

## FUNCTIONS OF $L^p$ -MULTIPLIERS

SATORU IGARI<sup>\*)</sup>

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**1. Introduction.** Let  $\Gamma$  be a locally compact non-compact abelian group and  $B(\Gamma)$  be the space of all Fourier-Stieltjes transforms of bounded measures on the dual group  $G$  of  $\Gamma$ . Then it is known that a function  $\Phi$  on the interval  $[-1, 1]$  is extended to an entire function if and only if  $\Phi(f) \in B(\Gamma)$  for all  $f$  in  $B(\Gamma)$  with the range contained in  $[-1, 1]$  (see, for example, [10: p.135]).

A function  $\varphi$  defined on  $\Gamma$  is called an  $L^p$ -multiplier if for every  $f \in L^p(G)$  there exists a function  $g$  in  $L^p(G)$  so that  $\varphi \hat{f} = \hat{g}$ , where  $\hat{f}$  denotes the Fourier transform of  $f$ . The set of all  $L^p$ -multipliers will be written by  $M_p(\Gamma)$  and the norm of  $\varphi \in M_p(\Gamma)$  is defined by

$$\|\varphi\|_{M_p(\Gamma)} = \sup \{ \|g\|_{L^p(G)} : \|f\|_{L^p(G)} = 1 \}.$$

If we define the product in  $M_p(\Gamma)$  by the pointwise multiplication, it is a commutative Banach algebra with identity.

It is well-known that  $M_1(\Gamma)$  coincides with  $B(\Gamma)$  with the norm of measures and  $M_2(\Gamma) = L^\infty(\Gamma)$  isometrically. If  $1 \leq q \leq p \leq 2$ , then  $M_q(\Gamma) \subset M_p(\Gamma)$  and if  $1/p + 1/p' = 1$ , then  $M_p(\Gamma) = M_{p'}(\Gamma)$  isometrically.

Our main theorem is the following:

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a locally compact non-compact abelian group. Assume  $1 \leq p < 2$  and  $\Phi$  is a function on  $[-1, 1]$ . Then  $\Phi(\varphi) \in M_p(\Gamma)$  for all  $\varphi$  in  $M_1(\Gamma)$  whose range is contained in  $[-1, 1]$ , if and only if  $\Phi$  is extended to an entire function.*

**2. Equivalence of multiplier transforms.** In this section we shall show the equivalence of multiplier transforms which will be needed later.

A measurable function  $\varphi$  on the real line  $\mathbf{R}$  is said to be regulated if there exists an approximate identity  $u_\varepsilon$  not necessarily continuous such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi * u_\varepsilon(x) = \varphi(x)$$

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