of the supports in G of the representing measures for points in a Gleason part P the *support* of P . Then for any closed proper separating translation invariant subalgebra of $C_0(G)$, G l.c.a., the support of a part P is connected. By translation invariance the support is a coset of a subgroup G_0 , and we want to see G_0 is connected. But if that fails G_0 has an open proper subgroup G_1 , so G_0/G_1 is discrete, and reducing our considerations to the closed span B of $S_0 = \Gamma \cap A^{-*}$ in $C(G)$, and $(B|_{G_0})^-$ as before (with P remaining in one part), we can use the nontrivial compact group G_1^\perp in \hat{G}_0 for K and argue as before to a contradiction.

Finally we might note that without separation there are discrete orthogonal measures, so that (1) holds trivially unless G is discrete; on the other hand for G discrete, all measures are absolutely continuous, but no S or A satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem 1 can exist (for S is necessarily a group).

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