

## An Analogue of Paley-Wiener Theorem on Rank 1 Semisimple Lie Groups I

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In the previous paper [9], we have stated some results on Paley-Wiener type theorems on semisimple Lie groups without proof. In this paper we shall give detailed proofs of those theorems.

### § 1. Notation and preliminaries.

Let  $G$  be a real reductive Lie group with compact center. We assume that  $G$  is in class  $\mathcal{H}$  (cf. V. S. Varadarajan [10]). Let  $K$  be a maximal compact subgroup of  $G$ . Fix a Cartan involution  $\theta$  on  $G$  induced by  $K$ . Let  $P$  be a parabolic subgroup of  $G$ , and  $P=MAN$  be the associated Langlands decomposition of  $P$ . Then  $M$  is a reductive group and is in class  $\mathcal{H}$ ,  $A$  is a vector group, which we call the split component of  $P$ , and  $N$  is the unipotent radical of  $P$ . Moreover if  $P$  is cuspidal, i.e.,  $\text{rank}(M)=\text{rank}(K_M)$  ( $K_M=K \cap M$ ), then there exists a compact Cartan subgroup  $T$  of  $M$  and  $H=TA$  is a Cartan subgroup of  $G$ . Now we denote Lie algebras by small German letters and for any real vector space  $V$ , we denote by  $V_c$  the complex vector space of  $V$  and by  $V^*$  the dual space of  $V$ . Then  $\mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{m}+\mathfrak{a}+\mathfrak{n}$  is the parabolic subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$  corresponding to  $P$ . In this case,  $A=\exp \mathfrak{a}$ ,  $N=\exp \mathfrak{n}$  and  $P$  is the normalizer of  $\mathfrak{p}$  in  $G$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the dual space of  $\mathfrak{a}$ , i.e.,  $\mathcal{F}=\mathfrak{a}^*$ .

Let  $\tau=(\tau_1, \tau_2)$  be a unitary double representation of  $K$  on a finite dimensional Hilbert space  $V$ . Here we assume that  $V$  satisfies the conditions in Harish-Chandra [6] § 8. Then we define the  $V$ -valued Schwartz space  $\mathcal{S}(G, V)$  and the subspace of  $\tau$ -spherical functions  $\mathcal{S}(G, \tau)$  as usual. Moreover we denote by  ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{S}(G, \tau)$  the space of  $\tau$ -spherical cusp forms on  $G$ . Next let  $\tau_M$  be a representation of  $K_M$  on  $V$  which is the restriction of  $\tau$  to  $K_M$ . Then we can also define  $\mathcal{S}(M, V)$ ,  $\mathcal{S}(M, \tau_M)$  and  ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{S}(M, \tau_M)$  respectively.

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