

## IDEALS WITH SMALL AUTOMORPHISMS

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In [1], Forelli proves the following: If  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are locally compact Abelian groups, if  $J$  is a closed ideal in the group algebra  $L^1(G_1)$ , and if  $\Psi$  is a homomorphism of  $J$  into the measure algebra  $M(G_2)$  with  $\|\Psi\| = 1$ , then  $\Psi$  is induced by an affine map of a coset in  $\Gamma_2$  into  $\Gamma_1$ . (See [1] for a more detailed statement. For notation and terminology, see [1] or [2];  $\Gamma_i$  denotes the dual group of  $G_i$ ; the circle group will be denoted by  $T$ .) As Forelli points out in [1], the assumption  $\|\Psi\| = 1$  cannot be entirely discarded.

*Actually, the assumption  $\|\Psi\| = 1$  cannot even be replaced by  $\|\Psi\| < 1 + \epsilon$ , no matter how small  $\epsilon > 0$  is, even if "affine" is replaced by "piecewise affine" in the conclusion, and even if  $G_1 = G_2 = T$  and  $\Psi$  is assumed to be one-to-one.*

Since the integer group  $Z$  admits only countably many piecewise affine maps, the preceding statement is a consequence of the theorem below. By way of contrast, it may be of interest to mention that if  $\Psi$  is a homomorphism of all of  $L^1(G_1)$  into  $M(G_2)$  and if  $\|\Psi\| > 1$ , then  $\|\Psi\| \geq \sqrt{5/2}$  [2, p. 88].

**THEOREM.** *Suppose  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ . Let  $E$  be a set of positive integers  $\lambda_k$  such that  $\lambda_1 = 1$  and*

$$(1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_{k+1}} < \frac{\epsilon}{6\pi}.$$

*Let  $J$  be the set of all  $f \in L^1(T)$  whose  $n$ th Fourier coefficient  $\hat{f}(n)$  is 0 for all  $n$  not in  $E$ . Then  $J$  is a closed ideal in  $L^1(T)$ , with continuum many automorphisms, and every automorphism  $A$  of  $J$  (other than the identity) satisfies the inequality*

$$(2) \quad 1 < \|A\| < 1 + \epsilon.$$

We shall sketch the proof.

Each  $A$  is induced by a permutation  $\alpha$  of  $E$ . The gaps in  $E$  show that no affine map (other than the identity) carries  $E$  onto  $E$ . Thus  $\|A\| > 1$  if  $A \neq I$ .

We write  $e(t)$  in place of  $e^{2\pi it}$ .

Let  $\alpha$  be any permutation of  $Z^+$  (the positive integers), let

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