COMMUTATIVE SUBALGEBRA OF $L^{1}(G)$ ASSOCIATED WITH A SUBELLIPTIC OPERATOR ON A LIE GROUP GBY A. HULANICKI¹

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1. Introduction. Let G be a Lie group and LG its Lie algebra regarded as the space of differential operators of the first order which commute with the right translations. If X_1, \dots, X_n is a basis of LG, then the operator L = $X_1^2 + \cdots + X_n^2$ is called a laplacian on G. In [4] the commutative Banach *-subalgebra of $L^{1}(G)$ generated by the fundamental solution of the heat equation $(\partial/\partial t - L)u = 0$ was studied, and in case of compact extensions of nilpotent groups it proved to be useful in studying spectral properties of Lon various $L^{p}(G)$ spaces, as well as in proving tauberian Wiener theorems concerning Gauss and Poisson integrals. In [6] and [9] a powerful method of singular integrals on the class of nilpotent Lie groups admitting one-parameter groups of dialations was developed. In [1] and [2] Folland and Stein studied the relation of these to certain subelliptic operators on the Heisenberg group. The idea is that in various important cases, although for a given one-parameter group of dialations $\{\delta_s\}, s > 0$, of G there is no basis in LG such that $\delta_{s^*}L = s^{\lambda}L$ where λ is a scalar, there exists a set of generators X_1, \dots, X_k of the Lie algebra LG such that $\delta_{s^*}X_j = sX_j$, $j = 1, \dots, k$. Let

(1)
$$L = X_1^2 + \cdots + X_k^2.$$

Then, of course,

$$\delta_{s*}L = s^2 L$$

The fact that X_1, \dots, X_k generate LG as a Lie algebra implies that L is a subelliptic operator. Using this fact we shall construct the Gauss and Poisson kernels for the operator L, and via a study of the subalgebra of $L^1(G)$ generated by these, we obtain the equality of the spectra of L on various $L^p(G)$ spaces as well as the corresponding tauberian Wiener theorems. More-

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