

## 56. Normed Rings and Spectral Theorems, V.

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1. *Introduction.* Recently, M. Krein<sup>1)</sup> published a generalisation of the Plancherel's theorem to the case of locally compact (=bicomact) abelian group. The result is much important, since it reveals the hitherto hidden algebraic character of the classical Fourier analysis. However, Krein's proof of the positivity of the functional  $J$  is somewhat complicated and moreover it seems that his paper lacks the proof of 3° which is the key to the proof of the positivity of  $J$ . The purpose of the present note is to show that a complete proof may be obtained by making use of the preceding note<sup>2)</sup>. It is also to be remarked that the theorem below constitutes an extension of 3° and that, by virtue of this extension, Krein's arguments may be much simplified.

2. *A theorem of positivity.* Let  $G$  be a locally compact, separable abelian group and let  $X$  be the group (without topology for the moment) of continuous characters  $\chi(g)$  of  $G$ . Then, by Haar's invariant measure  $dg$ , we may define the linear space  $L_p(G)$  ( $\infty > p \geq 1$ ) of complex-valued measurable functions  $x(g)$  such that  $|x(g)|^p$  is summable over  $G$ :

$$(1) \quad \|x\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\int |x(g)|^p dg} < \infty.$$

A multiplication  $x * y$  is introduced in  $L_1(G)$  by the convolution:

$$(2) \quad x * y(g) = \int x(g-h)y(h)dh.$$

By adjoining formally<sup>3)</sup> a unit  $e$  to  $L_1(G)$  we obtain a normed ring  $R(G)$  by the norm  $\|z\|$  and the multiplication  $*$ :

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} z = \lambda e + x(g), & \|z\| = |\lambda| + \|x\| \quad (\lambda = \text{complex number}), \\ z_1 = \lambda_1 e + x_1(g), & z_2 = \lambda_2 e + x_2(g), \\ z_1 * z_2 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 e + \lambda_1 x_2(g) + \lambda_2 x_1(g) + x_1 * x_2(g). \end{cases}$$

Such ring is considered by I. Gelfand and D. Raikov<sup>4)</sup>.

We next introduce a new normed ring to be denoted as  $\bar{R}_{op}(G)$ . For any  $x \in L_1(G)$  and for any  $y \in L_2(G)$  we have

$$(4) \quad x * y(g) \in L_2(G), \quad \|x * y\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \cdot \|y\|_2,$$

\* The cost of this research has been defrayed from the Scientific Research Expenditure of the Department of Education.

1) C. R. URSS, **30** (1941), No. 6.

2) Proc. **19** (1943), p. 356. This note will be referred to as (I).

3) The trivial case of the discrete group  $G$  is excluded in the following lines.

4) C. R. URSS, **28** (1940), No. 3.