

MEASURES WHICH ARE CONVOLUTION EXPONENTIALS¹

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Let $M(R)$ denote the measure algebra on the additive group of the reals. R. G. Douglas recently pointed out to us the importance of the following question in the study of Wiener-Hopf integral equations: if $\mu \in M(R)$ is invertible, then under what conditions does $\mu = \exp(\nu)$ for some $\nu \in M(R)$?

The relevance of the above question in integral equations stems from the fact that if $\mu \in M(R)$ is invertible, then μ is an exponential if and only if μ has a factorization of the form $\mu = \mu_1 * \mu_2$, where μ_1 and μ_2 are invertible elements of $M[0, \infty)$ and $M(-\infty, 0]$ respectively. In fact, if $\mu = \exp(\nu)$ and $\nu_1 = \nu|_{[0, \infty)}$, $\nu_2 = \nu|_{(-\infty, 0]}$, then $\mu_1 = \exp(\nu_1)$ and $\mu_2 = \exp(\nu_2)$ yields such a factorization.

Now if W_μ is the Wiener-Hopf operator on $L^p[0, \infty)$ ($p \geq 1$) given by

$$(1) \quad W_\mu f(x) = \int_0^\infty f(y) d\mu(x-y),$$

then it is easy to see that W_μ is invertible if $\mu = \mu_1 * \mu_2$ with μ_1 and μ_2 invertible elements of $M[0, \infty)$ and $M(-\infty, 0]$ respectively. In fact, $W_\mu = W_{\mu_2} \circ W_{\mu_1}$, $W_{\mu_1}^{-1} = W_{\mu_1}^{-1}$, and $W_{\mu_2}^{-1} = W_{\mu_2}^{-1}$ in this case (however, it may not be true that $W_\mu = W_{\mu_1} \circ W_{\mu_2}$). Thus, if μ is an exponential, W_μ is an invertible Wiener-Hopf operator. A general survey of the invertibility problem for Wiener-Hopf operators appears in [3].

If A is a commutative Banach algebra with identity, let A^{-1} and $\exp(A)$ denote the group of invertible elements of A and the subgroup consisting of the range of the exponential function. It is well known that $\exp(A)$ is the connected component of the identity in A^{-1} . The index group of A is the factor group $A^{-1}/\exp(A)$. Arens [1] and Royden [5] have shown that this is isomorphic to the first Čech cohomology group, with integral coefficients, of the maximal ideal space of A . Our problem then, is to determine the index group of

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